

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1975

Number 89

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(Front and back endpapers) Views of Wilsons Promontory.

Dr L. H. Smith

(Frontispiece) The Southern Yellow Robin (*Eopsaltria australis*) is found in many of Victoria's national parks.

Dr L. H. Smith



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1975

N. BOWDEN, B.Ec.

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

PERIODICALS SECTION,
DARWIN COMMUNITY
COLLEGE L.N.C.
21 JUL 1978

NUMBER 89

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
VICTORIAN OFFICE

This edition first published 1975 by the Victorian Office of the
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Commonwealth Banks Building,
Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets, Melbourne.

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne,
for transmission through the post as a book.

This book is in International B5 format,
the text is set in 10 on 11 point Times Roman and
printed on Shoalhaven superlight printing paper,
the illustrations are printed on Warren's cameo brilliant
dull matt paper from plates made by
Litho Colour Reproduction Pty Ltd, and the book is bound in
Nylex Fabrex book cloth G quality.

National Library of Australia card number and
ISSN 0067-1223

Printed and bound in Australia by
C. H. RIXON, Government Printer, Melbourne.

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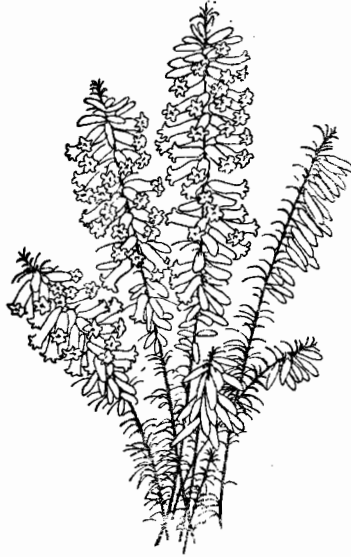
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The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill., was proclaimed on 11 November 1958 by the then Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria. This plant was chosen as the result of a number of surveys made throughout Victoria by the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, the Tree Planters Association of Victoria, and kindred organisations and the metropolitan press, over a period of some twenty years.

PREFACE

This eighty-ninth edition of the *Victorian Year Book* seeks to present a faithful and perceptive account of life in Victoria today. The community is now witnessing so many rapid changes that it becomes increasingly difficult each year to record them with due perspective and accuracy. Accordingly the Office has begun a virtual re-writing of the *Year Book* which will extend over the next few years. This is a sizeable undertaking, the fruits of which are already apparent in some chapters of this edition.

Two new features have been incorporated in this edition. First, in order to make the contents more readily accessible, the book has been restructured into some 28 short chapters instead of 10 long parts as previously. It is hoped that this will also give the presentation of each topic a greater degree of cohesion. Second, this volume completes a series of special articles on Victoria's physical environment which began in 1962 and, with the exception of the 1973 centenary edition, has continued each year. A new series of special chapters describing Victoria's environment and man is now being edited. The first of these will be published in 1976.

Although the presentation of chapters has been restructured, continuity of statistical information in each subject matter area is being preserved as far as possible so that the *Year Book* can continue to fulfil its function as a reference work as well as a record of Victoria's development.

Appendix E contains a summary of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification which should help readers to understand the context in which Australian and Victorian economic statistics are now presented.

The material in the *Year Book* has been carefully checked throughout but I would be grateful to those who would be kind enough to point out defects or make suggestions. The preparation of this *Year Book* would not have been possible but for the willing co-operation of many individuals and institutions. First, I wish to thank the staff in the Victorian Office who under the overall direction of the Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians Mr R. O. Spencer and Mr D. J. Hourigan, B.Com., A.A.S.A., M.B.A. have again brought to the preparation of the *Year Book* a sense of responsibility and concern to ensure that the *Year Book* will continue to reflect accurately what is happening in Victoria. Special thanks are due to the Editor, Mr H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed. and to his staff in the Publications Section. I wish also to thank the Government Printer and his staff for their fine work in printing the book and Mr Norman Quaintance for his typographical advice.

Those who have assisted in the preparation of articles are listed in the following pages.

N. BOWDEN

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

September 1975

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following persons and institutions assisted in the preparation of the articles :

- The *Age*
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd
Australian Barley Board
Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Control Board
Australian Coastal Shipping Commission
Australian Commission on Advanced Education
Australian Constitutional Convention
Australian Department of Education
Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria
Australian Labor Party (Victorian Branch)
Australian Meat Board
Australian Postal Commission
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Australian Shipbuilding Board
Australian Taxation Office (Melbourne)
Australian Telecommunications Commission
Australian Wheat Board
Australian Wool Corporation
- Baker Medical Research Institute
Ballarat Sewerage Authority
Ballarat Water Commissioners
Brotherhood of St Laurence
Bureau of Meteorology
- Cancer Institute
Catholic Education Office
Chief Electoral Officer
Chief Officer for Stamp Duties
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Children's Court
Clerk of the Parliaments
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
Council of Adult Education
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters
Council of Public Education
Country Fire Authority
Country Roads Board
County Court
Crimes Compensation Tribunal
Crown Law Department
- Defence Service Homes
- Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Agriculture
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Department of Development and Decentralization
Department of Health
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Labor and Immigration
Department of Labour and Industry
Department of Overseas Trade
Department of Repatriation and Compensation
Department of Secondary Industry
Department of Social Security
Department of Transport (Victoria—Tasmania Region)
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation
- Education Department
Environment Protection Authority
Export Finance and Payments Insurance Corporation
- Fisheries and Wildlife Division
Forests Commission, Victoria
- Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
Grain Elevators Board
- High Court of Australia
Mr K. W. Hince
Home Finance Trust
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission, Victoria
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation
Humes Ltd
- Industrial Design Council of Australia
Industries Assistance Commission
Institute of Early Childhood Development
- Mr B. A. Keon-Cohen
Miss M. C. Kingston, Q.C.
- La Trobe Library
La Trobe University
Lady Gowrie Child Centre
Land Conservation Council
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

Law Department
Leader Associated Newspapers
Mr S. C. Lee
Library Council of Victoria
Liquor Control Commission
Local Government Department
Mr G. Logie-Smith, O.B.E.
Lord Mayor's Fund

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Coroner's Court
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
Mental Health Authority
Mercer House
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Mines Department
Ministry for Conservation
Ministry for the Arts
Ministry of Fuel and Power
Ministry of Social Welfare
Ministry of Transport
Monash University
Myer Melbourne Ltd

National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
National Gallery of Victoria
National Parks Service (Dr L. H. Smith and Mr H. J. Newson)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Official Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Victoria
Ombudsman
Onion Marketing Board
Overseas Telecommunications Commission

Port Phillip Authority
Port Phillip Sea Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Premier's Department
Prices Justification Tribunal
Probate and Gift Duties Office
Professor W. Prest, C.B.E.
Prothonotary of the Supreme Court
Public Record Office
Public Service Board of Victoria
Public Solicitor

Public Trustee

Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies
Registrar of Friendly Societies
Registrar of Titles
Reserve Bank of Australia
Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Rocla Industries Ltd
Royal District Nursing Service
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

Social Welfare Department
Soil Conservation Authority
Standards Association of Australia
State Accident Insurance Office
State College of Victoria
State Electricity Commission
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
State Saving Bank of Victoria
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Superannuation Board
Supreme Court

Town and Country Planning Board
Transport Regulation Board
Treasury of Victoria
Trotting Control Board
Trustee Companies Association

University of Melbourne

Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victoria Law Foundation
Victoria Police
Victoria Racing Club
Victorian Arts Centre
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Council of Social Service
Victorian Development Corporation
Victorian Headmasters' Conference
Victorian Nursing Council
Victorian Railways Board
Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research
Dr A. S. Watson
West Gate Bridge Authority
West Moorabool Water Board
Western Port Regional Planning Authority

SYMBOLS AND OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following symbols mean :

n.a. not available

n.y.a. not yet available

.. nil or less than half the final digit shown, or not applicable

p preliminary—figure or series subject to revision

r figure or series revised since previous issue

n.e.i. not elsewhere included

n.e.s. not elsewhere stated

M males; F females

— Break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

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., 1973 refer to the year ended 31 December 1973 ; those shown as, e.g., 1972–73 refer to the year ended 30 June 1973. 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.

Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

NATIONAL PARKS IN VICTORIA

Introduction

The passing of the Land Conservation Act in December 1970 began a new era in land-use planning in this State. The Land Conservation Act *inter alia* established the Land Conservation Council consisting of persons experienced in various aspects of land-use, with the object of producing a balanced plan for land-use for Victoria.

To appreciate the significance of the Government's action in establishing the Land Conservation Council, it is necessary to study the impact of the European settlers on the land and the philosophy of land tenure from the time of their first contact.

In the years following Bass's discovery of Wilsons Promontory in 1797, Europeans began to penetrate into Victoria. There developed a general pattern of exploration followed by use of the land for pastoral purposes. By 1880, nearly 30 years after Victoria achieved its separate identity as a Colony, almost all of the land then recognised as being suitable for agriculture had been alienated. There were few indeed who thought about the preservation of what we now call the natural heritage.

Nevertheless, the few men whose vision extended beyond the pastoral runs and the devastated forests combined to exert their powers of persuasion upon the Government, with the result that in 1892 the Tower Hill National Park Act marked the reservation of the first national park in Victoria. Following this, other reservations of national parks were made, but on a sporadic basis, and in response to pressures exerted by interested groups on the government of the day.

It was natural, perhaps, that the key to the health of the economy was seen to reside in the development of the land to produce saleable products and only land deemed to be unsuitable for agriculture or other purposes had much chance of being reserved as national park. During this period of expansion much of the great forests of Gippsland fell before the settler's axe and fire-stick.

Even though by early 1970 some twenty national parks had been declared, there was still no clear pattern to the reservation of land for this purpose. Towards the end of 1969 a controversy arose as to whether a part of the Little Desert should be used for agriculture or preserved as national park. The outcome was a decision by the Government to reserve an area of 35,250 hectares as the Little Desert National Park, and the *Land Conservation Act*

1970 followed soon after. This may be seen as an organised attempt to resolve a conflict of competing interests which had persisted for over 170 years.

If the reservation of land for national park purposes was slow in being recognised as a legitimate form of land-use, so too was the general acceptance of an official definition of a national park. It was only at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on National Parks, held in Melbourne in August 1970, that agreement was reached, namely, that a national park should be described as "a relatively large area set aside for its features of predominantly unspoilt landscape, flora and fauna, permanently dedicated for public enjoyment, education and inspiration, and protected from all interference other than essential management practices, so that its natural attributes are preserved".

The various stages of development which Victoria's national parks system has undergone are described in this article.

History

The first reservation of Crown lands in Victoria resulted from the Nicholson Land Act of 1860. Section 2 of this Act empowered the Governor in Council to reserve land from sale for any public purpose and, although its terms were initially utilised to meet public needs for hospitals, churches, corrective institutions, barracks, wharves, and cemeteries, it was later also used as the authority to reserve areas as sites for national parks.

The national parks concept originated in the United States of America where an area of 899,628 hectares, containing numerous spectacular geysers, waterfalls, rivers, mountains, forests, and an abundance of animal and bird life, and straddling the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, was reserved by Act of Congress in 1872 as the Yellowstone National Park, thus becoming the first national park in the world.

During this time more than 2,000 adventurers from North America, mostly "forty niners" from the Californian goldfields, were seeking their fortunes at Ballarat and Bendigo. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1866 Victoria set aside a modest area of 597 hectares at Tower Hill near Warrnambool as a public park, to preserve its outstanding geological features. Tower Hill, as already mentioned, was raised to the status of a national park in 1892 by a special Act of Parliament, and thereby became Victoria's first national park.

At the turn of the century a number of areas in Victoria were reserved under the Land Acts as sites for national parks. In July 1898 an area of 36,842 hectares was initially and temporarily reserved at Wilsons Promontory and by 1909 subsequent permanent reservations had expanded the site to 41,449 hectares. In October 1898 an area of 1,166 hectares was temporarily reserved at Mount Buffalo and in 1909 similar reservations were made at Wyperfeld (3,887 hectares), Mallacoota Inlet (4,615 hectares), and Wingan Inlet (1,927 hectares). In 1926 the sister parks of Lind and Alfred were permanently reserved with areas of 1,167 hectares and 1,357 hectares, respectively. The Lakes (Spermwhale Head) followed in 1927, with a temporary reservation of 1,452 hectares, becoming permanently reserved two years later. In March 1928, Kinglake became the site for a national park with the permanent reservation of 5,587 hectares, and an area of 193 hectares, originally called Dandenong National Park but now known as Churchill National Park, was permanently reserved in 1930.

Early supervision

Though conservation of the environment was the immediate objective in the reservation of these areas, a number of factors contributed to operate against optimum environmental care. There was no special officer within the Department of Crown Lands to supervise activities within the reservations or to formulate a common policy. Individual committees of management, appointed under the Land Acts to administer the reserves, were composed almost entirely of devoted though unpaid citizens who had little access to finance and were without the assistance of trained staff. The care of the parks was made the responsibility of honorary bailiffs who, though they were appointed under the Land Acts, were often themselves members of these committees. Very few committees could afford the services of paid rangers, the exceptions being those at Wilsons Promontory, Mount Buffalo, Tarra Valley, Bulga, and Kinglake, which had resident workmen/caretakers whose salaries were paid from the meagre returns from visitors' and other fees. One possible source of revenue within the reservation was grazing rights and committees were faced with the dilemma of either encouraging the continuation of grazing as a source of much-needed revenue, or adopting a firm stand against grazing and thus risking the likelihood of unpopularity and lack of co-operation from neighboring agricultural and pastoral interests.

A factor which contributed markedly to improvement in the supervision of Crown lands and national parks was the appointment in 1907 of a Conservator of Forests. The Forests Department had been established as a result of an inquiry in 1897. Before this the Forests Branch, as it was then known, had been in turn attached to the Departments of Agriculture, Mines, and Lands. With enlarged activities and its subsequent establishment as an autonomous Commission in 1918, the Forests Department was able to provide better supervision over unoccupied Crown lands, and the national parks and reserves gained considerably in the spheres of fire protection and the control of forest products.

Administrative developments

Through the years, pressure continued for a more intensive form of control over the sites set aside for national parks and, in 1949, the Town and Country Planning Association published a report suggesting a *modus operandi* for the care and management of sixteen such areas, for their funding and development, and for their control by a National Parks Authority. These recommendations were reinforced by the conclusions of the Parliamentary State Development Committee which, in its report to Parliament in 1951, surveyed a number of potential conservation areas, nominated the constitution of a proposed National Parks Authority, and recommended the provision of finance for general and specific purposes. These efforts were brought to fruition in 1956 by the implementation of the inaugural enactment on Victorian national parks as a whole.

Under the *National Parks Act* 1956, the national parks were given a particular status with the establishment of a National Parks Authority consisting of eleven members whose chairman was a Minister of the Crown nominated by the Premier. Six of the members were *ex-officio* representatives from government departments, while the Victorian Ski Association, and certain other groups especially interested in national parks or flora and

fauna each provided one member. The Authority had a full-time director, the first appointment being that of the well-known naturalist, the late Phillip Crosbie Morrison, President of the recently formed Victorian National Parks Association which, with other conservation bodies, had lobbied strongly for the implementation of the Act.

The objects of the National Parks Act were :

- (a) to provide for the establishment and control of national parks ;
- (b) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wildlife and features of special scenic, scientific or historical interest in national parks ;
- (c) to maintain the existing environment of national parks ; and
- (d) to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and to encourage and control such visitors.

Earlier dedicated national parks

The first national parks which were established under the 1956 inaugural Act were thirteen areas listed in the Schedule to the Act. All had been reserved earlier under the Land Act. These national parks, together with the acreages as shown in the Schedule, and their equivalent metric measurements, are listed below :

VICTORIA—SCHEDULE OF NATIONAL PARKS, 1956

Name of reserve	Area
Wyperfeld National Park	139,760 acres (56,583 hectares)
Kinglake National Park	14,079 acres (5,700 hectares)
Fern Tree Gully National Park	927 acres (375 hectares)
Wilson's Promontory National Park	102,379 acres (41,449 hectares)
Mount Buffalo National Park	27,280 acres (11,044 hectares)
The area known as The Lakes National Park	3,730 acres (1,510 hectares)
The area known as Lind Park	2,882 acres (1,167 hectares)
The area known as Alfred Park	5,406 acres (2,189 hectares)
Wingan Inlet National Park	4,730 acres (1,915 hectares)
Mallacoota Inlet National Park	11,225 acres (4,545 hectares)
Tarra Valley National Park	200 acres (81 hectares)
Bulga Park	91 acres (37 hectares)
The area known as Churchill National Park	477 acres (193 hectares)

When the Authority began to function in 1957 it had a total area of 313,166 acres (126,788 hectares) of national park land to care for.

Development of conservation attitudes

While the Act provided for the management of reserves listed in the Schedule, it did not make adequate provision for the selection of new areas which were required in order to give a fuller representation of ecosystems within the State. Procedures for the selection of further areas for national parks purposes were subject to severe restrictions because of the conflicting interests of conservationists, land developers, and local interests. Any assistance that could be obtained through expert opinion expressed by the Land Utilization Advisory Council, which was established in 1958 as an adjunct to the Soil Conservation Authority, was statutorily limited to catchment areas and though its function was extended in April 1966 by Government directive, mainly to cover regions where the Soil Conservation Authority had carried out basic investigations, it was still not equipped to provide advice on land-use on a comprehensive State-wide basis.

These conflicting interests had an effect on the extension of existing national parks. In 1969 the Yanakie Run of 7,247 hectares was included in Wilsons Promontory National Park ; but it continues statutorily to remain a dry-cattle agistment area for the hill country dairy farmers of South Gippsland. In the same year, however, under pressure from conservation groups, the Legislative Council appointed a Select Committee of six members to examine the status of the Little Desert. The conflict of interest between conservationists and land developers gave rise to a protracted controversy which culminated in a decision by the Government to increase the area of the Little Desert National Park from 1,165 hectares to 35,250 hectares and to make a scientific evaluation of the Little Desert before the fate of the remaining area was decided.

Land Conservation Act 1970

The State Government had by now become fully aware of the need for a thorough scientific appraisal of all uncommitted Crown land. As a consequence the Land Conservation Act became law in November 1970. Under this legislation, the Land Utilization Advisory Council was dissolved and the Land Conservation Council with a much wider field of operation and responsibility was established. This Council of twelve members included a full-time chairman and eight members who were *ex-officio* heads of government departments and authorities whose activities were closely allied to the Council's functions. The Soil Conservation and National Parks Authorities, the State Rivers and Water Supply and Forest Commissions, the Departments of Agriculture, Lands and Mines, and the Fisheries and Wildlife Division were all represented on the Council. The other vacancies on the Council were to be filled by two nominees from the Conservation Council of Victoria and one representative from the agricultural sector. This representative was expected to have experience in conservation techniques in developing land for primary production.

Under Section 5 of the Act the Council was required to carry out investigations into the use of public land and to make recommendations to the Minister for Conservation concerning the use of public lands to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria. It was also to make recommendations to the Governor in Council about the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas, and to advise the Soil Conservation Authority on the policy of land-use, whether Crown land or alienated land, in any water supply catchments. The functions in relation to water catchments were a legacy from the now defunct Land Utilization Advisory Council.

In its recommendations on balanced land-use, the Council was to have regard to the present and future needs of the State with particular reference to :

- (a) the preservation of areas which are ecologically significant ;
- (b) the conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, and historical significance ;
- (c) the creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest, national parks, native plants, fish and wildlife ; and
- (d) land required by government departments and public authorities to perform their functions.

Under Section 7 of the Act the Council was required to prepare and submit to the Minister for the approval of the Governor in Council proposals as to :

- (a) the location of the districts and areas proposed to be investigated by the Council pursuant to Section 5 ;
- (b) the nature of the investigation proposed ; and
- (c) the order in which the Council proposed to carry out such investigations.

Furthermore, in accordance with Section 9 (3) of the Act, on completion of an investigation of a district or area under Sub-section 1 of Section 5, it was required to :

- (a) publish a report ;
- (b) give notice in the *Government Gazette* of its publication and invite submissions from the public in relation to the report within 60 days ;
- (c) publish in a newspaper with State-wide circulation and one with local circulation, the address at which the report could be obtained and a notice stating that submissions would be received thereon within 60 days ; and
- (d) issue notices of a similar nature to appropriate government departments, again, with the 60 day time limit for submissions.

By December 1974 the Council had published reports on seven study areas : South-Western (District No. 1), South Gippsland (District No. 1), North-Eastern (District No. 1), North-Eastern (District No. 2), Melbourne, Mallee, and East Gippsland. In addition, it had presented and published Final Recommendations on the South-Western study area (District No. 1), South Gippsland study area (District No. 1), and North-Eastern study area (Districts Nos. 1 and 2). (See also pages 40-1.)

Legislative changes

The National Parks Authority continued to administer Victorian national parks until 1970. The national parks administration was a branch of the Premier's Department, with a Minister of the Crown, nominated by the Premier, as the person responsible to Parliament for its operation.

In 1970 legislation was passed establishing a Department of State Development. At the same time, the National Parks Act was substantially amended to abolish the National Parks Authority, and its duties were taken over by the Minister responsible for the new Department of State Development. The National Parks administration then became known as the National Parks Service, functioning as a Division of the Department of State Development, together with the Divisions of Tourism, Immigration, and Industrial Development.

One of the amendments to the National Parks Act in 1970 was to change the first of the four objects of the Act from "to provide for the establishment and control of national parks" to "to provide for the control of national parks". This amendment foreshadowed the role the Land Conservation Council was to play in succeeding years.

In December 1972 the State Government established a Ministry for Conservation, and those government agencies whose responsibilities were

conservation-oriented were grouped together in this Ministry. The Ministry includes the Environment Protection Authority, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, the Land Conservation Council, the Port Phillip Authority, and the National Parks Service. The functions of the National Parks Service remained substantially the same.

National Parks Service staff

When the National Parks Authority began its operations in 1957, its staff consisted of a director, a secretary, a stenographer, and twelve park staff members distributed through the thirteen existing national parks. By June 1973, the number of national parks had increased to 24 and the total area from 126,765 hectares to 205,365 hectares. During this period the scientific staff of the Authority had increased to eight and one part-time engineer, while the administrative staff had increased to eight officers. Personnel employed in the parks had increased to 92. Of these, 32 were members of the Ranger staff, including five part-time Rangers, the 31 remainder being temporary rural relief workers, and other ancillary staff.

Location

The map facing page 34 indicates the locality of each of the present 24 national parks as well as the former national park, Tower Hill Game Reserve.

Descriptions

Descriptions of individual Victorian national parks are presented in the following pages. They include historically significant events, geological and ecological features, as well as unique or specific attributes. The description begins with the Tower Hill Game Reserve and is followed by the thirteen national parks dedicated by the Act of 1956. The final eleven parks described were dedicated after 1956.

Tower Hill Game Reserve

This former national park occupies a unique position in the history of Victoria's national parks. In addition to being Victoria's first national park established by legislation in 1892, as earlier described, it is also the only national park whose dedication has been revoked. This occurred in 1960 when it was formally included in the State's complement of game reserves.

An early protagonist for the preservation of Tower Hill appears to have been James Dawson who in 1840 occupied Kangatong Station, some 10 kilometres from Tower Hill, and who is thought to have been the first European settler in the district. Dawson was sufficiently interested in Tower Hill to commission Eugène von Guérard, a noted overseas artist who was visiting the Colony in 1855, to paint the surroundings of Tower Hill. Early surveyors' maps and other descriptions completely support the accuracy of the painting and it is reasonable to assume that the vegetation as then depicted was equally accurate. In the years following 1855, when agricultural and grazing land was made available in large quantities to resettle gold miners, the areas surrounding Tower Hill were severely damaged by grazing and burning which removed most of the vegetative cover. When the pressure to reserve and restore the area finally began to be effective in 1866, the knowledge of the pristine nature of the land derived from von Guérard's

picture became the blueprint for restoration which has proceeded during subsequent years.

In 1891, J. Dawson, who on returning from Scotland had resettled near Camperdown, wrote in the *Camperdown Chronicle* of the deteriorated state of the area and stimulated further the local pressure of opinion which urged the declaration of Tower Hill as a national park. However, when this eventuated in the following year, conservationists were to be rather surprised, for the care of the park was given by the Act to the Koroit Borough Council, which continued to issue licences for the quarrying of scoria, a stone much in demand for road surfacing, within the national park. Many years later, conservation groups such as the Natural Resources Conservation League and the Victorian National Parks Association pressed vigorously for complete protection within the reserve and subsequently the Fisheries and Wildlife Department was given charge of the area. The Department's charter was to proceed with the long-term restoration which Tower Hill so urgently needed. Though the revocation of Tower Hill as a national park and its reconstitution as a game reserve occurred in 1960, an extensive restoration programme for re-vegetation is still proceeding and an interpretative centre was opened on the reserve in 1971. The reserve now covers 640 hectares.

Tower Hill is situated between Warrnambool and Port Fairy and lies almost due south of Koroit. Seen from the Princes Highway, Tower Hill appears as a deep circular valley with a lake at its centre. This lake surrounds islands formed from small conical hills. The large basin-shaped volcanic depression forming its lake is described geologically as a nested caldera. It is one of Victoria's most recently active volcanoes and is a reminder of the great volcanic eruptions which shaped the plains of the Western District in past ages.

Wyperfeld National Park

With an area of 56,583 hectares, this national park is the largest in Victoria. It borders the northern extremity of the Wimmera River system and in geological terms is a part of the north-western basin submerged by the Miocene Sea. This subsequently became sandy desert land stabilised by vegetation only in comparatively recent times.

Initially the area had been part of the Pine Plains Pastoral Run, originally stocked in 1847 by J. M. Clow, the first European settler in the district. The first reservation of 3,846 hectares was of a temporary nature designed to protect the Mallee-fowl and other native birds. It was augmented between 1921 and 1948 by six successive permanent reservations to give the park its present area.

Taken from the parish title whose name, like that of Wilhelmina, reflected the influence of local German settlers, Wyperfeld may be a typographical corruption of Wipperfeld, the small Ruhr town in West Germany meaning "edge of the plain". Significantly, perhaps, the park forms the eastern segment of the Big Desert region and is on the northern edge of the plain-like country of the Mallee-Wimmera wheatlands.

Plant life within the park can be broadly divided into three ecological types. To the west lie large sand dunes, some reaching 50 metres in height and protected by a heath-type vegetation, characterised by banksia, casuarina, and tea-tree species. The central plain, on the other hand, is composed of dried-out flood plains supporting Black Box and Red Gum forests. The Wimmera River last inundated these plains in 1918 by filling

Lake Hindmarsh and Lake Albacutya to the south through Outlet Creek, and finally arriving at the dry lacustrine park network and Wirrengren plain to the north. In the eastern region, smaller sand dunes are found, covered by Mallee Eucalypt, while stands of *Callitris* (Native Pine) are scattered along the sand ridges throughout the park. The relatively low average annual rainfall of about 300 mm has contributed significantly to the nature of these plant groupings.

Wyperfeld National Park possesses more than 540 species of identified native plants. These include the rare Bell-fruit tree (Native Poplar), Blue *Boronia*, Guinea-flower, Golden Pennants, and fifteen species of Wattle.

Of the bird life in the park, perhaps the most interesting is the Lowan or Mallee-fowl, whose control of the incubating temperature of its huge mounded "nest" remains a scientific enigma. Emus and multi-coloured parrots including the Regent (Smoker), the Mallee Ringneck, and the Mulga, the Sulphur-crested and Pink Cockatoos, Galahs, Wrens, and Whistlers are common. The park also shelters many Black-faced Kangaroos.

In the Wonga Hut Tourist Area over 20,000 visitors use the park's amenities each year. These include a 14-kilometre car trail and two nature walks.

Anthropological information available from the Mallee and Wimmera is meagre. However, it is known that Wyperfeld is part of the area once occupied by the Wotju-Baluk tribe which was divided into five local hordes scattered around Dimboola, Warracknabeal, and Lakes Hindmarsh, Albacutya, and Coorong. Rapid pastoral and population expansion, following the gold rush of 1851, eliminated most of their hunting grounds and the tribe died out rapidly after 1860, the remnants being cared for at a Moravian Mission Station at Lake Hindmarsh.

The only remaining signs of Aboriginal life in the park are the scars left on a few old trees where bark has been removed to make canoes or shields, and Aboriginal artefacts such as microliths.

Kinglake National Park

Situated on the southern slopes of the Plenty Ranges and located approximately 70 kilometres north-east of Melbourne, Kinglake National Park is a spur of the Great Dividing Range. As earlier mentioned, the first reservation, gazetted on 7 March 1928, was an area of 5,587 hectares. Four small successive reservations by 1956 increased the size to 5,700 hectares, and by 1973 this had risen to 5,709 hectares.

The initial impetus for reservation stemmed from the splendid scenic features of the park, which include heavily forested mountain country intersected in places by deep fern gullies providing an ideal habitat for the Lyrebird. Some excellent views of the plains to the south and west are obtained from Mount Sugarloaf (550 metres) and Bald Spur (534 metres) on a fine day. Melbourne, Port Phillip Bay, and the Dandenong Ranges are all clearly visible.

The history of the park follows the familiar pattern of persistent importuning of the authorities by dedicated groups keen to preserve choice areas of land in perpetuity for the community. In February 1927, a representative of the National Parks Section of the Town and Country Planning Association waited on the Minister for Lands and pressed for the reservation of 4,049 hectares. The late Professor W. A. Laver set the stage for favourable gov-

ernment action by publicly announcing that he and his family wished to donate "the head and a good length of Jehosaphat Gully" for this purpose. Having secured the reservation of 5,587 hectares as park land on 7 March 1928, Professor Laver sought the reservation of the spectacular Wombelano Falls area of 55 hectares, and this was officially confirmed in October 1929.

Geographically the park has three segments: west, east, and north. The west segment includes Masons Falls which are about 50 metres high and Mount Sugarloaf. The eastern part is made up of Jehosaphat Gully, while the northern segment contains the Wombelano Falls. The greater part of the park is on the southern slopes of the Kinglake plateau, with a small portion belonging to the plateau itself.

The sedimentary rock formations belong to two main geological ages—Silurian and Lower Devonian—with the former generally steeply inclined. Rare marine fossils are present in the Silurian mudstone and sandstone. The soils are podsols, containing few nutrients and varying in depth over the dry aspects of the park.

The vegetative cover provides a representative sample of contrasting associations in the form of dry sclerophyll and wet sclerophyll forests, the former possessing Eucalypt species such as Red Stringybark and Peppermint, while the latter includes Mountain Ash. Within these broad associations over 200 species of native plants have been recorded. The bird list for this park shows more than 90 native species including the Lyrebird (*Menura superba*) and the colourful Swift Parrot. The Echidna, the Common Wombat, and the Black-tailed Wallaby are prevalent, and the Platypus is also present. There is little evidence, in this park, of early Aboriginal occupation. The reason probably is that the Aborigines preferred open country where game abounded and the park in the main is densely timbered. However, Howitt records that the area lies in the former territory of the Wurun Jerri-Baluk tribe.

Fern Tree Gully National Park

Extending over 401 hectares east of Upper Ferntree Gully township, this small multi-purpose national park, 35 kilometres east of Melbourne, is conveniently situated for day visitors from the metropolitan area. As far back as March 1882, 167 hectares of the area was reserved for public recreation, the name being changed by Order in Council of 25 January 1887 to Ferntree Gully Recreation Reserve. By 1928 further additions had increased the area reserved to 226 hectares. Another permanent reservation of 150 hectares was made by Order in Council of 1 February 1956 and this increase, together with minor additions in recent years for fire protection purposes, has brought the park to its present size.

The park is a tribute to the far-sightedness of the early planners. Easily accessible by rail or road, it is a superb place for day picnics, with families, young people, and other groups from the metropolitan area being able to enjoy its recreational facilities under natural surroundings and close to home. Its popularity is indicated by the 100,000 visitors who visited the park during the year ended 30 June 1973.

Geographically the park is an integral portion of the south-western flank of the Dandenong Ranges, which geologists say are composed of an igneous complex of acid lavas extruded during Upper Devonian times. Of the five recognisable lava types in the Ranges only three are represented in the park. They are the three Dacite layers. These flows are occasionally separated by

agglomerate or tuff bands. A distinct blocking or scarping of the landscape is noticeable over the area.

Within the park three different soil types are evident. Deep brown soils extend along the southern and eastern slopes, with skeletal or rudimentary soils generally stretching along the ridges and descents. In addition, shallow, light poorly-textured soils (podsoils) overlying a belt of thick, yellow clay, spread mainly along the elevated area of One Tree Hill, particularly along the southerly and northerly aspects.

There are 150 species of recorded native plants. Blackwood, Manna Gum, Soft Tree-fern, and Fishbone Water-fern are characteristic of the deep fern gully, while the surrounding forest contains mixed stands of Red Stringybark, Long-leaf Box, Messmate, Candlebark, and Grey Gum.

Despite two serious bushfires in 1962 and the continuing number of visitors, the natural bird life is plentiful and diverse. Over 100 species of native birds have been seen in the park, including the Lyrebird, the Rufous-, Golden-, and Olive Whistlers, the Peregrine Falcon, the Grey and Rufous Fantails, the Eastern Whipbird, and the White-throated Tree-Creeper. Fauna include the Echidna, the Brush-tailed Possum, and the Long-nosed Bandicoot.

Wilson's Promontory National Park

Discovered by Bass on 2 January 1798 during his epic whaleboat journey from Port Jackson, the prominence was named later by Governor Hunter, on the advice of Bass and Flinders to honour a London merchant Thomas Wilson, a close friend of the latter explorer. Early in February 1841 a party of eight men in the barque *Singapore* called at Corner Inlet during an exploration of Gippsland, and gave the present Mount Singapore its name. In 1859 the lighthouse was built and by 1873 the telegraph line linking the lighthouse with Port Albert had been established.

Earlier, in 1853, the first Colonial Botanist Ferdinand (later, Baron) von Mueller had made a solo expedition to the coast near Sealers Cove. He returned to the area in 1874 accompanied by two other botanists to collect plant specimens around Mount Oberon. In 1884 Gregory, Lucas, and Robinson walked from Trafalgar to the lighthouse via Shallow Inlet and reported favourably on the nature of the land they had traversed, claiming it was a perfect tourist resort and eminently suitable for fishing.

In 1898 a temporary reservation of 36,842 hectares was made under the Land Act. Almost immediately, a government decision was made to cut up other parts of the Promontory into 405 hectare blocks for land settlement. Deputations to the Minister for Lands in 1887 and 1890 had urged very extensive reservations in this area and the proposal to open up part of it for settlement provoked strong public reaction culminating in another deputation to the Minister. The outcome, after a further deputation to the Minister in 1904, was a permanent reservation of 30,364 hectares, approved by an Order in Council of 25 January 1905. However, the coastal strip which had been included in the 1898 reservation of 36,842 hectares was omitted, thus depriving the park of all sea frontage. In August 1908 a further 10,526 hectares, including the coastal strip, was permanently set aside following continuous lobbying by conservation groups. Additions in 1909 of 296 hectares, and in 1969 (under the National Parks Act) of 7,287 hectares, have brought the park to its present area of 48,937 hectares.

The national park, which is the most southern portion of the visible mainland of Australia, is composed geographically of two distinct entities. One is the outlier mountain range of Palaeozoic granite connected to the mainland at the north of the park by a tombolo or isthmus of recent littoral siliceous windblown sand dunes, and the other is a region of alluvial and swamp deposits which extend to the coastline from the foot of the granite mountains and hills which form the backbone of the Promontory. These deposits, consisting mainly of detritus or material derived from weathering of the granite, have formed areas of flat, low-lying, and poorly drained country. The most extensive portion of these deposits is that running northwards from the foot of Vereker Range into Corner Inlet. Smaller accumulations of talus or scree developed at the heads of Oberon, Norman, and Waterloo Bays, at Sealers Cove, and at Five-Mile Beach and Three-Mile Beach.

Shoreline features show the results of coastal submergence. This occurred after the termination of the last world-wide glaciation which began to recede about 12,000 years ago. The melting of the glaciers resulted in significant eustatic changes, the most important being the ultimate overall rise in sea level by about 45 metres. The resultant inundation of the coastline produced Bass Strait, and the residual granite hills now forming Wilsons Promontory became a group of islands which were later linked by sand accumulation. The several small offshore islands, also granite, which remain, rise steeply from the waterline and are not easily accessible.

The soils vary from siliceous sands to podsoles and are either very deep, as in the case of the dunes, or skeletal or gravelly as on the slopes and mountain tops. Mainly in the western section of the park, however, calcareous sands are in evidence while some peaty soils exist in areas of poor drainage. A number of streams flow down from the mountain slopes into the sea bordering the park. Most of them have small tidal estuaries.

Flora within the park shows affinity with that of Tasmania. Wide diversity is revealed by the 740 native species recorded, which include Lilly Pilly, Blackwood, Saw Banksia, Myrtle Beech, Grass-tree, She-oak, Mangrove, thirteen Eucalypts, and many species of ferns and orchids.

The rich flora provides habitat for 272 species of native birds. The colourful Crimson Rosella is extremely common and reacts favourably to the attention of visitors at Tidal River. Mobs of Emus and Grey Kangaroos are often seen beside the Yanakie access road. This national park offers spectacular scenery, varied recreational facilities such as angling, walking, camping and swimming, and a wealth of botanical species and fauna.

There is much evidence, in the form of artefacts and middens, to suggest that Aborigines once roamed this extensive headland. A maximum age of approximately 6,500 years has been estimated by carbon dating of occupation material in the Yanakie West excavations. It has also been suggested that the Aborigines appeared to favour the coastal regions, and tended to visit the Promontory in small groups. According to Howitt, this region appears to have been the hunting grounds of the Brabrolong, one of the five sub-groups of the Kurnai tribe, whose territory in Gippsland lay between the sea coast and the mountains from Andersons Inlet to Cape Everard. The Brabrolong claimed the land from the Latrobe River to Cape Liptrap and from the southern watershed to the sea, including Wilsons Promontory. Their territorial rights

were believed to be protected against other Aborigines by a legendary figure called the Loo-ern who, armed with an enormous spear, dealt with strangers who entered the grounds of the Brabrolong without permission, or who failed to observe the necessary formalities.

Between 1908 and 1910 three botanical surveys of the reserve were made and in 1923 a small chalet was erected at Darby River to serve the ever-increasing number of nature lovers. This operated until 1942 when it was replaced by the Tidal River settlement established originally as the first commando training centre in Australia. The park suffered severe damage in 1951 when a fire, which started on adjoining land, escaped and enveloped about two-thirds of the park. Natural regeneration has hidden most of the scars, but mute evidence of this holocaust remains in the tall dead trees which outline the mountain tops.

Mount Buffalo National Park

About 322 kilometres from Melbourne and set in rugged north-eastern Victoria, Mount Buffalo National Park extends over 11,045 hectares. It is a large isolated granite plateau or batholith and its elevation varies between 1,220 metres and 1,524 metres. Subjected to erosion over a long period, it is in fact a "relic" mountain surrounded by Ordovician sediments to a height of about 1,000 metres above sea level. On the southern side it is connected to the main mass of the Great Dividing Range by a col or saddle. The granite head forms an extremely steep-sided plateau, which is dotted with tors, or great granite weathered rocks.

The streams and watercourses on the plateau are set out in a fairly rectangular pattern oriented along the two sets of almost vertical points, mainly on the northern and western scarps of the plateau, which descend precipitously to join the Buffalo River. The many permanent streams in this park swell considerably during September when the snow melts. The soils of the plateau are alpine humus, acid brown-earths, and lithosols, while those of the surrounding sediment are amphipodsols and cryptopodsols.

The unsuitability of the terrain for alternative land-use probably assisted the cause of early conservationists seeking to preserve the area. Representations for reservation of this area emanated from ski- and bushwalking clubs, the Bright Progress Association, and a variety of other sources from as early as 1898. As a result, temporary reservations as sites for a national park were approved successively under the Land Act. These included 1,134 hectares in November 1898, 9,352 hectares in 1908, and 526 hectares in April 1948. All these areas were consolidated under the inaugural *National Parks Act* of 1956 and were listed as Mount Buffalo National Park.

The park's major assets are spectacular alpine scenery, unusual rock formations, and a general suitability for snow sports and recreation. From the early days, therefore, snow sports devotees were strongly attracted to this reserve during the winter, while bushwalkers and amateur naturalists favoured the warmer months.

Approximately 400 species of native plants have been identified within the park. Most of these fall within five main plant communities. The sclerophyll forest associations include Alpine Ash, Narrow-leaf Peppermint, Candlebark, Mountain Gum, Red Stringybark, Broad-leaved Peppermint, and other Eucalypts. The woodland community is mainly Snow Gum, while the Heath groups include *Leptospermum*, *Callistemon*, and *Calytrix* species, as

well as some of the *Hoveas*, *Baeckeas*, and *Epacris*. In the grassland community, Snow Grass is dominant with some sedges. The most common species in the bogland community are the common Bog Moss and various heaths.

The Black-tailed Wallaby and the Common Wombat are reasonably numerous, while the bird list shows 131 native species, the Superb Lyrebird and the Pied Currawong being commonly seen. The Bogong Moth is characteristic of the area.

Mount Buffalo, a peak of 1,721 metres, was given its name in 1824 by Hume and Hovell, the first Europeans to visit the area. Thirty years later Ferdinand (later Baron) von Mueller and an associate, Dallachy, made the first ascent of the peak. In 1852, with the discovery of gold at Livingstones Creek and in the Ovens Valley, the plateau suffered from the effects of the widespread "gold fever". In 1854 James and John Manfield climbed the Horn via the long spur from the Lower Buckland area, and in the 1890s a contractor named Dennison constructed a track to the top of the plateau. The present road, which was first laid down in 1908, follows the line of Dennison's track. In 1909 a chalet was built and leased to tenants, only to be transferred in 1924 to the Victorian Railways. Subsequent additions and improvements now provide for 190 guests.

According to Howitt, the north-eastern alpine country including Mount Buffalo was occupied by Aborigines of the Ya-itma-Thang tribe, commonly referred to as the Omeo tribe. Part of this tribe, the Theodora Mitung, occupied the sources of the Mitta Mitta River from its tributaries to Mount Gibbo along the Upper Kiewa and Ovens Rivers as far as Mount Buffalo. Although Europeans first penetrated the tribal hunting grounds in 1838, heavy settlement began in those areas only after 1852 with the discovery of gold at Livingstones Creek. The presence of the European brought about the disintegration of the tribe, and by 1862 only five of the original group of 500 members remained. It is likely that Mount Buffalo, with its severe winter climate, was not the tribe's permanent camping area; however, the presence of the Bogong Moth, considered a delicacy, was a great attraction to the tribe, and no doubt encouraged regular hunting expeditions to the plateau.

The Lakes (Spermwhale Head) National Park

This relatively isolated park is a peninsula projecting into the Gippsland Lakes between Lake Reeve and Lake Victoria. It is approached most easily by boat from Paynesville, a distance of over 5 kilometres. The remoteness of the park from the main centres of population, for it is about 320 kilometres from Melbourne and 65 kilometres from Sale, has contributed to the preservation of its natural attributes. Under the Land Act an initial permanent reservation of 1,450 hectares was made in 1929, the area being dedicated as a national park by the Act of 1956. The area has for long been known locally as Spermwhale Head Peninsula, since, when viewed from the air, the shape closely resembles the head of this species of whale.

In 1924, members of the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and the Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Game recommended that an area of 1,397 hectares on Spermwhale Head, opened to the public by the owners Wilfred and Grace Barton, be made a wildlife sanctuary. Three years later, the area

was officially classified as a temporary reserve. The park was increased in size to 2,121 hectares in 1960 by the addition of land on the north-eastern side of the peninsula bought from another member of the Barton family.

Spermwhale Head is composed of recent swamp deposits and Pleistocene sand ridges which in places mark successive shorelines. It is built up from particles carried down by rivers emptying into the Gippsland Lakes, or blown ashore from the sea bed. Periodically the salinity of these lakes is relieved by spate flushing of a number of rivers flowing into them. Although there are no streams in the park itself, about 61 hectares are swamp or shallow lagoons. The main surface soils are poor, being particularly coarse loose particles with a low proportion of organic matter. Black peaty soils are evident in the swamp and depression areas.

The main vegetation affinities noticeable in the park are Saltmarsh, represented by *Salicornia* species, tall shrubland of Swamp Paper-barks, and woodlands of Coastal Manna Gum, Mahogany Gum, Bassian Peppermint, Saw Banksia, Coast Banksia, and Black Wattle. *Thryptomene* (*micrantha*) grows profusely in the park, but its occurrence elsewhere in Victoria is rare. *Thryptomene* was the main reason for dedication of this area as a national park.

Most of the bird life is aquatic and includes marine and seashore species with water fowl breeding in the ephemeral swamps. Over 140 native species are recorded. Park fauna include the Black-tailed Wallaby and Brush-tailed Possum, while the cleared land on the eastern tip of the peninsula is the habitat of a few Grey Kangaroos and several Emus.

Spermwhale Head was originally occupied by the Brabrolong, a sub-tribe of the Gippsland Kurnai tribe. Brough Smyth records that during the summer the tribes fished for eels and mullet, generally at night, using their spears with uncanny skill, while in the winter they hunted "native bears" (koalas) and kangaroos. In 1845, when the first local pastoral run was taken up nearby by Boyd and Cunningham, the tribe numbered about 1,000. By 1882 it had decreased to 82 in number, who were being cared for at the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Mission. A few kitchen middens and steps cut into the trees with Aboriginal stone axes are the only remaining reminders of the former occupants of the park.

Lind National Park

Reserved for the main purpose of preserving an appropriate sample of Gippsland rain forest and other flora and fauna, Lind Park is located between Orbost and Cann River adjacent to the Princes Highway about 628 kilometres from Melbourne. A bonus for visitors is the scenic features which can best be enjoyed while travelling the Euchre Creek Road through the park. In this way, too, the splendid dense rain forest can be appreciated. Originally the Princes Highway passed through the park, but it has now been relocated to follow the northern boundary.

The initial area of 1,167 hectares for the park has not been increased since its first reservation. In 1925 the Director of Land Settlement had recommended to the State Government that areas of Euchre Creek and Mount Drummer (later Alfred National Park) be permanently reserved. Lind National Park, which was dedicated in 1956 by inclusion in the Schedule to the National Parks Act of that year, was named after Sir Albert Lind, a

former Minister for Lands who had represented an electorate which included the park region for many years.

The park's rock structure may be described as finely-grained metamorphic, with a well defined slate fissility, embedded with graptolites. The land-form is hilly, and deeply dissected with steep valleys. The soils are of the heavy deeper forest types with clays tending to predominate. Though there are no wet-land areas, the region lies in the drainage basin of the Bemm River, and to the south and east several perennial streams drain the park.

One of the most significant of the 220 listed native plants is the Gippsland Waratah (*Telopea oreades*) which has become relatively rare. The park contains tall Eucalypt forest of mixed species including Silver-top, Messmate, Grey Gum, and White Stringybark. The gullies support associations of Blackwood, Lilly-pilly, and Hazel Pomaderris with prolific areas of tree- and ground ferns.

Included in the 220 known species of native birds are the Eastern Whipbird, the Lyrebird, and the Gang-gang Cockatoo. Among the animal species the Allied Rat, the Long-nosed Bandicoot, and the Black-tailed Wallaby are quite common.

Alfred National Park

A sister park to the previous one, Alfred National Park is located on the slopes of Mount Drummer 483 kilometres east of Melbourne along the Princes Highway which runs through the park.

Two small areas were reserved temporarily in December 1925, and the first permanent reservation of 1,357 hectares was made only one month later. The 1956 Schedule to the Act gave its increased area as 2,189 hectares, and the 109 hectares of land purchased in December 1971 increased the park to its present 2,298 hectares.

Most of the park is composed of Palæozoic granites which have intruded into Ordovician slates. The forested slopes are drained by several streams running in a south-easterly direction.

Botanically the park is significant, being a prime example of sub-tropical rain forest and the habitat of a wide range of rare ferns. Alfred Park contains more than 270 species of indigenous flora and a rich moss flora. The two notable plant communities are the dense tropical jungle, with the Jungle Grape, Kanooka, Gippsland Waratah, and many tree fern varieties, and the wet sclerophyll forest containing Eucalypt species such as Silver-top, Messmate, Eurabbie (*Eucalyptus st.-johnii*), and Grey Gum. Though most of the fauna is common to the two sister parks, Fluffy Gliders and Dingoes are more numerous in Alfred National Park.

Wingan Inlet National Park

First reserved in 1909 and included in the 1956 Schedule to the Act, Wingan Inlet was set aside to preserve the attractive coastal scenery, rich bird life, and jungle-type flora. This park of 1,915 hectares surrounds Wingan Inlet, which is on the far East Gippsland coast. Its attractive swimming beaches and suitability for fishing excursions have not, as yet, resulted in large numbers of visitors, undoubtedly because of its remoteness and relatively difficult access. About 500 kilometres east of Melbourne, the approach to this park is by way of a 32 kilometre unsealed road from the Princes Highway.

In 1770 Captain Cook on his historic voyage north along the east coast of the continent, passed the inlet, but though nearby Ram Head was sighted and named by him, Wingan Inlet was apparently obscured from his view by the Skerries, a series of small rock formations 367 metres offshore. Bass in his epic whaleboat voyage of 1797 landed near the inlet while looking for fresh water, and explored its surroundings for ten days while awaiting the abatement of a fierce storm.

Wingan Inlet is one of a number of inlets along the East Gippsland coast. These inlets have resulted from the damming of shallow river valleys by vast quantities of sand blown from the sea-floor. The quantity of sand thus moved is so extensive that during dry seasons the river flow is blocked for long periods until the weight of the pent-up fresh water forces a break-out. Sea-water flows in on the high tide and brackish water flows out on the ebb, leaving a sea-shore sand bar which is in a state of constant flux. Whereas most of the valleys on these inlets intersect the coast only in regions of low relief, Wingan Inlet does so at relatively high relief, forming a narrower inlet. The water therefore enters and discharges from it very rapidly. The Wingan River, a perennial stream which flows into the Inlet, behaves in this way.

Derived from granite *in situ*, most of the soils have coarse material in their profile. There are also some peats in the depressions mixed with pure ocean-floor sands. The Skerries are the home of a colony of fur seals whose presence is both a tourist feature and an incitement to shooting by vandals.

The 425 identified native plant species are found mainly in several broad associations. The sea-shore community is represented by Hairy Spinifex and Black She-oak, while the Eucalypt forest holds stands of Silver-top, Bloodwood, Mahogany, and Yellow Stringybark. Riparian affiliations are represented by sedges and ferns, and the jungle assemblies by Water Vine and Kanooka.

Wingan Inlet has over 80 species of recorded native birds, the Lyrebird, the White-breasted Sea Eagle, and the rare Eastern Bristle Bird being of special interest. Reptilian inhabitants include the Water Dragon, the Diamond Python, and the Lace Monitor. The park also provides a habitat for the Brown Phascogale, the Tiger Cat, the Yellow-bellied Glider, and the Dingo.

Mallacoota Inlet National Park

Approaching the border of New South Wales, Mallacoota Inlet is approximately 548 kilometres east of Melbourne. The township of Mallacoota, which adjoins the park, is a popular tourist and fishing resort. The park, with an area of 4,545 hectares, is a strip 1,200 metres wide around a network of smaller estuaries which form the inlet. This is the major portion of the 4,615 hectares first reserved temporarily as a site for a national park in 1909. Despite strong representations by the Victorian National Parks Division of the Town and Country Planning Association calling for further extension of the park, an area of approximately 71 hectares was excised from the reserve in 1917 and has remained outside the boundary ever since. The Schedule of the 1956 Act shows the present area of the park.

The district of Mallacoota is made up of base rock of Gabo granite covered by Ordovician sediments which are severely contorted. Gabo granite outcrops also exist in areas adjoining the park. Sandy beaches with some aeolian drifts are characteristic of the region, with Recent shell beds above the waterline.

Because of the low nutrient composition of the parent rock, the soils are generally poor with siliceous sand predominating. Most of the soils in this area may be described technically as yellow and mottled with a bleached A2 horizon. Mallacoota Inlet is one of the tidal estuaries of the East Gippsland coast. The main hydrographic theme is the Inlet itself, or the "drowned" Genoa River, which is tidal. This river, flowing into the Inlet from the northwest and the Wallagaraugh River flowing from the north, feed the estuary with fresh water, but there is little or no potable water in the park itself. The threat of siltation could pose a problem for the park in the future.

Some 560 species of native plants have been recorded. There are forests of Bloodwood and Angophora, mixed stands of Eucalypt forest and some sub-tropical jungle pockets typified by Kanooka, with small scattered areas of wet heath, particularly the Pink Swamp Heath. The Sandpaper Fig (*Ficus coronata*), a very rare species, is indigenous to the park.

The Rainbow Lorikeet is one of the most spectacular of the 200 varieties of native birds in the park. Oyster-catchers, Azure Kingfishers, Pelicans, and Sea Eagles are also common. The Black-tailed and Red-necked Wallaby and the Dingo are indigenous fauna, and the larger Lace Monitor and Eastern Water Dragon are important reptile inhabitants. The Grey-headed Fruit Bat is another interesting occasional visitor.

Tarra Valley National Park

This small and select segment of 136 hectares of forest lies between Traralgon and Yarram, 209 kilometres east of Melbourne. Its reservation was first suggested because of the scenic views and distinctive vegetation, particularly the wide variety of native ferns.

The reserve was created with a temporary reservation of 304 hectares in 1909 for "a road and scenic purposes". The original reservation was revoked in December 1941 and replaced by another, which set aside 59 hectares temporarily as a site for a national park. In 1944 this was increased to 81 hectares, and later, in April 1962, to 128 hectares with the purchase of land from a local conservationist who, incidentally, was the park ranger. The money for this acquisition was provided by the Bird Observers' Club. In December 1971 the Alberton Shire Council donated a further 9 hectares, making the total area 136 hectares.

The valley comprising the park is situated at the head of the Tarra River, which rises near Balook and empties into Corner Inlet. The river was visited by the barque *Singapore* on 13 March 1841, and the crew named it after Strzelecki's native guide Charlie Tarra, who is said to have accompanied some earlier expeditions to the area.

The underlying rocks are sedimentary, composed mainly of Mesozoic sandstones and mudstones with occasional lenses of black coal. Minor faulting is visible in cuttings near Balook. The rock system is about 150 million years old.

The vegetation in the valley may be classed as a remnant of the original Mountain Ash type forest with the main elements of a temperate rain forest—Sassafras, Myrtle Beech, and four types of tree ferns. Many species of small ferns are also found in the park.

The Common Wombat, Platypus, Koala, Echidna, Allied Rat, Ringtailed and Mountain Possums, as well as a number of species of Phascogales and

Gliders are indigenous ; of the birds, the Crimson Rosella, the Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo, the Superb Blue Wren, and the Superb Lyrebird are probably the most distinctive and colourful.

Bulga National Park

This is a miniature national park, possessing similar ecological features to its sister park—nearby Tarra Valley. Set in the Strzelecki Ranges between Traralgon and Yarram, it is 193 kilometres east of Melbourne. Like Tarra Valley, it deserves preservation on account of its attractive scenery and special native vegetation. Some of the finest fern displays in the State may be seen in Macks Creek where Sassafras, Myrtle Beech, and Tree-ferns proliferate. The main gully is spanned by a suspension bridge nearly 50 metres long which is a feature of the park. Bulga Park lies at an altitude of 579 metres and is occasionally covered with snow in winter.

The park originated with a reservation in 1904 of 20 hectares. By 1941 this had grown to 23 hectares. In 1943 a further 13 hectares was added to bring the total reservation to its present size. Like Tarra Valley it was included in the Schedule of National Parks in 1956.

Exposures of sandstone are similar to those in the upper Tarra Valley and the rock formation below the deep forest soil is a buff-coloured sandstone. The tallest trees in the park are Mountain Ash, one of which exceeds 75 metres in height and 15 metres in girth. The forest understorey is composed of Tree-ferns, Musk, and Blackwood.

Churchill National Park

This small national park of 193 hectares is situated in the wooded hills near Melbourne between Dandenong and Ferntree Gully. It was originally the north-west corner of the former Police paddock and being on the perimeter of the metropolitan area, it was most suited for recreational purposes for suburban visitors. No additions have been made to the park since its initial reservation in 1930. It was included in the Schedule of National Parks in 1956.

Much of the land, originally densely timbered, is now covered by a sparse Eucalypt forest. It is fairly representative, however, of the original Barry Ranges vegetation, with Eucalypts on the hills and Dogwood, Swamp Paperbark, and a scattering of Sweet Pittosporum trees harboured in the gullies. The highest point in the park, 177 metres above sea level, provides excellent views of Western Port Bay. Unlike most of the other reserves, the perimeter of the park is surrounded by a chain-wire fence, and the gates are closed to the public at sunset. The erection of the fence was occasioned by damage by vandals in past years.

Special precautions are being taken to protect the few Black-tailed Wallabies from excessive attention by visitors. The Sugar Glider, the Long-nosed Bandicoot, the Ring-tailed and Brush-tailed Possums, and the Little Brown Bat may be seen after dark.

The area is a very important bird habitat, 108 native species having been recorded in the park.

Fraser National Park

Fraser National Park on Lake Eildon was named after the late Hon. A. J. Fraser, M.C., M.P., who was inaugural Chairman of the former

National Parks Authority from 1957 until 1964. Situated 18 kilometres east of Alexandra and about 145 kilometres north-east of Melbourne, the park lies along the Delatite arm of Lake Eildon.

It originally formed part of the Collier and Stone grazing properties and was purchased by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in connection with the construction of the Eildon Reservoir project. The lower eastern slopes were inundated when the enlarged Eildon water storage project was completed early in 1956. Following a conference between conservation-oriented State Government departments, it was recommended that the shoreline be "classified and nurtured as a national park", and accordingly an area of 2,672 hectares was dedicated by an Act of Parliament in 1951. Later adjustments to the boundary and other additions have resulted in an increase in the size of the park to 3,136 hectares. Scenic features and access for boating and angling were the main considerations commending this area for reservation. The park now possesses a network of pedestrian tracks constructed primarily for fire protection purposes, and the visitor is able to walk comfortably to many excellent vantage points to observe the splendid panoramas of the park and the lake.

Most of the land had earlier been cleared for grazing, with only some small areas of the original forest remaining. Natural regeneration, however, particularly of Eucalypts and Acacias, has been most marked since the cessation of grazing and this has been supported by a programme of replanting of native species on a long-term basis.

Geologically the area is made up mainly of Silurian sediments of siltstone, sandstone, shales, and clay stones with a few acid igneous dyke swarms or parallel intrusions. The uniformity of soil types in the park is pronounced. On the steep hills they are brown and alkaline with a shallow line, with deeper lodgments of eroded alluvium in the gullies and some buckshot gravel on the ridges.

Two main vegetation communities are evident: one is the open, dry Eucalypt forest composed of Grey-, Yellow-, Red Box, and Red Stringybark, with sparse ground cover; the other plant community is the "gully" association which includes Manna Gum and Rough Tree-ferns. Among indigenous bird species are the Wood Duck, the Wedge-tailed Eagle, the Grey Butcher Bird, and the Gang-gang Cockatoo. The noisy calls of the migrant Pied Currawong often attract attention. The more common forms of marsupial found in the park include such creatures as the Black-tailed Wallaby and the Eastern Grey Kangaroo.

Hattah Lakes National Park

Hattah Lakes National Park is part of the Kulkyne State Forest which embraces a number of lakes fed by the Murray River via the Chalka Creek and a large forest of Mallee, separated by wide rolling open plains.

Earliest records reveal that James Crawford occupied some of the lake region in 1847. Grazing of the area under annual licence continued until approximately 1920. In 1941, following strong representation for its reservation, the Lakes region of 17,004 hectares was added to the Kulkyne Forest Reserve which continues to be controlled by the Forests Commission of Victoria.

In 1960 an area of 17,814 hectares containing Lake Hattah and 16,000 hectares of Mallee country was excised from the Kulkyn State Forest and dedicated as Hattah Lakes National Park.

Quaternary dunes of aeolian origin make up most of the park, and the soil is composed of deep brown sands with some raw dunes, resulting from grazing. The lake bed, when dry, shows black cracking clays. The flood plain community is one of four main plant associations and is composed mostly of River Red Gum and Black Box Eucalypts. The saline flats, particularly the Lendrook Plain, holds Sea-heath, Nitre-bush, and Glassworts. Within the park itself over 560 species of indigenous plants are preserved.

Of the 200 species of native birds, the well-known mound-building Mallee-fowl or Lowan, the Mallee Emu-wren, the Emu, the Ibis, and the Black Swan are the most notable. Reptiles common to the region are the giant Lace Monitor and the Sand Goanna. The Black-faced Kangaroo is a common sight and there are some Red Kangaroos in the park.

Mount Richmond National Park

Mount Richmond National Park has an area of 824 hectares, but is capable of substantial extension. It is located in the coastal western district of Victoria, 3 kilometres inland from the Southern Ocean, and approximately 403 kilometres from Melbourne.

The park includes the volcanic core of Mount Richmond and, although it is only 230 metres above sea level, may be seen for many kilometres due to its distinctive rounded hump, which stands out from the flat terrain. It is one of the many long-extinct volcanoes which are a feature of Western Victoria. Sand drifts from nearby Discovery Bay have blown over the original basalt, providing a sandy loam ideal for the growth of heath species. Pleistocene dune limestone surrounds the park with a few basalt tuff exposures. The soils are acid podsols with light-coloured horizons and leached sandy soils with an impervious pan below the first horizon. Though there is little free surface water, the park possesses a perennial spring.

Initially dedicated in 1960, as a result of strong representations from the Portland Field Naturalists Society and other conservation groups, the park, originally 621 hectares in area, had increased to 824 hectares by December 1968. These conservation bodies appreciated the fact that the Mount Richmond area possessed prime examples of the coastal flora and fauna of Western Victoria.

The Henty brothers, generally accepted as the first Europeans to arrive in the district, named the feature Mount Richmond in July 1835. Richmond, one of the Henty children, was the first European child to be born in the Portland region. The Duke of Richmond had also earlier provided the Hentys with finance for their activities. Apart from very early pastoral licences, the park has not been occupied. Some of the land on the southern slopes outside the park, however, is privately owned.

Access to the summit is now provided by an all-weather road. A picnic area with amenities including water supply has been constructed at the summit. A feature of this park is the Noel Learmonth Lookout Tower at the top of Mount Richmond. It commemorates the services of Noel Learmonth, a local historian and naturalist who died in September 1970 at the age of ninety.

Situated 26 kilometres north-west of Portland, the park is composed mainly of forest and open heathlands holding scattered swamps. The steeper mountain slopes contain forests with stands of Brown Stringybark, Manna, and Swamp Gums, and some Shining Peppermints.

Many of the 450 species of native plants are arrayed in a vast mass display. Hairy Boronia and Heaths spread over most of the heathlands provide colour contrasts to the mauve Heath Honey-myrtle. The rare Oval-leaf Logania, restricted to the Portland district, is in the park along with 58 species of native orchids. Small marsupials such as Possums, Gliders, and Bandicoots are among the fauna and Red-necked Wallabies and Emus are often seen. Of the 100 or more native birds perhaps the most interesting are the Beautiful Firetail, the Bristle-bird, and the Fantail-warbler.

Mount Eccles National Park

Mount Eccles National Park, of 394 hectares, is important for its outstanding geological features. According to Noel Learmonth, the first reference to Mount Eccles may be found in Matthew Flinders' *Voyage to Terra Australis*, where reference is made to "a round hill" noted on 20 May 1802.

Learmonth also presents considerable evidence to suggest that Major Mitchell named this hill Mount Eccles in 1838 in memory of a young lieutenant with whom he had served in the Peninsula War, but the typographical corruption to Eccles came about shortly after and a Surveyor-General's map records this spelling in 1855.

Mount Eccles is situated in the western district of Victoria about 322 kilometres from Melbourne and 10 kilometres from Macarthur. The first sales of land in the region began in 1857, the original blockholders being mainly potato farmers. Thirty-two hectares on Mount Eccles were reserved in November 1926 as Macarthur Public Park, and the Lands Department formed a Committee of Management to care for this tourist asset. The reserve was among those dedicated by the National Parks Amending Act of 1960, and was increased to its present size by a similar Statute in October 1968.

The central feature of the park is a series of volcanic craters the largest of which, a caldera, contains Lake Surprise. Further south there are two other craters, but both of these are dry. Until about 5,000 years ago Mount Eccles, Mount Napier, and other neighbouring mountains were active volcanoes, and Mount Eccles was probably the last to become extinct. Twenty million years ago, eruptions from these volcanoes produced a large rough stony basalt plain covered with reddish lightweight rocks. These rocks, which are full of gas-holes, are known scientifically as scoria.

Though there are no streams entering or discharging from the lake, its water level rises in winter and falls in summer because of groundwater seepage from the surrounding countryside. The lake is 700 metres long and 180 metres wide with a maximum depth of 13 metres. It has a cone-shaped bottom covered by a layer of ooze a metre thick.

The mountain itself is a mound of scoria 179 metres above sea level. The prevailing westerly winds have built this hill on the eastern rim of the crater by carrying the cindery scoria to this site. Scoria has also been blown as far east as Macarthur where it is quarried for road surfacing.

The last of the liquid lava to flow from the crater formed a canal which runs in a westerly direction for about three kilometres. When the lava within the crater subsided, some of the molten rock ran back into the volcanic vent

leaving behind this distinct channel. A by-product of the lava invasion was a series of lava caves, many large enough to shelter and hide small herds of cattle and horses. The causes of these caves may have been pressure from the hot gases which finally escaped from the molten mass. Thomas Alexander Browne, who wrote *Robbery Under Arms* under the pseudonym of Rolf Boldrewood, and who held a pastoral run near Port Fairy from 1849 to 1856, wove the geographical features of this area into his story of cattle and horse thieves.

Native species of plants feature Silver Banksia, Kangaroo Apple (a food source for the Aborigines), a number of ferns, and Manna Gum. Learmonth and others have recorded 64 species of indigenous birds including the Boobook Owl, the Australian Goshawk, the Brown Bittern, and the Spur-winged Plover.

Glenaladale National Park

This is another of the smaller national parks, having an area of 163 hectares. It is situated approximately 40 kilometres north-west of Bairnsdale ; access is by way of a gravel track leading in from the Dargo Road. Proclaimed in 1962, the land was donated by A.P.M. Forests Pty Ltd.

The Mitchell River, which forms the northern boundary of the park, flows between high reddish sandstone cliffs, and its tributary creeks have cut deep gorges as they enter the parent stream. Two of these creeks, Deadcock (or Woolshed) and Bull, run through the park.

The sandstone cliffs which rise to over 120 metres above the junction of Deadcock Creek and the Mitchell River, consist mainly of brown fine-to-medium sandstone with silt and clay components. Not infrequently, flakes of mica lie parallel with the bedding, causing the rock to split along the bedding planes. The sandstone layers, varying in thickness from 30 to 90 centimetres, are set approximately horizontal or dip slightly to the south. Beds of pinkish-red and buff-coloured mudstones are also prominent. Minor deposits of pebbly sandstone are found in the base of the cliffs. Glenaladale is part of a dissected plateau which was elevated at the end of the Tertiary period thereby starting a new cycle of erosion leading to the present gorge-like valleys of the Mitchell River tributaries. Steps and rapids in these valleys show that the streams are still down-cutting their beds, the gradient of the banks depending on the type of surrounding rock, with the valleys steeper where sandstones and conglomerate prevail.

The Den of Nargun, located on Deadcock Creek a short distance from the Mitchell River, is a cave-like hollow about 20 metres wide by 5 metres deep, with an irregular floor which is about a metre above the water level of the creek. The roof, which is from 2 to 3 metres above the floor, is the base of a hardened sandstone bed and forms a semi-circular ledge about 3 metres thick. The creek overflows this ledge after heavy rain and falls into a pool immediately below the entrance to the hollow. Through successive floods, over a long period, the stream has worn back the soft thick mudstone bed, and coupled with the effects of the backwash as it falls into the pool below, has formed this natural cave. Minute calcite veins exist throughout the sandstone, and have impregnated the stream with calcium carbonate. This has resulted in the formation of stalactites and stalagmites several centimetres long. On the southern side of the entrance, two huge columns of calcite partly obscure the entrance.

Brough Smyth reports an Aboriginal myth concerning the Den of Nargun when he refers to Howitt's account of a journey down the Mitchell River to investigate the Iguana Creek beds. Howitt was accompanied by two local Aboriginals—the elder of whom advised them not to enter the cave as it was the haunt of a fearsome creature called Nargun. It was said to inhabit a number of caves along the Mitchell River into which it dragged the unwary stranger. Howitt, who was an expert in the habits and language of the Kurnai tribe of Gippsland, was able to record this myth in detail. It would seem that the Nargun served to protect the territorial rights of the Kurnai tribe in this area as the Loo-ern did for the Brabrolong at Wilsons Promontory.

The vegetation in both Deadcock and Bull Creeks is an outpost of the luxuriant sub-tropical jungle of East Gippsland. Many species of lianes and two species of trees, the Kanooka and the Yellow-wood, are not found further west in Victoria. Lilly-pilly and Sweet Pittosporum are common. Lyrebirds, Wonga Pigeons, King Parrots, and Bell Miners are among the the birds represented.

During March 1965 a severe forest fire considerably damaged the rain forest in Bull Creek and to a lesser extent, Deadcock Creek. In the succeeding years natural regeneration has been substantial.

Port Campbell National Park

This reserve of 708 hectares was dedicated as a national park in May 1964 at the same time as Glenaladale. It consists of a narrow coastal strip some 24 kilometres long, stretching along the western Victorian coast. It lies about 242 kilometres from Melbourne and is bounded on the north by the Great Ocean Road. Local interest in the area came first from the Shire of Heytesbury and from conservation groups which drew the attention of the Victorian Government to various features that merited preservation.

The earliest history of the area dates back to the 1840s. Smythe surveyed the coast from Hopkins River to Moonlight Head in 1847, the first settlements being the pastoral runs of Buckley Creek, taken up by Boyle in 1846, and Glen Ample by Brown in the following year.

The long narrow stretch of coastline of sedimentary rock is composed of Tertiary limestone, clays, and sands exposed in high sheer cliffs and also extending inland. Offshore, there are a number of rock-stacks of similar material. Fossils are embedded in the limestone, while australites (tektites) are found on the surface. The spectacular rock features include London Bridge, a long neck of the mainland with two large archways. The Arch, and a series of rock-stacks known as the Twelve Apostles. Other coastal features are the Loch Ard Gorge and nearby Blow Hole. Between 1855 and 1908 at least five sea-going vessels were wrecked along this treacherous coast, the most spectacular tragedy perhaps being that of the *Loch Ard*—a three-masted iron clipper of 1,600 tonnes which foundered in 1878 near the gorge now bearing its name, with the loss of 50 passengers and crew. Their remains lie buried in the small Loch Ard cemetery nearby. The adjoining Blow Hole is a large hole over 15 metres deep and 35 metres wide, located about 400 metres from the shore. An underground tunnel permits the rising tide to enter this hole.

Soils are of a hard-setting to loamy nature, with sub-soils of clay. Pans of buckshot gravel can be found between these two dissimilar horizons.

Sherbrook River crosses the park towards the eastern boundary, while further west, the Port Campbell Creek runs close to the northern boundary of that part of the park. Although there are no major wetlands, there are small swamps adjacent to Port Campbell Creek. Artesian water exists near the park and is used for camping amenities. The principal vegetation alliance is Coastal Heath with *Casuarina* species, together with scattered Swamp Gum and stunted Messmate. Red-necked Wallabies and the Great Grey Forester Kangaroo live in the narrow coastal park, which is also the home of the Fairy Penguin and Mutton-bird.

Morwell National Park

One of the major reasons for the reservation of this small park in 1966 was to preserve the rare epiphytic Gunn's Orchid or Butterfly Orchid (*Sarcochilus australis*). The initial reserved area of 138 hectares, which had been private land, was purchased jointly by the Shire of Morwell and the National Parks Authority for the Crown. The area was increased in December 1966 by 2 hectares following a gift of land by the Shire of Morwell. It is hoped that the park may be further expanded so as more fully to protect the habitat of the Butterfly Orchid.

The park, which is about 160 kilometres west of Melbourne, consists of the timbered slopes of a Gippsland valley. Its vegetation is typical of the area—large Southern Blue Gum and Grey Gum Eucalypts with an abundance of understorey plants.

Little Desert National Park

The Little Desert National Park stands today at 35,251 hectares. It is located in the west-central region of the State between Dimboola and Nhill. Access to the park is through the farming centre of Kiata about 354 kilometres from Melbourne and from the Nhill-Gymbowen Road.

The soil of the park consists almost entirely of Quaternary siliceous sands and clays of aeolian origin. Occasional outcrops of poor quality sandstone occur on the low ridges. The mineral content of the deep surface sands is low, holding a number of pans of buckshot gravel. There are some saline flats and limited areas of clay soils and alluvial soils such as those along the Wimmera River.

The 500 species of native vascular flora are grouped into the broad associations of Mallee Eucalypts occurring on the long deep dunes, the open Heathland on the deep white sandy plains, where Desert Banksia, Desert Oak, and Silky Tea-tree predominate, and the Heath-woodland on the deep white dunes. River Red Gum and Black Box form a further vegetation growing near the scattered clay pans. A Stringybark and Broombrush alliance is evident on the lateritic yellow sandstone ridges.

The Emu, the Dark Thornbill, the Southern Scrub Robin, the Rufous-, Golden-, and the Gilbert Whistlers are important bird species, but the Mallee-fowl evokes the greatest interest from visitors. The small Painted Dragon and the Bearded Dragon are relatively common, while the Marbled Gecko is sometimes found hidden under loose bark. The Black-faced Kangaroo, Feather-tail Glider, and Echidna are abundant in the Little Desert. The Silky Desert Mouse, a small rodent about 10 centimetres long which seldom drinks water, is another interesting inhabitant.

Lower Glenelg National Park

Lower Glenelg became Victoria's twenty-second national park through legislation in 1969. Extending over an area of 9,069 hectares, it is traversed by the lower reaches of the Glenelg River, which enters the sea about 8 kilometres from the South Australian border and 50 kilometres west of Portland. The area dedicated is less than half of the area suggested to the Land Utilization Advisory Council in 1967 by the National Parks Authority and represents a compromise to meet the wishes of competing land users. It includes within its boundaries portions of the Kentbruck Heath and the southern bank of the Glenelg River.

In April 1973 the Land Conservation Council (see also pages 40-1) recommended to the Minister that the area of the Lower Glenelg National Park be increased to 25,900 hectares. A Bill was before Parliament at the time of writing.

The following geological formations are present in the park : widespread (surface) wind-blown sand of Recent age varying in depth from a few centimetres to 6 metres ; Pleistocene dune limestone forming elongated ridges ; Whalers' Bluff Formation composed mainly of marine limestone of Pleistocene age in the eastern half of the park (this is flat horizontal-lying stone on which the Pleistocene dune limestone formation rests) ; and Pliocene basalt as seen in the Jones Ridge escarpment in the eastern section of the park. The bedrock for the four formations listed is thick horizontal marine limestone of Myocene age which extends throughout the park. This is known geologically as Gambier limestone.

The Gambier limestones contain extensive cave systems holding sub-fossils. Scientific investigation of prehistoric animal remains found in the caves has led to the conclusion that about 15,000 years ago the Giant Kangaroo and the Marsupial Lion roamed the countryside. Some of the limestone caves, such as Princess Margaret Rose Cave, which lies just beyond the park's boundary, are very attractive.

The Glenelg River, a deep large southerly-flowing stream, drains this region. It has eroded its bed deep into the limestone, creating a precipitous gorge bounded by limestone cliffs where caves are plentiful. A high slowly draining wet heath area to the north-east (Kentbruck Heath) also feeds the river.

The varied soil structure of the Nelson Land System includes podsoils and terra rossas. The dune system is heavily leached. The Normanby Platform comprises deep sands overlying basalt, while the Cobbobboonee Land System is made up of podsolised gravelly loams from weathered basalt. The park also contains many free sands.

Probably one of the most ecologically diverse regions of the State, the Lower Glenelg National Park and its environs contain 660 native plant types, 320 species of fungi, 80 different classes of mosses, as well as 45 lichen and 35 liverwort species. The plant communities include Heathlands, represented by Swamp She-Oak, Leucopogon, and *Astroloma* species ; gully types including the Rough Tree Fern, King Fern, and Maidenhair Fern ; dry sclerophyll forest with Brown Stringybark, Messmate, and others ; dunal vegetation with Coast Wattle and Austral Bugle ; and wetland vegetation of Common Reed, Sedges, and Rushes.

Of the 160 species of identified native birds, the Peregrine Falcon, the Southern Emu-Wren (a threatened species), and the Bristle-bird are of special interest.

The Platypus, the Red-necked Wallaby, the Grey Kangaroo, the Sugar Glider, and the Koala are also plentiful in the park.

Captain James Cook National Park

This national park, with an area of 2,713 hectares, was established by Act of Parliament in 1969. Extending along the East Gippsland coast for over 6 kilometres, it is located between Wingan Inlet and Marlo, and stretches as far east as the lower Thurra River. The park is representative of the East Gippsland coastal country, possessing unspoiled beaches, a virgin forest, and immense coastal dunes. Within the parkland, but fronting on to the shoreline, is an area of 130 hectares of Australian Government Territory, which includes Point Hicks, upon which the lighthouse stands.

The cape is a granite boss protruding from immense deposits of white dune sands. Deep inter-dune swales, or marshy depressions, stretch along the coastline. The rock types are Bega granite of the Lower Devonian age, a limited area of Upper Ordovician shale sediments, Pliocene gravels, sands and silts, and Quarternary dune-sand. The huge dune-sand masses, reaching a height of more than 180 metres, create shifting dunes and swales. Originally swept up from the sea floor, they are siliceous, their formation being a continuing process. A relatively large stream—the Thurra River—drains the park and has formed a small lagoon estuary at its mouth. Occasional sandhill slips block the outlet causing the river to back up to form an external swamp until the slip eventually breaks down.

The dedication of this park commemorated Captain Cook's Australian landfall at Point Hicks in 1770 on his voyage along the east coast of the continent. Cook named Point Hicks after Lieutenant Zachary Hicks, the Officer of the Watch who sighted the cape on 20 April 1770. In 1843, Captain Fitzroy in the *Beagle* surveyed the coastline and renamed the area Cape Everard. On 20 April 1970, following the passage of enabling legislation, the Hon. Sir Henry Bolte, then Premier of Victoria, opened the park at an official ceremony and renamed the historic prominence Point Hicks.

Silver-top and Stringybark Eucalypts make up most of the park's tree flora with the open areas containing Casuarina, Rushes, and Paper-barks. The large wind-swept dunes bear scattered thickets of Coast Banksia and Coast Tea-tree. Twenty species of native marsupials and 200 native bird species are known residents. The rare Potoroo, the Tiger Cat, and the Eastern Native Cat are included among the fauna, while the more characteristic birds include the rare Ground Parrot, the Swift Parrot, and the Southern Emu-Wren.

Organ Pipes National Park

Only 26 kilometres from Melbourne, along the Calder Highway, this park of 66 hectares was made possible by the donation of land to the Crown from the estate of the late E. A. Green. Dedicated in 1971, the park is a deep valley carved into the volcanic Keilor Plains by Jacksons Creek.

The main attractions of the park are the geological features commonly referred to as the Organ Pipes and Tessellated Pavements. These features were created by the filling of an ancient river bed with lava at the same

time as the surrounding volcanic plain was set down, and by the lava in the narrow river bed cooling at a slower rate than the surrounding plain. The resultant lateral pressure caused vertical fracturing in the newly formed basalt rock and, thereby, the formation of hexagonal shaped columns. Erosion over a long period by Jacksons Creek has exposed these columns and has hewn out the Tessellated Pavements which are really columns viewed from above.

Ecologically, this area is in a poor condition, having been used for grazing as far back as 1850. Like the rest of the Keilor Plains, it harbours many introduced plants and animals. However, a restoration programme has commenced which aims at reproducing the former plant communities and native fauna. The National Parks Service is using this area to illustrate to school excursion groups the effects of incorrect land-use and to demonstrate the techniques of restoration.

Management

Committees

For many years prior to the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, the administration of a number of the reserves had been the responsibility of individual Committees of Management which operated under the Land Act. Of the thirteen reserves which were included in the Schedule to the National Parks Act of 1956, only those in the more remote part of East Gippsland were without such Committees.

The National Parks Act of 1956 provided for the continuation of Committees of Management but incorporated machinery to enable such Committees to come under the control of the National Parks Authority and, in due course, this took place. The park Committees conducted the day-to-day affairs of the respective parks through Rangers and other ancillary staff, but since they came under the control of the Authority a very close liaison between the two bodies has been developed. The control of visitors, collection of fees, hygiene, law and order, maintenance, and works within the parks are examples of the areas of Committee responsibility. To ensure an equitable distribution of available finance, it has been the practice, since the Committees became responsible to the Authority (now Service), for the two bodies to prepare an annual budget covering maintenance and capital works for the respective parks and by close liaison to see that such works programmes are implemented.

The eleven national parks dedicated after 1956, which do not have Committees of Management, are administered from the Head Office of the Service through resident Rangers and other staff.

Fire protection

The original National Parks Act required the Authority "to protect national parks from injury by fire". Initially a Fire Protection Committee was formed within the Authority and the Forests Commission prepared fire protection plans for all national parks needing them. These plans involved such matters as the construction of fire access tracks, provision of watering points for tankers, fuel reduction (by control burning and rotary slashing), radio communications, training personnel, and the purchase of fire suppression

equipment. This close collaboration between the Commission (which was represented on the Authority) and the Authority, was continued by the National Parks Service.

The present National Parks Act requires the Minister for Conservation "to protect national parks from injury by fire". However, an amendment to the Forest Act in 1974 clarified the responsibility of the Forests Commission to protect national parks from fire. An agreement has now been drawn up between the Commission and the Service setting out the modus operandi of a joint committee comprising two members from each body which will handle fire protection for these parks, ensure that suitable plans are drawn up and executed, and maintain effective liaison between the departments represented.

An important step forward in co-ordinated planning of fire protection for a fire prone region in Victoria and one in which the national parks administration participated, was taken in 1969 when, following the disastrous bushfires of 1962 and 1968 in the Dandenongs, the Government instigated and endorsed a plan drawn up in collaboration between a number of instrumentalities concerned for "Fire Prevention and Suppression in the Dandenongs". To carry out the planned fire protection works in the two national parks affected—Fern Tree Gully and Churchill—the Service was allocated a special annual grant of \$20,000. From 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1973 a total of \$96,405 of this grant was spent. In addition, the Victorian Government bought private land in the area required for fire buffer zones and other purposes under this plan.

Total expenditure by the national parks administration on fire protection works throughout the national parks system from 1958 to 1973 amounted to \$322,356.

Control burning

Reference has already been made to the fact that one of the methods employed to prevent fire damage to national parks by wildfire is control burning. Its use in this context is, however, opposed by some conservationists, who argue that it introduces fire to ecosystems at a time of the year when fires are not normally experienced. Another contention is that frequent control burning tends to damage the habitat of certain native birds, for example, the Ground Parrot and the Lyrebird. Reptiles and other ground-dwelling creatures, it is claimed, may also be affected. As against this view, however, protagonists stress that the recurrent presence of fire is necessary for the regeneration of certain native species, such as Mountain Ash.

While there may be conflicting views regarding the application of "control burning" in national parks for fire protection purposes, the Service takes the view that control burning should be used as a management tool according to the requirements of the individual national parks. Control burning has been carried out in such parks as Wilsons Promontory, Kinglake, Mount Buffalo, Mallacoota Inlet, Mount Richmond, Mount Eccles, and Port Campbell National Parks.

Water supply

To cater effectively for visitors, the provision of an assured water supply of good quality is necessary throughout the national parks network. A plentiful and ready supply of water, not necessarily potable, is required for fire protection purposes, while both "day-visitors" and "overnight" parks require water for drinking and tourist amenities.

The availability of water differs widely throughout the scattered national parks system. At Wyperfeld, for example, the annual average rainfall is 300 mm compared to 2,000 mm at Mount Buffalo. Similarly, the demand for water varies considerably, depending on the annual visitor intake, which differs widely from park to park. For instance, there were approximately 2,000 visitors to Wingan Inlet and Alfred National Parks, respectively, for the year ended 30 June 1972, while during the same period the number at Wilsons Promontory exceeded 120,000.

Apart from the differing availabilities of water the standard of water also differs to an extent at each park. The Service uses a number of sources of water, and depending on the climate and geography, these vary from pumped water from running streams, as at Kinglake, Wilsons Promontory, and Bulga Park, to a natural perennial spring as at Mount Richmond, and to bores at Fraser, Port Campbell, and Jehosaphat Gully at Kinglake. At Wyperfeld an ironclad catchment made of galvanised iron and covering one tenth of a hectare is used to supplement other smaller roof catchments, because there is no natural source of water other than rain water. The rain water is stored in covered concrete tanks to minimise loss by evaporation. At Hattah Lakes drinking water is obtained from roof catchment and for other purposes from Lake Hattah when the latter contains water.

Provision for tourists

Much of the work undertaken in national parks is ultimately planned for the benefit of visitors. These works range from fire protection to the provision of water, tracks, toilet amenities, picnic facilities, car parks, accommodation, nature trails, and interpretation. In addition, the Ranger Service may also be said to exist mainly for the benefit of the visitor, but Rangers are also concerned with the protection of the parks themselves against various types of human activities, for example, shooting, poaching, and burning.

The quality of access roads to and within national parks has steadily improved, particularly since 1963-64, when an annual allocation of \$100,000 was added to the Country Roads Board's Fund to allow the Board to make improvements to this system. This money is used by the Country Roads Board to implement a road works programme prepared by the Board and the National Parks Service in consultation, and is separate from money spent by the Board on declared tourist roads, such as the Promontory Road and the Mount Buffalo Road. Money provided over the years for the construction of fire access tracks has served a dual purpose, since the network of access routes now provides a series of walking tracks for visitors.

In addition, substantial sums of money provided by the Victorian Government have been spent over the years in the national parks in providing tourist amenities. During the two years preceding 30 June 1973 considerable improvements to tourist amenities were made possible at the Lakes, Kinglake, Mount Richmond, Port Campbell, Wyperfeld, and Fern Tree Gully National Parks by funds provided under the Australian Government Rural Relief Scheme. Major improvements recently made at Fern Tree Gully National Park have been in the "Lower Picnic Area" and nearby "Janesleigh Dell Area" and include improved picnic facilities and three large car parks constructed by the Country Roads Board. Provision

has been made in the development plan at Fern Tree Gully National Park for the construction of a new kiosk to serve the "Lower Picnic Area". In addition, an attractive picnic shelter has been built at Glenaladale National Park thereby, at the same time, enabling a supply of rain water to be collected for tourist use. Previously no drinking water was available at the picnic area.

The Special Road Fund administered by the Country Roads Board has enabled the Board to construct car parks in various national parks including Wilsons Promontory. Other improvements at Tidal River (Wilson's Promontory National Park) include the expansion of overnight accommodation facilities by the construction of a block of six new flats with 24 beds, thereby increasing the overnight capacity to 177 visitors. Plans are already well advanced to replace the former septic tank disposal system by a central collecting basin from which effluent is pumped to a sewage lagoon situated approximately 800 metres from the main centre. Stage I of this scheme, costing \$80,000, has already been completed, and Stage II, estimated to cost \$120,000, will be undertaken as soon as finance is available.

As part of the interpretative service to the public, senior officers of the Service and certain of the Park Rangers have given hundreds of talks to various groups (including schools) throughout the State and in the national parks. In addition, nature trails have been constructed in a number of parks such as Wyperfeld, Wilsons Promontory, Little Desert, and Hattah Lakes. In August 1973 the former Kiata State School (which had been acquired through the co-operation of the Education Department) was converted into an interpretative centre for the Little Desert National Park.

Ranger staff

The duties of the Ranger staff are varied. Rangers are required first of all to protect the national parks in every way possible, but they are also required to function as public relations officers, revenue collectors, visitor supervisors, interpreters of natural phenomena, fire protection functionaries, and general maintenance men. The Ranger Service grew considerably between 1957 and 1973, but is still far from adequate. Since 1963, six Ranger Training Courses have been conducted, the last being held in October 1973 at Little Desert National Park and Kiata. Such courses extend over one week and are residential. They include the practical aspects of park management, with lectures covering such diverse subjects as visitors' reception, fire protection and equipment, ecology, conservation, vehicle maintenance, first aid, track location, and maintenance and interpretation of national park regulations.

With the continuing growth of visitors and the prospect of an increased number of national parks, it is anticipated that the Ranger Service will be greatly expanded.

Plans for national parks

The continual increase of visitors to most parks over the last 10 years has emphasised the need for master plans, particularly in the more popular parks. Between 1959 and 1973 the number of visitors to Tidal River has increased at a compound rate exceeding 10 per cent per annum. The first major step in the Tidal River Village Master Plan was the installation of a new and expanded power supply in 1971. The first stage of the human

waste disposal system, which was recently carried out, marks the completion of a further phase of this plan. Master plans, approved in recent years, have been for the Collier Bay section of Fraser National Park, and for the Lower Picnic and Janesleigh Dell areas at Fern Tree Gully. Draft plans for five other parks have also been prepared.

Signs

In recent years the Service has developed standard designs and procedures in regard to sign-posting (size, shape, and colour) in national parks. In addition to being helpful to the public, the signs are also attractive and the Service has purchased three routing machines which facilitate sign lettering. The colour scheme adopted consists of yellowish-gold letters on a reddish-brown background, similar to the colours used in American parks and other Australian States.

Leases

The National Parks Act contains statutory provisions for the granting of both short-term and long-term leases to concessionaires to enable them to provide services for visitors within national parks. Short-term leases are generally for three years. At Wilsons Promontory it has been the practice to arrange for leasing of the café and store for this period. The provision of overnight accommodation at Mount Buffalo is shared by the Victorian Railways Chalet and the privately owned Tatra Inn. Tatra Inn was built in accordance with a 60-year lease in 1964 within the leased area of 4 hectares and provides beds for 84 guests. A less formal arrangement operates for the kiosk at Fern Tree Gully National Park, where a tenancy right for 12 months only exists.

Care of native species

Control of exotics

Section 8(a) of the *National Parks Act* 1970, while defining the Minister's obligation to preserve natural ecological associations, native animals, and physical features within national parks, also requires that as far as practicable he should ensure the extermination of all exotic plants and animals within the parks.

A major problem which exists in most national parks is the control of the European rabbit. This animal proliferates quickly and, by close cropping of the vegetation, destroys the habitat and fodder for native animals. From the very beginning, the National Parks Authority/Service has collaborated with the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board and has been very active in the destruction of rabbits in national parks. Procedures used vary according to the conditions within the parks. Destruction of habitat by ripping of warrens and burning of fallen timber, shooting, fumigation by means of chloropicrin (now superseded by phostoxin), and of the poison 1080 (in such a manner as to destroy the rabbits without producing serious deleterious effects among the native fauna) are among the methods employed. While it has been found possible to use 1080 without inflicting serious damage on kangaroos and birds, wallabies and possums are very susceptible to the poison and areas where they occur require special treatment.

NATIONAL PARKS

The birds, wildflowers, and lizard in the illustrations are found in appropriate habitats in Victoria's national parks.

Photographs by Dr L. H. Smith



Little Oberon Bay with Mount Oberon in the background, in Wilsons Promontory National Park.



Lake Surprise is a small volcanic lake in Mount Eccles National Park.

Sunset in the Little Desert National Park.





Reflections in the placid waters of Hattah Lakes National Park.

Limestone rocks belonging to the group known as 'The Apostles' in Port Campbell National Park.



A picnic near Dickson's Falls in Mount Buffalo National Park.



The township and camping area in Port Campbell National Park.



Ski runs at Cresta in Mount Buffalo National Park.





A view of Fraser National Park and Lake Eildon.

Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) in Wyperfeld National Park, glowing in the light of the setting sun.



An ancient River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) in Hattah Lakes National Park.



Wallowa (*Acacia calamifolia*), one of Victoria's many wattles.



The Mallee-Fowl (*Leipoa ocellata*).



Desert Banksia (*Banksia ornata*).

The Mountain Gentian (*Gentiana diemensis*).



Male Lyrebird (*Menura superba*) displaying on mound.



Female Rufous Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*) with young.



The Grass Trigger-plant (*Stylidium graminifolium*).

The Wallflower Orchid (*Diuris longifolia*).



The Satin Bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*) at his bower.



The Painted Dragon (*Amphibolurus pictus*).



Grey Fantail (*Rhipidura flabellifera*) on nest.

Considerable use has been made of the virus Myxomatosis, but success fluctuates with the seasons, according to the availability of the vector. The Service has been active in destroying foxes, feral cats, pigs, and goats, using appropriate procedures in each case. Rangers are authorised to shoot such animals on sight and are provided with firearms for the purpose.

Noxious weeds

In general, the vegetation in national parks consists of natural bushland which fortunately is not conducive to the growth of weeds. However, in some cases, because of the use to which the land was put before it became national park, noxious weeds are common in some parks such as Wyperfeld, Hattah Lakes, and the Organ Pipes. Moreover, the introduction of roads and tracks into the parks for tourist and fire protection purposes has been a significant factor in the introduction of weeds. The Authority/Service has been active wherever possible in dealing with such noxious weeds as blackberries, horehound, St John's wort, artichoke thistle, box thorn, and African Bone Seed, etc. The methods adopted vary with the conditions, but are designed to avoid injurious effects on the native vegetation.

Cinnamon fungus (Phytophthora cinnamomi)

Brief mention must be made of the activities of this destructive fungus within the national parks. Although "dieback" has resulted in plant loss in Western Australia for over forty years, it was not realised until 1963 that the cinnamon fungus was the cause. Between 1969 and 1972 it killed over 60,000 native plants in the Canberra Botanic Gardens and has been responsible for the destruction of over 324,000 hectares of Jarrah forest in Western Australia. In Victoria the fungus is active in Wilsons Promontory and particularly in the Brisbane Ranges.

The fungus attacks the fine root structure of susceptible plant species, thereby minimising their ability to absorb sufficient water. The result is frequently fatal under hot dry conditions. Of the 720 plant types known to be susceptible to this fungus, over 400 are Australian natives.

A number of research bodies situated in Canberra, Western Australia, and Victoria are endeavouring to solve the problem of control of this fungus, and although no final answer has yet been found, it has been noted that its spread is along water courses and roadways, probably by way of soil carried on earth moving equipment. Such equipment should, therefore, be carefully washed before it is moved from an infected area.

In 1972 the Service, concerned over this threat to its national parks, and in order to limit its further extension, convened a seminar in Melbourne, with the help of the University of Melbourne and the Forests Commission, to bring the nature of the fungus before the Victorian Government and private authorities involved in earth-moving activities.

Statistics

A careful assessment of tourist numbers at regular intervals at each national park is necessary in order to be able to provide for the "education and enjoyment of visitors", and to be able "to encourage and control such visitors". Their significance in management planning and for assessing tourist pressure on the ecology is clear.

Since the early 1960s there has been a marked increase in visitors to Victoria's national parks. In 1961 the total number was estimated to be 174,000; four years later it was 273,400. For the year 1972, the figure had risen to 712,000.

Mention has already been made of wide variations in visitor use between parks. Figures showing details of visitors to each park separately tend to highlight the growing popularity of certain national parks. The following table shows visitor statistics for six of the most popular parks :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF VISITORS TO SELECTED NATIONAL PARKS
(‘000)

National Park	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Wilson's Promontory	84	94	104	120	130	152
Fraser	23	33	45	41	38	56
Mount Buffalo	50	45	55	80	80	75
Kinglake	97	99	106	112	98	97
Fern Tree Gully	70	75	85	86	110	135
Churchill	24	33	35	41	46	51

Revenue for the year ended 30 June 1959 from all parks was \$32,256, with the total expenditure for the same period reaching \$94,626. Figures for the year ended 30 June 1968 indicate that revenue had risen to \$122,666, while expenditure on capital works and maintenance had grown to \$402,479. The figures for the year ended 30 June 1972 show revenue at \$265,058 and expenditure at \$616,065.

The annual allocation of \$100,000 to the Country Roads Board for the development of roads within or leading to national parks as mentioned elsewhere was created in 1963. By 30 June 1972, \$790,162 had been spent for this purpose.

Conclusion

The origin and development of Victoria's national parks system show that during the last 100 years a growing national parks consciousness has been created in a social climate which has now clearly recognised the need for conservation of our natural resources and for outdoor recreation. This situation has been achieved in spite of frequent opposition by the supporters of competing land-use, and it is worthy of note that the earlier insights of the pioneer conservationists should have been followed by a considerable acceptance in the community of the need to preserve the essential nature and beauty of the environment for posterity.

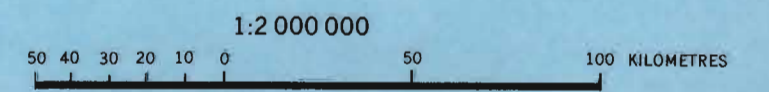
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VICTORIA

AREAS CONTROLLED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 ALFRED | 11 HAINING | 21 MOUNT ECCLES |
| 2 ARTHURS SEAT | 12 HATTAH LAKES | 22 MOUNT RICHMOND |
| 3 BRISBANE RANGES | 13 KINGLAKE | 23 ORGAN PIPES |
| 4 BULGA | 14 THE LAKES | 24 PORT CAMPBELL |
| 5 CAPE SHANCK/POINT NEPEAN | 15 LIND | 25 TARRA VALLEY |
| 6 CAPTAIN JAMES COOK | 16 LITTLE DESERT | 26 WARRANDYTE |
| 7 CHURCHILL | 17 LOWER GLENELG | 27 WESTERFOLDS |
| 8 FERNTREE GULLY | 18 MALLACOOTA INLET | 28 WILSONS PROMONTORY |
| 9 FRASER | 19 MORWELL | 29 WINGAN INLET |
| 10 GLENALADALE | 20 MOUNT BUFFALO | 30 WYPERFELD |



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GEOGRAPHY

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Ministry for Conservation

Establishment and functions

The Victorian Government is endeavouring in its overall policies to lift the "quality of life" as well as to enhance the more material achievements or rewards which can be realised in the community. In pursuance of this aim the Ministry for Conservation was proclaimed in January 1973 by an Act which brought together the Environment Protection Authority, the Fisheries and Wildlife Department, the Port Phillip Authority, the Soil Conservation Authority, the Land Conservation Council, and the National Parks Service. Each of these government agencies is concerned with special facets of the Government's activities directed towards the achievement of conservation.

The functions of the Ministry are to achieve the protection and the preservation of the environment, and to arrange the proper management and utilisation of the land and living aquatic resources of the State. These two apparently conflicting requirements are, in fact, complementary. The Ministry brings together a wide range of technical expertise available through its component parts. Since the problems of conservation range very widely, the Act allows for co-operation between the Victorian and Australian Governments.

Responsibilities

In the exercise of its own function of conservation planning, and through the co-ordination of its component agencies which have responsibilities in one or more areas of environmental activity, the Ministry can meet most of its total responsibility in environmental matters and in the achievement of conservation. The main responsibilities are, first, the role of environment protection, that is, the management of waste and the control of pollution; second, environment management or the understanding of the land and its use to prevent soil erosion and to protect water catchments and coastlines; third, environment preservation, that is, the care of flora and fauna, the use and management of living resources, and the maintenance of national parks and conservation reserves; and finally, environmental assessment, which may well become the principal specific activity of the Ministry. Environmental assessment is the organisation of inter-disciplinary studies as the basis for multi-resource planning

and as background information by which to judge what information should be provided by developers so that an assessment can be made of the likely environmental effects.

Associated with the organisation of inter-disciplinary studies is the direction of the work such as through the Western Port Bay Environmental Study. The objective of this Study is to find guidelines which, if followed, would guarantee the quality of the water indefinitely. The direction of a study such as this emphasises the co-ordinating role of the Ministry.

While preservation and protection may well be integral parts of conservation, conservation does not necessarily include preservation. On the other hand, proper management and utilisation are an integral part of conservation. Conservation is an embracing concept, that of fitting man into his whole environment. Man must exercise his technological and other skills to maintain an environment which is a worthwhile habitat for human beings. The way to achieve this lies in the proper use and management of resources to provide for man's needs now and in the future in an ecologically satisfactory way.

Conservation requires new attitudes by man to his surroundings. Its achievement imposes on scientists and technologists the task of integrating technical information into working systems. It also imposes on governments the task of providing adequate legislation so that administrators can ensure that the use and management of resources is based on proper technical considerations and that the long-term interests of the community are not overlooked.

Environment Protection Authority

Before the establishment of the Environment Protection Authority, pollution control responsibility in Victoria was spread among numerous State and local government agencies. This fragmentation raised considerable problems of co-ordination. It also created confusion, partly because some agencies had insufficient jurisdiction. It was not long before it became evident that Victoria needed a central body to control all wastes entering the environment, and to act as a watchdog on air, water and land pollution, and against excessive noise and litter. Appropriate environmental legislation was therefore introduced into Parliament. Several drafts were prepared dealing initially only with water pollution and finally a Bill was presented covering all wastes, noise, and litter.

The Environment Protection Act was passed by Parliament in December 1970. On 15 March 1971, those sections of the Act were proclaimed which established the Environment Protection Authority, the advisory seventeen member Environment Protection Council, the policy-making procedures, and some of the "housekeeping" powers of the Authority. The remaining parts of the Act came into operation on 1 March 1973. In May 1972 the Act was amended to provide for appeals by the general public against licensing decisions of the E.P.A. and its delegated agencies, and to empower the E.P.A. to settle disputes over the responsibilities for control of pollution situations.

In broad terms the Authority's main powers may be divided into two areas. These are the waste licensing system, and the pollution control

powers. The licensing system provides for all waste discharged directly into the air, into water, or onto land to be licensed by the E.P.A. or one of its agencies; while the general pollution control powers cover emergency problems such as chemical spills, and other types of pollution not caused by regular waste discharges.

Licensing system and appeals

Under the Act anyone who discharges waste directly into the air, into water, or onto land, needs to apply for a waste discharge licence, unless the discharge has been specifically exempted. Regulations to control noise are to be introduced progressively, and initially there will be no requirement for noise licences.

From the date of full operation of the Environment Protection Act, on 1 March 1973, existing dischargers were given three months in which to apply for a waste discharge licence, and the Authority had four months from receipt of that application in which to deal with it. For new dischargers, a licence must be obtained before the discharge begins. Applications for a licence may be refused if the Authority feels that the discharged waste may have a harmful enough effect on the receiving environment. Alternatively it may be granted with conditions specifying discharge standards which must be met. People may be prosecuted for breach of licence conditions, or for making a waste discharge without a licence. Maximum penalties are \$5,000 for a single offence, and \$2,000 a day for a continuing offence.

There are two sorts of appeal allowed under the Act: one from licence applicants who are dissatisfied with the decisions of the E.P.A. or its agencies, and the other from third parties who feel they may be adversely affected by a licence discharge. Licences and licence applications are available for public review and third parties who disagree with licensing decisions have two lines of appeal—first to the E.P.A. itself, sitting as an Appeal Tribunal, and second, to the Environment Protection Appeal Board. Licence applicants who are dissatisfied with E.P.A. or Agency decisions can appeal directly to the Appeal Board, a three man tribunal comprising a legal expert and two environmentalists.

Agencies

The E.P.A. has delegated tasks to five other government agencies—the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Dandenong Valley Authority, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the Commission of Public Health. These agencies carry out licensing and enforcement functions according to guidelines laid down by the E.P.A. The responsibilities of these agencies are specified below:

- (a) Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board—licences in the field of water, air, and land waste for the Latrobe valley and for East Gippsland as far as the New South Wales border.
- (b) Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works—licences for discharges to water within the Melbourne metropolitan area.
- (c) Dandenong Valley Authority—licences for discharges to water within its area.
- (d) State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—licences for discharges to inland water for the rest of the State.

- (e) The Commission of Public Health—licences for discharges to land, for the whole of Victoria except the area covered by the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board.

The E.P.A. handles directly all air licences for the State except for the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board area, water licences for coastal waters including Port Phillip and Western Port Bays, and all of the noise control programme.

Environment protection policies

One of the E.P.A.'s responsibilities is the setting of broad policies for environmental quality throughout the State. Draft policies issued to date cover water quality in Port Phillip Bay, the Yarra River and its tributaries, the streams of the Dandenong valley, and the Maribyrnong River and tributaries.

Each policy sets out the beneficial uses of the water which the E.P.A. proposes to protect from the harmful effects of pollution and waste discharges. Different beneficial uses, such as drinking water supplies, or fishing and boating, require different water qualities. Water that is used for drinking, for instance, needs to be very much cleaner than water which is used solely for boating.

Policies are placed on public review for at least two months. After all comments have been considered and policies amended where necessary, they are forwarded to the Governor in Council. After this the matter, if adopted, becomes State environment protection policy. All E.P.A. licensing decisions must be in accordance with declared policies.

In December 1973 a draft noise control policy was issued. It sets out acceptable noise levels for the City of Richmond and is the first in a series of such policies intended to cover initially the Melbourne metropolitan area, and eventually the whole of the State of Victoria. Although the policy covers only the City of Richmond the standards and methods of assessment contained in it are applicable throughout the State. It covers environmental noise from stationary sources only. Transportation noise is thus not dealt with, although this is recognised as a major noise problem within the community. A separate programme aimed at controlling transportation noise is to be initiated by the Environment Protection Authority in due course.

The draft policy was placed on public review until 31 March 1974 during which period comment was invited from the public and interested bodies. After consideration of this comment, a final draft is likely to be prepared and presented to the Governor in Council for declaration as State environment protection policy, pursuant to Section 16 of the *Environment Protection Act 1970*.

Environmental studies

Richmond was chosen for an initial study of the problems of noise control since it is an area of multiple land-use. An interim report on a noise survey made of Richmond was published recently. The policy contains noise standards which set out a method for determining acceptable noise levels in various community situations. A method has also been devised to obtain a measured noise level in a given situation and for making further adjustments depending on the character of the noise. If the adjusted measured noise level exceeds the acceptable level, the emitted noise does not

comply with State environment protection policy. The noise emissions standards and assessment procedures specified in this policy are based on the Australian Standard AS1055 *Noise Assessment in Residential Areas*, and the target date for the full attainment of all the objectives and standards of this policy is July 1980.

The E.P.A. is currently undertaking a number of survey programmes and special studies. These include :

- (a) A bayside survey of the bacterial condition of bathing waters adjacent to popular beaches on Port Phillip Bay.
- (b) A pilot chemical and biological study of the Gippsland Lakes and their input drains and streams, in conjunction with the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board.
- (c) An ambient air monitoring programme at three locations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and at one location in the Latrobe valley. Parameters measured include ozone, total oxides of nitrogen, nitrogen dioxide, nitric oxide, sulphur dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Figures are released daily to the media and monthly reports issued to interested persons.
- (d) A special study on hydrocarbon emissions from petrochemical works. A gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer (one of the major units to be used in this study) is being commissioned.
- (e) A programme to monitor lead in ambient air.
- (f) A study to elucidate the structure of the haze (miasma) which has become more prevalent in the air-shed over Melbourne. Data is being collected on the ambient concentrations of ozone, hydrocarbons, and oxides of nitrogen. Data logging equipment to assist in this study is currently being commissioned.
- (g) A survey on noise from industrial premises.
- (h) Special studies on the overall control of domestic noise. These studies will aim at determining the most effective provisions for the control of domestic noise and for suitable authorities to administer them.
- (i) A study on the psychological effects of noise in the community.
- (j) A progress report on municipal waste disposal in Victoria—covering the greater metropolitan area initially—is due to be released shortly. Regions which have been developed in conjunction with municipal engineers are proposed in the report.
- (k) Profile studies of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide in the ambient atmosphere will commence in the near future.

The Authority also co-operates with the Australian Government and appropriate government instrumentalities in the States and Territories through its work on the committees of the Australian Environment Council.

Land Conservation Council

The Land Conservation Council was established under the *Land Conservation Act 1970* to implement the Victorian Government's policy of setting aside and permanently reserving substantial areas of public land in order to achieve a balanced use of land in the State. It was considered that the future use of public land should be determined only after a scientific study to ensure that the inherent capability and suitability of the

land for different uses had been thoroughly investigated. The Council considers all possible uses for land, but specifically has regard to those which have been neglected in the past. It has particular regard to the needs of the people of Victoria in relation to the preservation of areas which are ecologically significant ; to the creation and preservation of areas of national parks, reserved forests, bushland recreation reserves, and fish and wildlife reserves ; and to areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest. (See also pages 5-6.)

When the investigation of a study area has been completed and a report published, the public are invited to comment on the future use of public land in the area. The intention of the Act is that all persons or bodies having an interest in the future use of public land in the area concerned can obtain and study the same basic information which the Council itself will study, and so make constructive suggestions to the Council for its consideration. The Council has produced four reports, respectively, on the Shires of Portland and Glenelg, the Shire of Rosedale, the Corryong-Tallangatta area, and the Benalla-Mansfield-Euroa area. A report on public land in shires within a radius of approximately 130 kilometres of Melbourne is also being prepared and work has commenced on the Mallee, the Shire of Orbost, and the King, Ovens, and Kiewa valleys and adjacent areas.

In April 1973 the Council presented its final recommendations on the future use of public land in the Shires of Glenelg and Portland ; these recommendations were later adopted by the Victorian Government. In general, the recommendations were that the area of the Lower Glenelg National Park be expanded to 26,000 hectares, that Mount Richmond National Park be expanded, and that three new parks be created.

The Lower Glenelg Park recommended by the Council includes the gorge of the Glenelg River, the Kentbruck Heath, the Bulley Ranges, and examples of other major land types of the region. It was recommended that Mount Richmond National Park be expanded to 1,850 hectares, and that 8,000 hectares of wild beach, dune, lake, and swamp country on the Discovery Bay coast be a coastal reserve under unified management. Other parks were proposed for the scenic valley of the Crawford River, and for the Wilkin area west of Casterton, which is famous for its wildflowers, especially orchids.

Fifteen areas, twelve of which are swamps or lakes, have been recommended for conservation of wildlife and waterfowl. In addition, many small areas were recommended to become flora, scenic, and bushland reserves, and reserved water frontages. Allocations of land were made for hardwood timber production, and for softwood planting up to 1981. Some land was classified as suitable for agricultural development.

The Council recommended that large areas be held as uncommitted land; such uncommitted land should normally have potential for several forms of use and the main aim of management is to keep the land in a completely flexible condition, leaving open all options for future use. The Council has also recommended that a scheme for classifying Victoria's parks be drawn up, using terms such as State Park and Regional Park.

Soil Conservation Authority

As the demands of Victoria's expanding population and industries came to use greater areas of land in increasingly different ways, the practice of soil conservation developed to meet the resulting challenges to land-use. The early recognition of erosion problems, originally prompted by undisciplined settlement in a country of unknown environmental response, was slow. It was realised in the early stages that technical and mechanical improvements alone would not suffice to solve the problems which intensified with the growth of population.

Effective remedies depended largely upon the development of the new soil sciences and a new understanding of Victoria's environment. Long-term research programmes were, therefore, implemented to identify the problems and their causes and to seek appropriate remedies for them.

Early history

Although the occurrence of soil erosion was recognised at an early stage in Victoria's history, awareness of its scale and implications developed more slowly. Concerted action developed even more slowly still.

In 1853 John Robertson, a settler in the Casterton district, wrote to Governor La Trobe complaining of erosion and land deterioration and, in the early 1870s, Mallee sand drift was mentioned at a Royal Commission. In the event, it took the coincidence of adverse seasonal conditions, an increasing population, and the economic recessions of the 1890s and early 1930s to arouse public attention to erosion damage.

Progressive landholders individually handled the problem as best they could, but it was not until 1917 that the first official action was implemented with the formation of an inter-departmental erosion committee. There was little if any beneficial result from this move.

In 1925 the River Murray Commission requested that action be taken to prevent the destruction of forests on Crown lands in the Hume Reservoir catchment to reduce the probability of siltation of the storage. This was the first of many such recommendations by this and other government authorities, but again little practical action resulted. In 1927, following a conference of various Victorian Government departments, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a body to review the position in the various water supply catchments.

In the years before and after the First World War the opening of the newer Mallee brought about increasing wind erosion and drifting sand, already evident to a smaller degree in the older settled parts of the north-west. This was reported upon in 1933 by a committee of departmental officers and landholders. The widespread erosion problems slowly induced a public realisation of what was happening to the State's lands and led to agitation for action to control it.

The first major step was taken in August 1936, in Adelaide, when a conference of Australian and State Ministers asked State Governments to form Soil Erosion Committees. A committee of inquiry was appointed by the Victorian Government. Its *Report of Committee Appointed to Investigate Erosion in Victoria*, dated February 1938, became the first document of importance to assess the State's erosion situation.

In 1939 a series of public lectures was arranged by the Victorian Institute of Surveyors in which many experts gave their views on the causes and effects of soil erosion. The collated lectures were published in 1940 by the Lands Department under the title *Soil Erosion in Victoria*.

As a result of these lectures a committee was formed from representatives of the Victorian Institute of Surveyors, the Institution of Engineers (Australia), the Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, and the Institute of Foresters of Australia. It presented a memorandum to the Victorian Parliament which recommended the creation of a part-time expert advisory authority, the function of which ". . . should be to formulate the principles of soil conservation and . . . of land utilization and . . . to extend . . . these principles through the co-operation of existing authorities . . .". The committee suggested a constitution and organisational structure for the proposed authority and outlined in considerable detail the duties of such a body.

Soil Conservation Board

Almost immediately the Victorian Government passed the *Soil Conservation Act 1940*, in which the recommendations of the joint Institute Committee were closely followed. The Soil Conservation Board was constituted on 24 December 1940.

The functions of the original Board were restricted by comparison with those of the present Authority. It was constituted as an experimental and advisory body only; it was not empowered to undertake other than experimental works, and it had no rights to enforce, correct, or better land usage where such was necessary. It undertook surveys, designed and investigated the effects of remedial measures, carried out experiments and demonstrations, and recorded the results of all these. It disseminated its findings by pamphlets and other means and assisted individual landholders with erosion control and soil conservation. It co-ordinated the policies and activities of those State departments which deal with the alienation, occupation, and utilisation of Crown lands.

With ministerial sanction it could, by agreement with appropriate public bodies and landholders, conduct experiments or demonstrations on their lands and employ workmen from time to time. It could also grant money for conservation projects. Demonstrably it had no real power to effect long-term improvements in land-use. However destructive any particular farmer's methods were, either of his own resources or those of others nearby who might be affected, the Board could only suggest a course of action to him. It could not enforce its requests.

The Board functioned well even under these difficult circumstances, which included five years of war with consequent shortages in staff and materials. The farmers who took advantage of the available services and accepted conservation-based ideas reaped higher returns because of the better usage of their lands.

From this experience of the Board, it became apparent that a reconstituted body would result in much greater benefits. Such a body needed to be given more authority over land use and all that this implied. This led to the passing of the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1947*, and a further amending Act in 1949. These Acts provided for the constitution of

an Authority of three full-time members to replace the Board. The Authority was appointed and held its first meeting on 16 February 1950.

Establishment of Authority

The Soil Conservation Authority is a corporate body, appointed by the Governor in Council for three year terms. As initially constituted, the Authority had responsibility for the mitigation and prevention of soil erosion, the promotion of soil conservation, and the determination of matters relevant to the utilisation of all lands, including Crown lands, to attain these objectives. The Authority was given wide powers to undertake soil conservation works and to make grants to assist approved projects. A further important function was to undertake studies of the land to determine why certain problems arise in its use and the most effective curative methods.

The Act also constituted a Land Utilization Advisory Council to make recommendations to the Authority about the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas and the use of land therein. It consisted of heads of resource departments under the chairmanship of the Authority chairman.

In proclaimed catchment areas the Authority was empowered, after consultation with the Land Utilization Advisory Council, to determine the most suitable use in the public interest of all lands; which lands should be used for forest, pasture, agriculture, or other purposes; and the conditions under which the various forms of land use would be permitted. The Authority was also charged with co-ordination of the policies and activities of those government departments and public authorities involved in the disposal, occupation, and utilisation of Crown lands.

To help the Authority perform its functions, the Act made possible the establishment of soil conservation districts and the formation of district advisory committees, charged with the responsibility of considering and reporting to the Authority on matters of land utilisation, soil erosion, or conservation within their districts.

Thus, from its inception, the Authority has possessed functions of an administrative, regulatory, investigatory, planning, constructional, and educational nature. It consists of four divisions: administration, field operations, research, engineering, and a publications and information section. These investigate, plan, advise on, and execute remedial and preventive measures on a co-operative basis with landholders and other government departments and public authorities. The Authority's research activities support these services, and undertake land-use studies and agronomic, hydrologic, economic, and similar investigations.

The Authority has always preferred to achieve its objectives by seeking co-operation rather than by use of its wide compulsory powers and the use of planned extension, information, and educational programmes has shown the value of this policy.

Further responsibilities

An increasing number of functions have been added to the Authority's original charter. In 1957, legislation gave the Authority responsibility for the issue of permits and the determination of conditions under which soil and other material may be removed from river flats. A 1962 Act made possible the formation of group conservation areas, a programmed system

of conservation and erosion control conducted on a voluntary and co-operative basis between groups of landholders and the Authority. In 1965, legislation authorised the development of a farm water supply advisory service to landholders outside irrigation areas. This service, providing design and supervision services for farm dams, water reticulation, and irrigation schemes, helps landholders make the most efficient use of their on-farm water resources.

The Authority also became responsible for recommending to the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission for long-term, low interest loans for approved soil and water conservation works proposed by landholders.

The *Extractive Industry Act* 1966 requires the Authority to issue permits for the extraction of soil, sand, or gravel from any site in excess of one fifth of a hectare and under two metres in depth, in association with a statement of conditions for rehabilitation of the extraction area. The Authority also recommends whether or not, and under what conditions, extractive industry should be permitted in a proclaimed water supply catchment.

In 1970, the Land Utilization Advisory Council was replaced by the Land Conservation Council which assumed the former body's responsibilities together with the additional responsibility for investigating and recommending the use of public land to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria. The chairman of the Authority serves as deputy chairman of the Land Conservation Council.

When the Ministry for Conservation was formed in 1973, with the purpose of assuring a multi-disciplinary approach to the State's environmental problems, the Soil Conservation Authority became an agency of the Ministry.

Conservation concepts

Behind this legislative development there evolved a concept of conservation which embraced the principle of the community assisting landholders with the cost of non-productive erosion control works. These costs were accepted provided the landholder undertook associated productive soil conservation measures and implemented a system of land-use that enabled the land to give sustained productivity without loss of soil or its fertility.

Fundamental to this shared cost system is the concept of community responsibility for historically poor land-use. This has usually arisen during periods of inadequate technology and economic stress under conditions of unknown environmental response, and has been exacerbated by introduced pests, notably the rabbit.

This conservation concept was later to be tested and consolidated in the 900 square kilometre project works in the Lake Eppalock catchment. Until 1958, the Authority operated largely as an advisory organisation, dealing with single erosion problems and individual farmers. In 1959, however, a Parliamentary Public Works Committee inquiry into the proposed Eppalock Reservoir resulted in the allocation to the Authority of \$1m over a ten year period to overcome widespread erosion in the catchment. This was the first time in Victoria that funds had been allocated for catchment control works to be undertaken concurrently with the construction of a reservoir.

The notable success of the project exemplified the effectiveness of the newly developed policy of co-operative effort in preference to compulsion and resulted in legislation which enabled group conservation areas to be formed throughout the State. Over 2,200 landholders have, as neighbours in 126 groups, requested the group planning approach on 5,700 square kilometres of land.

Technological improvements

Little progress in soil conservation would have been possible without the technological progress of the late 1940s and early 1950s. The advent of the myxomatosis virus as a means of rabbit control and the isolation of molybdenum as a trace element essential to a legume's nitrogen fixing bacteria were precursors to the establishment of balanced pastures of subterranean clover and deep rooted perennial grasses with their attendant hydrologic and productive benefits.

The increase in soil nitrogen and organic matter, arising from the replacement of the short-rotation crop/fallow system by the medic-ley, resulted in a far more stable farming system in the Mallee. This, coupled with techniques for establishing lucerne on sandhills, reduced dust storms and sand drift to relatively minor and manageable proportions.

Emerging problems

To date the attention of soil conservationists has primarily been focused on the problems of rural areas. However, in the last decade, the growth of the population has drawn attention to a new range of problems which are urban rather than country based.

The initial visual effects of these problems are, in terms of obvious erosion, less dramatic than those occurring in rural areas. Many of them are more significant, however, because the changes in land-use they evoke are often permanent, as is any damage resulting from such changes.

For example, subdivisions into small area farmlets and rural retreats in certain areas pose a threat to the catchments of the urban and outer urban areas with potentially far-reaching effects on the hydrology and water quality, as well as on the aesthetic value of many seaside and country areas.

This growth of population at present appears a major conservation problem of the future. As urban development spreads, land tends to be cleared indiscriminately and erosion problems proliferate.

Urban and holiday housing has to be serviced by roads and walking tracks, water supply and sewerage works, car parks, and recreational facilities. The vegetation so affected cannot always withstand this pressure. This is especially true in the traditional recreation areas of the coastal foreshores and alpine regions where the vegetation—as with the semi-arid inland areas—is particularly sensitive and easily destroyed.

It is noteworthy that, while these are the areas most prized by those with the mobility and leisure to enjoy them, it is this same mobility and leisure which could also destroy them.

To balance these emerging problems there has developed, in the past decade, a public awareness of conservation issues with an attendant demand for environmental education.

Soil Conservation Authority, 1961-1971; Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds, 1963; Soil, land use, and ecological surveys, 1966; Farm water supplies, 1968; Group conservation, 1969; Land Utilization Advisory Council, 1970; Land Conservation Council, 1972, 1974

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was created by an Act of Parliament in 1966 to advise on methods of preservation and improvement within the Port Phillip area, and on techniques by which its development could be co-ordinated. The Authority comprises a full-time Chairman and representatives of four of the Government departments concerned with the Port Phillip area, whose services are utilised on a part-time basis.

The area controlled by the Authority extends along the coastline from Cape Schanck in the east to Barwon Head in the west and includes Port Phillip Bay. It comprises a belt of public land which is between 200 and 800 metres wide and extends along the shore, the inshore waters, and the sea bed up to a distance of 600 metres. Within this area no works are permitted without the consent of the Authority.

Beach usage survey

In 1970, the Authority completed one of the largest surveys of its kind ever undertaken in Australia. The survey inquired into the popularity of beaches, the numbers of visitors and the areas they came from, and the improvements required by the user. The results of this survey appeared in a report published by the Authority in 1970.

Beach populations study

During the summer of 1972-73 a study was conducted to estimate the number of people who use the beaches of Port Phillip Bay on a typical hot summer day. The study showed that about 250,000 people use the beaches and inshore waters of the bay on such a day. This figure does not include persons engaged in fishing, boating, or exploring foreshore vegetation and rocky coasts.

Restoration experiment

In 1972 the Authority undertook a restoration experiment on a section of outer suburban beach at Seaford. The dune areas and vegetation damaged by over-use were temporarily fenced and planted with grass and trees. Interspersed through these fenced areas were surfaced tracks across the fore-dune to the beach. Visitors have accepted the restricted access, and assistance in tending the area from local groups has been encouraging. The results of the restorations have been excellent and it is anticipated that the public will soon be able to make controlled use of the replanted area.

Nature conservation areas

During 1972 a Committee was established to identify and investigate areas in need of management specifically for reasons of nature conservation. The process was also applied to areas of high scenic value. Submissions were invited from interested conservation groups to identify features of special scientific or educational value in these areas with particular reference to nature conservation.

The response to this Committee has been excellent, and an evaluation of the submissions is being considered. When completed it will be possible to formulate practical management programmes. Scenic evaluation of the coastal areas has been grouped under certain categories. These include areas with high quality natural scenery, those with pleasant coastal scenery, areas

holding potentially pleasant coastal scenery, places where the coastal scenery is of a low quality, and urban areas.

Further reference, 1969

Port Phillip Bay environmental study

Two and a half million people, nearly one fifth of the Australian population, live in an area of about 10,360 square kilometres surrounding Port Phillip Bay. The bay is used for fishing, boating, water skiing, and swimming, and as a commercial shipping lane it provides the link for Melbourne in the chain of world ocean trade. Although the bay is a place of pleasure it is also, by virtue of its location, the final destination for all types of waste flowing from rivers, creeks, and drains in its surrounding areas.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works has had the responsibility for Melbourne's sewerage system since 1891, and for years the Werribee farm system treated and disposed of Melbourne's waste. With the passage of time, the existing system became overburdened and the south-eastern sewerage scheme was designed to reduce the load on the Werribee farm, and at the same time cater for the ever-increasing sewerage demands of the eastern and south-eastern suburbs. The scheme originally provided for a main trunk sewer from Kew to a purification plant at Carrum, and an effluent discharge into the bay about three kilometres offshore from the Patterson River estuary.

Although it was believed that the discharge of purified wastewater near the Patterson River would have few short-term effects on the bay, the Board and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department jointly agreed to conduct a comprehensive study of the bay and its tributary region. The aim of the study was to determine the ecological relationships in the bay and to collect data in the vicinity of the proposed outfall. The data was to be combined with results of monitoring tests on the discharge from the purification plant, giving an early warning of any undesirable changes in the characteristics of the bay.

The study of the bay began in 1968, but in 1969 the Government directed that the Bass Strait outfall be built as part of the initial system. This meant that the effluent from the purification plant would now be discharged in Bass Strait, and in effect cancel the need for the study in relation to the purification plant at Carrum. The Board and the Fisheries and Wildlife Department, however, recognised the long-term value of a full study.

The study was designed in two phases, the first of which was completed in 1971 at a cost of \$1m; its findings have been made public. In the early stages of the first phase the Board provided the bulk of the finance needed for equipping and conducting the study, but since 1970 the Victorian Government and the Board have provided joint finance. However, the Fisheries and Wildlife Department is assuming the major burden of the cost as the biological studies of the second phase of the study occupy a greater proportion of the work. Other bodies engaged in the study are the Port Phillip Authority, the Health Department, the Ports and Harbors Division of the Public Works Department, the University of Melbourne and Monash University, and a firm of consulting engineers. Because neither the Board nor the Fisheries and Wildlife Department had

sufficient specialists with the necessary qualifications for such a comprehensive study, two years of recruiting were necessary, both in Australia and overseas, to assemble the study team.

The responsibility for the direction and co-ordination of the study has since been transferred to the Ministry for Conservation which has established a special multi-disciplinary staff to exercise these functions. A project director has been appointed to this study (and to each of the other broad-based estuarine environmental studies) and he is responsible to a Director of Environmental Studies.

The study of Port Phillip Bay has been pursued along three lines of investigation and assessment: to ascertain the present physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the bay in all seasons and under various conditions of tide, wind, and fresh-water inflow; to correlate these conditions with discharges entering the bay (with particular reference to those under the jurisdiction of the Board) and to establish, as far as possible, their effects; and to determine whether it is possible to deduce, from the data collected, future changes in the bay. The overall aim is to obtain accurate information on which to base proper management and environmental policies for the bay. The first phase of the study has provided a broad review of conditions within the bay, which can be used as data in the second phase of the study and for other future special purpose studies; detailed results are now available of physical, chemical, and biological observations and analyses.

The present study is not the first to have been made of the bay, but it is the most comprehensive and costly. Prior to the present study, limited surveys of some aspects of plant and animal life had been made by a number of individual researchers and institutions, the most notable being by the Fisheries and Wildlife Department and the National Museum of Victoria. With the assistance of scientists and amateur groups from Melbourne and other parts of Australia, these bodies carried out a survey on the flora and fauna of the bay and a general study of the bay's chemical and physical characteristics between 1957 and 1963. Because of inherent difficulties in scope, coverage, techniques, and methods of reporting, it is possible in only a few instances to make direct comparisons of information collected in that work and in the present study.

The first phase of the current survey has given a detailed picture of the bay—its winds, tides and currents, animal and plant species, waste inputs from streams and other sources, and the complicated relationships between these factors. A major finding is that the bay "is at present a relatively unpolluted body of water", but that there are some near-shore concentrations of pollution, notably at the estuaries of the Yarra and Patterson Rivers and Mordialloc Creek, where waste discharges are prominent. The report concludes that these areas are localised and extensive dilution occurs rapidly within a short distance of the point of discharge.

The report also states that phosphates are at a level consistent with polluted bays elsewhere in the world, but the nitrogen level is much lower. While the levels of phosphorous—phosphates originate from human excreta, detergents, some industrial wastes, and a small amount from agricultural activities—are high, there is no discernible adverse effect on the bay. If the total level of nitrogen was increased, it might have a deleterious effect on

the bay by stimulating an excess of animal and plant life. The first phase of the study also found that water in the bay moves about 1.6 kilometres during each 25 hour tidal cycle and that wastes entering the bay take about a year to pass through it. Despite this relatively slow water movement, there is no evidence that the bay as a whole is gravely polluted.

The first phase of the study has revealed that the bay can be divided into nine environmental zones, each having distinctive physical, chemical, and biological characteristics; this information is of major importance in determining future waste treatment programmes which may affect any one or more of the zones.

The second phase of the study, involving several years further work, is in progress. It includes continuation of some of the previous activities as well as detailed studies of effects which changes in the management of water resources might have on the bay and its flora and fauna. When completed the study is expected to give the responsible government organisations information to ensure that the bay's water quality and plant and animal life remain assets for the State.

Further reference, 1974

Western Port Bay environmental study

Western Port Bay is located immediately to the east of the Melbourne metropolitan area in a sunkland of some 2,000 square kilometres. Historically the area was first developed for agriculture; later, urban centres were established and during recent years some heavy industry has commenced operation. The resultant pressures upon transport, water supply, drainage and other community facilities together with changing economic conditions have helped to create the current pattern of activity around Western Port.

The first phase of the Western Port Bay environmental study was completed in December 1974, and advice arising from the study was submitted to the Government early in 1975. A special multi-disciplinary group of officers appointed to the Ministry for Conservation was responsible for the direction and co-ordination of the study. The Victorian Government and industry financed the first phase with the purpose of developing guidelines for the future management of the Bay. The guidelines are based on an understanding of the physical, chemical, biological, social, and economic characteristics of the Bay, its catchment, and the region in which it exists.

The study established that the loads of nitrate nitrogen and soluble phosphorus were low by world standards and that, although the catchment is predominantly used for agriculture, the total pesticide loads which flowed into the Bay were extremely small.

The patterns of water movement in Western Port Bay are very complex and are reflected in the distribution of bottom sediments and the chemical constituents of the water. There is a net clockwise circulation of water around both Phillip Island and French Island.

Western Port Bay is characterised by the diversity, extent, and often unusual nature of many of its vegetation and animal communities. Seagrasses cover a substantial proportion of the Bay's bottom and they are the major source of primary production. These seagrasses, together with the mangroves, are making a significant contribution to nutrient cycling and productivity in the Bay.

The surrounding area is remarkable for the richness of its fauna and the uniqueness of some of its faunal components. Over 1,350 species of invertebrates have been recorded from the Bay and this has been estimated to represent only 50 to 60 per cent of the total members in all invertebrate groups. The study continues to examine this. Two hundred and ninety-five bird species have been reported in Western Port Bay as compared with 437 species for the whole of Victoria and the numbers of breeding seabirds are large compared with other areas.

To obtain an insight into the sensitivity of fauna from Western Port Bay to heavy metals, toxicological studies were carried out in the laboratory. Two large-scale mathematical models have been developed in the study. The first is a land activities model and the second is concerned with water quality. Apart from their contribution to the study, these two models will provide a new service to Victoria.

The Victorian Government has authorised a second phase of the study and this is now proceeding. This will refine the advice coming from the first phase and will substantially enlarge that advice.

Gippsland Lakes environmental study

Planning of an environmental study of the Gippsland Lakes and their catchment has been authorised and work has begun. The Ministry for Conservation is responsible for the direction and co-ordination of the study and a project director and other senior staff have been appointed.

The Gippsland Lakes in eastern Victoria provide a recreational area for the citizens of the nearby La Trobe valley, for Victoria, and indeed for Australia. Substantial industrial development is planned within the catchment area and an essential pre-requisite is an understanding of the Lakes system and their catchment. The study is directed to obtaining this understanding—a complete description of the physical, chemical, and biological nature of the region associated with an understanding of the social and economic issues. This is to be a co-ordinated multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary study, involving the universities, governmental agencies, consultants, and industry.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Area and boundaries

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty fourth part and covers about 227,620 square kilometres or 22,761,850 hectares.

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area	Percentage of total area
	sq kilometres	
Western Australia	2,527,620	32.88
Queensland	1,730,000	22.47
Northern Territory	1,347,700	17.53
South Australia	984,380	12.81
New South Wales	801,428	10.43
Victoria	227,620	2.96
Tasmania	68,396	0.89
Australian Capital Territory	2,430	0.03
Total	7,689,574	100.00

Victoria is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the Murray River and a boundary about 177 kilometres long running north-westerly from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray River, being a point known as The Springs, on Forest Hill. All the waters of the Murray River are in New South Wales, the State boundary being the left bank of the stream. The total length of the New South Wales boundary is about 1,937 kilometres.

On the west the State is bounded by South Australia and on the south by the Indian Ocean and Bass Strait. Its greatest length from east to west is about 793 kilometres, its greatest breadth about 467 kilometres, and its extent of coastline 1,800 kilometres, including the length around Port Phillip Bay 264 kilometres, Western Port 145 kilometres, and Corner Inlet 80 kilometres. Britain contains 244,803 square kilometres and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

The most southerly point of Wilsons Promontory, in latitude 39 deg 8 min S., longitude 146 deg 22½ min E., is the southernmost point of the mainland of Victoria and likewise of the Australian continent ; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 33 deg 59 min S., longitude 140 deg 58 min E. ; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg 31 min S., longitude 149 deg 58 min E. The westerly boundary lies upon the meridian 140 deg 58 min E., and extends from latitude 33 deg 59 min S. to latitude 38 deg 4 min S.—a distance of 451 kilometres.

Physiographic divisions

The chief physiographic divisions of Victoria are shown on the map (see fig. 1). 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. The following divisions are recognised :

1. *Murray Basin Plains* :
 - (a) The Mallee
 - (b) The Murray Valley
 - (c) The Wimmera
 - (d) The Northern District Plains
2. *Central Highlands* :
 - A. The Eastern Highlands, within which
 - (a) the Sandstone Belt and
 - (b) the Caves Country may be distinguished from the remainder
 - B. The Western Highlands :
 - (a) The Midlands
 - (b) The Grampians
 - (c) The Dundas Highlands
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

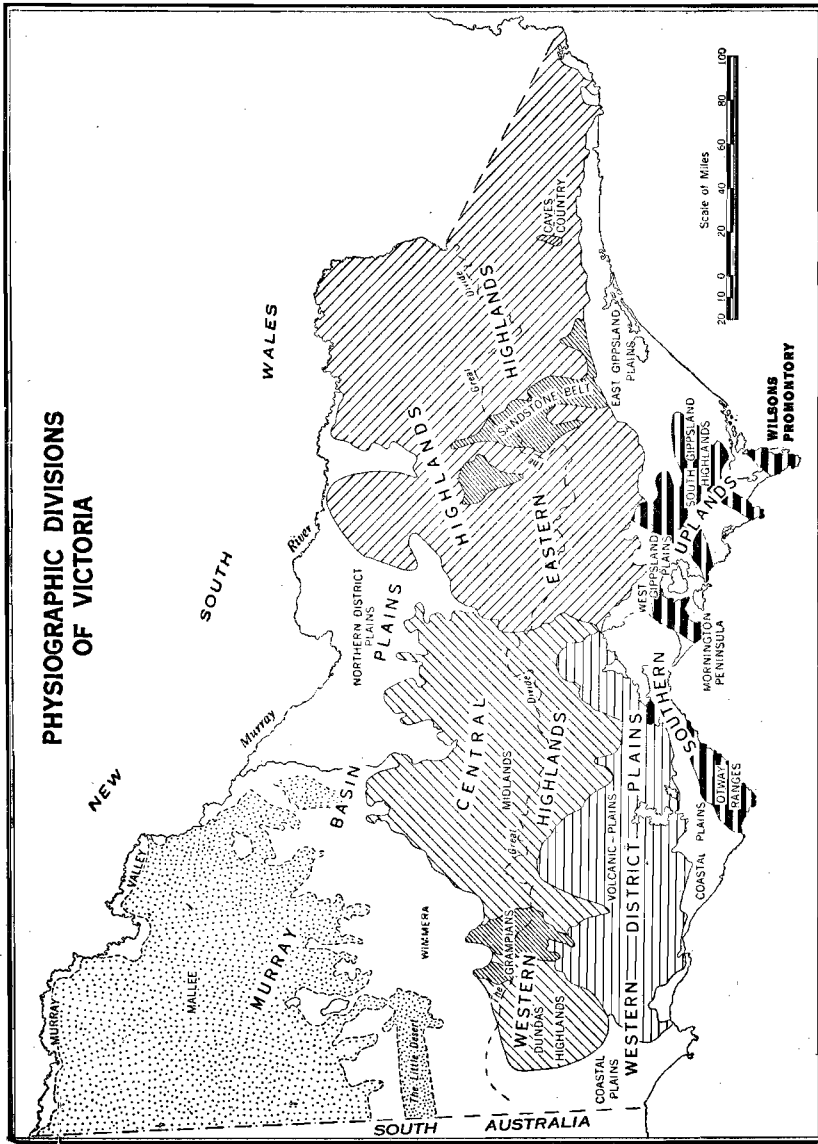


FIGURE 1. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

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 Mallee, the Wimmera, the Northern District Plains, and the Murray valley itself. The most noticeable distinguishing

features of the Mallee are the soils, vegetation, and topography. It is not a perfect plain, but exhibits broad low ridges and depressions which appear to be due to folding and faulting of the rocks. Sand ridges trending due east and west are an indication of a former more arid climate, but they are now fixed by vegetation. When cleared, the sand distributes itself irregularly without forming new ridges. There is evidence of a succession of former wet and dry periods in the Mallee, but at the present time all the streams entering it lose so much water by evaporation and percolation that they fail to reach the Murray and terminate in shallow lakes, many of which are salt. The Murray valley itself is cut into the higher Mallee land and is subject to periodic flooding by the river.

The Northern District Plains are formed from the combined flood plains of rivers flowing to the Murray, with an average gradient of between 0.6 and 0.9 metres to the kilometre, the surface being almost perfectly flat except where small residual hills of granite rise above the alluvium as at Pyramid Hill.

The Wimmera lies between the Western Highlands and the Mallee and is also composed mainly of river plains, except to the north of the Glenelg where old abandoned river channels contain a succession of small lakes. Most of the lakes of the Murray Basin Plains have crescentic loam ridges (lunettes) on their eastern shores.

Central Highlands

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear beyond the Dundas Highlands near the South Australian border. They were formed by up-warping and faulting. The Eastern Highlands differ from the Western in their greater average elevation, with peaks such as Bogong, Feathertop, and Hotham rising above 1,800 metres, while the Western Highlands are generally lower, the peaks reaching above 900 metres, and the valleys being broader. Also, in the Eastern Highlands patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur, whereas in the Western the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series. Several well known volcanic mountains are still preserved, Mounts Buninyong and Warrenheip near Ballarat being examples.

Because of the great variety of geological formations in the Central Highlands and the effects of elevation and deep dissection by streams, the features of the country are very varied and there are many striking mountains and gorges. The severe winter climate, with heavy snow on the higher land, is also a special feature of the Eastern Highlands. Included in the area are several high plains such as those near Bogong and the Snowy Plains. Caves are well known in the limestone around Buchan.

In the Western Highlands the Grampians, with their striking serrate ridges of sandstone, may be compared with the belt of sandstone stretching from Mansfield to Briagolong in the east.

The Dundas Highlands are a dome that has been dissected by the Glenelg and its tributaries, the rocks being capped by ancient laterite soils which form tablelands with scarps at their edges.

Western District Plains

Many of the surface features of the Western District Plains are a result of volcanic activity, very large areas being covered with basalt flows of the

Newer Volcanic Series above which prominent mountains rise, many of them with a central crater lake. Some of the youngest flows preserve original surface irregularities practically unmodified by erosion, thus forming the regions known as "stony rises".

The coastal plains of the Western District are for the most part sandy, the soils being derived from Tertiary and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits, which in places attain a thickness of some 1,500 metres and yield considerable quantities of artesian water.

Gippsland Plains

Continuing the east-west belt of plains on the eastern side of the drowned area represented by Port Phillip Bay and Western Port are the Gippsland Plains. These are underlain by marine and non-marine Tertiary and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits, including the thick seams of brown coal of the La Trobe valley. A notable feature is the Ninety Mile Beach and the lakes and swamps on its landward side. This beach is an offshore bar on which aeolian sand ridges have accumulated.

Southern Uplands

Lying to the south of the plains above mentioned is a group of uplifted blocks for which faulting is mainly responsible, these constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the South Gippsland Highlands are composed of fresh water Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments with Older Volcanic basalts in south Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites. The Sorrento Peninsula is entirely composed of Pleistocene calcareous dune ridges which have been responsible for almost blocking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay.

Physical environment and land use

The Central Highland Zone (see fig. 1) is the dominant physiographic region of Victoria. The greatest importance of these Highlands is their influence on the drainage pattern of the State. They act as a drainage division and catchment areas between the long north and north-west flowing rivers that are part of the Murray system and the shorter south flowing rivers. The Highlands are divided into two parts by the 360 metre Kilmore Gap, a natural gateway for transport routes leading north from Melbourne.

Eastern Highlands

To the east, the Eastern Highlands form a broad, rugged region of deeply dissected high plateaux with elevations of up to 1,800 metres. They form a barrier to east-moving air masses, giving rise to heavy orographic rainfall of over 1,300 mm a year in the higher parts. This is the wettest part of the State, and is the coldest region in winter with substantial snowfalls at higher elevations, a factor enabling the development of skiing resorts at locations such as Mt Buffalo, Mt Buller, Mt Hotham, and Falls Creek. Because of the elevation, this is also the coolest part of the State in summer. The rugged topography and dense forest cover of the Eastern Highlands makes them rather inaccessible and of little agricultural potential, so that they are the only large area of Victoria that is very sparsely settled and almost devoid of transport routes. However, the foothill zone adjoining the East Gippsland Plains is an important forestry area, while the lower

slopes and valleys are used for grazing, particularly of cattle. High alpine grassland areas in the north-east, such as the Bogong High Plains, are used for summer grazing, this area being one of the rare cases of a transhumance farming economy in Australia. The high run-off and steep stream gradients have made the Eastern Highlands important for water storage and hydro-electricity generation at Kiewa, Eildon, and Rubicon.

Western Highlands

West of the Kilmore Gap, the Western Highlands are much lower than those to the east. These Highlands culminate in the west in a series of block mountains, of which the Grampians and the Dundas Highlands form the final western outlines of the Highland Zone. Stream gradients are more gentle than in the Eastern Highlands, so that hydro-electricity potential is low. However, the Rocklands Dam and the Eppalock and Cairn Curran Reservoirs are important storages for water supply to farms of the northern plains of Victoria.

The Western Highlands, because of their lower elevation, have a lower rainfall than the Eastern Highlands, and they do not act as a barrier to settlement and transport. The reasonably reliable rainfall of 500 mm to 750 mm a year, cool winters, warm summers, rolling topography, open dry sclerophyll forest and grasslands, and moderately fertile, although thin, volcanic soils offer an environment suitable for sheep grazing for wool and fat lambs, fodder cropping, dairying, and potato growing. Early settlement of the area was stimulated by the gold discoveries of the 1850s and 1860s in the Ballarat and Bendigo districts, and these two cities have developed as important regional centres. Castlemaine, Maryborough, and Clunes are additional service centres.

Murray Basin Plains

North of the Central Highland Zone are the flat Murray Basin Plains (see fig. 1). The western section is comprised of the Mallee-Wimmera Plain, characterised by areas of east-west running sand ridges, grey-brown and solonised Mallee soils, and some areas of sandy wastelands. Rainfall is around 500 mm a year in the southern Wimmera, but it decreases to under 250 mm a year in the north-western Mallee, which is the driest area of the State. As well as being low, rainfall is erratic and unreliable in the Mallee-Wimmera area, but the warm winters and hot summers ensure a year round growing season where water is available. Early farms were too small, and over-cropping led to widespread crop failures and soil erosion. Since the 1930s farming here has become more stable as a result of the provision of adequate and assured water supplies from the Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock Water Supply System, larger farms of over 400 hectares, crop rotations, the development of a crop-livestock farming pattern, the use of superphosphate and growing of legumes to maintain soil fertility, and soil conservation practices. The winter rainfall maximum and dry summer harvesting period, the good rail and road network and bulk handling facilities, and scientific farming techniques have enabled the Wimmera to become a region of high-yielding wheat and mixed farms. The drier areas of the Mallee are characterised more by larger sheep properties.

Of great significance in the Mallee are the irrigation areas of the Mildura–Merbein–Red Cliffs and Swan Hill districts, with close settlement farming growing vines and fruits. Mildura, Ouyen, Swan Hill, Horsham, Warracknabeal, and St Arnaud are the main regional centres of the Mallee–Wimmera Plains.

The Northern District Plains form the narrower eastern section of the Murray Basin Plains. Here rainfall increases from 380 mm a year in the western part to over 750 mm a year in the eastern part of the plain adjoining the Eastern Highlands. Rainfall is more reliable than in the Mallee–Wimmera District. However, there is generally a summer water deficiency which restricts pasture growth, so that the Northern District Plains are characterised by extensive grazing and mixed wheat-sheep farms. Recently there has been increasing emphasis on “ley” farming (i.e., rotation of crops and pastures) in order to increase carrying capacities and productivity. The higher, eastern section of the Northern District Plains with more reliable rainfall is one of the best sheep and cattle grazing areas in the State.

There is a marked contrast in the Northern District Plains between the “dry” farming areas and those closely settled irrigation areas of the Murray and its tributaries, especially in the Kerang, Echuca–Rochester, Kyabram–Shepparton, and Cobram–Yarrawonga areas, using water from the Loddon, Campaspe, Goulburn, and Murray Rivers, respectively. Fruits, vegetables, hops, and tobacco growing with local specialisations, and dairying based on improved pastures are the main activities in the irrigated districts. Shepparton has become an important centre for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. These areas are also important as suppliers for the metropolitan fresh fruit and vegetable market.

In the Northern District Plains Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Benalla are large and expanding regional centres with manufacturing industries, while Echuca, Rochester, Kyabram, and Wodonga are smaller service centres with a small range of urban functions.

Coastal Region

South of the Central Highland Zone, coastal Victoria is readily divided into three regions.

The first of these is Port Phillip Bay and environs, bounded by the You Yang Range and Keilor Plain in the west, the Central Highlands in the north, the Dandenong Ranges and West Gippsland Plain in the east, and the Mornington Peninsula in the south-east. Melbourne, Geelong, and the developing Western Port area provide port facilities in this region. This region is dominated by the urban areas of Melbourne, which is the hub of the State's transport system, and Geelong. The urban areas are surrounded by intensively farmed rural landscapes in which market gardening is important in addition to cattle and sheep fattening, dairying, and fodder cropping. The bayside beach resorts and the seaside resorts of the Mornington Peninsula are the centre of an important tourist industry.

The second region of coastal Victoria is the extensive volcanic plain stretching westwards from the Port Phillip region. This is possibly the best agricultural region in Victoria. The rolling surface is characterised by volcanic plains and cones, lakes, and stony rises, with rich but shallow

volcanic soils. Rainfall is above 500 mm a year in all areas, with a slight winter-spring maximum, and temperatures are warm in summer and mild in winter so that year round pasture growth and cropping are possible. Western District farms produce cattle, sheep for wool and fat lambs, fodder crops, and potatoes. This is also an important dairying district. Rural population densities, as well as those of the west Gippsland dairying country, are second highest in the State after the northern irrigation districts. Colac, Warrnambool, Portland, Hamilton, and Camperdown are the main regional centres. Portland has modern port facilities.

South of the Western District Plains lie the Otway Ranges, a sparsely populated region of rugged scenery and very high rainfall. The coastline between Anglesea and Apollo Bay has a number of popular tourist resorts.

The third region of coastal Victoria is Gippsland. East of Port Phillip Bay are the West Gippsland Plains, which are sandy in their western section where large areas of swamp have been drained for market gardening. The South Gippsland Highlands, a sparsely populated area of little agricultural potential, is bounded by the West Gippsland Plain and to the east by a fault trough stretching from Warragul to the La Trobe valley (included in East Gippsland Plains in fig. 1). The fault trough with its rolling hills, 750 mm rainfall, and year round pasture, is among the best dairying country on the Australian mainland, supplying the metropolitan wholemilk market. The La Trobe valley towns have experienced rapid post-war development as a result of the brown coal mining operations in the Yallourn-Morwell area.

East of the La Trobe valley, rainfall decreases to below 750 mm a year between Traralgon and the Gippsland lakes. Here the coastline is characterised by sand dunes and lagoons, backed by the riverine plains of the La Trobe, Macalister, Avon, and Mitchell Rivers. The relatively low rainfall necessitates irrigation for cropping. Irrigated farming in the Sale-Maffra, Bairnsdale, and (further east) Orbost districts is based on maize, bean, potato, and fodder growing. Elsewhere the main land use is cattle and sheep grazing.

The plains narrow east of Lakes Entrance when the coastline becomes one of alternating river valleys and hilly headlands where the Eastern Highlands protrude south to the sea. Forestry is the main activity here, with some grazing and fodder cropping in the valleys and foothills. Tourism is important in the area around Lakes Entrance, which is also a fishing port. Gippsland is linked with Melbourne by the Princes Highway and by rail as far east as Orbost.

Mountain regions

The mountainous regions of Victoria comprise the Central Highlands and a belt known as the Southern Uplands lying to the south and separated from the Central Highlands by plains.

The Central Highlands form the backbone of Victoria, tapering from a broad and high mountainous belt in the east until they disappear near the South Australian border. In the eastern sector patches of Older Volcanic rocks occur and peaks rise over 1,800 metres, while in the western sector the volcanic rocks belong mainly to the Newer Volcanic Series and the peaks reach 900 metres.

The Highlands descend to plains on their southern and northern flanks. On the south are the Western District Plains and the Gippsland Plains, and beyond these again rises a group of uplifted blocks constituting the Southern Uplands. The Otway Ranges and the hills of south Gippsland are composed of fresh water Mesozoic sediments and Tertiary sands and clays with Older Volcanic rocks in south Gippsland, and the Mornington Peninsula is an upraised fault block of complex geology, including granites.

By 1875 the mountainous areas of the State were embraced by a geodetic survey which had been started in 1856. This was the first major survey, although isolated surveys had been carried out as early as 1844. Further surveys were carried out by the Australian Survey Corps during the Second World War, and by the Department of Lands and Survey in the post-war years. Most recent values for some of the highest mountains in Victoria are Mt Bogong, 1,986 metres ; Mt Feathertop, 1,922 metres ; Mt Nelse North, 1,883 metres ; Mt Fainter South, 1,877 metres ; Mt Loch, 1,874 metres ; Mt Hotham, 1,861 metres ; Mt Niggerhead, 1,843 metres ; Mt McKay, 1,843 metres ; Mt Cobberas No. 1, 1,838 metres ; Mt Cope, 1,837 metres ; Spion Kopje, 1,836 metres ; and Mt Buller, 1,804 metres.

Victoria's mountain regions, 1962

Rivers

Stream discharges

Water is a limited resource and a major factor in the development of the State, hence a knowledge of its water resources is essential to their optimum use. Tabular data giving the mean, maximum, and minimum discharges at selected gauging stations are published by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in *Victorian River Gaugings to 1969*, containing records of 299 gauging stations.

An average value such as the mean annual discharge is a useful relative single measure of magnitude, but variability is equally important. A crude measure of variability is given by the tabulated values of the maximum and minimum annual discharges ; however, the difference between these extremes, termed the " range ", will increase with increasing length of record.

Drainage areas and lengths

Other characteristics relating to streams are the size of the catchment and the lengths of the rivers. Drainage areas of gauged catchments are given in *Victorian River Gaugings to 1969*, and the lengths of 230 rivers are tabulated on pages 31-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1963*.

Drainage areas may be regarded as the hydrologically effective part of a " basin ", or the area from which there is " run-off " to the stream. Thus, the whole of any area may be subdivided into basins, but parts of some basins may be regarded as non-effective, being either too flat or the rainfall too small to contribute to normal stream flows. There is little or no contribution in the north-west of the State where the annual rainfall is less than 457 mm to 508 mm. Above this amount, roughly half the rainfall appears as stream flow.

Total flow

The current estimate of mean annual flow is 20,910 million cubic metres each year, about half of which flows into the Murray, the other half flowing

southward to the Victorian coast. The geographic distribution of flow is heavily weighted towards the eastern half where the total flow is about 17,220 million cubic metres (with about 9,840 million cubic metres in the north-east and 7,380 million cubic metres in the south-east), hence leaving 3,690 million cubic metres in the western half.

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Div.	Basin	Stream	Site of gauging station	Drainage area (sq kilometres)	Year gauged from	Annual flows in million cubic metres				
						No. of water years	Mean	Max.	Min.	
IV. Murray-Darling	1	Murray	Jingellic, N.S.W.	6,527	1890	80	2,368	6,123	675	
	1	Mitta Mitta	Tallandoon	4,716	1935	34	1,269	3,214	273	
			Tallangatta	5,058	1886	49	1,411	4,256	250	
	2	Kiewa	Kiewa	1,145	1886	84	632	2,071	166	
	3	Ovens	Wangaratta	5,827	1941	29	1,572	4,143	221	
	4	Broken	Goorambat	1,924	1887	84	247	1,091	19	
	5	Goulburn	Murchison	10,772	1882	88	2,139	7,369	145	
	6	Campaspe	Elmore	3,212	1886	78	236	820	1	
	7	Loddon	Laanecoorie Reservoir	4,178	1891	78	231	740	9	
	8	Avoca	Coonoor	2,642	1890	80	76	395	3	
	15	Wimmera	Horsham	4,066	1889	77	128	589	..	
	II. South East Coast	22	Snowy	Jarrahrmond	13,421	(a)1922	33	1,814	4,002	381
		23	Tambo	Swifts Creek	943	1965	5	58	121	21
		24	Mitchell	Glenaladale	3,903	1938	32	921	2,188	193
		25	Thomson	Cowwarr	1,088	1901	50	400	680	175
25		Macalister	Lake Glenmaggie	1,891	1919	51	496	1,533	45	
26		La Trobe	Rosedale	4,144	(b)1901	55	940	3,240	271	
28		Bunyip	Bunyip	661	(c)1908	47	153	304	69	
29		Yarra	Warrandyte	2,328	(d)1892	52	804	1,494	176	
30		Maribyrnong	Keilor	1,303	(e)1908	39	107	327	4	
31		Werribee	Melton Reservoir	1,155	1917	53	79	314	7	
32		Moorabool	Batesford	1,114	(f)1908	24	70	221	1	
33		Barwon	Inverleigh	1,269	1966	4	58	102	7	
35		Carlisle	Carlisle River	78	(g)1930	33	38	87	6	
36	Hopkins	Wickliffe	1,347	(h)1921	38	32	127	1		
38	Gleng	Balmoral	1,570	(i)1889	60	144	540	3		

Source: *Victorian River Gaugings to 1969*, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

NOTE. Years excluded in estimating mean :

(a)	1949-50 to 1963-64	(e)	1933-34 to 1955-56
(b)	1919-20 to 1928-29 and 1934-35 to 1936-37	(f)	1921-22 to 1958-59
(c)	1951-52	(g)	1943-44 to 1946-47
(d)	1933-34 to 1958-59	(h)	1933-34 to 1943-44
		(i)	1933-34 to 1938-39

Location of streams

The location of about 2,500 streams in Victoria may be obtained by referring to the *Alphabetical Index of Victorian Streams* compiled by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1960. Owing to the replication of names for some streams, there are over 2,900 names; these have been obtained by examining Department of Crown Lands and Survey and Royal Australian Survey Corps maps, so as to include names which have appeared on them. There are, in addition, many unnamed streams, those with locally known names, and those named on other maps or plans. No attempt was made in the *Index* to suggest a preferred name; this is a function of the committee appointed under the *Survey Co-ordination Place Names Act* 1965.

Stream reserves

In 1881, under the then current Land Act, an Order in Council created permanent reserves along the banks of streams where they passed through

Crown land. These are scheduled in the *Township and Parish Guide* reprinted by the Lands Department in 1955. This schedule indicates the location and width of reservations for 280 streams which (except for the Murray) are 20, 30, or 40 metres wide on *each* bank of the stream. The areas thus reserved were not fully delineated until subsequently surveyed prior to alienation.

Further reference, 1964

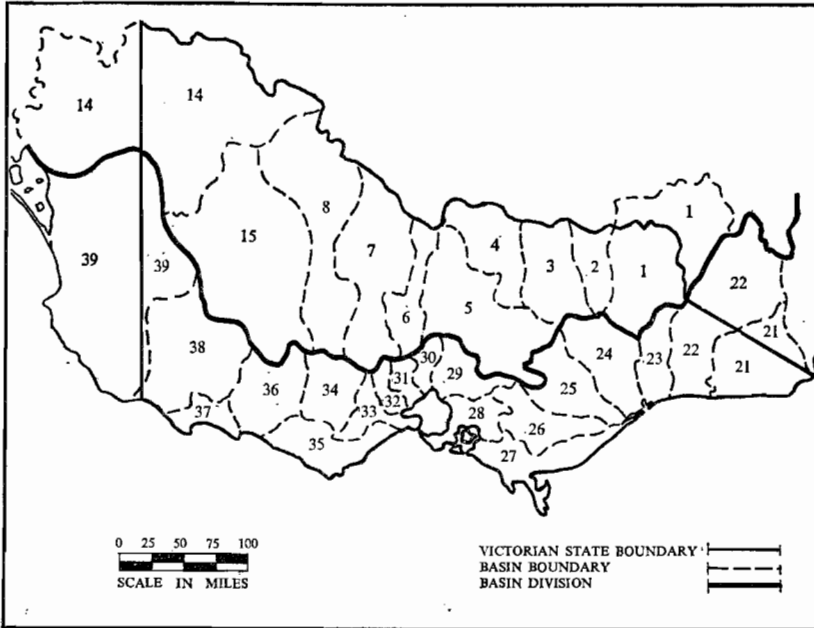


FIGURE 2. Relevant basins of the two Divisions (South East Coast Division and Murray-Darling Division) which include Victoria and some adjacent areas. The basins are numbered as shown on Map 3 (Sheet 2) in *Review of Australia's Water Resources*, published by the Department of National Development, 1965.

- | SOUTH EAST COAST DIVISION | | MURRAY-DARLING DIVISION |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. East Gippsland | 31. Werribee River | 1. Upper Murray River |
| 22. Snowy River | 32. Moorabool River | 2. Kiewa River |
| 23. Tambo River | 33. Barwon River | 3. Ovens River |
| 24. Mitchell River | 34. Lake Corangamite | 4. Broken River |
| 25. Thomson River | 35. Otway | 5. Goulburn River |
| 26. La Trobe River | 36. Hopkins River | 6. Campaspe River |
| 27. South Gippsland | 37. Portland | 7. Loddon River |
| 28. Bunyip River | 38. Glenelg River | 8. Avoca River |
| 29. Yarra River | 39. Millicent Coast | 14. Mallee |
| 30. Maribyrnong River | | 15. Wimmera-Avon River |

Floods

The natural history of unregulated rivers is largely the history of their floods and droughts. Rainfall intensity increases with decrease in latitude and consequently Victoria is less subject to floods than the northern States. The practical importance of floods is, however, largely related to the damage they do in occupied areas.

Flood damage usually occurs because of the occupation of flood plains, and once occupied there is a demand for protection which is commonly provided by levees. Such levees have been constructed along the major streams including the Murray, Snowy, and Goulburn, and also in urban areas occupying the flood plain of the Dandenong Creek. The objection to levees is that by restricting the flood plain, the flood level for a given discharge is increased, and if overtopping does occur, damage is more serious. Other flood mitigation measures used in Victoria, such as straightening the stream to increase the gradient and flow rate, have also been used on such streams as the Bunyip and the Yarra. Provision to prevent excessive scour may be necessary in some cases.

Lake level changes

Another form of flood damage that has occurred in the Western District is due to the increase in level of closed lakes flooding marginal land. This has been caused by a series of wet years since 1950 upsetting the normal balance between evaporation and inflow. In the decade from 1950 the winter rainfalls in the region of Lake Corangamite were 15 per cent above average, and the lake level rose 3.4 metres above its normal level of 116 metres to 119 metres to inundate about 51.8 square kilometres of adjacent land.

To reduce the inflow to this lake and hence the area flooded, a 45 kilometre channel, completed in 1959, diverts water to the Barwon River from the Cundare Pool. This pool, which was formed by building a low barrage across a shallow area at the head of the lake, acts as a temporary storage for the relatively fresh waters of the Woody Yaloak River which normally enter the lake.

The rate of diversion is governed by the level of the Cundare Pool and by the relative salinities of water in the pool and in the Barwon River. If the 73.8 million cubic metres diverted in 1960 had entered Lake Corangamite, the lake level would have been 229 millimetres above the maximum observed level. The level would have been almost as high again in late 1964—another very wet year—but for the diversion in the preceding five years of about 221.4 million cubic metres. These wet years have maintained the relatively high lake level.

Legislation has been passed to permit the Government to pay compensation on a special scale to landowners who may elect to surrender land up to 118 metres above sea level around Lake Corangamite, plus any higher land rendered inaccessible to the landowner by the initial surrender. The legislation also makes similar provision for the neighbouring Lakes Gnarpurt and Murdeduke.

Other floods

Owing to the tendency for major floods to overflow the banks and, in flat country, to pass down other channels which may not rejoin the main stream, it is often difficult to determine even the relative magnitude of major floods. The difficulty is magnified by the necessity for maintaining records of the level of the gauge in relation to a permanent datum, if a true comparison is to be made.

The year 1870 is regarded as the wettest Victoria has experienced for over a century. As there were only thirteen rainfall stations whose records

are available, the estimated average of 950 mm over the State is crude, but is 80 mm more than the next highest figure of 870 mm for 1956. River gauges in 1870 were practically restricted to the Murray, and consequently flood estimates on other streams are crude and can only be inferred from dubious evidence. Furthermore, subsequent to the 1870 floods, levees were constructed along the Goulburn and other streams and consequently heights of subsequent floods were augmented by the restrictions imposed.

In the north-east, floods occurred in the years 1906, 1916, 1917, and 1956. Although records of flood flows at gauging stations on the main streams have been published, such estimates are open to correction in the light of more recent evidence. Owing in part to under-estimation of earlier floods, the protection at the S.E.C. works at Yallourn was inadequate and the 1934 flood overflowed the banks of the La Trobe into the open cut at Yallourn. This flood was caused by a storm which is, on the basis of rainfall over large areas, the most severe to have been recorded within Victoria. An earlier storm of December 1893 which occurred over east Gippsland was heavier, but this also covered part of New South Wales.

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 capacity much more than open lakes and frequently become dry if the aridity is too high. 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 is about 16.32 million tonnes, giving the lake a salinity somewhat higher than seawater under average water level conditions.

The Gippsland lakes are a group of shallow coastal lagoons 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. How-

ever, sea water entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has killed 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. Coastal lagoons of this type rarely persist for more than a few thousand years and as deposition of sediment proceeds and bordering swamps encroach, the lakes will gradually be transformed into a coastal plain.

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.

Further reference, 1965 ; Natural Resources Conservation League, 1965

SURVEYS AND MAPPING

The Survey and Mapping Division 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 the standard map form; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1958; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under the 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.

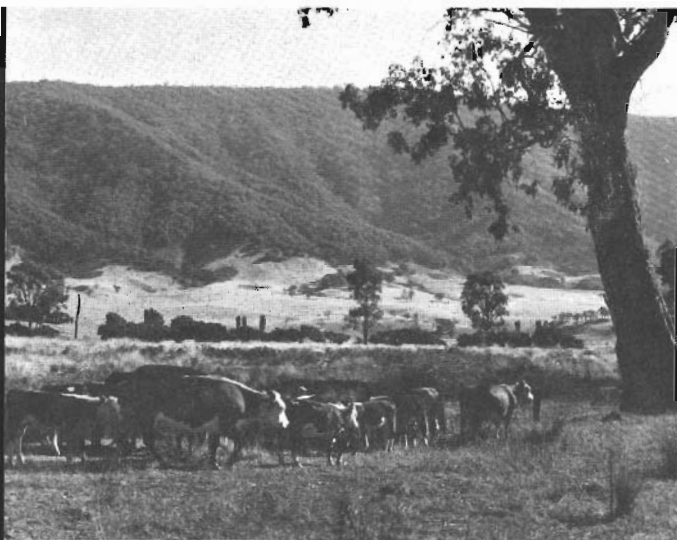
An Australia-wide primary geodetic survey was completed in 1966, and in Victoria this is continuously being intensified to provide a framework of accurately fixed points for the control of other surveys and for mapping. A State-wide network of levels was completed in 1971. The datum, based on mean sea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

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, water-courses, 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 Minerals and Energy and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint State-Australian 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, and a complete map coverage of the State in this series is expected by the end of 1976. The Mines Department and the Forests Commission also contribute to State mapping by publishing maps for geological and forestry purposes.

A series of 22 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area has been produced. A long-term programme for the 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

SOIL CONSERVATION IN VICTORIA

Victoria's alpine and highland country provides much of Australia's water supplies.



Pastoral land in environmental balance with protective forest ensuring stability of the steep mountain slopes.

Beach dunes restored to stability by planting of marram grass ensure preservation of the beach at Anglesea.





A 1955 demonstration of aerial topdressing techniques used in upgrading pasture growth on steeply sloping, cleared hill country.

Contour banks on sloping land prevent rill and sheet erosion after cultivation.





Drifting sand blocked the Calder Highway in the northern Mallee in 1945. The horses and scoop had been working for a week to open the road to the extent shown in this picture.



A modern earthmover levels a Mallee sand dune in a few hours, preparatory to planting with cereal rye to stabilise the light, sandy soil.



Previously threatened by drifting sand, the railway line is secure because of the stabilising grasses. Adjoining farmlands have been similarly stabilised and have returned to high productivity.



Typical farmland in Western Victoria.

(Top) Thinly grassed pastures have caused accelerated run-off of storm water, and serious gully erosion has resulted. The two concrete structures have been built to prevent the gully head extending.

(Bottom) The pastures have been upgraded to receive and hold more water; silt traps in the gully have raised the level of the gully bed; plantings of the gully floor and banks have stabilised them and erosion no longer threatens large areas of now highly productive pasture.



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 Australian 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, Geelong, Ballarat, 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 : 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, and maintains an aerial photography library of approximately 300,000 photographs from which prints and enlargements may be obtained. Maps, plans, and aerial photographs are available for purchase from the Central Plan Office of the Department.

Further references, 1965, 1969; Coastline, Hydrography, 1966; Coastal physiography, 1967; Plant ecology of the coast, 1968; Marine animal ecology, 1969; Marine algae of the Victorian coast, 1970; Erosion and sedimentation on the coastline, 1971; Conservation on the Victorian coast, 1972

CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

Victoria experiences a wide range of climatic conditions ranging from the hot summer of the Mallee to the winter blizzards of the snow covered Alps, and from the relatively dry wheat belt to the wet eastern elevated areas where many of Victoria's permanent streams spring.

Circulation patterns affecting Victoria

The predominating pattern which affects Victoria is an irregular succession of depressions and anticyclones. Although these systems generally move from west to east, this is not always the case. Systems can develop or degenerate *in situ*. Their speed of movement can vary considerably. They can remain quasi-stationary for even a week or more at a time.

The mean tracks of the depressions and anticyclones show a marked annual variation across the Australian region. In winter, due to the cold continent, anticyclones are centred over inland Australia, and a series of depressions over southern waters provide a persistent zonal flow across southern parts of the continent. However, on occasions when an anticyclone develops a ridge to southern waters and a depression intensifies east of Tasmania, a "cold outbreak" occurs. This brings cold and relatively dry air from southern waters rapidly across Victoria, giving windy, showery weather with some hail and snow. On other occasions, when an anticyclone moves slowly over Victoria, a prolonged spell of fine weather with frost and fog results.

During the spring the average track of depressions and anticyclones shifts further south until in summer the average position for anticyclones is south of the continent. At this time of the year the troposphere is warmer, and therefore can hold more moisture. For this reason, rainfall during the summer months tends to be heavier. However, lifting agents in the form of cold fronts are weaker and are not as frequent as the succession of fronts that pass in winter and spring, and so rain days are less frequent in summer.

Heat-wave conditions, which usually last between two and three days, and occasionally longer, are not infrequent in summer when a large anticyclone remains quasi-stationary over the Tasman Sea. Dry air from the hot interior of the continent is brought over south-eastern Australia, and

hot gusty northerly winds strengthen with the approach of a southerly change. These changes vary in intensity and while some are dry, others may produce rain and thunderstorms.

During the autumn, the mean track of the anticyclones moves northwards and extremes of temperature become less frequent as the season progresses.

The circulation pattern at the surface does not always bear the same relation to the weather pattern. Rainfall may be produced by a depression in the upper atmosphere without any indication at the surface. One of the greatest State-wide rain producing systems is a weak surface depression, centred over the State and extending upwards in the atmosphere to 6,000 metres and more. On occasions, the surface depression is not a closed system, but a trough extending south from northern Australia. This situation is more common in the summer months and when preceded by an extensive flow of moist humid air over Victoria from the Tasman Sea, very heavy rainfall can result.

The heaviest rainfall in east Gippsland is produced by intense depressions to the east of Bass Strait. These may have come from the west and intensified in this area, or alternatively may have developed to the east of New South Wales or further north, and moved southwards along the coast.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown on the map on page 71.

Rainfall

Rainfall exhibits a wide variation across the State and although not markedly seasonal, most parts receive a slight maximum in the winter or spring months. The relatively dry summer season is a period of evaporation, which greatly reduces the effectiveness of the rainfall. Average annual totals range between 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to over 1,500 mm for parts of the North-Eastern Highlands. An annual total exceeding 3,500 mm has been reported from Falls Creek in the north-east; however, with the sparse population and inaccessibility of the highland localities, it is not practicable to obtain a representative set of observations from this area. Most areas south of the Divide receive an annual rainfall above 600 mm, with over 1,000 mm on the Central Highlands, Otway Ranges, and southern Gippsland. The wheat belt receives chiefly between 300 and 500 mm. With the exception of Gippsland, 60 to 65 per cent of the rain falls during the period May to October. This proportion decreases towards the east, until over Gippsland the distribution is fairly uniform with a warm season maximum in the far east. All parts of the State have on rare occasions been subjected to intense falls, and monthly totals exceeding three times the average have been recorded. Monthly totals exceeding 250 mm have been recorded rarely at most places on and south of the Divide, the chief exception being over the lowlands extending from Melbourne to the central Western District. Occurrences are more frequent, but still unusual, over the north-east and east Gippsland and isolated parts such as the Otways. This event has rarely been recorded over the north-west of the State. The highest monthly total ever recorded in the State was a fall of 891 mm at Tanybryn in the Otway district in June 1952.

The average annual number of wet days (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 one hundred miles 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 for the years 1969 to 1973 is given in the following table :

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 sq km) (a)					
	Average	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Under 300	18.4	..	8.8	9.6	55.2	..
300-400	36.5	45.2	36.7	23.6	38.5	..
400-500	27.5	42.4	29.6	30.0	35.0	..
500-600	34.9	34.8	18.2	24.6	40.7	22.6
600-800	52.3	37.8	35.8	50.0	40.9	76.2
800-1,000	29.0	37.2	38.2	47.1	12.9	65.2
Over 1,000	29.0	30.2	60.3	42.7	4.4	63.6

(a) Total area of the State is 227,620 sq km.

District rainfall

Mallee and Northern Country

These districts receive very little rain from western cold fronts, and rain is usually brought by depressions moving inland, "upper lows", and thunderstorms. The amount received is highly variable from year to year. The average rainfall is fairly even through the year, except near the northern edge of the ranges where more rain falls in winter than in summer.

Wimmera

Rainfall in this district is more reliable than further to the north, as cold fronts bring showers, particularly in winter. The average rainfall shows a slight maximum in the winter months. This district includes part of the Grampians, which receive much higher rainfall than the plains.

Western and Central Districts

Rain may fall in these districts in a variety of situations and they have the most reliable rainfall in the State. 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. The heaviest rain falls on the Otways, the Dandenongs, and the Upper Yarra valley, while the plain to the west and south-west of Melbourne has relatively low rainfall due to the "rain shadow" of the Otway Ranges.

North Central

Most of this district consists of elevated country surrounding the Dividing Range and rainfall is heaviest on the higher parts, particularly towards the east. There is a well marked winter maximum in the yearly rainfall distribution.

North-Eastern

The greater part of this district consists of ranges, some mountains being 1,800 metres in elevation, and rainfall on this higher country is generally

heavy. The higher peaks lie under snow cover for most of the winter. A marked "rain shadow" area is evident near Omeo, which receives only half as much rain as the highlands to the north-west or north-east.

West Gippsland

The western part of this district has a very similar rainfall régime to the Western and Central Districts. The heaviest rain falls on the ranges of the Divide and the south Gippsland hills. Towards the east, however, a "rain shadow" is evident in the Sale-Maffra area. This eastern section receives some of its rain from east coast depressions.

East Gippsland

Depressions off the east coast bring most rain to this district, and such rainfall can be very heavy. The average rainfall shows a summer maximum. Fronts moving in a westerly stream bring very little rain, and with north-westerly winds in winter, the coastal section has the mildest weather in the State. "Rain shadows" are evident along the valleys of the Mitchell, Tambo, and Snowy Rivers, while the heaviest rain falls on the surrounding highlands.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(mm)

Year	District							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North- Eastern	Western	Central	Gipps- land
1964	410	636	532	874	1,023	983	899	965
1965	299	387	390	656	655	627	637	668
1966	317	418	515	812	1,048	746	815	990
1967	130	221	240	408	448	417	434	593
1968	348	500	532	880	1,004	852	733	865
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
Average (a)	327	458	468	709	862	724	741	856

(a) Average for 60 years 1913 to 1972.

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 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 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 one distribution with the other, the coefficient of variation

$\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. The coefficient of variation has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see fig. 5) for the 60 years 1913 to 1972 and the results are tabulated below 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 Gippsland	915	144	15.7
2 West Coast	773	127	16.4
3 East Central	885	150	16.9
4 Western Plains	630	113	17.9
5 East Gippsland	767	144	18.8
6 West Central	607	119	19.6
7 Wimmera South	493	99	20.1
8 Wimmera North	407	88	21.6
9 North Central	709	157	22.1
10 Upper North	508	119	23.4
11 Upper North-east	1,106	268	24.2
12 Lower North-east	766	187	24.4
13 Mallee South	348	89	25.6
14 Lower North	423	116	27.4
15 Mallee North	299	85	28.4

(a) Average for 60 years 1913 to 1972.

The higher the value of the coefficient of variation of the rainfall of a district, the greater the 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

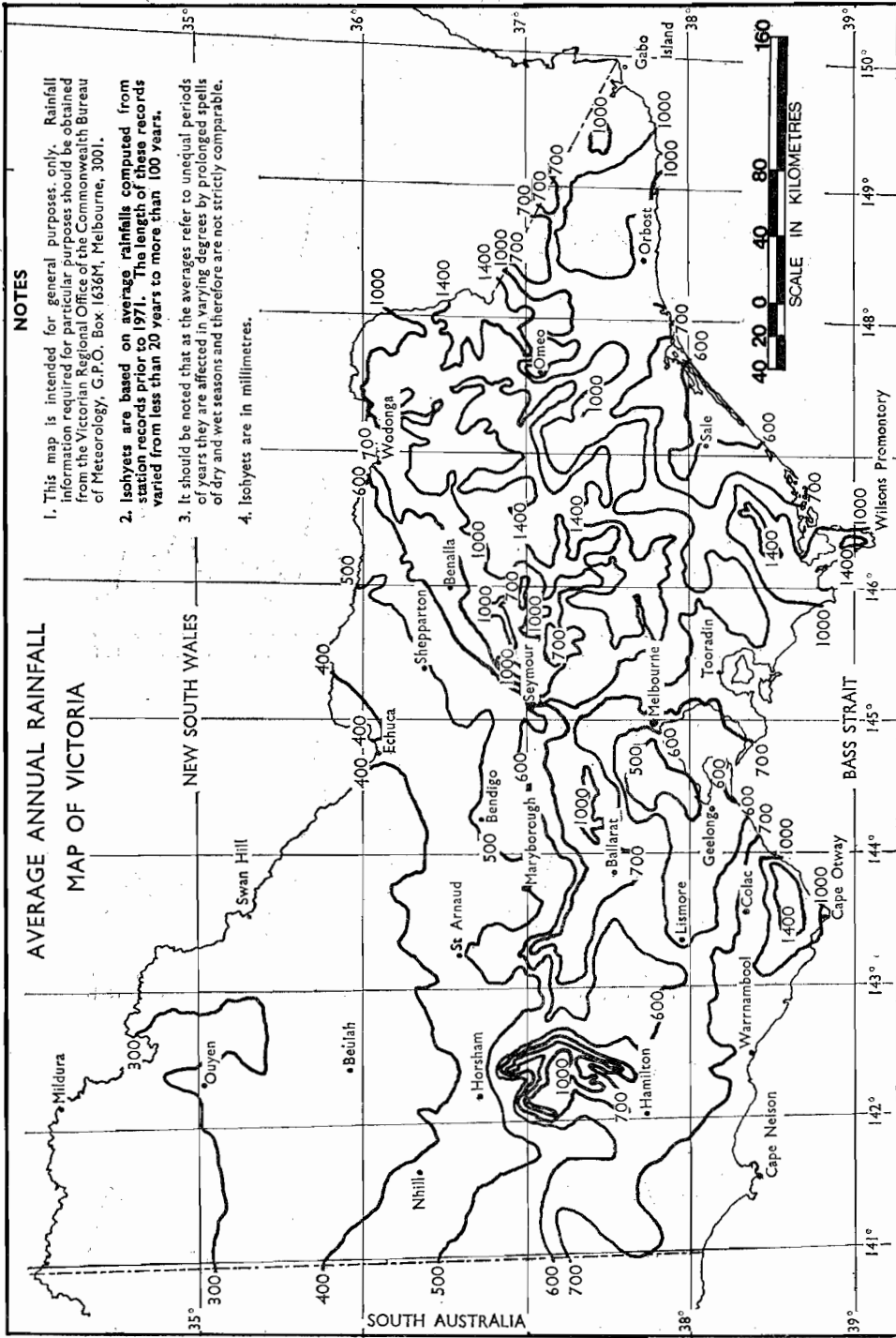


FIGURE 3. Average annual rainfall map of Victoria.

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL: AVERAGE AND 1973

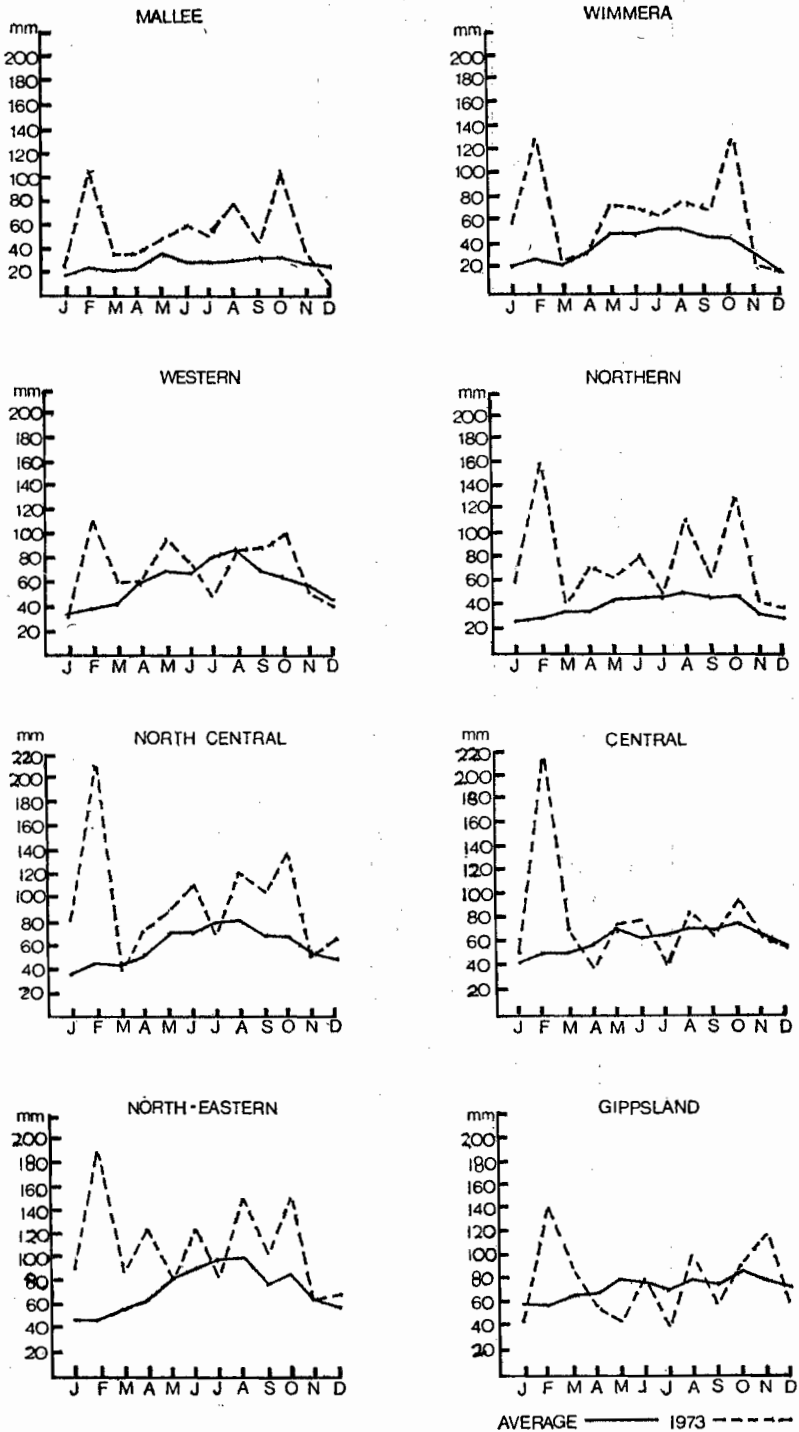


FIGURE 4.

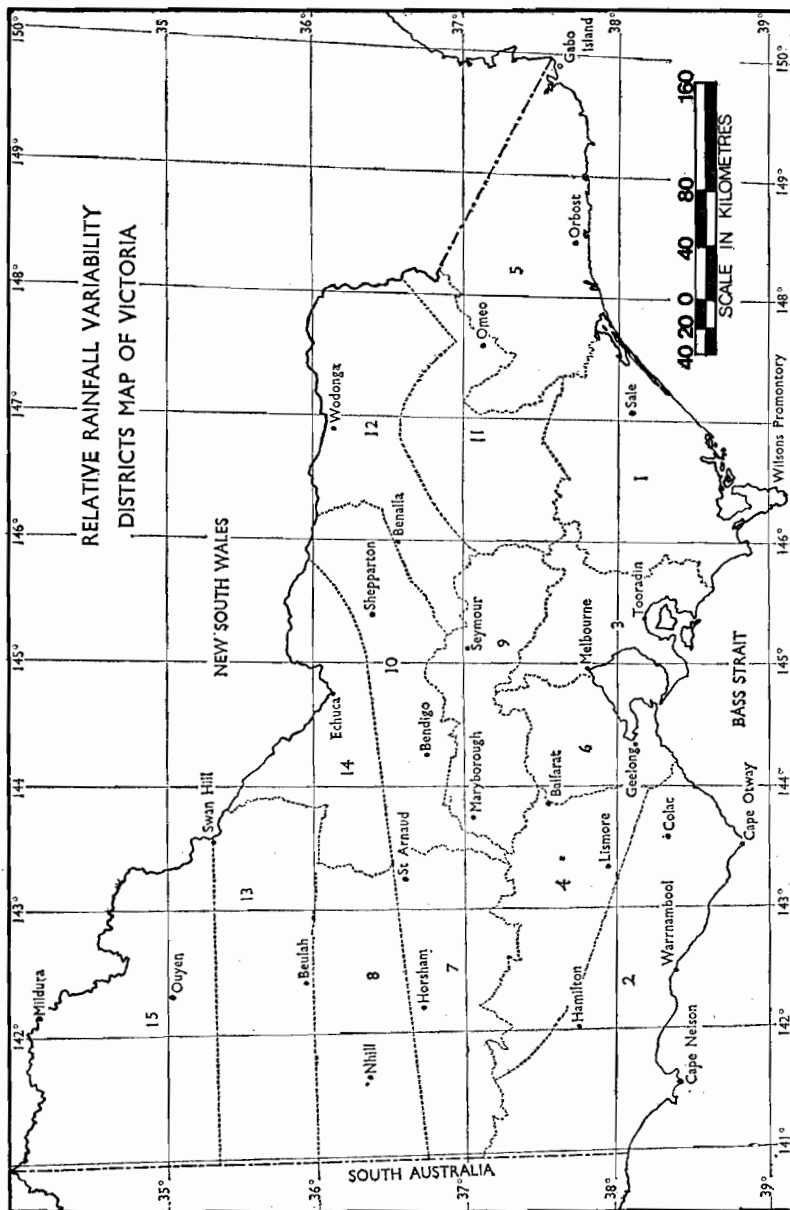


FIGURE 5. Relative rainfall variability districts. Names of climatic districts are shown in the table on page 70.

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 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 breaking with heavy rain in February 1973. The following article contains detailed information on this drought.

Drought of 1971 to 1973

The worst effects of the drought of 1971 to 1973 were felt in the area of Gippsland from Yarram to Bruthen and north along the Tambo valley to Swifts Creek. In the Bairnsdale area stock numbers were greatly reduced as a consequence, with the number of beef cattle falling by 70 per cent and of sheep by 40 per cent, while dairy production almost ceased on non-irrigated land. Elsewhere in the State, this drought was not to be compared in length or severity with that of 1967.

Following very heavy rain in January and February 1971, when the Macalister, Avon, and Snowy Rivers reached near-record levels, dry weather prevailed in East Gippsland for the following eight months. The rainfall total for the three winter months of June, July, and August was the lowest on record at Sale, Maffra, and Bairnsdale, and less than half the normal level at most other places in eastern Gippsland. However, this area shared in the very heavy rain which fell over most of Victoria early in November 1971.

The summer of 1971-72 in Victoria was wet with frequent widespread rain and thunderstorms, although falls were not so heavy in west and south Gippsland where summer rainfall was about average. After the first two days of March, the weather became very dry. June rainfall in 1972

was the lowest on record in the La Trobe valley, Yarra valley, Mornington Peninsula, and the Upper Murray. In South Gippsland, a number of places experienced their driest January to June period on record, and other parts further east in Gippsland received less than half their normal rainfall for the first half of the year.

Substantial rain fell in July in South Gippsland and in the south-west of the State, but it was dry in East Gippsland and the north-west. At Bairnsdale and Orbost it was the driest July on record. In the eleven weeks from 22 May to 5 August only 13 mm fell at Bairnsdale, and less than 20 mm over the area from Sale to Lakes Entrance and north to Ensay. In this area, rainfall for the five months March to July inclusive was less than one third of normal.

Rain fell on several occasions during August, and totals for the month were above average in the north and east. However, cumulative totals since March were now well below average at many places. The rainfall in Melbourne for the six months March to August was the lowest on record and the dry weather continued in September and October 1972. September rainfall was the lowest on record in the Ballarat-Willaura area. Unusually warm weather occurred during September and a large number of bushfires broke out in East Gippsland. The first restrictions on the use of water in the Melbourne metropolitan area were imposed on 19 October 1972.

Substantial rain fell east of Bairnsdale at the end of November and total rainfall for that month was fairly close to average over much of the State. However, very dry weather prevailed in December. Over a large area of southern and north-eastern Victoria it was the driest December on record, many places receiving no rain at all, and there was some unusually hot weather in the middle of the month. By the end of December, some paddocks in East Gippsland and northern districts were completely bare.

Dry weather continued until the night of 12 January 1973 when rain fell throughout the State, with very heavy falls in the Castlemaine area. Following hot weather in the second half of January, heavy rain fell at the end of the month, particularly in the Wimmera. On 5 February exceptionally heavy rain began in almost all of Victoria and by the middle of the month Victorians were treated to the rare sight, for late summer, of green fields and meadows. All this was due to a rare meteorological event—a tropical cyclone which remained alive over the continent of Australia. The south-west and East Gippsland missed the exceptionally heavy rain of February, but rain in this and subsequent months was sufficient for a renewal of growth in pastures.

Readers should refer to the publication *Droughts in Australia*, Bulletin No. 43 of the Bureau of Meteorology, published in 1957, for a definitive treatment of the subject of droughts in Victoria.

Floods

Floods have occurred in all districts, but they are more frequent in the wetter parts of the State such as the north-east and Gippsland. However, although a rarer event over the north-west lowlands, they may result from less intense rainfall and continue longer because of the poor drainage in this section of the State. In many instances the frequency of flooding is increased by valley contours and damage is often greater because of the higher density of adjacent property and crops.

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Mildura	{ 1	27	19	25	25	18	28	23	26	29	26	30	25	20	294
	{ 2	27	32.1	30.8	28.1	23.4	18.7	16.0	15.2	17.0	20.2	23.6	26.9	29.7	23.5
	{ 3	27	16.7	16.3	13.8	10.3	7.4	5.3	4.4	5.3	7.3	9.8	12.1	14.6	10.3
Swan Hill	{ 1	89	21	24	24	25	34	36	31	35	31	34	26	24	345
	{ 2	73	31.5	31.1	27.8	22.8	18.2	14.8	14.3	16.2	19.4	22.9	26.8	29.9	22.9
	{ 3	67	15.3	15.3	12.8	9.6	6.7	4.7	4.0	4.8	6.5	8.8	11.5	13.8	9.6
Horsham	{ 1	100	22	27	25	34	47	51	45	48	45	43	34	28	449
	{ 2	65	30.0	29.8	26.5	21.5	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.8	21.0	24.9	27.8	21.5
	{ 3	66	13.4	13.6	11.4	8.6	6.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	5.7	7.5	9.8	11.9	8.4
Nhill	{ 1	87	22	25	23	31	41	48	45	47	43	40	30	28	423
	{ 2	69	29.6	29.3	26.2	21.5	17.2	14.3	13.6	15.1	17.9	21.1	24.8	27.8	21.5
	{ 3	70	12.9	13.2	10.9	8.3	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.6	8.0
Ballarat	{ 1	63	38	50	47	56	69	64	69	77	73	68	56	52	719
	{ 2	64	25.0	24.7	21.9	17.3	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.9	16.6	19.4	22.3	17.2
	{ 3	63	10.7	11.7	10.0	7.6	5.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.7	9.5	7.2
Hamilton	{ 1	103	33	33	43	55	69	73	74	77	72	66	51	46	692
	{ 2	86	25.6	25.5	22.9	18.8	15.2	12.7	12.0	13.1	15.3	17.7	20.5	23.3	18.5
	{ 3	87	11.3	11.9	10.5	8.5	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.4	10.0	7.9
Warrnambool	{ 1	76	32	36	47	60	77	75	84	83	71	64	53	44	726
	{ 2	69	22.0	22.0	20.9	18.5	15.9	13.8	13.2	13.9	15.6	17.2	18.8	20.5	17.7
	{ 3	69	12.7	13.2	12.1	10.3	8.5	6.8	6.1	6.6	7.6	8.9	10.0	11.5	9.5
Bendigo	{ 1	112	33	35	36	41	54	61	55	56	53	52	37	33	546
	{ 2	108	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.2	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.2	27.3	20.7
	{ 3	106	14.1	14.3	12.3	9.1	6.4	4.8	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.3	12.5	8.8
Echuca	{ 1	95	27	29	34	34	41	45	40	43	39	43	32	29	436
	{ 2	91	30.8	30.4	27.1	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.3	15.1	18.3	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.1
	{ 3	90	15.3	15.3	13.0	9.6	6.7	4.9	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.9	11.3	13.7	9.5

MALLEE

WIMMERA

WESTERN

NORTHERN

Region	Station	1	2	3	39	41	48	53	55	65	72	71	74	66	70	56	48	707
NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	{ 1	95	41	39	52	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6	
		{ 2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	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	98	37	39	46	54	75	89	89	82	84	74	69	52	50	751	
		{ 2	75	27.1	26.7	23.5	18.3	13.8	10.7	9.9	11.5	14.8	18.0	21.7	24.9	18.4		
		{ 3	69	9.9	10.3	8.4	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	4.8	6.6	8.6	5.6		
CENTRAL	Geelong	{ 1	103	31	37	41	45	50	49	46	48	51	52	48	40	538		
		{ 2	64	25.0	24.9	23.2	19.9	16.6	14.1	13.6	14.8	16.9	19.2	21.2	23.3	19.4		
		{ 3	64	13.3	13.8	12.5	10.3	8.0	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	9.4		
CENTRAL	Mornington	{ 1	84	45	45	52	64	70	71	69	70	70	69	58	53	736		
		{ 2	40	24.9	24.9	23.1	19.4	16.0	13.4	12.7	13.7	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.0	18.8		
		{ 3	38	13.3	13.8	12.8	10.9	9.0	7.1	6.4	6.8	8.0	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.0		
WEST GIPPSLAND	Omeo	{ 1	94	51	54	54	46	53	57	52	55	62	62	63	62	681		
		{ 2	88	26.2	25.8	23.1	18.7	14.1	10.8	10.1	12.1	15.3	18.5	21.8	24.5	18.4		
		{ 3	89	9.4	9.5	7.8	4.8	2.1	0.8	-0.2	0.7	2.6	4.7	6.4	8.3	4.7		
WEST GIPPSLAND	Wangaratta	{ 1	94	38	40	48	48	56	72	64	64	59	63	46	42	640		
		{ 2	71	31.0	30.6	27.3	22.0	17.3	13.6	12.7	14.5	17.6	21.1	25.3	28.9	21.8		
		{ 3	70	15.0	14.9	12.2	8.4	5.5	3.8	3.3	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.7	13.3	8.7		
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	{ 1	24	50	61	56	66	97	78	79	95	87	88	86	67	910		
		{ 2	24	24.8	24.2	22.4	18.8	14.6	12.6	11.8	13.0	15.3	17.6	19.5	22.1	18.0		
		{ 3	24	12.7	13.3	12.0	9.7	7.5	5.9	4.7	5.3	6.5	8.3	9.5	11.1	8.9		
WEST GIPPSLAND	Sale	{ 1	30	47	46	55	46	58	46	38	38	53	50	66	65	59	629	
		{ 2	28	25.1	24.8	23.1	20.1	16.3	14.0	13.5	14.7	16.7	18.9	20.7	23.1	19.2		
		{ 3	28	12.5	13.2	11.3	8.5	6.1	4.2	3.3	4.1	5.4	7.6	9.2	11.1	8.0		
EAST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	{ 1	69	60	50	66	50	54	58	50	49	57	70	64	68	765		
		{ 2	67	24.6	24.7	23.0	20.4	17.1	14.4	13.9	15.3	17.5	19.6	21.6	23.5	19.6		
		{ 3	66	12.3	12.7	11.2	8.5	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.9	7.8	9.4	11.2	8.1		
EAST GIPPSLAND	Orbost	{ 1	90	70	61	68	71	72	81	65	60	68	78	69	76	839		
		{ 2	32	25.1	25.0	23.6	20.7	17.3	14.9	14.5	15.6	17.6	19.5	21.1	23.5	19.9		
		{ 3	30	12.7	13.3	11.8	9.1	6.7	4.9	3.9	4.6	5.9	8.1	9.9	11.6	8.6		

(a) Legend : 1. Average monthly rainfall in mm (for all years of record to 1973).
 2. Average daily maximum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1973).
 3. Average daily minimum temperature (°C) (for all years of record to 1973).

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, Wimmera, and northern country. 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

February is the hottest month of the year while January is only slightly cooler. Average maximum temperatures are under 25°C along the coast and over elevated areas forming the Central Divide and North-Eastern Highlands. Apart from these latter areas, there is a steady increase towards the north, until, in the extreme north, an average of 32°C is reached. Values decrease steadily with height, being under 20°C in alpine areas above 1,000 metres and as low as 15°C in the very highest localities.

Temperatures fall rapidly during the autumn months and then more slowly with the onset of winter. Average maximum temperatures are lowest in July; the distribution during this month again shows lowest values over elevated areas, but otherwise there is practically no variation across the State. Day temperatures along the coast average about 13°C in July; much the same value is recorded over the wheat belt, and only a degree or two higher in the far north-west under conditions of few clouds and relatively high winter sunshine. The Alps experience blizzard conditions every year with minimum temperatures 5°C–10°C less than at lowland stations.

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 February. Values are below 10°C over the elevated areas, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13°C–15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded in the far north and along the coast. In mid-winter average July minima exceed 5°C along the coast and at two or three places in the far north. The coldest point of the State is the north-east alpine section, where temperatures frequently fall below freezing point. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in this area, none has a very long nor satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record so far 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 50 miles 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 in 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. For several periods in the summer, however, air from the Tasman Sea has a trajectory over Bass Strait and parts of the State, and it is then that the moisture content rises to show wet bulb temperatures above 18°C . The incidence of high humidity is important to the vine and fruit industry, tobacco growers, and wheat farmers.

Evaporation

Since 1967 the Class A Pan has been the standard evaporimeter used by the Bureau of Meteorology. This type is being progressively installed at evaporation recording stations in Victoria; there were sixty-four in mid-1974, sixty-two of which were owned by the Bureau of Meteorology.

Measurements of evaporation have been made with the Australian tank at about thirty stations, about half of which are 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 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 origin, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and many northerlies and southerlies occur. The latter is the prevailing direction from November to February with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but under special conditions can be associated with some of the worst weather experienced over the State. Wind varies from day to night, from season to season, and from place to place. Examples of the diurnal variation are the sea breeze, which brings relief on many hot days along the coastline, and the valley or katabatic breeze, which brings cold air down valleys during the night. The latter is well developed in many hilly areas of Victoria, being the result of differential cooling after sunset. It springs up during the night, often suddenly, and continues after sunrise until the land surfaces are sufficiently heated again. The sensitive equipment required to measure extreme wind gusts has been installed at only about five or six places in the State and to date the highest value recorded is 164 kilometres per hour (km/h) at Point Henry near Geelong in 1962. There is no doubt, however, that similar gusts have been experienced in other parts of the State, although not in the vicinity of a recording anemometer. 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.

Forecasting for the general public

Although about one third of the professional staff of the Bureau of Meteorology is engaged in overall forecasting duties, forecasting for the general public comprises only a small part of the work, while forecasting for shipping (which was begun in the nineteenth century in some countries) and for aviation occupies considerable time and manpower.

All forecasts in Victoria are prepared at the Regional Forecasting Centre in Melbourne, where staff are on duty round-the-clock. Comprehensive forecasts for the public are prepared at 5.15 a.m. for "today and tonight", at 11.15 a.m. for "today and tomorrow", at 5.15 p.m. for "tonight and tomorrow" and at 8.30 p.m. for "tomorrow". These forecasts include a general statement of expected weather over Victoria; and more detailed forecasts for each of nine districts in the State—Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and for Port Phillip and Western Port Bays. Forecasts are also prepared once or twice a day for other provincial cities in the State.

A forecast may often contain, in a few words, a description of the weather over an area of several thousand square kilometres, over a period of up to 36 hours. At the present time it is not possible to be precise about the time and place of meteorological events. For example, it is possible to forecast scattered thunderstorms in a district tomorrow. It is not possible to state which towns will experience them or at what time during the day. Thus forecasts have to be rather generalised statements, often giving only a trend of events such as "becoming fine" or "rain developing". As with professional opinions in other disciplines, a percentage of them are going to be incorrect because of the inherent difficulty of prediction.

The terms used in the forecast have definite meanings attached to them. "Fine" means the absence of rain but not necessarily a clear sky. "Showers" begin and end abruptly and are interspersed with breaks in the cloud. "Periods of rain" last for some hours and the sky remains overcast. "Some heavy falls" means that some places will have 25 mm or more of rain in 24 hours. Local showers or local thunderstorms affect only a small area of a few square kilometres, the remaining area not having any rain. "Mostly fine, a shower or two" means that although a few places may experience one or two showers during the forecast period it will be fine for most of the period. "Mild" means temperatures about the seasonal average. "Fresh winds" means a general wind speed of 34 to 42 kilometres per hour.

With one or two exceptions, the Bureau has to depend on the mass media for announcement and presentation of forecasts, warnings, and information to the general public. Forecasts are collected by hand from the Bureau, or are sent by telegram or telex to newspaper, radio, and television stations. The forecast for Melbourne is provided for the Post Office six times a day, updated more frequently if necessary, and is available to the public by telephoning 1196.

Warnings are issued of expected severe weather, such as gales and strong winds on the coast, floods, bushfire weather, severe local squalls and storms, severe frosts, cold wind and rain which may affect sheep, and hazardous road conditions. Warnings are sent immediately to radio and television stations and to newspapers, and are renewed every six hours until the dangerous weather has passed.

The period of validity of daily forecasts is 24 to 36 hours. An outlook for the State for a further period of a day may be added to the forecast. Forecasts for three days ahead are prepared regularly for each of the nine districts of Victoria, and are sent to country newspapers on request. At the present time it is not possible to issue forecasts for periods more than three or four days ahead. Monthly forecasts have been prepared experimentally in many countries, but these are general statements of the weather for the month, not a day by day description. As knowledge of the behaviour of the atmosphere increases, and as computers are developed which are large enough and fast enough to handle the data, extended period forecasts for the public may become a reality in the future.

Melbourne*Temperature*

The proximity of Port Phillip Bay bears a direct influence on the local climate of the metropolis. 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, Ascendale 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 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 buildings 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 only about two nights a year and this frequency is the same for nights on which the air temperature falls below 0°C. 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 metropolitan area. For example, there are approximately ten annual occurrences of 2°C or under around the bayside, 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 elements	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)	14.4	19.3	15.3	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	11.6	9.6	7.8
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation=100)	64	61	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	185	156	169	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm)	261	441	208	97
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (a)	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine	6.0	7.7	5.2	3.9
Mean number of days of fog	1.5	0.6	6.1	11.2

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

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1969 to 1973 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological elements	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,017.5	1,015.8	1,014.2	1,018.2	1,017.0
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.2	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.5
Mean daily maximum	19.7	19.4	19.8	20.3	19.8
Mean daily minimum	10.8	10.7	11.0	10.8	11.2
Absolute maximum	38.7	37.3	38.7	39.9	40.5
Absolute minimum	-0.8	0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.5
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.8	9.2	9.4	8.9	9.6
Number of days maximum 38°C and over	3	..	1	2	4
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	3	3	4	7	10
Rainfall (mm)	625	803	779	566	817
Number of wet days	137	153	154	120	150
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,438	1,465	1,503	1,587	1,496
Mean relative humidity at 9 am (saturation=100)	70	71	70	69	69
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8)					
(b)	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.3	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.7	6.3
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	11.6	11.4	12.2	12.7	9.7
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	41	61	69	58	79
Number of days of fog	7	9	7	9	8
Number of days of thunder	8	12	13	11	7

(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 658 mm over 143 days. The average monthly rainfall varies from 48 mm in January to 67 mm in October. Rainfall is relatively steady during the winter months, when the extreme range is from 7 mm to 180 mm, but variability increases towards the warmer months. In the latter period totals range between practically zero and over 230 mm.

Over 75 mm of rain have been recorded in 24 hours on several occasions, but these have been restricted to the warmer months, September to April. Only twice has a fall above 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 499 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 899 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges and at Sassafra the annual average is 1,376 mm.

The number of wet days, 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 wet days 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 the Melbourne 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 over 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 in spite of 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 the possible, range between 55 per cent for January and February to 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 a few seconds only, up to or even over 95 km/h. At Melbourne, 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 snow storm on record occurred on 31 August 1849. Streets and housetops were covered with several centimetres of snow, reported to be 30 cm deep at places. When thawing set in, floods in Elizabeth and Swanston Streets stopped traffic, causing accidents, some of which were fatal. One report of the event indicates that the terrified state of the Aborigines suggested they had never seen snow before.

Victorian weather summary 1973

The year 1973 opened under drought conditions, having been preceded by ten months of low rainfall which had culminated in a record dry month in December 1972 for most of southern Victoria. After this poor start conditions altered rapidly.

The first substantial rain for the year fell throughout the State on the night of 12 January, Castlemaine recording 90 mm. Hot weather prevailed in the second half of January, with many grass and forest fires. A large grass fire destroyed 10,100 hectares at Lancefield. Heavy rain fell at the end of the month, particularly in the Wimmera; then, at the beginning of February exceptionally heavy rain fell in all Victoria except the south-west and East Gippsland. In two days over 200 mm fell at Elaine, Red Hill, and Portarlington. Many other places in the West Central District had their highest rainfall on record for a one and a two day period.

Further heavy rain fell from 19 to 21 February. Over 150 mm fell near Charlton on 19 February causing some flooding in that area. In the early hours of 21 February falls of 150 mm over a small area near Seymour caused rapid and severe flooding of Whiteheads Creek, which flows through the town, with the loss of one life. The monthly rainfall totals were the highest on record for February at many places in Victoria, and the highest on record for any month at some.

Rainfall was frequent through the autumn, and seasonal totals were above average over most of Victoria, although East Gippsland was rather dry in April and May. Heavy rain fell in the north-east on 29 March and on 25-26 April. During a cold spell in the last four days of March, the maximum temperature in Melbourne dropped to 14.5°C on 29 March, and this was the lowest for March in the City since 1941. Warm conditions prevailed for the first two weeks of April with temperatures exceeding 30°C on some days. In the second and third weeks, fogs were widespread and Melbourne Airport was closed for a short period on 11 April. Another warm spell in the first two weeks of May produced daily temperatures up to 10°C above normal in north-west and western Victoria, but this was followed by a rather cold week with widespread fogs and frosts.

June rainfall was near or above average. Rain on the night of 20-21 June resulted in flooding on the Avoca, Loddon, Campaspe, and Goulburn rivers. July rainfall was below average except in the Mallee and Wimmera but August was wet. Rivers remained high through the winter and minor flooding occurred frequently on most northern and north-eastern streams.

Although rainfall was high during the winter, snow was infrequent and snow cover on the Alps was less than in preceding years.

Rain continued through the spring, October being particularly wet, and several places in northern Victoria had their wettest October on record. Heavy rain fell in the north on 8 October and 19–20 October. Serious flooding occurred in the Kerang–Swan Hill area in September and was prolonged by the continuing wet weather over northern catchments. Water-logging of land resulted in major losses of cereal crops and many fruit trees died in the Goulburn valley.

Heavy rain fell in East Gippsland on the weekend 3–4 November and a flood occurred on the Snowy River for the first time since February 1971. The Princes Highway was cut at Cann River. Temperatures were below average in November. In Melbourne the temperature did not exceed 28.6°C during the month for the first time on record.

December opened with gales in South Gippsland causing structural damage at Yarram and Thorpdale. This was followed by ten days of dry weather before substantial State-wide rainfall fell in the middle of the month. On 21 December an intense depression developed over the south-east of South Australia and moved over western Bass Strait. The atmospheric pressure at Cape Nelson fell to 983.5 millibars. Gale force winds and thunderstorm squalls caused structural damage, particularly in the central districts and the northern suburbs of Melbourne. A gust of 112 kilometres per hour in Melbourne was the highest recorded for December. The year closed with yet more rain over the State and heavy falls in the north-east.

Agricultural meteorology, 1964; Maritime meteorology, 1966; Aeronautical meteorology, 1967; Meteorology in fire prevention, 1968; Meteorological services for commerce and industry, 1969; Meteorological observations, 1970; Computers in meteorology, 1971; Hydrometeorology, 1972; Meteorology in Victoria, 1974

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Victoria is contained in an Act passed by the Parliament at Westminster in 1855 and known in Victoria as The Constitution Act. That Act, together with *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* (which consolidates the many constitutional provisions passed by the Victorian Parliament itself since 1855), provides the legal and constitutional background to a system of responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult suffrage. The Victorian Constitution has also been affected by the establishment of the Commonwealth Constitution by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Australian Parliament and Government, some of them exclusively, and provision was made that, in the case of inconsistency of valid laws, the Australian law should prevail. In the result, the Parliament of Victoria may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Australian Government by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of an Australian 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.

Australian Constitutional Convention

On 7 October 1970 in the Victorian Legislative Council the Minister for Local Government moved "That the Legislative Council of Victoria, recognizing that the present relationships between the Commonwealth and States call for urgent review, and that a durable and acceptable adjustment of powers and responsibilities within the Federal system can only be achieved by effective amendments to the Constitution, requests the Government of Victoria to invite other States to join with the Victorian Parliament in preparing such amendments and subsequently in conferring with the Commonwealth Parliament, with a view to submitting agreed amendments to a referendum of the Australian people."

On the same day a similar motion was moved in the Victorian Legislative Assembly by the Attorney-General. Both resolutions were passed, and eventually resulted in the first meeting of the Australian Constitutional Convention in Sydney on 3 September 1973.

The initial proposal for a Convention of this kind had been made in 1969 in the Victorian Legislative Council. The proposal had lapsed, but the motions which were later passed in 1970 were framed in substantially similar terms. The immediate cause underlying these calls for constitutional reform was the growing financial position of the Australian Government, and the consequent decline of State responsibilities.

Apart from any feelings of the States over their financial dependence on the Australian Government, there was a general need for a review of the Constitution. It was by this time almost seventy years old. Australia and the world had changed but constitutional provisions had hardly changed at all. Constitutional amendment had proved a difficult procedure in the past, and of twenty-six proposals put to the people at various referenda, only five had been passed. Some sections of the Constitution had been interpreted by the High Court in a manner unwelcome to both the Australian and State Governments. There had been various attempts at constitutional review, such as the Royal Commission in 1929 and the Joint Committee on Constitutional Review in 1959, but none of the proposals of these bodies had been implemented. Other federations were undertaking full-scale reviews of outdated constitutions—Canada had set up far-reaching machinery for the purpose in 1967. The advantage of the convention method for Australia was that it could involve representatives from all levels of government and most shades of political opinion, which might go some way towards offsetting the apparent reluctance of Australian electors to approve proposals for constitutional reform. Victoria's proposal was accepted by all the States, and resolutions in similar terms were carried in all other State Parliaments.

By the time the Convention met in Sydney in September 1973, the Steering Committee had made a number of decisions which were important to the outcome of the Convention. First, it was decided at an early stage to seek Australian Government participation in the Convention, and the Australian Government readily accepted. This was of great importance as proposals for referenda can only be initiated by the Australian Parliament under Section 128 of the Constitution, and any Convention in which the Australian Government was not a participant would be handicapped.

Second, it was decided that local government should be represented at the Convention, although with limited speaking and voting rights. This decision may well prove to have far-reaching value ; by making the Convention representative of the third tier of government, the prospect of success at referenda was enhanced. Similarly it was decided that the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory should have representation.

Yet another decision of immediate importance was the form of the agenda. Fairly obviously, any attempt to frame and pass substantive motions for constitutional reform at the first session of the Convention would not have been successful. To achieve instant agreement between States and the Australian Government, the political parties, small States and large States, centralist and federalist, would have been an impossible task ; and even if small majorities had been obtained on some issues, the existence of substantial discontented minorities would probably have jeopardised any forthcoming referenda. So it was decided that motions would take the form of referrals of specified areas of the Constitution to Standing Committees for examination and report, which would give delegates a chance to air their views without endangering the success of the Convention.

Items for consideration ranged from troublesome questions of distribution of financial resources under the Constitution, the inclusion of local government in the Constitution, and the allocation of powers between Australian and State Governments, through basic questions of the enactment of a Bill of Rights and less emotive questions of reform of the judicial processes, to technical matters such as alteration of amendment procedures and technical updating of Constitutional provisions.

The Convention was opened in the Sydney Town Hall on Monday, 3 September 1973 by the then Governor-General, Sir Paul Hasluck. In his Address, Sir Paul referred to the Convention as "one of the fateful occasions in Australian history", which would be "recorded in history as a monumental flop or an honoured landmark", and exhorted delegates to approach their task of constitutional reform with the aim of seeking the best form of government for the people of Australia, rather than pursuing sectional political or legal interests. The Prime Minister proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, which was seconded by the Premier of Victoria. On Monday afternoon, the first working session of the Convention began in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly Chamber.

It is impossible at this stage to assess the success or failure of the Convention. Because of expected political considerations, delegates did not always find it easy to pursue only the national interest without reflecting the interests of their own party or level of government, but this was probably to be expected at this time of difficult inter-governmental relationships. It was this feature of the Convention which drew the attention of most commentators, and led to some pessimism during the week of the Convention. On the other hand, the Convention appeared successful as all motions were passed unanimously. There were some tangible results, such as the agreement between the Australian and all State Governments (except Queensland) on the proposal for a revised form of the reference power. The Leader of the Federal Opposition also indicated that, when next in power, his party would look favourably upon some kind of income tax sharing system with the States.

The real success of the Convention lies in the future. Proposals will eventually have to prove acceptable in three ways: their formulation will have to be acceptable to a majority at the next Convention, to both Houses of the Australian Parliament, and to the Australian electors, according to the requirements of Section 128 of the Constitution.

Four Standing Committees have been established. Committee A will deal with finance and the economy; Committee B with amendment procedures, new States, Territories, and the relationship with the Crown; Committee C with allocation of heads of power; and Committee D with election procedures, the Judiciary, and a Bill of Rights. The Standing Committees, like the Convention itself, are as fully representative as possible, and will be advised by academic and practising lawyers, economists, and political scientists. They will be forewarned by the Convention debates of the divergent views with which they might have to contend, and by using this as a basis on which to proceed, there is a good chance that in many areas they will be able to frame proposals acceptable to the Convention and the Australian Parliament. Some proposals are found to be less controversial than others; the chances of introducing a retiring age for High Court judges, for instance, are infinitely higher than the chances of amending Section 96 of the Constitution.

The referendum problem remains. The Convention method has reduced the likelihood of any significant group in the community opposing the proposals, and at the same time has helped to publicise the issues and the need for constitutional reform. The future success of the Convention will ultimately lie with the ability of politicians to reach an acceptable compromise in the interests of good government, and to convince the Australian people that they have done so.

Constitutional Convention 1973, 1974

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 divorce, or the granting of land and money to himself. His functions in relation to the Legislature are contained in The Constitution Act and The Constitution Act Amendment Act.

As head of the Executive, his functions are based on the Letters Patent, his Commission, and the Royal Instructions. These empower him to make all appointments to important State offices other than those under the Public Service Act, 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 below under the section describing the Cabinet.

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 shall be 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 shall see 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 the Hon. Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., who assumed office on 1 June 1974.

A list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out 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. John McIntosh Young, Q.C., who assumed office on 31 July 1974.

Executive Council

Section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958 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.

Cabinet

Formation and composition of Cabinet

Victoria has followed the system of Cabinet 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 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to seventeen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period 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 five 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 of Cabinet

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 methods of procedure

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 Premier's Department 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 Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or of 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 Premier's Department issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

In general, Cabinet decisions are given legal effect either by the appropriate Minister or by the Governor in Council.

Ministries 1943 to 1974

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES FROM 1943(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	28 October 1952	31 October 1952	4
John Gladstone Black McDonald	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 is shown on pages 1150-1 of the *Victorian Year Book 1973*.

Ministry at 30 November 1974

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 19 May 1973. At 30 November 1974 the 62nd Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., consisted of the following members :

VICTORIA—62ND MINISTRY AT 30 NOVEMBER 1974

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of the Arts
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson	Deputy Premier and Minister of Education
The Hon. E. R. Meagher, M.B.E., E.D.	Minister of Transport
The Hon. J. C. M. Balfour	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines
The Hon. J. F. Rossiter	Chief Secretary
The Hon. V. F. Wilcox, Q.C.	Attorney-General
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. J. A. Rafferty	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. I. W. Smith	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. R. C. Dunstan, D.S.O.	Minister of Public Works
The Hon. A. H. Scanlan	Minister of Health
The Hon. B. J. Dixon	Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation and Assistant Minister of Education

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. Murray Byrne	Minister for State Development and Decentralization, Minister of Tourism, and Minister of Immigration
The Hon. V. O. Dickie	Minister of Housing and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs
The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Planning
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister for Social Welfare
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests

JUDICIARY

The following tables show members of the Victorian Judiciary at 30 November 1974 :

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 30 NOVEMBER 1974

Chief Justice

The Hon. John McIntosh Young

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir George Augustus Pape	The Hon. Hibbert Richard Newton
The Hon. Sir Alistair Duncan Grant Adam	The Hon. Francis Robert Nelson
The Hon. Sir Gregory Gowans	The Hon. Kevin Victor Anderson
The Hon. Sir Oliver James Gillard	The Hon. William Charles Crockett
The Hon. John Erskine Starke	The Hon. William Kaye
The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber	The Hon. John Gerald Norris
The Hon. Murray Vincent McInerney	The Hon. Benjamin James Dunn
The Hon. George Hermann Lush	The Hon. Peter Murphy
The Hon. Clifford Inch Menhennitt	The Hon. William Oliver Harris
	The Hon. Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 30 NOVEMBER 1974

George Leo Dethridge, C.M.G. (*Chairman*)

Trevor George Rapke	John Philip Somerville
Hubert Theodore Frederico	William Joseph Martin
Norman Alfred Vickery	Ian Gray
Arthur Charles Adams	Alec James Southwell
Dermot William Corson	Joseph Raymond O'Shea
John Xavier O'Driscoll	James Galvin Gorman
James Herbert Forrest	Robert John Davern Wright
Clive William Harris	Geoffrey Michael Byrne
Eric Edgar Hewitt	Harold George Ogden
Gordon Just	Nubert Solomon Stabey
Roland John Leckie	Bruce Finlay McNab
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	Kevin Francis Coleman
Thomas Bernard Shillito	Gordon Henry Spence

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out in the section on justice and the administration of the law in Chapter 27 of this *Year Book*.

LEGISLATURE

State Parliament

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 Australian Parliament.

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. Council members are elected from two-member

provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member electorates 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. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments 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 are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and carry different allowances.

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 on 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 Parliament of Victoria: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the Country Party. (See pages 104-5 for lists of members.) Of the thirty-six members of the Legislative Council, twenty-one belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and six to the Country Party. Of the seventy-three members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-six belong to the Liberal Party, eighteen to the Australian Labor Party, and eight to the Country Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. 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, and 1973. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, while the Country Party sits on the corner benches on the Government side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions of Parliament

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 in 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.

Parliamentary procedure

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 limit of 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. After this the Chairman of Committees is 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.

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, acting on the advice of his "Council of Legislation", 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.

Private legislation, 1962 ; Money Bills, 1963 ; Parliamentary Committees, 1964 ; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965 ; Parliamentary privilege, 1966 ; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967 ; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968 ; Hansard, 1969 ; Houses of Parliament, 1970 ; Parliamentary Papers, 1971 ; Conduct of debate, 1972 ; Royal Commissions, 1974

Australian Labor Party In Victoria*

Origins

Before the formal inauguration of the Party in 1891, there had been ample evidence of Labor sentiment among early migrants, many of whom had left their homelands because of repression. In 1840 several trade benefit societies had been established under the Friendly Societies Act, and were followed by certain craft groups. Attempts at political organisation were, however, hampered by the restricted franchise and the high personal costs involved in seeking representation in the Legislature. In 1859 C. J. Don, a member of the executive of the Political and Social Labour League, the first non-official Labor organisation in Australia, was elected to the Legislative Assembly. It is claimed that this was the first time that a member of the working classes was elected to such office in the British colonies. After 1860 there was an increase in the number of trade unions and by 1880 Victoria had eighty such bodies, and most States had established formal Trades and Labor Councils.

Trade Union Congresses were now beginning to press actively for some form of political organisation within each State, and following the collapse of the National Liberal League—a temporary alliance between radical Liberals and Labor—and the Shearers and Maritime Strikes of 1890, the Trades Hall Parliamentary Committee was successful in arranging official recognition for the Progressive Political League.

The formal inauguration of the Australian Labor Party in Victoria occurred on 10 June 1891 when recommendations of the Trades Hall Parliamentary Committee were officially adopted through a scheme drafted by delegates from the Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong Trade Councils, the Miners and Shearers Union, and the Social Democratic League. As a result of these recommendations the Progressive Political League came into being and was established as the official voice of Labor within the State. The League was originally headed by an Interim Executive comprising Convention delegates and Trades Council appointees, but this body was soon superseded by a permanent executive consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, and five members, all of whom were elected to office at a combined meeting of the delegates from all the branches.

The Central Council of the League was required to meet at least once a year, and the Party platform enunciated four major electoral reforms

* It is intended to publish historical surveys of the other major political parties in the Victorian Parliament in future issues of the *Victorian Year Book*.

which were to be emphasised. These were manhood suffrage, abolition of plural voting, equal voting weight between electorates, and the extension of voting facilities.

Three years after its foundation, the Progressive Political League at a conference of 110 representatives from various branches of the League, from unions, and from other labour organisations, altered its name to the United Liberal and Labor Party of Victoria. Membership in this body incorporated all trades groups, labour organisations, and working men's clubs, and those existing members who adhered to the platform. In 1896 a fresh reorganisation of the Party arranged for restriction in membership to trade and labour unions, and to members of all party branches. It also arranged a revision in title and the Party became known as the United Labor Party of Victoria.

Labor movements

Several reform movements took place during the next few years. In 1897 the Victorian Labor Federation was launched. It divorced itself from political aims and drafted a declaration of Industrial Co-operative Principle—among other moves debarring Members of Parliament from office in the Federation. The Federation, however, was short-lived. On 23 February 1901 a new organisation, the Political Labor Council of Victoria, was formed which rapidly replaced all earlier efforts at development. Within a month, it had eighty affiliated unions and branches.

Two events in 1903 gave additional impetus to Labor. The first was the engagement of Tom Mann, a prominent English socialist and trade union organiser, who encouraged the enrolment of workers into unions, and fostered the formation of Political Labor Council branches throughout the State, some sixty to eighty of which were formed in one year. The second event was the holding of an inaugural annual conference represented by union and branch delegates. This combination of industrial and political representation has continued to date. At the inaugural conference, a new Political Labor Council constitution was set out in great detail and it provided for a more decentralised organisation at all levels. This structure did not change substantially until 1970.

During its first ten years, representation by branches to the Council varied from one per branch to a maximum of four. In the latter case, branch membership was expected to exceed 151 members. In 1901, however, representation to the Council was altered to comprise one member from each branch and union. In 1903 a Victorian delegate from each of the Federal and State Parliamentary Labor Parties was added. Originally in 1891, local branches determined the selection of candidates for Parliament. In 1894, however, this selection was qualified by approval from the Central Executive, and two years later, all arrangements for selection, through poll, were made the responsibility of the secretary of the Central Executive. In 1901 nominations reverted to branches which conducted the selection ballots subject to a pre-ballot approval by the Central Executive. This machinery existed until 1955 when the Executive once again assumed responsibility for selection. In the late 1960s local branch representation was also allowed on the selection committee. This arrangement was finally varied in a substantial manner by a restructuring in 1970.

Constitutional amendments

In 1891 it was ruled that all candidates for Parliament had to be bound to platform policy. In 1896 a suitable pledge was incorporated in the rules ; seven years later this rule was strengthened by a decision that the elected parliamentary candidate should vote on all matters affecting the platform in accordance with the decision of the Caucus majority. In 1905 the State pledge was modified, requiring parliamentary members to abstain from joining a Ministry unless a majority of the seats was held by Labor. This rule could only be broken if the Conference ruled otherwise. Certain of these requirements were later varied to cater for the fact that some of the Labor governments were actually minority governments.

In 1906 alterations to the constitution and platforms propounded by the annual Conference took immediate effect, but in 1911 all such variations became effective only after the existing Parliament had terminated its session. A major restructuring of the Victorian party took place in 1970 when the Federal Executive approved a completely new constitution which included proportional representation for multiple electorates, an increased proportion of branch, as compared with union, representation in State Council gatherings (which had replaced the former annual Conference), and several other features. An administrative Committee with restricted jurisdiction also replaced the former State Executive. These proposals have since been amended.

State Parliamentary Labor Party

Meetings of the State Parliamentary Labor Party were initially held from 1890 at the present Parliament House. Between 1901 and 1927 these meetings were held, with two exceptions, at the Exhibition Buildings, where the Victorian Parliament was in temporary residence. Minutes were first recorded on 22 November 1900. In 1902 members were expected to accept majority decisions, but in 1906 the general rules of the Political Labor Council provided for a pledge binding members to the platform and to majority decisions of the State Party where the fate of government was involved. Members could not join any alliance or government without permission of Conference. This rule held until 1918 when a clause was added requiring the State Party to report members who were disloyal to the pledge, or who were considered otherwise unworthy. This revised pledge was not changed until 1962 even though several occasions arose later when the Party Leader did, at his discretion, grant members permission to vote in accordance with their own wishes if the subject Bill was not within the pledge.

On 27 March 1913 the State Parliamentary Labor Party agreed to a Constitution and Standing Orders, which were subsequently revised. Eight special rules providing for the conduct of ballots were adopted in 1924.

After 1962, liaison meetings were held each month between officers of the State Political Labor Council and the State Executive. In 1969 the State Political Labor Council was authorised to make decisions which provided for collective action, subject to such proposals conforming to the State Platform, Conference, and Executive. These decisions were, in turn, subject to Federal A.L.P. Conference or Executive determination. In the restructuring of 1970, references to the Parliamentary Party were left out.

As early as 1902 the party had, when not in ministerial office, participated in the election of "The Leader and Secretary and Whip of the Opposition". This process continued until 1926 when it was terminated. From 1913 Party committees were elected to cover the ambits of portfolios or departments, but this practice was discontinued in 1967 when shadow ministers undertook these functions. It was proposed in 1970 to re-establish the committees to support the shadow ministers.

Under the current practice the President or Speaker of the Parliamentary Chamber recognises the leader of the majority party sitting in opposition to the Ministry, unless that Party waives its claim, and the title then falls to the party sitting on the corner benches. The Labor Party Executive consists of five members—the Leader and the Deputy from each House, and the Secretary.

The State Parliamentary Labor Party is entitled to a representative on the general party policy committees, and it is also allowed to elect representatives to several Parliamentary Committees and to the Councils of Victoria's three universities, and the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

Relations with the Federal body

The first Labor Federal Conference was held shortly after the Industrial Congress in 1902. Since then, with only two exceptions, regular triennial conferences occurred until 1951, when it was decided to make them biennial meetings. There were also several special conferences, but they were convened to deal with matters of unusual or special importance.

The Conference of 1908 adopted standing Orders and Rules covering the machinery of work, and until 1915 it confined its decisions to Federal policy only. From that year onwards, however, the Conference continued to acquire additional powers until it became the Labor Party's supreme policy and structural organ.

In 1915 an Executive body was created to administer the machinery, and make rulings and minor determinations within the meaning of Conference decisions. This body was not elected from Federal Conference but came from the State parties, each of which elected two members. This Executive was responsible for the appointment of the President and the Secretary of the Labor Party. Members who were not delegates to Conference, and this applied even to the Chairman of the Conference, could attend and speak at meetings, but they had no voting rights.

In 1918 the Federal Party adopted its present title, and the Victorian Labor Party became a branch of this body. Six years later a common constitution was suggested and it was drafted along the lines of the one existing in Western Australia which was modelled on that of a single industrial—political organisation.

In 1930 the Australian Council of Trade Unions was recognised as a separate Australian industrial structure, and as a result the Australian Labor Party Federal Executive and the Australian Council of Trade Unions were left to work out common processes. This led to the formation of a Federal Advisory Committee consisting of two representatives each from the Federal Executive, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, and the Federal Parliamentary Party.

Agenda items for Conference meetings are provided by Federal and

State Executives, the Federal Parliamentary Party, State Conference, and the Women's Federal Executive. Special items are also accepted if they have the support of two thirds of the credentialled Conference delegates.

In 1924 Conference framed a defence platform, and in the same year a country policy, and in 1936 a banking and monetary platform which was implemented in 1945. Although four Committees reported on issues at the 1934 Conference, in 1948 all policy was reported on by a single Committee. This responsibility was, eleven years later, divided among three Committees, and later still in 1961 among six Committees. In 1967 the number of Committees was further increased to eighteen. Policy Committees at present function in any interregnum periods and report in detail to the Executive, which in turn makes recommendations for final decision by Conference.

Two further administrative decisions are worth noting. In 1948 it was decided that the President should not be a delegate to Conference from any of the States, and that the State Executive should have no power of direction over Federal parliamentarians.

In 1957 Conference made itself the supreme governing and policy making body of the Party, and its decisions bound all State branches and affiliates, the Federal and State Parliamentary Parties, and the Federal Executive.

In 1958 it was decided that a Federal Secretariat should be established, and this body commenced operations on 1 October 1963. However, it ceased to function on 26 April 1969 when the duties were taken over by the Secretary of a State branch in a part-time capacity.

Federal Executive

A permanent form of administration between Conferences was first proposed in 1905 and later accepted in 1915. Three years later Conference officers were elected, but their office was distinct from that of the Executive. In 1921, the Executive was empowered by the State branches to be the sole administrative and interpretive organ of the Party. Within three years it became competent to hear appeals against State Congress or Executive decisions, and gained plenary powers to deal with, and determine, matters affecting the general welfare of the Party. Decisions of the Executive were binding but the right of appeal to Federal Conference was retained.

Representation from State and other bodies

Representation from the States at the Conferences has always remained at six persons from each State, despite periodic suggestions that this should be arranged on a proportional population basis. In 1963 it was decided that the Federal Party should be composed of all State Labor Parties, and Branches in other Australian Territories, and in 1967 it was agreed that the Federal Parliamentary Party should be represented by the Leader and the Deputy Leader in each House, while at State level this representation should be confined to only the State Party leader, or his proxy.

In 1969 the Northern Territory was allowed to provide one representative for the Federal Executive and one for the Conference. In 1973 both the Australian Capital Territory and the Young Labor Federal Executive were allowed representation at the Conference.

Policy making

The first three Victorian platforms of 1891–1896 approved Federation on a democratic basis, to be drafted by a convention and approved by referendum. Since then the Party has generally advocated wider powers to the Australian Parliament to make it more national, with the States or regional administration handling delegated matters of detail. In 1901, a platform was approved “to secure for wealth producers beneficial legislation by the return of Federal and State Labor candidates”, and in 1906, part of the State objective read: “to secure the full results of their industry to all producers by collective ownership of monopolies and the extension of State and Municipal functions in this regard”.

The Federal Platform of 1908 included a plank called collective organisation of industry with reference to State rural, secondary, and distributive enterprises. This was amended at a Federal Conference by a strong assertion that the revised objective should be achieved by strictly constitutional means.

Conditions after the First World War provoked greater interest in socialism, and T. J. Ryan of the Queensland Branch was elected to represent Australia at the International Socialist Congress. In 1921 an Australian Trade Union Congress laid down the principle, as defined in the socialisation objective, and this was adopted by the Federal A.L.P. Conference in the same year. The hardships of the depression of the 1930s led to the establishment of socialisation committees to propagate the objective.

A preamble describing the philosophy of democratic socialism was inserted in the Party's constitution in 1953 and four years later an interpretation of democratic socialism was added. It was decided in 1965 to affiliate with the Socialist International.

The Russian Revolution in 1917 created some interest in the ideas of communism, but this centred more on the socialist end rather than on the communist method. In 1924 Federal Conference indicated clearly its opposition to communism, and declared against any acceptance of affiliation by the new Communist Party, or any individual Labor Party membership by avowed communists. In 1930 the President ruled against any individual Party member advocating the policy of the Communist Party. Later, in 1945, the President ruled that no Party member could officially represent Labor at demonstrations or functions at which the Communist Party was officially represented. This did not, however, debar union officials from industrial gatherings. Subsequent decisions at Conferences held in 1948, 1951, and 1955 certified and affirmed the Party's previously indicated opposition to communism.

Press relations

The press has for many years enjoyed unrestricted entry at State Conferences, and the agenda and the proceedings at these meetings have frequently been published. At Federal Conference it has been the procedure to admit the Labor press, but in 1936 this system was altered and until 1961 it became customary for the Press Committee to supply the daily press with information. From 1963 onwards the press has been admitted to Federal Conferences, the only exception being those occasions when special matters were under consideration.

Party members, on being vouched for, are allowed unrestricted attendance at Conference, and little or no effort is made to restrict other members of the public—with the result that sessions are now virtually public. A check on attendance rolls between 1902 and 1969 reveals that of the 1,323 credentialled delegates, 45 per cent present were parliamentary representatives, while the remainder consisted mostly of public representatives, and leaders in municipal or industrial affairs.

Participation by women and youth

A women's organisation existed officially within the Party from 1903. It achieved full recognition in 1918, but was finally terminated at its own request in 1971. For a long period women were given representation on the State Conference and on the Executive, when dealing mostly with matters close to their interests. Most other States had similar groups for varying periods, and these have combined to generate a Federal Women's Conference and Executive which has been in existence since 1930.

A Labor Guild of Youth existed from 1926 to 1928, and again from 1932 to 1934, but it was not until 1949 that such a body was firmly established. Other States have similar groups, and a Federal Executive has been given representation on A.L.P. Federal Conferences since 1967.

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

In the following pages political party affiliations of Members of State Parliament are indicated thus :

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (IND. LAB.) Independent Labor
- (LP) Liberal Party
- (NP) National Party of Australia (Victoria)

Legislative Council

President : The Hon. Sir Raymond William Garrett, A.F.C., A.E.A.

Chairman of Committees : The Hon. Graham John Nicol.

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 1973 triennial election are shown in the first table on the following page:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973
(Term of office commenced 15 July 1973)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Boronia	195,299	182,911	93.66
Bradbury, Hon. Archibald Keith (NP)	North-Eastern	60,396	56,883	94.18
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra	130,865	120,136	91.80
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western	65,190	62,484	95.85
Dickie, Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat	66,556	53,256	95.04
Elliot, Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne	117,092	103,920	88.75
Fry, Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham	134,910	126,220	93.56
Galbally, Hon. John William, Q.C. (ALP)	Melbourne North	120,381	113,239	94.07
Gleeson, Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South-Western	111,040	104,673	94.27
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo	70,416	67,075	95.26
Hider, Hon. Charles Allen Moir (LP)	Monash	133,950	123,202	91.98
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	182,576	170,866	93.59
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South-Eastern	188,690	176,793	93.69
Knight, Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	155,477	145,962	93.88
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	93,725	88,342	94.26
McDonald, Hon. Stuart Richard (NP)	Northern	65,624	62,346	95.00
Tripovich, Hon. John Matthew (ALP)	Doutta Galla	146,825	137,633	93.74
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (NP)	North-Western	49,972	47,521	95.10

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1973 triennial election are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 30 MAY 1970
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1970)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Byrne, Hon. Murray (LP)	Ballaarat	60,232	57,781	95.93
Clarke, Hon. Michael Alastair (NP)	Northern	59,797	57,607	96.34
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North-Western	47,475	45,585	96.02
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Doutta Galla	126,260	118,243	93.65
Garrett, Hon. Sir Raymond William, A.F.C., A.E.A. (LP)	Templestowe	148,433	140,895	94.92
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Bendigo	63,239	60,246	95.27
Gross, Hon. Kenneth Samuel (LP)	Western	60,281	58,329	96.76
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP) (a)	East Yarra	121,326	112,982	93.12
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	122,449	115,714	94.50
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Boronia	152,109	144,618	95.08
Jenkins, Hon. Owen Glyndwr (LP)	South-Western	95,644	91,408	95.57
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Gippsland	85,763	81,221	94.70
Nicol, Hon. Graham John (LP)	Monash	124,218	114,453	92.14
O'Connell, Hon. Geoffrey John (ALP) (b)	Melbourne	112,014	102,045	91.10
Swinburne, Hon. Ivan Archie, C.M.G. (NP)	North-Eastern	55,008	52,293	95.06
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP) (c)	Melbourne West	130,320	123,749	94.96
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	112,869	107,092	94.88
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South-Eastern	150,158	142,464	94.88

- (a) The Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D. resigned to contest the by-election for the Legislative Assembly Electoral District of Kew held on 17 April 1971. At a by-election held on the same day the Hon. Haddon Storey (LP) was elected in his stead.
- (b) The Hon. Geoffrey John O'Connell died on 20 April 1972. The Hon. Ivan Barry Trayling (ALP) was declared elected unopposed in his stead on 9 June 1972.
- (c) Elected on 24 October 1970 at a by-election following the decision on 4 September 1970 by the Court of Disputed Returns that Mr R. W. Walsh's election on 30 May 1970 was void. The figures shown are for the by-election.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 19 May 1973. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Speaker : The Hon. Kenneth Henry Wheeler.

Chairman of Committees : Ian Francis McLaren, O.B.E.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: John Harold Campbell, Esquire.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell	26,145	24,842	95.02
Austin, Thomas Leslie (LP)	Hampden	18,886	18,076	95.71
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	24,435	23,213	95.00
Baxter, William Robert (NP)	Murray Valley	21,834	20,285	92.91
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.St.J. (LP)	Heatherton	41,119	38,724	94.18
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong	25,651	23,895	93.15
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	37,569	34,618	92.15
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	19,961	19,242	96.40
Chamberlain, Bruce Anthony (LP)	Dundas	19,231	18,487	96.13
Creliin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	27,997	25,909	92.54
Curnow, Esmond Julian (ALP)	Kara Kara	17,649	16,964	96.12
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	27,629	24,753	89.59
Doube, Hon. Valentine Joseph (ALP)	Albert Park	22,662	20,657	91.15
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	29,585	27,336	92.40
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	25,671	24,246	94.41
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Moonee Ponds	26,505	25,048	94.50
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballaarat North	27,142	25,810	95.09
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	21,039	19,751	93.88
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	27,665	25,915	93.67
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	24,789	23,380	94.32
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Deer Park	48,933	46,208	94.43
Goble, Dorothy Ada (LP)	Mitcham	33,118	30,885	93.26
Guy, Athol George (LP)	Gisborne	34,656	32,119	92.68
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew	27,988	25,263	90.26
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	21,133	19,993	94.61
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Scoresby	60,500	56,846	93.96
Holding, Allan Clyde (ALP)	Richmond	21,865	19,176	87.70
Jona, Walter (LP)	Hawthorn	27,479	24,614	89.57
Jones, Barry Owen (ALP)	Melbourne	26,740	23,372	87.40
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston	25,692	23,922	93.11
Lacy, Norman (LP)	Ringwood	40,734	37,880	92.99
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (ALP)	Dandenong	43,253	41,099	95.02
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (LP)	Prahran	27,715	24,297	87.67
McAlister, Ronald Graham Henry (ALP) (a)	Brunswick East	23,862	18,093	75.82
McCabe, James Edmund (LP)	Lowan	19,483	18,594	95.44
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo	26,483	25,474	96.19
MacDonald, James David (LP)	Glen Iris	26,543	24,659	92.90
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (NP)	Gippsland South	22,106	20,675	93.53
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland	19,784	18,919	95.63
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood	30,790	29,158	94.70
Maclellan, Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Gippsland West	20,882	19,730	94.48
Meagher, Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Frankston	48,210	44,828	92.98
Mitchell, Hon. Thomas Walter (NP)	Benambra	20,866	19,698	94.40
Mutton, John Patrick (IND. LAB.)	Coburg	23,606	22,556	95.55
Plowman, Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn	25,863	24,029	92.91
Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice (LP)	Glenhuntly	29,421	27,337	92.92
Ramsay, James Halford (LP)	Balwyn	29,826	27,489	92.16
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (LP)	Moorabbin	30,410	28,592	94.02
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick West	24,023	22,810	94.95
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton	22,929	21,922	95.61
Rossiter, Hon. John Frederick (LP)	Brighton	25,865	24,085	93.12
Scanlan, Hon. Alan Henry (LP)	Oakleigh	26,814	25,194	93.96
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir	31,004	29,165	94.07
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe	28,776	26,940	93.62
Smith, Aurel V. (LP)	Bellarine	32,047	30,235	94.35
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool	21,228	20,434	96.26
Stephen, William Francis (LP)	Ballaarat South	25,732	24,311	94.48
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown	31,041	29,342	94.53
Suggett, Robert Harris (LP)	Bentleigh	28,686	27,153	94.66
Tanner, Sir Edgar Stephen, C.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Caulfield	29,360	26,679	90.87
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone	30,301	28,088	92.70
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP)	Malvern	27,707	25,146	90.76
Trewin, Thomas Champion (NP)	Benalla	19,885	18,855	94.82
Treize, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North	28,721	26,962	93.88
Vale, Roy Mountford (LP) (b)	Greensborough	49,360	43,534	89.48
Wheeler, Hon. Kenneth Henry (LP)	Essendon	29,556	28,102	95.08
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura	20,024	18,880	94.29
Wilcox, Hon. Vernon Francis, Q.C. (LP)	Camberwell	25,878	24,118	93.20
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote	25,584	23,889	93.37
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Box Hill	46,122	43,414	94.13
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows	47,641	45,100	94.67
Wiltshire, Raymond John (LP)	Syndal	41,413	39,093	94.40
Wood, Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill	19,808	18,829	95.06

(a) Elected on 12 April 1975 at a by-election following the resignation of Mr David Leon Frank Bornstein.

(b) Elected on 13 October 1973 at a by-election following the decision on 11 September 1973 by the Court of Disputed Returns that Mr Roy Mountford Vale's election on 19 May 1973 was void.

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1974 there have been forty-six Parliaments. The forty-sixth Parliament was opened on 19 June 1973. 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

(a) Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table reviews the expenditure arising from the operation of parliamentary government in Victoria. It comprises the State Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on State administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30 June 1970 to 1974. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out 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		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)		Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
1969-70	20	218	168	1,138	1,184	506	114	3,349
1970-71	20	218	146	1,294	1,655	357	193	3,883
1971-72	20	254	403	1,183	1,339	101	175	3,475
1972-73	20	294	383	1,173	1,769	657	185	4,481
1973-74	20	397	548	1,623	2,231	378	41	5,238

(a) Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

(b) Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 1 December 1968. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

Victorian Acts passed during 1973

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 8385 | The Constitution Act Amendment (Qualifications) Act amends <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i> to reduce the qualifying age for members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to eighteen years, to reduce the voting age to eighteen years, to provide for the appointment of Assistant Postal Voting Officers, to repeal section 11 of <i>The Constitution Act</i> , and for other purposes | 8393 | Melba Trust Fund Act further varies the objects of certain trusts declared in a trust deed relating to a fund called the Melba Trust Fund raised for the benefit of limbless soldiers in Victoria, and for other purposes |
| 8386 | Hungarian Reformed Church of Australia (Victorian District) Incorporation Act incorporates the Hungarian Reformed Church of Australia (Victorian District), and for other purposes | 8394 | Hospitals and Charities (Guarantee) Act amends the <i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i> to authorise the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of certain moneys borrowed pursuant to the Act, and for other purposes |
| 8387 | Melbourne Family Care Organization Act relates to the Melbourne Family Care Organization and makes new provisions regarding the investment of the proceeds of sale of certain land at South Melbourne and for that purpose amends the <i>Melbourne Orphan Asylum Sale Act 1875</i> , and for other purposes | 8395 | Water (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Water Act 1958</i> to provide for the appropriation of irrigation waters, the creation of easements on new subdivisions coming within the Commission's jurisdiction, the transference of property of a redundant authority to another authority, and for other purposes |
| 8388 | Gas and Fuel Corporation (Colonial Gas Holdings Limited) Act makes provision with respect to an offer by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria for shares in Colonial Gas Holdings Limited, and for other purposes | 8396 | Geelong Harbor Trust (Lands) Act amends the <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i> in relation to certain lands vested, or to be vested, in the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners, and for other purposes. This Act provides for the sale by the Trust of lands vested in it by the Crown and makes minor consequential amendments to the Principal Act |
| 8389 | Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act amends the <i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i> , and for other purposes | 8397 | Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i> and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the appointment of a manager to the Board and makes several minor consequential amendments to the Act |
| 8390 | State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Council) Act amends subsection 5 of section 30 of the <i>State Electricity Act 1958</i> | 8398 | Maryborough Land Act provides for the closing of Station Street and part of Victoria Street in the Town of Maryborough, and for other purposes |
| 8391 | Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Home Finance Act 1962</i> to increase the value of dwelling-houses in respect of which loans may be made | 8399 | The Constitution Act Amendment (Presiding Officers) Act makes further provision with respect to the turn of office of the presiding officers of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, amends <i>The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes |
| 8392 | Zoological Gardens (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Zoological Gardens Act 1967</i> to provide for the borrowing of money by the Zoological Board to improve the gardens and makes minor amendments to the Principal Act to keep up with changes in the Ministry | | |

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973—*continued*

- 8400 Constitutional Convention (Alternate Members) Act amends the *Constitutional Convention Act 1972* to make provision with respect to alternate members
- 8401 Ballarat (Sovereign Hill) Land Act permanently reserves certain lands in the Parish of Ballarat for recreation and public purposes, authorises the granting of a lease of the whole or any part of the lands to the Ballarat Historical Park Association, and for other purposes
- 8402 Taxation Appeals (Commencement) Act amends the *Taxation Appeals Act 1972* in relation to the commencement thereof, and for other purposes
- 8403 Patriotic Funds (Amendment) Act amends the *Patriotic Funds Act 1958* and for other purposes. This Act provides for the Governor in Council, on the application of the trustees, to define the purpose of the fund if its resources are inadequate to serve its intended purpose. It also provides for the trustees of the fund, with the sanction of the Governor in Council to transfer the fund to another charity
- 8404 Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act authorises the Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority to license abattoirs, and for other purposes. This Act provides for the establishment of the Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority and the licensing and inspection of slaughtering and pet food establishments
- 8405 Valuation of Land (Valuers) Act amends the *Valuation of Land Act 1960* and other Acts in relation to the registration of valuers, and for other purposes. This Act re-enacts, with amendments, part II of the Principal Act and provides for the constitution of a Valuers' Qualification Board, the registration of valuers with the Board, and for disciplinary powers to be exercised by the Board
- 8406 Egg Industry Stabilization Act provides for the stabilisation of the egg industry and for purposes connected therewith and to make an amendment in the *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958*. This Act provides for the constitution of the Poultry Farmers Licensing Committee, the inspection of places used in connexion with poultry farming, the licensing of poultry farmers, and the constitution of a Poultry Farmers Licensing Review Committee
- 8407 Recreation Vehicles Act makes provision with respect to the registration and insurance of recreation vehicles, control and use of vehicles in public places, and for other purposes
- 8408 Motor Car Traders Act makes provision with respect to the licensing of traders in motor cars, to regulate trading in motor cars, to amend the *Motor Car Act 1958* and the *Stamps Act 1958*, and for other purposes. This Act provides for the constitution and functioning of the Motor Car Traders Committee, the issuing by the Committee of an annual licence for motor car traders, documentation of all dealings conducted by motor car traders, the display of certain particulars on second-hand cars offered for sale, disputes between the purchaser and seller of a motor car to be referred to either the Committee or a Magistrates' Court, and the creation of a Motor Car Traders Guarantee Fund for the purpose of administering the provisions of the Act
- 8409 Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act establishes a Decentralized Industry Housing Authority to provide housing for persons employed in country industries, and for other purposes
- 8410 Crimes (Amendment) Act amends the *Crimes Act 1958*. This Act makes several minor amendments to the Principal Act and in particular repeals the provisions for the appointment of curators of convicts' property
- 8411 Cattle Compensation Act amends the *Cattle Compensation Act 1967* and the *Swine Compensation Act 1967* with respect to the further use of moneys standing to the credit of the Cattle Compensation Fund and the Swine Compensation Fund, amends the *Stamps Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8412 Victorian Inland Meat Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act 1958* to provide for the insurance of the Authority's members who are not public servants, financial advances to the Authority from the Treasury, and several minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8413 Bendigo Aerodrome Act empowers the Committee of Management of the Bendigo Aerodrome to borrow moneys, and for other purposes
- 8414 Ombudsman Act provides for the appointment in Victoria of an Ombudsman with power to inves-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973—*continued*

- tigate administrative actions taken by, or on behalf of, Government departments and other authorities, and for other purposes
- 8415 Public Service (Amendment) Act amends the *Public Service Act 1958* and the *Mental Health Act 1959*, and for other purposes
- 8416 Coal Mines (Pensions Increase) Act amends part III of the *Coal Mines Act 1958* to increase pension rates for coal miners, and provide for variation of coal miners' pension rates in accordance with variations in pension rates made under Commonwealth Social Service Acts
- 8417 Workers Compensation Act amends the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* in relation to the rate of weekly payments payable to certain persons
- 8418 Public Records Act provides for the establishment of a Public Record Office and the preservation, management, and utilisation of the public records of the State
- 8419 Joint Select Committee (Osteopathy, Chiropractic, and Naturopathy) Act constitutes a Joint Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the practices of osteopathy, chiropractic, and naturopathy, and for other purposes
- 8420 Marketing of Primary Products (Citrus Fruit) Act amends the *Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958* with respect to the marketing of citrus fruit, and for other purposes
- 8421 Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act amends the *Barley Marketing Act 1958*
- 8422 Margarine Act amends the *Margarine Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8423 Metric Conversion Act facilitates the conversion to the metric system of measurement of certain references to physical quantities
- 8424 Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Act amends the *Medical Practitioners Act 1970* and the *Poisons Act 1962* to provide for the establishment and functions of the Hospitals Accreditation Committee for the approval of hospitals for hospital residence training, and to make provision as to the provisional registration of medical practitioners until completion of post-graduate internship
- 8425 Crimes (Theft) Act consolidates and amends the law relating to theft and similar or associated offences, amends the *Crimes Act 1958*, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for rationalising the present law dealing with the crimes of larceny, false pretences, embezzlement, robbery, burglary, blackmail, and related crimes, by creating the felony of theft which is to embrace almost every dishonest appropriation of property; provides that particular offences such as robbery, burglary, and blackmail are retained, but in a simple form, which in essence will make them aggravated theft; makes provision for the creation of new offences of handling stolen goods, dishonestly removing from a building open to public access articles on display, and deception; and provides for simplification of procedures for compensation and restitution of stolen property
- 8426 Social Welfare (Amendment) Act amends the *Social Welfare Act 1970*, the *Crimes Act 1958*, and the *Maintenance Act 1965* with respect to the service of terms of imprisonment, the custody and treatment of prisoners, work-release from prisons, and for other purposes
- 8427 Magistrates' Courts (Jurisdiction) Act amends the *Magistrates' Courts Act 1971* and the *Justices Act 1958* with respect to the jurisdiction of Justices and Magistrates' Courts, the control of Superior Courts, and for other purposes. This Act transfers jurisdictional provisions from the *Justices Act 1958* to the *Magistrates' Court Act 1971* and in particular provides for, in respect of jurisdiction of Magistrates' Courts, appeals from and review of decisions of Magistrates' Courts; warrants of distress issued out of Magistrates' Courts in civil matters to be executed by bailiffs appointed for this purpose; and amendment of various Acts in consequence of the re-enactments and new provisions which are contained in the Act
- 8428 Victorian Development Corporation Act constitutes a Victorian Development Corporation to encourage and assist in the establishment, expansion, and development of certain industries, the provision of tourist facilities in the State, and for other purposes
- 8429 Motor Accidents Act establishes a Motor Accidents Board to make provision for the payment of certain compensation to persons injured and to relatives of persons who die as the result of motor accidents and establishes a Motor Accidents Tribunal to make pro-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973—*continued*

- vision for the payment of amounts to the Motor Accidents Board by certain persons, to amend the *Motor Car Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8430 Motor Car (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Act* 1958 to make provision for a surcharge to be levied on renewal of licences cancelled for serious offences, provide for seat belts to be fitted to certain motor cars, make provision for blood samples to be taken when a person involved in a motor car accident enters a hospital for treatment, make other minor amendments to the Principal Act, and for other purposes
- 8431 Teaching Service Act amends provisions of the *Teaching Service Act* 1958 relating to the Teachers Tribunal and to its functions, and for other purposes
- 8432 Lands Compensation Act makes further provision with respect to compensation for land compulsorily acquired to amend the *Lands Compensation Act* 1958 and the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960 and certain other Acts, and for other purposes
- 8433 Police Offences (Publications) Act establishes a State Advisory Board on Publications, makes provision with respect to the sale and exhibition of certain publications, and for other purposes. This Act makes general provisions concerning obscene publications and in particular prescribes offences and penalties relating to obscene publications, and provides for the establishment and functions of a State Advisory Board on Publications
- 8434 The Constitution Act Amendment (Responsible Ministers) Act makes provision for increasing the number of responsible Ministers of the Crown from sixteen to seventeen
- 8435 Supply (July to October) Act applies out of the Consolidated Fund the sum of \$330,831,000 to the service of the year 1973-74
- 8436 Supply (Supplementary Estimates) Act applies out of the Consolidated Fund the sum of \$17,337,000 to the service of the year 1972-73
- 8437 Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act provides for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon certain questions relating to the meat industry in Victoria, and for other purposes
- 8438 Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act provides for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon certain questions relating to road safety, and for other purposes
- 8439 Joint Select Committee (Osteopathy, Chiropractic, and Naturopathy) Amendment Act amends section 2 of the *Joint Select Committee (Osteopathy, Chiropractic, and Naturopathy) Act* 1973, altering the composition of the Committee
- 8440 Public Works Committee Act amends the *Public Works Committee Act* 1958 with respect to the membership of the Public Works Committee, increasing the number of members on the Committee
- 8441 The Constitution Act Amendment (Qualifications Joint Select Committee) Act constitutes a Joint Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the law relating to certain disqualifications for membership of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, and for other purposes
- 8442 Ministry of Consumers Affairs Act establishes a Ministry of Consumers Affairs and provides for the establishment and objectives of a Ministry of Consumer Affairs, makes provision for the appointment of a Director of Consumer Affairs and necessary staff, and provides for the administration of the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972 by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, and for other purposes
- 8443 Ministry of Planning Act establishes a Ministry of Planning and provides for the establishment and objectives of a Ministry of Planning, makes provision for the appointment of a Secretary of Planning and necessary staff, and provides for the administration of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 by the Ministry of Planning, and for other purposes
- 8444 Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the *Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act* 1972, and provides for the Insurance Commissioner to represent the Crown in compensation claims and for his entitlement to costs and expenses for so doing, and for other purposes
- 8445 Local Government (Rates) Act amends section 266 and 273 of the *Local Government Act* 1958, repealing certain sub-sections of sec-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973—continued

- tions 266 and 273 of the Principal Act with respect to general rates, and allowing councils to determine the minimum amount payable under a general rate as they think fit
- 8446 Hospitals Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the Hospitals *Superannuation Act* 1965 by making provision regarding the superannuation rights of contributors ceasing to be employed by a participating institution, and for other purposes
- 8447 Public Works Committee (Attendance Fees) Act amends section 8 of the *Public Works Committee Act* 1958, increasing the attendance fee payable to Committee members
- 8448 Unclaimed Moneys Act makes further provision with respect to unclaimed property, amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958, the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958, and the *Unclaimed Moneys Act* 1962, and for other purposes
- 8449 Appropriation Act applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending 30 June 1974 and appropriates the supply granted in this session of Parliament, and for other purposes
- 8450 Racing (Amendment) Act amends part V of the *Racing Act* 1958, providing for the alteration of the rate of payment of commission on moneys invested to the Treasurer by the Totalizator Agency Board
- 8451 Ministry for the Arts (Amendment) Act amends the *Ministry for the Arts Act* 1972, making several minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8452 Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends section 15 of the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act* 1958, granting the Local Authorities Superannuation Board power to acquire and manage land
- 8453 Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1958, providing for the Governor in Council by Order to transfer works and property of a sewerage authority to another similar authority, and makes several minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8454 Money Lenders (Advertisements) Act amends the *Money Lenders Act* 1958 with respect to advertisements relating to loans, licence fees, and for other purposes. This Act makes it an offence to publish, knowingly, false information likely to induce persons to enter into financial transactions with finance brokers or money lenders, and makes other minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8455 Tomato Processing Industry (Uniform Agreement) Act improves stability in the tomato processing industry, providing for contracts between tomato growers and buyers to be in writing in a common form set forth in the schedule
- 8456 Poisons (Fees) Act amends the *Poisons Act* 1962 by prescribing licence fees payable to the Department of Health by manufacturers and wholesalers of certain drugs and poisons
- 8457 Camperdown (Public Park) Land Act authorises the granting of leases in respect of certain land in the Town of Camperdown, and for other purposes
- 8458 Maidstone Land Act authorises the granting of leases in respect of certain land in the City of Sunshine, and for other purposes connected with that land
- 8459 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends part III of the Fourth Schedule to the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the temporary replacement of members on Wages Boards by deputies, and makes several minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8460 Hairdressers Registration (Amendment) Act amends the *Hairdressers Registration Act* 1958, by increasing hairdressers' registration fees
- 8461 Land (Metric Conversion) Act amends the *Land Act* 1958 with respect to the conversion of measures to metric measurement, and for other purposes
- 8462 Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958, by making provision for a new body to replace the "Institute of Building and Housing Societies Secretaries (Aust.)" called the "Victorian Division of the Building Societies Institute Incorporated", and by increasing the maximum advance limit in indemnity cases
- 8463 Rosebud Institutions Act provides for the separate administration of the Southern Peninsula Hospital and the Lotus Lodge Hostel for the Aged at Rosebud, amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8464 Gas and Fuel Corporation (Amalgamations) Act makes provision

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973—*continued*

- with respect to the dissolution of Colonial Gas Holdings Limited and certain subsidiaries of that company incorporated in Victoria, transfers certain property and liabilities in Victoria to the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, amends the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1972*, and for other purposes
- 8465 Stamps Act amends the *Stamps Act 1958*, and increases the stamp duty payable on a series of financial transactions, and for purposes connected therewith
- 8466 Estate Agents (Fees) Act amends section 26 of the *Estate Agents Act 1958*, and provides for increases in the licence fees to be paid by estate agents
- 8467 Auction Sales (Licence Fees) Act amends the *Auction Sales Act 1958*, and increases the licence fees to be paid by auctioneers
- 8468 Motor Car (Fees) Act amends section 22 of the *Motor Car Act 1958* and the *Motor Car (Learner Drivers' Permits) Act 1973*, and increases fees payable for renewal of motor drivers' licences and licence tests
- 8469 Mines (Fees) Act amends the *Mines Act 1958* with respect to the fee for a miner's right, and for other purposes
- 8470 The Constitution Act Amendment (Executive Council) Act amends section 66 of the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* with respect to the Clerk and expenses of the Executive Council
- 8471 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to State forests
- 8472 Entertainments Tax Act repeals the *Entertainments Tax Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8473 State College of Victoria (Staff) Act makes further provision with respect to the staff of the State College of Victoria and its constituent colleges, providing for the employment of public servants and members of the teaching service by the State College of Victoria and its constituent colleges
- 8474 Decentralized Industry (Land Tax Rebates) Incentive Payments Act provides for further incentive payments to decentralised industries, and for other purposes
- 8475 Pensions Supplementation Act makes permanent provision with respect to the supplementation of certain pensions, amends the *Pensions Supplementation Act 1966*, and for other purposes. This Act provides for the automatic adjustment of certain pensions
- 8476 Metropolitan Fire Brigades (Amendment) Act amends the *Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958*, and for other purposes. This Act makes amendments to the Principal Act concerning the constitution of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and amends the Principal Act in relation to the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board financial arrangements
- 8477 Children's Court Act re-enacts with amendments the provisions of the *Children's Court Act 1958* and in particular makes provision for the constitution and function of Children's Courts, the appointment and duties of probation officers, the jurisdiction and powers to be exercised by the Children's Court, procedure after the apprehension of the child pending trial, the Court to make orders concerning the parent as well as the child, and for probation and supervision orders, etc., and also with respect to breaches of such orders
- 8478 Country Fire Authority Act amends the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958*, by providing for the attendance of a brigade in an emergency or accident unconnected with fire, and by making other minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8479 Housing (Commonwealth—State Agreement) Act amends the *Housing Act 1958* to ratify the execution for and on behalf of the State of Victoria of a Housing Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the several States of Australia, to approve the Agreement, and for other purposes
- 8480 Probate Duty (Amendment) Act amends the *Probate Duty Act 1962*, and for other purposes. This Act increases the amount of probate duty payable on estates of a specified value, and makes a series of minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8481 Judges Salaries and Allowances Act amends the *Supreme Court Act 1958* and the *County Court Act 1958* with respect to salaries and allowances to judges
- 8482 Pay-roll Tax (Amendment) Act increases the rate of pay-roll tax on wages under the *Pay-roll Tax Act 1971*
- 8483 Law Reform Act establishes the Office of the Law Reform Commissioner, provides for the Consti-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973—continued

- tution of a Law Reform Advisory Council to assist the Law Reform Commissioner, amends the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8484 *Flemington Land Act* relates to certain Crown land in the parish of Doutta Galla, confirming the Crown grant and the permanent reservation of the land as a public park, and the incorporation of the City of Melbourne as the committee of management vested with power to lease land
- 8485 *Education Lands Act* amends the *Melbourne University Act* 1958, the *La Trobe University Act* 1964, and the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act* 1965, in relation to the acquiring of land for the purposes of those Acts, and for other purposes
- 8486 *Small Claims Tribunals Act* makes provision for the constitution and establishment of Small Claims Tribunals, confers jurisdiction thereon with respect to the determination of small claims, and for purposes connected therewith
- 8487 *Police Regulation (Amendment) Act* amends the *Police Regulation Act* 1958, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the rank of "commander"
- 8488 *Consumer Protection Act* increases the size of the Consumer Affairs Council, enables the Director of Consumer Affairs to institute or defend proceedings on behalf of a consumer, prohibits pyramid selling, amends the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972, and for other purposes
- 8489 *Country Roads (Amendment) Act* amends the *Country Roads Act* 1958. This Act extends provisions relating to street lighting on State highways to main roads
- 8490 *Attorney-General and Chief Secretary (Additional Functions) Act* amends the *Auction Sales Act* 1958 and the *Estate Agents Act* 1958 in relation to the transfer of the administration of those Acts to the Chief Secretary and the *Money Lenders Act* 1958 in relation to the transfer of the administration of that Act to the Attorney-General, and for other purposes
- 8491 *Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act* revokes the Crown grants of certain lands and the permanent reservations of certain lands, and for other purposes
- 8492 *Land Act* makes further provision with respect to the management of Crown lands, amends the *Land Act* 1958 and the *Land (Committees of Management) Act* 1967, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision regarding unauthorised buildings on Crown land
- 8493 *Social Welfare Act* amends the *Social Welfare Act* 1970 and the provisions of the *Crimes Act* 1958 with respect to parole. This Act makes provision with respect to maintenance payments, provides for the establishment of a Prisons Advisory Council, makes provision as to offences committed by prisoners and procedure for inquiry by visiting magistrates, and transfers to the *Social Welfare Act* 1970 from the *Crimes Act* 1958 provisions for the appointment and operation of the Adult Parole Board
- 8494 *Monash University (Amendment) Act* amends the *Monash University Act* 1958, regarding the construction and powers of the University Council, and for other purposes
- 8495 *Education Grants Act* makes provision with respect to financial aid to non-government schools
- 8496 *Victoria Institute of Colleges (Amendment) Act* amends the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act* 1965, and for other purposes. This Act expands the membership of the Institute and makes several minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8497 *Boilers and Pressure Vessels (Amendment) Act* amends the *Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act* 1970, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the inspection of boiler and pressure vessels, makes provision for the Board to conduct examinations of competency for welders of boilers and pressure vessels, and makes other minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8498 *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 for other purposes
- 8499 *Youth, Sport and Recreation (State School Premises) Act* amends the *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act* 1972 and the *Local Government Act* 1958 in relation to the use of State School premises and facilities for community purposes and the expenditure of moneys upon

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973—*continued*

- any premises or facilities so used, and for other purposes
- 8500 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970*, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the Authority's financial obligations, provides for the Authority's approval regarding development of land in immediate proximity to the loop, and makes other minor amendments to the Act
- 8501 Health (Special Accommodation Houses) Act amends the *Health Act 1958* with respect to the registration of special accommodation houses
- 8502 St Kilda (Ormond Restaurant) Land Act amends the *St Kilda Land Act 1965*, and for other purposes. This Act provides for payment of compensation to the successful tenderer for a proposed restaurant which was to have been located on the St Kilda foreshore
- 8503 Racing (Further Amendment) Act further amends the *Racing Act 1958*, and for other purposes. This Act makes minor amendments to the Principal Act, with respect to the definitions of "Professional Jockey" and "Minister"
- 8504 Social Welfare (Financial) Act amends the *Social Welfare Act 1970* with respect to the remuneration of certain persons holding office thereunder, and for other purposes
- 8505 Education (Handicapped Children) Act amends part IV of the *Education Act 1958*, and for other purposes. This Act provides for the creation of a "Special Education Authority" and makes provision for the education of handicapped children
- 8506 Health (Fluoridation) Act regulates the fluoridation of public water supplies, and for other purposes
- 8507 Victorian Development Corporation (Amendment) Act amends the *Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973*, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision concerning financial aspects of the Corporation's operation
- 8508 Housing (Sale of Land) Act amends section 103 of the *Housing Act 1958*, with respect to the sale of vacant land to home builders
- 8509 Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act amends the *Weights and Measures Act 1958*, with particular reference to containers used in hotels for the sale of liquor
- 8510 Hospitals and Charities (Amendment) Act amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the Governor in Council to make an order providing for the constitution and government of societies and associations of charity, and makes minor amendments to the Principal Act
- 8511 Hospitals and Charities (Institutions and Benevolent Societies) Act amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958* in relation to the powers of institutions and benevolent societies, and for other purposes
- 8512 Wheat Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1968*. This Act makes provision for the home consumption price of wheat, provides for the conversion of weight to the metric system of measurement, and makes minor amendment to the Principal Act
- 8513 Audit (Appointment) Act amends the *Audit Act 1958* with respect to the appointment of receivers of revenue, collectors of imposts, and paymasters and the collection of public moneys
- 8514 Swan Hill (Railways Land) Act revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the Township of Swan Hill, revokes the Crown grant and a derivative certificate of title relating to such land, rests certain land in the Township of Swan Hill in the Victorian Railways Board, and for other purposes
- 8515 Water (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Water Act 1958*
- 8516 Mines (Amendment) Act amends the *Mines Act 1958*. This Act makes some general amendments to the Principal Act and re-enacts with amendments the provisions for a Board of Examiners to issue certificates of competency to mine managers
- 8517 Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes
- 8518 Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act authorises the acquisition of land in the Wodonga area to make provision with respect to the compensation payable for land so acquired, and for other purposes
- 8519 State Savings Bank (Amendment) Act amends the *State Savings Bank Act 1958*. This Act makes pro-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1973—*continued*

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| | vision for the appointment of deputy general managers, and makes minor amendments to the Principal Act | | 8527 | payment of rates by pensioners
Land Tax Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act 1958</i> and the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , declares the rates of land tax for the year ending on 31 December 1974, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the rates of land tax in 1974, provides for a surcharge on absentee land holdings not being used for industrial purposes, allows exemption from land tax of certain residential premises, and makes several minor amendments to the Principal Act |
| 8520 | Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act makes provision with respect to the growth and development of the Wodonga area, the planning of the area and the establishment of the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation, and for other purposes | | | Abattoirs and Meat Inspection (Commencement) Act amends the <i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i> , altering the mode of coming into operation of the Principal Act |
| 8521 | Melbourne Family Care Organization (Amendment) Act repeals section 4 of the <i>Melbourne Orphan Asylum Sale Act 1875</i> , removing doubts as to the power of the Melbourne Family Care Organization to dispose of certain land | | 8528 | Local Government (House Builders' Liability) Act makes provision requiring certain guarantees or indemnities to be given in relation to the construction of certain buildings and for that purpose to amend part XLIX of the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. This Act provides for approved guarantees and indemnities for contracts relating to the construction and sale of dwelling houses |
| 8522 | Railway Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways | | 8529 | Parliamentary Salaries and Allowances Act relates to Parliamentary salaries and allowances, to attendance fees and allowances to Members of Parliamentary Committees, amends the <i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i> , the <i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i> , and certain other Acts relating to Parliamentary Committees, and for other purposes |
| 8523 | Teaching Service (Professional Appointees) Act amends the <i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i> with respect to the employment of professional appointees, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the employment of certain professionals, e.g., librarians and psychologists, for purposes of special education or specialised services, and makes provision for employment of these professionals in a permanent or temporary capacity | | 8530 | Local Government (Subdivision of Land) Act makes provision with respect to sewerage drainage and water supply and amends the <i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i> , the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i> , the <i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trust Act 1958</i> , the <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i> , the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i> , and the <i>Water Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for relevant authorities and municipal councils to enter into agreements with landowners for the provision of water drainage and sewerage services |
| 8524 | Development Areas Act makes provision with respect to accelerated or controlled development in certain areas, and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the selection of suitable areas of the State of Victoria for controlled accelerated development | | | |
| 8525 | Road Transport Act amends the <i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958</i> and the <i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes. This Act makes provision for the granting of licences by the Board for commercial goods vehicles operators, and makes several minor amendments to the Principal Act | | 8531 | |
| 8526 | Municipalities Assistance Act authorises financial assistance to municipalities in respect of rates deferred or excused under section 298 of the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> . This Act provides financial assistance to municipalities which have either excused or deferred | | | |

Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1973-74

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1973-74 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies

may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, 7A Parliament Place, Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1973-74

Finance:

- A.1 Finance 1972-73—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1972-73, with Report &c. of the Auditor-General.
- A.2 Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1972-73.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1 Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1973-74.
- B.4 Supplementary Estimates for the year 1972-73.

Returns to Orders of the House:

- C.1 Report of the Environment Protection Authority into the Environmental Effects of the Proposed Newport "D" Power Station.
- C.2 Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of General Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., and Motorists Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.
- C.3 Report of the Secretary for Mines concerning share transactions involving Mines Department officers.

Reports from Select Committees:

- D. 1 Subordinate Legislation Committee—Report upon the Boilers and Pressure Vessels (General) Regulations 1973.
- D. 2 Standing Orders Committee—Report upon Financial Procedure.
- D. 3 Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes upon Government Expenditure on Tourism, the Auditor-General's Reports for 1969-70, and Final Supplementary Estimates 1970-71, together with Summaries of those Reports.
- D. 4 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report on section 291 of the *Health Act* 1958.
- D.5 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon clause 4 of the Crimes (Sentences) Bill 1971.
- D. 6 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Unpaid Accounts 1972-73.
- D. 7 Meat Industry Committee—Report upon the *Newmarket Sheep Sales Act* 1958.
- D. 8 Road Safety Committee—Twelfth Progress Report—An Aspect of Statistical Data for Road Safety Purposes.
- D. 9 Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Incorporation of Solicitors.
- D.10 Standing Orders Committee—Report upon the Form of Putting the Questions concerning Amendments and upon Question Time.
- D.11 Trustee Companies (Trustees Executors) Bill Committee—Report upon the Proposals contained in the Trustee Companies (Trustees Executors) Bill.
- D.12 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1972-73.
- D.13 Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1972-73.
- D.14 Qualifications Committee—Progress Report upon the Question of Conflicts of Interest of Members of Parliament and Ministers of the Crown.

Papers Presented to Parliament:

- No. 28 Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs for the year 1972-73.
- No. 5 Apprenticeship Commission—Report for the year 1972-73.
- No. 15 Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1972-73.
- No. 16 Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1971-72.
- No. 17 Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1971-72.
- No. 41 Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1972-73.
- No. 31 Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1972-73.
- No. 35 Education—Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1972-73.
- No. 19 Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the year 1972-73.
- No. 20 Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1972-73.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1973-74—*continued*

- No. 14 Forests Commission—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 18 Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1970-71.
 No. 12 Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 21 Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1972-73.
 No. 36 Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 34 Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 3 Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 30 Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 22 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 7 Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1969-70.
 No. 32 Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1970-71.
 No. 10 Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1971-72.
 No. 40 Pentridge Prison—Report of the Board of Inquiry into Allegations of Brutality and Ill Treatment at H.M. Prison Pentridge.
 No. 37 Pentridge Prison—Report of the Board of Inquiry into Several Matters concerning H.M. Prison Pentridge and the Maintenance of Discipline in Prisons.
 No. 33 Police Department—Report for the year 1972.
 No. 6 Port Phillip Authority—Report for the year 1971-72.
 No. 26 Public Service Board—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 24 Railways Board—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 38 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 25 Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 27 Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 39 State Development Committee—Report on Bulk Handling of all Grains in Victoria.
 No. 2 State Development Committee—Report on the Administration and Operation of the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market.
 No. 23 State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 11 State Savings Bank—Reports, statements, returns, etc., for the year 1972-73.
 No. 8 State Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1970-71.
 No. 4 Superannuation Fund—Tenth Investigation (as at 30th June, 1971) made by Mr. V. H. Arnold, F.I.A. (Government Statist and Actuary).
 No. 1 Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1971-72.
 No. 13 Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1972-73.
 No. 9 Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report of the Council for the year 1972.
 No. 29 Youth, Sport and Recreation Department—Report for the year 1972-73.

VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General*Electoral basis of the two Houses*

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 £500. 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 eighteen 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 the State is divided at present into seventy-three Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Boundaries of Electoral Districts and Provinces are shown on folding maps facing pages 94 and 96 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

Electoral redivision, 1965

Pursuant to the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1965* a new redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out at the end of 1965 on the following basis :

1. the so-called "Port Phillip area", consisting of thirty-eight existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into forty-four Electoral Districts for the Assembly, each containing approximately 25,000 electors ;
2. the remaining area of the State, i.e., "country area", was divided into twenty-nine Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight "provincial centre" electorates, each containing approximately 22,250 electors and twenty-one other electorates of a rural nature, each containing approximately 18,200 electors ; and
3. the "southern area" containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Doutta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern, and South-Eastern was redivided into ten new Provinces for the Legislative Council. The remaining eight country Provinces were unchanged.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the above redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 17 December 1965.

The provisions in *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* relating to the automatic redivision of the State on the basis of two State Districts per Australian Electoral Division disappeared when the new Districts came into force.

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. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Australian electoral authorities under a joint Australian-State Government agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Australian 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 Australian Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Australian-State of Victoria rolls. When the new Provinces and Districts referred to above came into force the number of common subdivisions into which they are divided was increased from 297 to 323. This number was further increased by administrative action on 17 March 1969 to 386.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

Since 1924, when the Joint Rolls Arrangement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria, the electoral rolls prepared and maintained by the Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria have been used at all Australian Parliament elections and elections for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

The *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, which came into force 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 Australian and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1965	1,657,798	1970	1,852,023
1966	1,681,514	1971	1,857,354
1967	1,745,919	1972	1,890,666
1968	1,759,803	1973	2,124,151
1969	1,789,153	1974	2,183,625

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 preference 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 Districts and Provinces

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : AREAS OF PROVINCES
(sq kilometres)

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballaarat	14,260.00	Monash	58.17
Bendigo	11,530.68	Northern	23,452.45
Boronia	2,693.60	North-Eastern	30,230.48
Doutta Galla	823.62	North-Western	53,561.20
East Yarra	69.67	South-Eastern	4,807.04
Gippsland	42,139.30	South-Western	10,470.00
Higinbotham	86.87	Templestowe	1,116.29
Melbourne	66.90	Western	31,310.00
Melbourne North	70.63		
Melbourne West	1,561.77	Total (b)	228,300.00

(a) See page 104 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,620 square kilometres. The difference of 680 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
(sq kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	19.42	Heatherton	70.81
Ballaarat North	2,084.95	Ivanhoe	18.13
Ballaarat South	3,004.40	Kara Kara	11,580.00
Balwyn	16.32	Kew	18.52
Bellarine	1,476.30	Lowan	17,070.00
Benalla	13,921.25	Malvern	11.29
Benambra	10,411.80	Melbourne	26.99
Bendigo	2,305.10	Mentone	21.76
Bennettswood	19.74	Midlands	6,526.80
Bentleigh	12.56	Mildura	22,460.00
Box Hill	50.76	Mitcham	21.24
Brighton	12.43	Monbulk	380.73
Broadmeadows	148.15	Moonee Ponds	12.43
Brunswick East	11.01	Moorabbin	17.33
Brunswick West	10.23	Morwell	2,978.50
Camberwell	12.95	Murray Valley	5,607.35
Caulfield	9.30	Narracan	3,082.10
Coburg	13.52	Northcote	14.81
Dandenong	116.03	Oakleigh	16.60
Deer Park	156.95	Polwarth	7,070.70
Dromana	2,020.20	Portland	11,650.00
Dundas	16,320.00	Prahran	8.57
Essendon	18.78	Preston	12.95
Evelyn	6,669.25	Reservoir	22.40
Footscray	18.52	Richmond	9.25
Frankston	160.06	Ringwood	126.39
Geelong	26.99	Rodney	6,047.65
Geelong North	32.58	St Kilda	7.90
Gippsland East	28,570.00	Sandringham	17.35
Gippsland South	7,511.00	Scoresby	145.04
Gippsland West	2,447.55	Shepparton	2,797.20
Gisborne	3,470.60	Sunshine	24.22
Glenhuntly	11.78	Swan Hill	15,240.00
Glen Iris	13.47	Syndal	34.96
Greensborough	125.10	Warrnambool	2,419.06
Hampden	11,470.00	Williamstown	32.35
Hawthorn	11.81		
		Total (b)	228,300.00

(a) See page 105 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,620 square kilometres. The difference of 680 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 19 May 1973 there were contests in which more than two candidates were engaged in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts.

In forty-one of these 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-two contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in twenty-three instances but was defeated in the remaining nine instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1952 :

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
1952	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93.59	18,991	1.81
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	1,953,994	93.54	56,680	2.90

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 1952:

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
1952	65	2,343,610	36,056	1,402,705	21,580	59.9
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

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 is found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of thirty-six members representing eighteen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 19 May 1973 there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In eight of these 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 ten contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in eight instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 :

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1952	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92.14	22,595	2.27
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

NOTE. Detailed statistics are available in publications issued by the Chief Electoral Officer for Victoria.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT : VICTORIAN MEMBERS

Political party affiliations of Victorian members of the Australian Parliament are indicated thus :

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party
- (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
- (NP) National Country Party of Australia

AUSTRALIA—SENATE : VICTORIAN MEMBERS
AT 30 NOVEMBER 1974

Senator	Retires
Brown, William Walter Charles (ALP)	1979
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1979
Cormack, Hon. Sir Magnus Cameron, K.B.E. (LP)	1979
Greenwood, Hon. Ivor John, Q.C. (LP)	1979
Guilfoyle, Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1976
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1976
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1976
Poyser, Arthur George (ALP)	1976
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1979
Webster, James Joseph (NP)	1976

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED 18 MAY 1974

Member	Division
Bourchier, John William (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (<i>ALP</i>)	Wills
Cairns, Hon. Dr James Ford (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Cass, Hon. Dr Moses Henry (<i>ALP</i>)	Maribyrnong
Child, Gloria Joan Liles (<i>ALP</i>)	Henty
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (<i>LP</i>)	Hotham
Clayton, Gareth (<i>ALP</i>)	Isaacs
Crean, Hon. Frank (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Erwin, Hon. George Dudley (<i>LP</i>)	Ballaarat
Fisher, Peter Stanley (<i>NP</i>)	Mallee
Fraser, Hon. John Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Garrick, Horace James (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Gorton, Rt Hon. John Grey, C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Hewson, Henry Arthur (<i>NP</i>)	McMillan
Holtan, Hon. Rendle McNeilage (<i>NP</i>)	Indi
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
King, Hon. Robert Shannon (<i>NP</i>)	Wimmera
Lamb, Antony Hamilton (<i>ALP</i>)	La Trobe
Lloyd, Bruce (<i>NP</i>)	Murray
Lynch, Hon. Phillip Reginald (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
McKenzie, David Charles (<i>ALP</i>)	Diamond Valley
Macphee, Ian Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
Mathews, Charles Race Thorson (<i>ALP</i>)	Casey
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (<i>NP</i>)	Gippsland
Oldmeadow, Maxwell Wilkinson (<i>ALP</i>)	Holt
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Snedden, Rt Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Staley, Anthony Allan (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Victorian Government consists of the central government composed of the departments of State and statutory bodies as listed in the following pages, and a local government network of 212 municipalities as described in Chapter 6 on page 151.

Public Service

The Victorian public service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial departments as distinct from those employed in statutory bodies, the teaching service, the police force, or in local government. Their duty is to administer legislation and implement the policies flowing from ministers and permanent heads of departments. There are about 17,000 permanent officers who are grouped in four divisions : the First Division composed of permanent heads ; the Administrative Division comprising officers performing duties of an administrative nature ; the Professional Division which is largely composed of officers of recognised professional status ; and the Technical and General Division which embraces a wide range of positions, including clerical assistants, chauffeurs, tradesmen, various inspectors, etc.

Selection for appointment to the First Division is made by the government of the day, usually from within the public service, except in the case of the Education Department, whose permanent head is normally drawn from the teaching service. All new appointments to the Administrative Division are made to the lowest grade from applicants at an approved standard of education in order of merit, determined by an entrance examination. There is also special provision for the recruitment of graduates to this Division. Appointment to the Professional Division is dependent generally upon academic qualifications appropriate to the nature of the position with relevant experience required at higher levels. Entry to the Technical and General Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in a number of areas. Also, in 1969 amending legislation empowered the Public Service Board to make appointments to the Administrative Division of persons holding qualifications deemed by the Board as being adequate for this purpose without examination.

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 within the Divisions is by Order of the Governor in Council after reference to the Public Service Board. For new offices the Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available before appointments are made.

About 8,000 persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions often comes from this group. While legislation limits their employment to periods of up to three years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements. A further group of about 9,000 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 Boards Determinations, or at special rates assessed or recommended by the Board.

Historical background to public service legislation, 1974

Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service

On 2 October 1973 the Governor in Council appointed Sir Henry Armand Bland, C.B.E. "to be a Board to inquire into and report upon the role, organizational structure, management and staffing of the Victorian Public Service, and to recommend action considered necessary to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and economy of the Service, having particular regard to :

- (a) improvements that should be made in the machinery of Government relating to the organisation, co-ordination, and control of departments, including the possible redistribution of functions ;
- (b) methods of improving the efficiency of the use of human and allied resources ; with particular emphasis on staff training and development ; and
- (c) possible changes in conditions of recruitment, employment and accommodation of public servants to ensure comparability with general standards elsewhere in the community and equality of opportunity for further personal development and advancement."

Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Servants Ethical Conduct

The *Public Servants Ethical Conduct (Joint Select Committee) Act* 1974 came into operation on 14 May 1974. The Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Servants Ethical Conduct appointed pursuant to that Act commenced its investigations in June 1974. The terms of reference for the Committee are :

- (a) to inquire into and report upon the existing law and practice relating to the legal and ethical obligations of public servants where their private interests conflict or might appear to conflict with their public duty ; and
- (b) to make recommendations for the alteration of that law and practice to ensure proper conduct by public servants in such cases if it is of the opinion that the existing law or practice is inadequate.

Government Departments and Ministries

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the State Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands and Survey, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Mines, Premier, Public Works, Social Welfare, State Development, Treasury, and Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the Ministries of Conservation, Housing, and Transport. The Forests Commission, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and Land Conservation Council are regarded as Departments for the purposes of personnel administration, their staffs having been made subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act. These are the instruments of ministerial action, and legislative enactment is generally not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department, although this is often the method used. All but two of the departments are organised so that all their activities are related in some way to a general function. The exceptions are the Premier's and Chief Secretary's Departments which both embrace a wide variety of dissimilar activities.

Department of Agriculture

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent head : Director of Agriculture

The functions of this Department are to regulate the agricultural industry, carry out research and investigation, and provide education, advisory, and extension services. These include maintaining standards of quality in production ; prevention and control of disease ; direct assistance and advice to primary producers; education through agricultural colleges, schools, and lectures ; and research into crops, pastures, soils, livestock diseases, and pests. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 105-8.)

The various branches and agencies are : Animal Health, Animal Industry, Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Agricultural Education, Milk Board, Victorian Plant Research Institute, Analytical, and Information. The Department also controls and administers the Government Cool Stores at Victoria Dock, Melbourne.

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent head : Under Secretary

The Chief Secretary's Department performs a multitude of diverse activities connected with the government of the State. It is the direct descendant of the first office of government established in the Colony of Victoria. Originally it performed almost all the functions of government, but over the years other departments have been created to undertake specific functions and the Chief Secretary's Department has been left with the remainder. It has also from time to time acquired other functions in response to governmental needs. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100-4.)

The various branches are : Electoral Branch, Government Statist, Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Police (including Motor Registration), Government Shorthand Writers, Accident and Motor Car Insurance,

Civil Defence, Public Records, Registry of Estate Agents, National Museum, Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics, and Science Museum.

Other departmental functions are film censorship, crimes compensation, regulation of motor car traders, declaration of public holidays, and provision of administrative services for the Liquor Control Commission and the Road Safety and Traffic Authority.

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 and pastoral purposes and survey work in this connection; the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds; the co-ordination of all survey work undertaken in the State and the compilation of comprehensive maps of the State; and the provision of reserves of Crown land for recreational and other purposes. It is also responsible for the control and maintenance of 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

Minister : 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 educational subjects and to provide higher education for older children. Planning State education is the responsibility of the Director-General of Education. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Department being responsible for general administration, including provision and maintenance of school buildings, furniture and equipment, salaries for teachers, transport of children to schools in country areas, and awarding scholarships and teaching bursaries. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10.)

Details of all aspects of education within the State are covered in Chapter 24 of this *Year Book*.

Department of Health

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent head : Secretary to the Department of Health

The Department of Health is required to take all such steps as may be desirable to secure the preparation, implementation, and co-ordination of measures conducive to the health of the people, including measures for the prevention and cure of diseases and the avoidance of fraud in connection with alleged remedies; the treatment of physical defects and mental diseases and disorders; the training of persons for health services; the control, care, and treatment of mental defectives and epileptics; the initiation and direction of research; and the collection, preparation, publication, and dissemination of information and statistics relating to any of these matters. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pages 109-11.)

These functions are carried out by the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis Branches.

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

The main functions of the Department are concerned with wages and conditions of employment generally, including industrial safety, health, and welfare ; the control and regulation of the industrial aspects of various trades ; industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ; training within industry ; consumer protection ; and statistical research in the industrial field. (For the history of the Department, see pages 140-4 of this *Year Book*.)

These functions are performed by the Wages Board Branch, Apprenticeship Commission, Industrial Branch, Industrial Relations Co-ordination (Public Employing Authorities), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, and the following Inspectorates : Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, and Lifts and Cranes.

Law Department

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent head : Secretary

The substantive function of the Department is concerned with the administration of justice in the various State courts. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the public and the Government, registration of transfers of land, registration of money lenders, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pages 100-4.)

The various branches are : Courts, Court Reporting, and the following Offices : Corporate Affairs, Crown Solicitor's, Parliamentary Counsel's, Prothonotary's, Public Solicitor's, Public Trustee's, Registrar of Probates, Sheriff's, and Titles.

Local Government Department

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent head : Secretary for Local Government

Prior to the Department's establishment in 1958, the supervision of local government activities was the responsibility of a branch of the Public Works Department. It is responsible for the supervision of administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and the oversight of government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities, swimming pools, and public halls in country areas). The Department also administers State weights and measures legislation. (For a history of local government in Victoria, see *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 103-5.)

The Ministry for Planning was established in 1973 and will function administratively as a Branch of the Department.

The Valuer-General's Office, whose major function is to co-ordinate valuations made for councils and other rating authorities, is included in this Department.

Mines Department

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent head : Secretary for Mines

The Department is responsible for the administration of 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 the State's mineral resources and the mapping of Victoria's geological structure. It provides technical services, information, and financial assistance to the mining industry. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1970, pages 105-8.)

Premier's Department

Minister : The Premier

Permanent head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

Within the Department some responsibility is delegated by the Premier to other Ministers.

The Department embraces within its organisation the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is also responsible for the administration of, and for governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. The functions performed by the Department are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81-4.)

The various branches are : Audit, Agent-General, Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor, Public Service Board, Ministry for the Arts, and Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Public Works Department

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent head : Director-General of Public Works

The Department's activities relate mainly to the construction, maintenance, supply, and furnishing of premises for departments, agencies, and government institutions, including schools. Although the various departments provide for the expenditure involved in their estimates and accounts, the actual responsibility for performing these functions lies with this Department, including purchase of the land and the preparation of plans and specifications.

The Department is also responsible for the shore protection works on the Victorian coast and the construction and maintenance of all Victorian ports, except the Ports of Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pages 98-100.)

Social Welfare Department

Minister : Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent head : Director-General of Social Welfare

Formerly a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, Social Welfare became a Department on 5 January 1971. It provides services for needy families and children of school age; deals with the problems of young

persons and promotes youth welfare ; controls all penal establishments and assists in the rehabilitation of persons under detention and when released on probation or parole ; and trains people under its control, youth leaders, and the staffs of government and voluntary agencies.

The various divisions are : Family Welfare, Prisons, Probation and Parole, Research and Statistics, Regional Services, Institute of Social Welfare, and Youth Welfare.

Department of State Development

Minister : Minister for State Development and Decentralization

Permanent head : Secretary for State Development

This Department was formed on 15 March 1971 to bring together certain activities affecting Victoria's development. It contained four Divisions, namely National Parks and Industrial Development, both previously branches of the Premier's Department ; Tourism, which was a separate Ministry ; and Immigration, formerly a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department. The Division of National Parks was subsequently transferred to the Ministry for Conservation on its formation in January 1973.

The functions of the Department are the development of economic resources and industry generally within Victoria ; processing nominations for residency of immigrants from the United Kingdom and assisting with their reception and assimilation ; and encouraging the development of tourist attractions and facilities in the State and providing tourist information.

Treasury

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent head : Director of Finance

The Treasury is the State's central department of financial administration and control, and its prime functions relate to the raising of revenue and control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority. The Treasury co-ordinates government policy where it has a financial aspect. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pages 97-100.)

The various branches are : State Taxation, Stamps, Government Printer, State Tender Board, and State Superannuation Board.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister : Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent head : Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

This Department was established by the *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act* 1972 which came into operation on 19 December 1972. Its objectives are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth ; to promote fitness and general health ; and to improve the facilities available to the people of 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 and the *National Fitness Council of Victoria Act* 1960.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister : Minister for Conservation

Permanent head : Director of Conservation

On 23 January 1973 this Ministry was created by legislation to encompass a number of organisations dealing with conservation. It is concerned with the control and development of the fishing industry and preservation of wildlife; the establishment, protection, and development of Victoria's national parks; the exercise of control over any form of pollution to the environment; substantially controlling and co-ordinating activities to protect and improve the beaches and foreshores around Port Phillip Bay; and advising on the prevention of soil erosion and planning restorative measures.

The various branches and the departments from which they were drawn are: Fisheries and Wildlife (Chief Secretary's), National Parks (State Development), Environment Protection Authority (State Development), Port Phillip Authority (Crown Lands and Survey), and Soil Conservation Authority (Premier's).

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent head: Secretary of Housing

The *Housing Ministry Act* 1972 created this Ministry when it was proclaimed on 2 April 1973. It is responsible for the administration of the Housing Commission, Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, Registry of Permanent Building Societies, and the Home Finance Trust, which were transferred to it from the Treasury; and the Teacher Housing Authority which was transferred from the Education Department.

Its objectives are to improve existing housing, provide lodging for people of limited means, and redevelop insanitary areas. Substantial production of prefabricated building components is carried out at the Concrete House Project, Holmesglen. It is also concerned with the provision of home finance, housing for decentralised industry and for the teaching service, and the regulation of co-operative societies.

Ministry of Transport

Minister: Minister of Transport

Permanent head: Director of Transport

Created by the *Transport Act* 1951, this Ministry is concerned with the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of all rail, tram, road, and air transport in Victoria.

Other ministries

The Ministry of Fuel and Power functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department. So also does the Ministry for the Arts, which was created by Act of Parliament on 19 December 1972 to bring together all State Government activities in support of the arts, including the National Gallery, country art galleries, music, drama, ballet, and films. The Library Council and State Library were also transferred to it in November 1973.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs was created by legislation in 1973 and functions administratively as a branch of the Department of Labour and Industry. The Ministry for Planning was also created by legislation in 1973 and functions as a branch of the Local Government Department.

The functions of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs were transferred to the Australian Government from 11 January 1975. (See pages 240-1.)

Statutory authorities

The functions of the following public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this *Victorian Year Book* :

Country Roads Board	Melbourne and Metropolitan Tram-
Forests Commission	ways Board
Gas and Fuel Corporation	Railways Board
Hospitals and Charities Commission	State Electricity Commission
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Government instrumentalities

The term "instrumentalities" is limited to statutory bodies, which are not departments even though some are administered within or associated with departments.

The general features of the instrumentalities are constitution by Act of Parliament, a controlling Board or Commission appointed by the Governor in Council, freedom from direct ministerial control over day to day administration (but subject to governmental or ministerial control in matters of major policy, and subject in some cases to the approval of the Governor in Council or the Minister), and control over the appointment of staff and the determination of salaries and other conditions of employment. Financial arrangements differ considerably.

The largest of the instrumentalities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, Victorian Railways Board, State Electricity Commission, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and Country Roads Board.

The following is a list of instrumentalities showing the associated Departments and Ministries, and the relevant Ministers responsible for administration. Instrumentalities which are not staffed by members of the Public Service are shown separately.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department or Ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Consumers' Committee (a) Dairy Produce Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee (a) Fruit and Vegetables Marketing Advisory Committee (a) Imitation Milk Advisory Committee (a) Milk Board Milk Pasteurization Committee Stock Medicines Board (a) Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Wheat Quota Review Committee	Australian Barley Board Grain Elevators Board Marketing boards— Chicory Citrus Fruit (a) Egg and Egg Pulp Onion Tobacco Leaf Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Products Board Victorian Dried Fruits Board Victorian Inland Meat Authority Western Metropolitan Market Trust Wheat Quota Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department or Ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of the Arts	Premier's	Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Library Council of Victoria	Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee Victorian Documentary Film Council
Attorney-General	Law	Appeal Costs Board Companies Auditors Board	Council of Law Reporting Council of Legal Education Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Legal Aid Committee Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Edu- cation Patriotic Funds Council Raffles Board
Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary's	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Liquor Control Commission National Museum of Victoria Council Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Premiums Committee Road Safety and Traffic Authority Seamans Welfare Advisory Council Seamans Welfare Trust Com- mittee Workers Compensation Boards	Archaeological and Aborigi- nal Relics Advisory Com- mittee (a) Country Fire Authority Exhibition Trustees Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Motor Car Accidents Board (a) Motor Car Traders Com- mittee (a) Public Records Advisory Committee (a) State Advisory Board on Publications (a)
Minister for Conser- vation	Ministry for Conser- vation	Clean Air Committee Commercial Fisheries Council Environment Protection Appeal Board (a) Environment Protection Authority Port Phillip Authority Soil Conservation Authority	Land Conservation Council Victoria Conservation Trust (a) Zoological Board
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Labour and Industry	Consumer Affairs Council Small Claims Tribunal (a)	
Minister of Education	Education	Council of Public Education Primary Teachers Registration Board (a) Secondary Teachers Registra- tion Board (a) Teacher Registration Council (a) Teachers' Tribunal Technical Teachers Registration Board (a)	Council of Adult Education State College of Victoria Victoria Institute of Colleges
	State Forests	Forests Commission (b)	Board of Forestry Education (a) Timber Promotion Committee
Minister for Fuel and Power			Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission
Minister of Health	Health	Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority Cinematograph Operators Board Commission of Public Health Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council on Pre- School Child Development Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality Food Standards Committee Mental Health Authority (medical officers not subject to Public Service Act)	Anti-Cancer Council Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Hospitals and Charities Commission Hospitals Superannuation Board Trustees of various cemeteries Various professional and occupational registration bodies— Advanced Dental Techni- cians Qualifications Board (a) Chiropodists Registration Board Dental Board Dental Technicians Licens- ing Committee (a)

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department or Ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Health <i>—continued</i>	Health— <i>continued</i>	Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Psychological Council Superintendents Committee Tuberculosis Advisory Committee	Dietitians Registration Board Hairdressers Registration Board Masseurs Registration Board Medical Board Nurses Council Opticians Registration Board Pharmacy Board
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Decentralized Industry Housing Authority (a) Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Registry of Co-operative Hous- ing Societies and Co-opera- tive Societies (a) Teacher Housing Authority	
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Apprenticeship Commission Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Industrial Appeals Court Industrial Safety Advisory Council Wages Boards	
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Place Names Committee Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	
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 Scaffolding Inspec- tors Board Scaffolding Regulations Committee Valuers' Qualification Board	Local Authorities Superannuation Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Minister of Mines	Mines	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers Board of Examiners for Mining Managers (Coal Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Mining Managers (Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers Pensions Tribunal Drillers' Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Com- mittee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	
Minister for Planning	Local Government	Town Planning Appeals Tribunal	Town and Country Planning Board
Premier	Premier's	Public Service Board	State Relief Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES—*continued*

Minister	Instrumentalities with Public Service staffs and Department or Ministry with which the instrumentality is associated		Other instrumentalities
	Department	Instrumentality	
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Government Buildings Advisory Council Marine Board	Architects Registration Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister for Social Welfare	Social Welfare	Adult Parole Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Minister for State Development and Decentralization			Central Planning Authority Victoria Promotion Committee (a) Victorian Development Corporation (a)
Minister of Transport			Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Metropolitan Transportation Committee Railway Construction Board Transport Regulation Board Victorian Railways Board
Treasurer	Treasury	Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank
Minister of Water Supply	Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (b)	Ballarat Water Commissioners Dandenong Valley Authority First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board West Moorabool Water Board Various local water (205) and sewerage (111) authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (30)
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board (a) Racecourses Licences Board Sports and Recreation Council (a) State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Control Board National Fitness Council Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

(a) These instrumentalities have been added since the list was last published in 1974.

(b) This statutory corporation also appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1963 as a government department, which it is only for the purposes of personnel administration under the Public Service Act.

In the following list, each instrumentality is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION

1. *Legal, protective, registry services—*
 - Adult Parole Board
 - Appeal Costs Board
 - Council of Law Reporting
 - Country Fire Authority
 - Legal Aid Committee
 - Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 - Raffles Board
 - Youth Parole Board
2. *Regulation of primary production—*
 - Australian Barley Board
 - Chicory Marketing Board
 - Citrus Fruit Board
 - Commercial Fisheries Council
 - Consumers' Committee
 - Dairy Produce Board
 - Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board
 - Fruit and Vegetables Marketing Advisory Committee
 - Milk Board
 - Onion Marketing Board
 - Tobacco Leaf Board
 - Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 - Tobacco Quota Committee
 - Victorian Dairy Products Board
 - Victorian Dried Fruits Board
 - Wheat Quota Committee
 - Wheat Quota Review Committee
3. *Regulation of industry and commerce—*
 - Consumer Affairs Council
 - Extractive Industries Advisory Committee
 - Premiums Committee
 - Small Claims Tribunal
 - Transport Regulation Board
4. *Regulation of labour conditions—*
 - Apprenticeship Commission
 - Coal Mine Workers Pensions Tribunal
 - Hospitals Superannuation Board
 - Industrial Appeals Court
 - Local Authorities Superannuation Board
 - Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board
 - Wages Boards
 - Workers Compensation Boards
5. *Regulation of general standards—*
 - Building Regulations Committee
 - Food Standards Committee
 - Land Valuation Boards of Review
 - Liquor Control Commission
 - Marine Board
 - Motor Car Accidents Board
 - Place Names Committee
 - Scaffolding Regulations Committee
 - State Advisory Board on Publications
 - Stock Medicines Board
6. *Regulation of professional and occupational standards—*
 - Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board
 - Architects Registration Board
 - Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers
 - Board of Examiners for Mining Managers (Coal Mines Act)
 - Board of Examiners for Mining 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 Forestry Education
 - Chiropodists Registration Board
 - Cinematograph Operators Board
 - Companies Auditors Board
 - Council of Legal Education
 - Dental Board
 - Dental Technicians Licensing Committee
 - Dietitians Registration Board
 - Drillers' Licensing Board
 - Hairdressers Registration Board
 - Masseurs Registration Board
 - Medical Board
 - Motor Car Traders Committee
 - Municipal Auditors Board
 - Municipal Building Surveyors Board
 - Municipal Clerks Board
 - Municipal Electrical Engineers Board
 - Municipal Engineers Board
 - Municipal Scaffolding Inspectors Board
 - Nurses Council
 - Opticians Registration Board
 - Pharmacy Board
 - Plumbers and Gasfitters Board
 - Primary Teachers Registration Board
 - Psychological Council
 - Secondary Teachers Registration Board
 - Surveyors' Board
 - Teacher Registration Council
 - Technical Teachers Registration Board
 - Valuers' Qualification Board
 - Veterinary Board of Victoria
7. *Public utility, conservation, and development—*
 - Ballarat Water Commissioners
 - Central Planning Authority
 - Country Roads Board
 - Dandenong Valley Authority
 - Decentralized Industry Housing Authority

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

- Environment Protection Appeal Board
 Environment Protection Authority
 Exhibition Trustees
 First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts
 Forests Commission
 Gas and Fuel Corporation
 Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
 Government Buildings Advisory Council
 Grain Elevators Board
 Groundwater Advisory Committee
 Home Finance Trust
 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 Underground Rail Loop Authority
 Metropolitan Transportation Committee
 Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
 Port Phillip Authority
 Public Records Advisory Committee
 Railway Construction Board
 Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies
 Road Safety and Traffic Authority
 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
 Sludge Abatement Board
 Soil Conservation Authority
 State Electricity Commission
 State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
 State Savings Bank
 Timber Promotion Committee
 Town and Country Planning Board
 Town Planning Appeals Tribunal
 Trustees of various cemeteries
 Various local water and sewerage authorities
 Various river improvement and drainage trusts
 Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
 Victoria Conservation Trust
 Victoria Promotion Committee
 Victorian Development Corporation
 Victorian Inland Meat Authority
 Victorian Railways Board
 West Moorabool Water Board
 Western Metropolitan Market Trust
8. *Social welfare*—
 Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board
 Family Welfare Advisory Council
 Patriotic Funds Council
 Seamans Welfare Advisory Council
 Seamans Welfare Trust Committee
 Social Welfare Training Council
 State Relief Committee
9. *Education and recreation*—
 Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee
 Council of Adult 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
 Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education
 Library Council of Victoria
 National Museum of Victoria Council
 Racecourses Licences Board
 Sports and Recreation Council
 State College of Victoria
 State Youth Council
 Totalizator Agency Board
 Trotting Control Board
 Victoria Institute of Colleges
 Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee
 Victorian Documentary Film Council
 Zoological Board
10. *Public health*—
 Advisory Committee to Mental Health Authority
 Anti-Cancer Council
 Cancer Institute Board
 Clean Air Committee
 Commission of Public Health
 Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality
 Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis
 Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases
 Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality	Tuberculosis Advisory Committee
Fairfield Hospital Board	11. <i>Industrial health</i> —
Filled Milk Advisory Committee	Industrial Safety Advisory Council
Hospitals and Charities Commission	12. <i>Internal administrative services</i> —
Imitation Milk Advisory Committee	Police Discipline Board
Mental Health Authority	Police Medical Board
Milk Pasteurization Committee	Police Service Board
National Fitness Council	Police Superannuation Board
Poisons Advisory Committee	Public Service Board
Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee	Superannuation Board
Superintendents Committee	Teacher Housing Authority
	Teachers' Tribunal
	Tender Board

Further references, 1969, 1971, 1974

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

General

From the inception of Victoria's existence as a separate colony, departmental administration has kept pace with its development. When the first Cabinet met in 1856 its administrative scope was restricted and centred mainly around the Chief Secretary. The remaining portfolios were the Treasurer, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Surveyor-General. Many additions and rearrangements have taken place over the years, culminating in the present pattern of more than twenty ministries and departments.

Initially, the conditions under which the public service operated were very haphazard and no uniformity existed in the appointment, promotion, or dismissal of staff. Attempts to introduce important reforms recommended in England in the 1850s failed due to weaknesses in the legislation, and it was not until the Public Service Act of 1883 was enacted that faults such as patronage were eliminated and the basis laid for a sound administration.

Because nearly ninety per cent of public servants at this time had been appointed politically, imbalances occurred and it was found that there were insufficient competent professional and administrative staff to undertake the developments impending and occurring in public transport, power supply, water supply, sewerage, port development, etc., within the State. This and other considerations led to a new approach—the creation of statutory bodies to perform this work. Each had a different scope and a varying degree of autonomy conferred upon it by the enabling legislation, with some providing for various interests to be represented within their structures. An example of this is the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners, whose membership provides for representation of the interests of shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and port labour.

Besides abolishing patronage and substituting appointment by merit after examination, the Public Service Act of 1883 provided for the appointment of a Board of three members to control recruitment and promotion. The Board operated until 1893 when, as a measure of economy, the Commissioners of Audit were vested with the powers of the Board by the Public Service Act of that year. In 1901, after Federation, the public service was reduced to almost half its former size by the transfer of State officers to the Commonwealth,

and the *Public Service Act* 1901 set up one Public Service Commissioner in place of the Public Service Board. In 1940 legislation resulted in the appointment of a Public Service Board of three members. The Board, as had been the case with previous agencies of central personnel administration, had advisory and regulatory functions but exercised little power of its own.

This was changed when the *Public Service Act* 1946 established the present Board, which consists of an independent chairman, a member representing the Government of Victoria, and a member representing the public service, with final authority in most personnel matters affecting the service. The 1946 Act also removed control of teachers from the Board, and their salaries and conditions of their employment are now determined by the Teachers' Tribunal.

History of Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments has appeared in this place in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), the Education Department (1969), the Mines Department (1970), the Department of Agriculture (1971), local government, including the establishment of the Local Government Department (1972), and the Department of Health (1974). The following article outlines the history of the Department of Labour and Industry.

History of the Department of Labour and Industry

Factories Office

This department's early origins are linked with the Chief Secretary's Department. The *Supervision of Workrooms and Factories Act* 1873 sought to prohibit the employment of females for more than eight hours a day in factories employing not less than ten persons. It also allowed for regulations to be made to safeguard the health and safety of employees and for the inspection of factories; but whereas the administration of the Act was entrusted to local Boards of Health, the Chief Secretary was empowered to suspend its provisions in the case of those factories which he might specify "in order to meet the exigencies of trade". In 1861 there were 531 manufacturing establishments in Victoria employing 4,395 persons, but by 1873 the numbers had risen to 1,191 establishments with a work force of 18,704, of whom 3,358 were females.

The 1873 Act endeavoured to mitigate the worst evils of the factory system, but its inadequacies led to public agitation and strikes, which resulted in a Royal Commission in 1882. The result of the Commissioner's Report of March 1884 was the Factories and Shops Act of 1885 which became operative on 18 March 1886, and the establishment of a Factories Office within the Chief Secretary's Department. This office would consist of a Chief Inspector and a small number of inspectors and clerks to ensure the operation of the Act. The legislation provided for the registration of factories employing six or more persons, for the improvement of working conditions in regard to both health and safety, such as sanitation, fire-escapes, the guarding of machinery, and for the closing of shops at fixed

hours. Further legislative enactments at frequent intervals added to the functions of the Factories Office, resulting in a gradual increase in its staff.

The *Factories and Shops Act* 1896 introduced the Wages Board system by providing for "Special Boards" to fix the minimum wage to be paid to workers in some of the worst "sweated" trades. By 1902 the number of these "Special Boards" had increased from six to thirty-six and the Royal Commission of that year recommended replacing the Board system by one of conciliation and arbitration. However, the *Factories and Shops Act* 1903 established a Court of Industrial Appeal which changed the nature of the boards and extended their activities beyond the metropolitan area.

In 1910 legislation enabled boards to be appointed for any occupation and to cover persons employed anywhere in Victoria, whether in a factory or not. By 1913, as many as 130 boards had been created and the Factories Office of the Chief Secretary's Department had grown from a Chief Inspector, six Inspectors and a Clerk in 1885, to a Chief Inspector, an Assistant Chief Inspector, a Senior Inspector, thirty Inspectors, one Senior Female Inspector and five Female Inspectors, and a large administrative staff.

Department of Labour

In 1915 a separate Department of Labour was created, and the existing staff of the Factories Office was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department. The Chief Inspector thus became the head of the new Department. Simultaneously, the Lifts Regulation Act and the Servants' Registry Act were also placed within the administration of the new Department.

The early years of the Department of Labour were a period of growing activity. Details of development are indicated below in chronological order :
1910-1920 : An extension of the Wages Board system, resulting in an increase in the number of boards from 91 to 161.

1915 : The introduction of the registration of shops.

1927 : The Apprenticeship Act was passed.

1928 : The Apprenticeship Commission was established. A new Branch of departmental activity was formed, the general purpose being to promote apprenticeship in approved trades and to exercise general supervision over the training of apprentices. The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated. In following years there were repeated amendments of the 1928 Consolidated Act, mainly with regard to Wages Boards.

1932 : The formation of the Sustenance Branch, an unemployment relief administration which existed until the Australian Government assumed control over unemployment during the Second World War.

1937 : The Factories and Shops Act was passed, making provision for the Metropolitan Industrial Court.

1942 : The Wages Board Branch was established with full staff.

1946 : A re-organisation of the Factories and Shops Inspectorate took place. Inspection districts, each under the control of a Supervising Inspector, were set up.

1947 : The offices of the Secretary for Labour, and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops were separated.

1949 : A Board of Inquiry was appointed to "invite and examine suggestions for amendment of the Factories and Shops". Among its recom-

mendations on the organisation of the Department was a recommendation that in order to be more indicative of the functions it should carry out, the name of the Department should be changed to "Department of Labour and Industry". In 1953 the Factories and Shops Acts were revised (having regard to the Report of the Board of Inquiry) and consolidated into the *Labour and Industry Act* 1953, in which the Department of Labour and Industry was placed on a statutory basis.

Consumer protection duties

A major development since 1958 has been the Department's involvement in the field of consumer protection. The Department was responsible for the administration of Part V of the Goods Act, dealing with trade descriptions, including the labelling of goods; the Footwear Regulation Act; and the furniture stamping provisions of the Labour and Industry Act. In 1964 the Victorian Consumers Protection Act provided for the appointment of a Consumers Protection Council to make recommendations to the Minister on matters affecting the interests of consumers.

The office of the Consumers Protection Council, however, became a focal point for consumer complaints and the *Consumer Protection Act* 1970 provided for two separate functions—the Consumer Affairs Council to make recommendations to the Minister on broad issues and to undertake educational work, and the Consumer Protection Bureau to process complaints, advise the public, and undertake research. This arrangement was continued in the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972 which introduced statutory control in some areas of sales and marketing not previously controlled, amended several existing statutory provisions such as that related to "door to door" sales and trade description of footwear, and consolidated in the one Act various Acts and enactments dealing with consumer protection. Another recent development has been the setting up of an Office of Industrial Relations Co-ordination for public employing bodies within the Department. All States in Australia have now enacted consumer protection legislation and have established administrative machinery, generally but not entirely on similar lines. (See also pages 291–2.)

Departmental organisation

The Department at present has a staff of over 300, and is divided into five main Divisions—Administration, Industrial Relations, Apprenticeship, Inspection Services, and Technical Services. The general function of the Division of Administration is to provide common services for the Department. The functions of the Division of Industrial Relations are to provide the administrative arrangements for the functioning of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court; to note the non-physical conditions of employment; to supply information to the public and investigate complaints; to investigate applications for employment permits; to initiate action for offences; and, in general, to deal with matters arising within the industrial relations field. Under the Chief Industrial Officer and the Assistant Chief Industrial Officer, the Division comprises the Wages Boards Secretariat, Industrial Inquiries and Complaints Branch, and Prosecutions Branch.

The functions of the Division of Apprenticeship are to promote apprenticeship; to provide administrative services for the Apprenticeship Commission; to ensure that the provisions of the Apprenticeship Act are

observed; to supply information to the public; and to investigate complaints. Under the Secretary to the Commission and the Assistant Secretary, the Division comprises four sections—Industrial, Schooling, Administration, and Supervisors. In addition there is a promotion officer who prepares and arranges publication of vocational information and delivers talks and arranges exhibits in connection with apprenticeship; an officer of the Education Department who is seconded so as to assist in matters relating to apprentices' schooling, particularly in directing them to attend classes at technical schools; and training advisers, at present numbering fifteen, who are experienced technical school teachers from the Curriculum and Research Branch of the Education Department, attached to the Apprenticeship Commission. Their principal tasks are to provide an advisory service to industry; to improve on-the-job practice in training apprentices; and to facilitate the co-ordination of this training with technical school training.

The Division of Inspection Services provides inspection and field investigation services for the Department in relation to the several Acts which it administers (other than the Apprenticeship Act, the Lifts and Cranes Act, the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, and the Scaffolding Act) and to secure compliance with those Acts. Apart from this general function, the Division deals with matters arising in connection with the maintenance of prescribed standards of physical conditions in places of employment, including building standards, amenities, machinery standards, and standards of safety and health generally; the provision of industrial safety services; the hours of work or trade; and consumer protection. The Division of Inspection Services is controlled by a Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops and includes the Divisional Office, the Factories and Shops Inspectorate, and the office of the Consumer Protection Bureau.

The functions of the Division of Technical Services are to provide engineering services for the Department as a whole and to ensure the observance of the provisions of the Lifts and Cranes Act, the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act, and the Scaffolding Act. The Chief Engineer, as the Divisional Head, has the general assistance of a small engineering staff and is responsible for the technical direction of engineering aspects of the work of the Factories and Shops Inspectorate; and the administrative and technical direction of the Lifts and Cranes Inspectorate, the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Inspectorate, and the Scaffolding Inspectorate. Through the Factories and Shops Inspectorate, the Chief Engineer is required to advise on applications for approval of plant and equipment, develop standards of guarding of dangerous machinery, advise on questions concerning lighting, heating, and ventilation in factories, and attend to other similar matters.

Industrial Relations Co-ordination Office

Under the control of a Director, the Office of Industrial Relations Co-ordination deals with public employing authorities and administers the system of industrial relations co-ordination, with respect to matters affecting Victorian public employing authorities. It does not, however, include matters arising under the Public Service Act, the Police Service Act, or the Teaching Service Act. This office also provides an industrial advocacy service for those employing authorities which are its concern.

The following Acts are now administered in the Department of Labour and Industry : the *Apprenticeship Act* 1958, the *Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act* 1970, the *Bread Industry Act* 1959, the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972, the *Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act* 1961, the *Employers and Employees Act* 1958, the *Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act* 1960, the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, the *Lifts and Cranes Act* 1967, and the *Scaffolding Act* 1971.

OMBUDSMAN

The first Ombudsman was appointed in Sweden in 1809 and the second in Finland in 1919, and it is only in recent years that there has been a rapid expansion in the establishment of this office in many countries of the world. The office of Ombudsman was established in Denmark (1955), New Zealand and Norway (1962), and in recent years in Tanzania, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Israel, India, Guyana, Mauritius, Fiji, Canada (in the Provinces of Alberta, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Manitoba), and in the United States in the States of Hawaii, Nebraska, and Iowa. In Australia, the office was established in Western Australia (1972), South Australia (1972), Victoria (1973), and Queensland (1974).

The constitution of the office of Ombudsman and its functions has in all cases been adapted from the original office of Ombudsman established in Sweden in 1809. Since that date, the law constituting the office in Sweden has been amended from time to time but it currently reads : " Riksdag shall appoint a citizen of known legal ability and outstanding integrity to supervise in the capacity of a representative of the Riksdag and according to instructions issued by Riksdag the observance of laws and statutes by those responsible." Also, " It shall be the duty of the Ombudsman to present to the Riksdag annual reports on the administration of the office, giving account of the administration of justice throughout the realm in the area subject to his supervision and calling attention to defects in the laws and statutes and make suggestions for their improvement."

In those countries whose laws are patterned on the British parliamentary system, the Ombudsman does not have jurisdiction to investigate the actions of the judiciary and his functions are restricted to investigating administrative actions of departments, etc. Thus, while their jurisdiction and particular functions vary from country to country, the basic functions of all Ombudsmen are to receive complaints from people who are aggrieved by the administrative actions taken in government departments or by statutory bodies and to investigate the complaints and, as a result of those investigations, to find the facts of the complaints and, on those facts, to express opinions whether the actions complained of were contrary to law, unjust, unfair, etc. The Ombudsman is empowered to make recommendations and to report the results of his investigations, opinions, and recommendations to Parliament. Generally, he has no power to direct the rectification of a wrong nor can he order a particular decision or administrative action to be modified or varied.

There was in recent years an increasing demand for the establishment of the office of Ombudsman in Victoria because of the increase in range of government administration, the development of the welfare state, and the growing risk that citizens may suffer injustice as a result of administrative actions taken by government departments. Opposition to this demand was

based on the contention that members of the public could make use of the services of their local Member who, by letters to the responsible minister or questions in the House or adjournment motions, could effect some amelioration or rectification of the complainant's grievance against the government department or public statutory body. Also it was said that the citizen always had access to the courts which could grant him rectification. In reply, the supporters of the office of Ombudsman said that the local Member had no power to send for the departmental files or to interrogate witnesses and, therefore, he could not get the facts and that recourse to law was not available to most people because of the prohibitive cost.

In 1973 the Premier of Victoria announced the Government's intention to legislate for the establishment of the office of Ombudsman. The legislation was approved by Parliament and the *Ombudsman Act 1973* came into operation on 30 October 1973.

The word "Ombudsman" is a Swedish word and literally means "representative" or "agent", but it would be wrong to regard the Ombudsman as a "representative" of a complainant, as the very essence of his office demands that he be non-partisan, independent, and judicial in his treatment and investigation of complaints. However, unlike a Judge or Magistrate, the Ombudsman must gather his own facts. To enable him to do this, he must have full access to all relevant files and documents and be empowered to interview and interrogate all relevant witnesses. The *Ombudsman Act 1973* provides that the Ombudsman shall be appointed by the Governor in Council and shall hold office until he attains the age of 72 years unless he is removed from office on the presentation of an address by both Houses of Parliament praying for his removal from office. He is thus independent of any government or any minister. He is authorised to conduct an investigation either on his own motion or as a consequence of the complaint made to him in writing concerning an administrative action taken in a State government department or public statutory body. A complaint may be lodged with the Ombudsman by a Member of Parliament acting on behalf of the aggrieved person. The words "administrative action", "government department", and "public statutory body" are defined in the Act.

The Ombudsman has all the powers of a Commissioner issued with a commission by the Governor in Council under the Evidence Act and may demand the production of files and interrogate witnesses. On receipt of a complaint, the Ombudsman is required to inform the responsible Minister and the principal officer of the relevant authority of his intention to conduct an investigation. If it appears to the Ombudsman that the complainant has or had a right of appeal to a tribunal or has or had a remedy by way of proceedings in a court of law, he has no jurisdiction to investigate the complaint unless he considers that it would not be reasonable to expect the aggrieved person to resort to his right or remedy or that the matter merits investigation in order to avoid injustice. Similarly, if the complainant is or was in the service of an authority the Ombudsman has no jurisdiction if the complaint relates to terms and conditions of employment unless he considers that the matter merits investigation in order to avoid injustice.

The Ombudsman may not investigate any administrative action taken by : (a) a court of law or by a Judge or a Magistrate; (b) a person acting as legal adviser to the Crown or as counsel for the Crown in any proceedings ; (c) a person in his capacity as trustee under the *Trustee Act 1958* ; or (d) the

Auditor-General. Officers of the establishment of the Governor are specified in the Schedule to the Act as being exempt from it.

When the Ombudsman has settled the facts he is required to form an opinion as to whether the administrative action to which his investigation relates (a) was taken contrary to law; (b) was unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory; (c) was in accordance with a rule of law, etc., that may be unreasonable, unjust, etc.; (d) was taken in the exercise of a power or discretion but taken for an improper purpose or on irrelevant grounds, etc.; (e) was a decision for which reasons should have been given and were not; (f) was based wholly or partly on a mistake of law or fact; or (g) was wrong. The Ombudsman may report his opinion and reasons to the principal officer and the appropriate authority and make such recommendations as he sees fit. If action is not taken in a reasonable time to implement his recommendations, the Ombudsman may report such failure to the Governor in Council and to both Houses of Parliament.

The effectiveness of the office has been found from experience to lie in the action of the Ombudsman reporting to Parliament and the subsequent publication of extracts of his reports in the mass media. The Ombudsman under the Victorian Act is required to cause a report to be laid before each House of Parliament on the exercise of his functions during the twelve months ending 30 June and he may, at any time, if he thinks fit, lay before each House of Parliament a report on any matter arising in connection with the exercise of his functions. The Victorian Ombudsman has said that so highly does he value these provisions that it is his intention to report to each House quarterly.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The *Public Records Act* 1973 established in the Chief Secretary's Department a Public Record Office "for the better preservation, management and utilization of the public records of the State." This marked a new era in Victoria by creating a new archival establishment in line with modern archival developments in England, the United States, Europe, and elsewhere.

The Public Library of Victoria (now the State Library) served as a repository for public records from 1893 but there was no systematic transfer of records and indiscriminate destruction of records occurred. This resulted in a Premier's instruction in 1928 which was repeated at intervals to avoid unscheduled destruction of public records.

The first archivist was appointed in 1948 and in 1955 an Archives Section was established, its staff consisting of three archivists and one senior archivist. In 1963 a Board of Inquiry into Library Services in Victoria recognised the distinctive professional skills of archivists and recommended the development of a separate Public Records Authority. It also recommended that policy on the preservation of and access to public records should be laid down in legislation.

In 1967 a Public Records Advisory Committee was appointed by the Chief Secretary at the request of the Library Council of Victoria to advise on the archival needs of the State. Its recommendations were accepted by both the Library Council of Victoria and the Government and served as the basis of the *Public Records Act* 1973. Subject to the Act and to the

general direction and control of the Chief Secretary, the management and control of the Public Record Office is vested in the Keeper of Public Records. The principal duties of the Keeper include the preservation and security of public records in his custody, their orderly classification, the preparation of indexes and guides to facilitate the use of the records, the establishment of standards for the efficient management of public records in public offices (particularly in relation to their maintenance, selection, disposal, and transfer to the Public Record Office), and assisting public officers to implement these standards.

A Public Records Advisory Council has also been created by the Public Records Act and its functions are, in consultation with the Keeper of Public Records, to promote co-operation between the Public Record Office and public offices and to report and make recommendations to the Minister on any matter relating to the administration of the Act.

At the end of 1973 professional staff of the Public Record Office, apart from the Keeper of Public Records and Deputy Keeper, consisted of eleven professional archivists. The Public Record Office then held approximately 22,860 linear metres of public records and apart from its statutory duties and reference services rendered to public offices, dealt with over 9,000 research and other enquiries from the public in that year.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The *Local Government Department Act* 1958 constituted a department called the Local Government Department "for the better administration of the laws relating to local government in Victoria". The legislation was brought into operation on 23 December 1958 by a proclamation of the Governor in Council published in the *Government Gazette* on that day. Officers and employees of the Local Government Branch of the Public Works Department were, as a result, transferred and attached to the new Department.

The following Acts of Parliament come 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

Cultural and Recreational Lands Act

Dog Act

Drainage Areas Act

Hawkers and Pedlars Act

Litter Act

Local Authorities Superannuation Act

Markets Act

Newmarket Sheep Sales Act

Petrol Pumps Act

Pounds Act

Town and Country Planning Act

Tramways Act

Valuation of Land Act

Weights and Measures Act

Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities

The *Local Government Act* 1958 provides machinery for the creation of new municipalities and for alterations to the boundaries of existing ones. The power to make Orders on this subject is conferred on the Governor in Council, who acts on the recommendation of the Minister for Local Government. All such Orders are published in the *Government*

Gazette. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council include authority to do the following :

1. To constitute new shires. Practically the whole of Victoria is included in municipal districts, and therefore any new municipalities will almost inevitably be created from the territories of existing ones. Before any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a shire, it must contain rateable property having a net annual value of not less than \$400,000 which yielded not less than \$60,000 in general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.
2. To constitute new boroughs, towns, or cities. Any area of land in Victoria may be constituted a borough provided such area :
 - (i) is substantially urban in character ;
 - (ii) has a population of at least 4,000 inhabitants ;
 - (iii) contains rateable property having a net annual value of at least \$400,000 ; and
 - (iv) contains rateable property which yielded a revenue of at least \$60,000 from general and extra rates for the last completed municipal year.

To be constituted a town or city, the area must meet the appropriate requirements set out in 6 below.

3. To unite two or more municipalities whose municipal districts form one continuous area.
4. To sever part of one municipality and annex such part to another municipality.
5. To subdivide or re-subdivide any municipality or to alter the boundaries of or abolish the subdivisions of any municipal district. The subdivisions of a city, town, or borough are called "wards" and those of a shire "ridings". Most Victorian municipalities are subdivided. The maximum number of subdivisions permitted in any municipality, except the City of Melbourne, is eight. Melbourne has eleven wards.
6. To proclaim municipalities which are substantially urban in character to be boroughs, towns, or cities. Any such shire which satisfies the requirements set out in 2 above may be proclaimed a borough. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 5,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue of at least \$80,000 from general and extra rates in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a town. Any such municipality which has a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants and yielded a revenue from general and extra rates of not less than \$160,000 in the last completed municipal year may be proclaimed a city.

Action on these matters can be initiated locally, in some instances, by a request addressed to the Governor in Council and signed by a prescribed number of persons enrolled on the municipal voters' roll. The proposal set out in the request must be submitted to a poll held in conjunction with the next annual election of councillors. In other instances an application or a petition under the seal of the council suffices. There is an Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, which investigates these matters and advises the Minister on them.

During the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 changes to municipalities occurred as follows:

27 February 1974. The Shire of Towong was renamed the Shire of Tallangatta ; effective from 8 March 1974.

1 May 1974. The Shire of Berwick was renamed the Shire of Pakenham ; effective from 1 September 1974.

Valuer-General and Valuers' Qualification Board

A Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act* 1960. The purpose of this legislation is the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and the improvement of the standard of valuations in Victoria. Municipalities are now the only rating authorities making valuations in the State, and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General's Office confers with the valuers appointed to make the valuation and with councils on the general levels of values to be used, and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered to make valuations on request for all government departments and public authorities, for probate duty and stamp duty and, by agreement, for settling disputes as to the value of property.

The Valuers' Qualification Board may either conduct examinations of persons desiring to qualify as valuers or prescribe examinations or qualifications which it is prepared to accept for the purpose. A two year (four year part-time) diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate.

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.

Previously a contract valuer could not be appointed to value rateable property in a municipality unless the Valuer-General certified that the remuneration and the other conditions of employment would enable a satisfactory valuation to be made. The Committee now provides an alternative for a council which may elect to have the minimum fee fixed by the Committee and then appoint a qualified valuer at such fee.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review were provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Valuations) Act* 1964. The purpose of the legislation was the provision of an informal and inexpensive means of determining disputes as to the valuation of real property whether for rating or taxing purposes or in respect of compulsory acquisitions.

In rating and taxing matters appeals are heard by a Board except where the appeal is against a capital improved value of \$10,000 or more, a net annual valuation of \$500 or more, or an unimproved capital value of \$2,000. In those cases the appellant may have the appeal heard by a Board or the Supreme Court, at his option.

In disputes on land acquisition the hearing is before a Board when the claim does not exceed \$10,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on

application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. When the claim exceeds \$10,000 the hearing may be before either the Court or a Board at the option of the claimant.

Each Board of Review is composed of a chairman and two valuers. The latter are selected from a panel having regard to the location and use of the land.

Weights and measures

The administration of the Victorian Weights and Measures Act is divided into central and local administration. The Weights and Measures Branch under the Superintendent of Weights and Measures is responsible for central administration. Local administration is carried out by municipal councils or groups of councils known as weights and measures unions. The Australian *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960 also affects administration in Victoria. That Act established a National Standards Commission which is responsible for national standards and also examines and approves patterns of weighing and measuring instruments proposed to be used for trade.

As Australia's system of weights and measures is being converted to the metric system, an interdepartmental committee with the Superintendent as chairman has been formed to contribute to the necessary planning.

Scaffolding

On 1 August 1974 the *Scaffolding Act* 1971 came into operation and replaced the corresponding provisions of the Local Government Act. The effect was that in the central Melbourne metropolitan area (seven municipalities) the Department of Labour and Industry became directly responsible for the inspection of scaffolding ; but in the remainder of Victoria municipalities retained responsibility for scaffolding inspection, subject to supervision by the inspectorate of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1974 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 comprised :

Cities	64
Towns	6
Boroughs	7
Shires	134
	<hr/>
	211

The only unincorporated areas of the State are French Island (168 sq km) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (2.64 sq km) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.91 sq km), Gippsland lakes (part) (332 sq km), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.91 sq km) adjacent to the Borough of Koroit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls. The number of councillors for each municipality must be some multiple of three, not less than six, nor more than twenty-four (except the City of Melbourne, which has thirty-three councillors). Subdivided municipalities have three councillors for each subdivision.

Any person who is the owner or occupier of property of a rateable annual value of at least \$40 is eligible to stand for election as a councillor of the municipality in which the property is situated. Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be chairman. In a city, town, or borough, the chairman is known as the Mayor (the Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne) and in a shire, the President. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one third of the total number allotted to each municipality retires in rotation.

A councillor who has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any contract or proposed contract with the municipality or in any other matter in which the municipality is concerned, and is present at any meeting of the council at which the contract or other matter is being considered must disclose his interest and is not permitted to remain in the room where the meeting is being held during discussion of or voting on the contract or other matter. Councillors are liable for heavy penalties if moneys are wrongfully borrowed or expended, and may have to repay the moneys so borrowed or expended.

Elections

Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. A person is entitled to be enrolled on the voters roll of any municipality if he or she has attained the age of 18 years and

(a) is liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district ;
(b) is the spouse of a person entitled to be enrolled in respect of property within the municipal district upon which that person and his or her spouse reside if the said spouse is not liable to be rated in respect of such property; and provided that the spouse makes written application for enrolment to the council ; or

(c) is the owner of any rateable property in respect of which some other person is liable to be rated as occupier.

If a corporation owns or occupies rateable property it must appoint some person to be enrolled in its place. In the case of public statutory corporations, however, this is optional. No person is entitled to be enrolled for property which has a net annual value of less than \$25, unless there is a house on such property and the person resides there.

Plural voting was abolished by legislation enacted in 1969. Each person enrolled on the municipal roll now receives only one vote. A person may, however, be enrolled in more than one subdivision of a municipality and may vote once at any election of councillors for each such subdivision. In the case of polls under Part II of the Local Government Act (i.e., on severances, re-subdivisions, and the constitution of new

municipalities, etc.), polls on changes in the basis of rating, and polls on proposed borrowings, each voter has only one vote whether enrolled in more than one subdivision or not.

Voting is compulsory in 77 municipalities. However, the owner of rateable property whose usual place of residence is outside the municipal district is not subject to the compulsory voting regulations, nor is a person who is not a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty.

Officers

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, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a building surveyor, a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act requires that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards constituted under the Act. The officers who must hold these special qualifications before appointment are municipal clerks, engineers, electrical engineers, building surveyors, and building inspectors. The Health Act requires that medical officers of health shall be duly qualified medical practitioners, and that every health inspector shall hold a prescribed certificate of competency. In the terms of the Valuation of Land Act an appropriate certificate must also be held by municipal valuers.

Powers and duties of municipalities

The Local Government Act and other Acts of Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Some of these are as follows :

By-laws

Councils may make by-laws on a number of subjects specified in the Local Government Act and other Acts. The power to make laws of local application is delegated by Parliament, and councils must be careful not to exceed the authority conferred upon them.

Roads and bridges

The construction and maintenance of roads and bridges has always been one of the principal functions of municipalities. With the exception of those roads which are the responsibility of the Country Roads Board, councils have the care and management of all public highways (i.e., streets and roads which the public have a right to use) in the municipal district, and have a duty to keep them open for public use and free from obstruction. The Country Roads Board is wholly responsible for the cost of maintaining proclaimed State highways, freeways, tourists' roads, and forest roads, and shares with local councils the cost of maintaining main roads. Subsidies are also granted to councils from the funds administered by the Board for works on unclassified roads. From 1 July 1974 the Country Roads Board became wholly responsible for the Melbourne metropolitan roads and bridges for which the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works had formerly been responsible.

Private streets

A private street as defined in Division 10 of Part XIX of the Local Government Act is, broadly speaking, a street set out on privately owned

land, as opposed to a street set out on land of the Crown or of a public authority. Under certain circumstances, councils may construct such private streets and charge the cost, or part of the cost, to the owners of the land abutting on the street.

After construction, the maintenance of a private street becomes the responsibility of the council. When a council constructs a street which is not a private street as defined above, it may charge abutting owners half the cost of making the footpath and kerb (or the kerb and channel if these are cast in one piece).

Sewers, drains, and watercourses

With certain exceptions, every council has vested in it responsibility for all public sewers and drains within its municipal district or of which it has management and control, and all sewers and drains, whether public or not, in and under the streets of such municipal district. The exceptions to this rule are sewers and drains vested in any other municipality, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and any sewerage authority under the Sewerage Districts Act. Councils may enlarge or otherwise improve any sewers or drains vested in them and may also scour, cleanse, and keep open all ditches, creeks, gutters, drains, or watercourses within or adjoining their municipal districts. When a drainage area is constituted in any municipal district under the Drainage Areas Act, additional drainage powers are conferred on the council. Drainage areas may be constituted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the council or of land owners in the area. Both the Local Government Act and the Health Act confer powers on councils to provide for the proper drainage of houses, buildings, or land, and, in some instances, the owners of land benefiting as a result of this may be required to meet the cost.

Water supply and sewerage

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is responsible for water supply and sewerage (see pages 185–92). The members of the Board are municipal councillors nominated by the councils in the metropolitan area. Outside the metropolitan area, the special water and sewerage needs of the Geelong district and the La Trobe valley are served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, respectively. Elsewhere outside the metropolitan area, the Governor in Council may constitute waterworks trusts and sewerage authorities, under the provisions of the Water Act and the Sewerage Districts Act, respectively (see page 185). Members of a municipal council may, together with Government nominees, be the members of the sewerage authority or waterworks trust. Alternatively, some members of these bodies may be elected by councillors or ratepayers. In many instances, municipal officers also carry out duties for waterworks trusts and sewerage authorities. The Water and Sewerage Districts Acts are administered by the Minister of Water Supply. Seventeen councils operate waterworks under powers provided in the Local Government Act and, in addition, thirteen municipalities have been constituted local

governing bodies, under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1958, with defined water supply districts.

Building control

Since 1945 building in most municipalities in Victoria has been subject to a building code, known as the Uniform Building Regulations, which is administered by municipal councils. From 1 December 1972 these regulations have applied to all municipalities in Victoria.

The regulations leave certain matters to be determined by councils which are empowered to make by-laws for the purpose. These by-laws are subject to approval by the Governor in Council. The Uniform Building Regulations are made on the recommendation of the Building Regulations Committee. The members of this body are appointed by the Governor in Council and include representatives of government departments, the municipalities, the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, the Institution of Engineers (Australia), and the Master Builders' Association of Victoria. In addition to its function of preparing draft regulations, the Committee acts as a referee to determine disputes arising out of the regulations and may also, on the application of any party concerned, modify or vary the regulations in special cases.

Town and country planning

Councils have power under the Local Government Act to make by-laws prescribing areas as residential or business, and, by this means, may achieve a degree of town planning. Since 1944, however, councils have had power to prepare planning schemes to regulate the use of land in the whole or any part of their municipal districts. When a council has commenced preparation of a planning scheme, it may make an interim development order to control use of land in the planning area until a scheme is in force. Both the interim development order and the planning scheme are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. The Town and Country Planning Board, constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act, makes reports and recommendations to the Minister on planning schemes and town planning matters generally. The Board may prepare a planning scheme for a particular area at the direction of the Minister. By legislation enacted in 1949 the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was made responsible for preparing a planning scheme for the Melbourne metropolitan area. This scheme—the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme—was approved on 30 April 1968 and came into operation on 22 May 1968. Subsequent to approval of the scheme the Board delegated to municipal councils in the planning area certain of its powers, authorities, and responsibilities in relation to the administration, enforcement, and carrying out of the scheme.

Local planning schemes and interim development orders were continued in operation to permit any desirable features of the local schemes to be incorporated in the metropolitan scheme by way of amendment. This has largely been done and the few remaining local schemes and interim development orders have been or will in due course be revoked.

Legislation enacted in 1969 to amend the Town and Country Planning Act provided for a State Planning Council and for the establishment of regional planning authorities. The State Planning Council will co-ordinate

planning by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities for future works and development and will act as a consultant and adviser to the Town and Country Planning Board on planning at the State level. Regional planning authorities may be constituted for the purpose of preparing planning schemes for areas extending beyond the boundary of one municipal district and may also subsequently administer such schemes. The same legislation also made substantial additions to the Melbourne metropolitan area to enable the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to prepare a planning scheme for the extended area.

Town Planning Appeals Tribunal

This body was initially provided for by the *Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act* 1968. It currently consists of six persons and sits in two divisions, each comprising a chairman, who is required to be a barrister and solicitor, and two other members, one being an experienced town planner and the other having knowledge of public administration, commerce, or industry.

The Tribunal hears and determines appeals by applicants for a permit under interim development orders and planning schemes against the refusal or failure of the responsible authority to grant a permit or against any unacceptable condition in a permit; also appeals by objectors against the determination of the responsible authority to grant a permit. Legislation enacted late in 1972 authorised the Minister, on his own motion or at the invitation of the Tribunal, to make a submission to the Tribunal where an appeal may be determined in a way which will have a substantial effect on the future planning of the area which includes the relevant sites. The members of the Tribunal are not officers of the Department. Appeals must be lodged with the Registrar of Town Planning Appeals, who is an officer of the Department.

Other powers and duties

Councils are empowered to deal with slum reclamation and to provide dwellings for persons of small means. Some councils have entered this field in conjunction with the Housing Commission.

Under financial agreements between certain councils and the Housing Commission for the purpose of slum reclamation, the following amounts have been provided by councils up to 30 June 1973: City of Melbourne \$1,224,000, City of Port Melbourne \$39,600, City of Prahran \$280,000, City of Richmond \$15,850, City of South Melbourne \$75,800, City of St Kilda \$20,000, and City of Williamstown \$70,400.

To enable the erection of dwellings for elderly persons with limited means, many councils in various parts of the State have acquired land and donated it to the Housing Commission.

Some of the powers available to municipal councils have rarely been used or are now falling into disuse. They may operate gasworks or generate electricity, but there are now no municipalities operating gasworks and only the City of Melbourne generates electricity. However, a number still purchase electricity in bulk and retail it. Some of the other more usual functions of municipalities are:

1. supervision of land subdivision and the laying out of streets on private property;

2. removal and disposal of household and trade waste ;
3. sweeping, cleansing, and watering of streets ;
4. supervision of boarding houses, lodging houses, eating houses, and food premises, including inspection of foodstuffs in shops ;
5. provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums ;
6. registration of dogs ;
7. establishment of infant and pre-school welfare centres ;
8. establishment of emergency home-help services ;
9. appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees ;
10. supervision of weights and measures ; and
11. traffic engineering.

Revenue

The works and services provided by Victorian municipalities are financed largely from local taxes (rates) which are levied on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in each municipal district.

Other sources of revenue include income from public works and services, government grants, 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, and for the 1972 municipal year the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$66m.

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 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.

In Victoria a municipality is required to rate on the net annual value of rateable property unless, at the instance of the council or as the result of a poll of its ratepayers, it has decided to rate on unimproved capital value, or (since 1 June 1968) partly on net annual value and partly on unimproved capital value. Under the latter 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 unimproved capital value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The amending legislation which provides for a combination rate also provides for the gradual replacement of unimproved capital value as a basis of rating by a modified form of unimproved capital value known as site value. Site value will replace unimproved capital value by 1 October 1975.

The net annual value of a property is the rental it might be expected to earn from year to year 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 unimproved capital value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state.

Site value 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 1972, 150 were rating on net annual value, 59 on unimproved capital value, and one, the City of Caulfield, partly on net annual value and partly on unimproved capital value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality is the general rate. This is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Account, part of the general fund 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 lands, 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 expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then to 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

Although government grants (apart from those allocated through the Country Roads Board) form only a small part of municipal revenue, the special purposes for which they may be obtained have tended to increase. These purposes include pre-natal and infant welfare centres, crèches and pre-school centres, elderly citizens centres, immunisation, home help services, libraries, public halls, recreation areas and swimming pools, vermin destruction bonuses, main drains in country centres, and drainage works in drainage areas. Municipal endowment for the more needy municipalities was paid almost from the inception of local government in Victoria until the onset of the 1930s depression. Subsequently, unemployment relief grants were made annually for a number of years for various municipal works, and, since the Second World War, an amount (currently \$600,000) is provided annually towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies. In 1950 the Municipalities and Other Authorities Finances Act put this arrangement on a permanent basis.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income from a proportion of motor drivers' licence fees and motor driving instructors' licence fees, less cost of collection in both cases; a contribution to the Fund by the Treasury is made should the Fund be insufficient to meet its authorised payments.

From 1 January 1971 the fee for a motor driver's licence was increased from \$6 to \$12 (licence current for a three year period) by the *Motor Car (Fees) Act* 1970. The proportion of the amount collected from such fees, less cost of collection, payable to the Municipalities Assistance Fund is currently one quarter. The Act reduced from one half to one quarter the proportion of the amount of all motor driving instructors' licence fees, less cost of collection, to be paid into the Fund.

Payments are made from the Fund, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies, 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 municipal works usually subsidised from the Fund are the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves (including toilet

blocks, dressing sheds, and fencing), children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

The amount which may be allocated by the Minister from the Fund, in any one financial year, for subsidies towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies was originally fixed at \$200,000. Subsequent legislation increased this amount in 1959 to \$300,000, in 1961 to \$400,000, in 1967 to \$500,000, and in 1971 to \$600,000.

For the year ended 30 June 1973 subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$599,989, while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$1,638,400.

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 certain rural roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from funds provided by the Australian Government under the provisions of the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts. (See page 184.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its ratepayers. 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.

Pay-roll tax

The relinquishing of pay-roll taxation powers by the Australian Government to the States enabled the passing of an Act in October 1971 by the Victorian Parliament, one consequence of which was the exemption of municipalities from the payment of pay-roll tax, except on the operations of their business undertakings.

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; provided that, 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 the sale of debentures or 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 or by the issue of debentures, 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 mentioned above, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes :

1. private street construction ;
2. works carried out under the Country Roads and Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts ; or
3. purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

Investment of municipal funds in the short-term money market

Since June 1962 it has been lawful for any municipality to invest by deposit part of its municipal fund, or other moneys belonging to it, in the short-term money market.

The councils, however, may invest only with authorised dealers who have been so declared for the purpose under the provisions of section 38 of the *Companies Act* 1961. Through these dealers (at present nine in number) municipalities may invest at call, or for short-term, minimum amounts of \$50,000.

Loans to this market are fully secured by Australian Government securities equal in market value to the amounts deposited. The Reserve Bank stands behind the dealers as a lender of last resort. Authorised dealers are thus at all times in a position to meet their obligations.

Investment in the short-term money market can be a useful source of additional revenue for councils. Frequently, municipalities have substantial loan funds idle for short periods, and at certain times of the year may accumulate substantial revenue credits on current account. These are likely sources of municipal investment in the short-term market.

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.

Municipal Association of Victoria

All municipalities in Victoria are members of the Municipal Association, which was founded in 1879 and given statutory recognition by the *Municipal Association Act* 1907. The Association was established, to quote the preamble to that Act, "for the purpose of promoting the efficient carrying out of municipal government throughout the State of Victoria and of watching over and protecting the interests, rights, and privileges of Municipal Corporations". The State Government has also found the Association a valuable organisation because it simplifies its task of dealing with the municipalities. The Association operates the Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund and under the *Municipal Association (Accident Insurance) Act* 1964 was empowered to issue accident insurance policies insuring councillors of any municipality against accidents arising in the course of their municipal duties.

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 at the age of 65 years, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching that age.

Important changes in the scheme, however, were provided for by the *Local Authorities Superannuation (Amendment) Act 1960*. Before this amending legislation, the scheme had been operated by the Board in conjunction with several approved life insurance organisations. Most permanent employees were required to effect, with an approved insurer, policies of endowment insurance maturing on retirement at 65 years of age. Those who became permanent employees when over 55 years of age, however, were required to contribute to a provident fund which was invested for their benefit by the Board. Benefits in each case took the form of lump sum payments on retirement at 65 years of age, or on prior death.

The amending Act reconstituted the Board by providing for the addition of two new members, increasing its membership from three to five. Provision was also made, as from the commencement of the amending Act, for the discontinuance of policies of insurance, and for the Board to take over and administer the insurance section of the scheme. It provided for the Board to "enter into contracts to provide benefits by way of superannuation, annuities, retiring allowances or payments on death, in respect of permanent employees".

Two important advantages seen in the new provisions are :

1. substantially increased benefits to contributors, payable on death before the age of 65 years, and expected increased benefits on retirement at the age of 65 ; and
2. an important new source of loan funds for local authorities.

Contributions to the scheme are based on a percentage of the salaries and wages of employees, and are met in equal proportions by employees and employers. Since 1962 the Board has adopted the year ending February as its accounting period. Under the new scheme a Local Authorities Benefit Contracts Account was established by the Board in 1961.

Transactions for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION BOARD
BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ending February—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Income—					
Premium income	2,998	3,362	3,627	5,401	6,309
Interest, dividends, and rents	1,106	1,254	1,430	1,751	2,149
Total income	4,104	4,615	5,057	7,152	8,458
Expenditure—					
Contributions, refunds, and death and withdrawal benefits	1,423	1,814	1,793	2,140	2,847
Contributions to management	246	276	302	422	497
Total expenditure	1,669	2,091	2,096	2,562	3,344
Operating surplus for year	2,434	2,525	2,961	4,590	5,114
Accumulated funds at end of year	19,317	21,842	24,803	29,393	34,506

The accumulated funds at 28 February 1973 consisted of investments in semi-governmental and local government loans and cash deposits.

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. This Act also provided that no further contributions shall be paid into the Provident Fund and that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

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 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 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 1972-73) of \$81.6m, rate income of \$11.2m, other revenue of \$30.4m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in the State. Though its daily influx of population is high, its resident population of 75,000 at 30 June 1973 ranked only ninth among metropolitan municipalities. For electoral purposes it is divided into eleven wards and each ward returns three members, giving a full council of thirty-three members. Elections are held annually and one member from each ward retires in rotation, a member thus holding office for three years.

Melbourne is distinctively a garden city. Of its total area of 3,142 hectares no less than 841 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends over \$2.2m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. In its power station at Lonsdale Street it is able to generate, at a maximum, 90,000kW. It is expected, as the generating capacity of the State Electricity Commission increases, that the Council's power generation will decrease until the power station is closed down or held as reserve capacity.

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 three 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 spring from the 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, but no precise pattern of organisation has emerged. Broadly, the departments are either organised by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are eleven departments, namely, the Town Clerk's, Electric Supply, City Engineer's, Parks, Gardens and Recreations, City Treasurer's, City Architect's, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish), City Planner's, and Health. 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. Obviously departments, particularly when organised by major activity, are there to provide service to any committee requiring it. This underlines the need for a general co-ordinating staff as exemplified by the Town Clerk's Department. At present the dovetailing of committees and departments is as follows :

MELBOURNE CITY COUNCIL—ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

Committee	Department
Public Works and Traffic	City Engineer's
Health and Social Services	Health
Finance	City Treasurer's
	City Valuer's
Electric Supply	Electric Supply
General Purposes	Town Clerk's
	City Architect's
Abattoirs and Markets	Abattoirs (a) and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish)
Parks, Gardens, and Recreations	Parks, Gardens, and Recreations
Building and Town Planning	Building Surveyor's
	City Planner's

(a) Abattoirs leased to private enterprise in 1969.

Further references, 1961-1974

City of Melbourne strategy plan

Because there has been a growing realisation of the need for long-range strategies to guide urban and metropolitan growth, the City of Melbourne has formulated a strategy plan to cope with the problems of the City and to take advantage of its opportunities. To achieve this a consortium of planners, Interplan Pty Ltd, was appointed on 15 June 1972 to undertake the task. The planners drew on local as well as overseas experience. The plan is for the City of Melbourne, that is, the area embraced by the City Council's boundaries, and includes such districts as the Central Business District, Flemington, Kensington, Parkville, Princes Hill, North Carlton, Carlton, North Melbourne, West Melbourne, East Melbourne, Jolimont, and South Yarra, but it also takes into account the context of the metropolitan area into which the municipal area is fitted. The plan was completed in December 1973. The main objectives to which the plan is directed in order to shape future development have emerged from the final reports, and are outlined below.

Social contact

The City is the social focal point of Melbourne. Some 220,000 of the people of metropolitan Melbourne commute to the Central Business District daily; others visit it at weekly, monthly, or yearly intervals. The number of visitors to the City of Melbourne from outside the metropolitan area and from overseas approached 400,000 in 1971 and appears to be growing annually at about 16 per cent. One of the prime social functions of inner city areas throughout the world is to provide a meeting and mixing place for people of different age groups, different social classes, and different ethnic backgrounds. It is here that members of various professions and income levels meet at work or play, in trade and transport; it is here that they join groups or classes and become acquainted through planned or casual meetings.

Education

The City of Melbourne's role as a centre of formal, higher, or special education can be readily measured. More than 30,000 students are enrolled in the University of Melbourne and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. In addition, theological schools, special schools, and trade schools enrol another 10,000 students.

Health care and welfare

The inner City of Melbourne contains a large specialist medical treatment and teaching complex. It comprises one half of all the hospital beds in the metropolitan region (2,700 out of 5,400) and 80 per cent of the beds in specialist hospitals (1,250 out of 1,550). Virtually all public service or welfare organisations have their main administrative centres in the City of Melbourne. Client contact arrangements are set up throughout the area, with the City of Melbourne the location for administration of 122 non-government social services agencies.

Housing

While the City does not provide a high proportion of housing in the metropolitan area, it does provide for the specialised housing needs of young married couples in renovated terraces, low income families in Housing

Commission estates, parents of grown up children, and students and nurses, clerks and secretaries who work in the City, and elderly people.

Cultural activities

Cultural and recreation facilities in the City which are enjoyed by many persons include the State Public Library, the National Gallery of Victoria, the Science Museum, the Myer Music Bowl, the Botanical Gardens, the Melbourne Cricket Ground, Olympic Park, and Flemington Racecourse.

Commerce

In commerce, the City is the banking centre, the seat of a stock exchange, meeting place of the nation's leaders of industries and commerce, headquarters of large corporations, seat of national professional institutions, and centre of a busy port with a leading export trade in wool, meat, fruit, and dairy products.

Tentative goals, objectives, and policies

Four different future growth alternatives were proposed by the consultants for consideration by the various committees and the public regarding the type of employment, transport, entertainment, culture, and environment they desired for the City of Melbourne. The consultant's report on the alternative forms of growth also outlines the various policies which would need to be adopted by the Melbourne City Council to encourage each type of growth. The descriptions for growth were based on the time when population predictions for the metropolitan area are expected to reach 4,600,000.

Final plan

The final report of recommended goals, objectives, policies, and detailed action plans was presented by the consultants to the Council on 17 December 1973. The report recommended that the City should concentrate on its assets of variety, compactness, and accessibility. Seven major goals are listed as opportunities that should be available to all people irrespective of age or income; these include the opportunity to live in a healthy, safe, and attractive environment, and to find satisfactory employment and housing.

The report lists objectives and detailed policies involving the environment, cultural activities, recreation, transport, and government involvement. A further set of objectives and policies are recommended on a detailed basis for sub-areas such as office areas, retail and entertainment areas, residential areas, mixed-use areas, and areas of special concern which include the railways and harbour. In brief, these objectives are designed to concentrate high intensity office employment within walking distance of C.B.D. rail stations, to develop an area of mixed uses surrounding the C.B.D., and to encourage balanced housing in the residential areas.

Twenty action plans have been recommended which will guide the comprehensive planning for areas which need more detailed controls than can be provided by the policies of the Strategy Plan.

Since receiving the final report from the consultants the Council has continued to evaluate the plan by holding further public meetings, displays, and the hearing of objections. A detailed analysis was done by the various Council committees of the many policies proposed, certain amendments were made, and the planning policies were adopted by the Council on 15 July 1974.

The Strategy Plan is the beginning of a continuing review of planning policies. Owners of office buildings, representatives of residents' associations, retailers, and State officials have all assisted in the creation of an atmosphere where decisions about the future of the community can be based on factual and co-operative planning proposals. Planning decisions in the future will reflect the involvement of people in the planning process, the Strategy Plan being the first stage in this process.

Traffic control, 1968; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969; Financing of major works, 1970-1974; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In tables for the year 1971-72 which follow, municipalities have been divided into 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 page 226 of this *Year Book*. Three of these areas are parts only of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville, 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.

At 30 September 1972, in municipalities throughout the State, there were 2,340 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 654 in 54 other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and 1,653 in 155 municipalities in the remaining statistical divisions.

Properties rated, loans outstanding, etc.

In the following table the number of properties rated, the value of rateable property, receipts and expenditure of all funds, and the amount of loans outstanding, are shown for each of the years ended 30 September 1968 to 1972 :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PROPERTIES RATED, LOANS OUTSTANDING, ETC.

Year ended 30 September—	Number of rateable properties	Value of rateable property		Receipts all funds	Expenditure all funds	Loans out- standing
		Net annual value	Estimated capital improved value			
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1968	1,383	673,662	13,141,234	278,893	274,182	206,080
1969	1,400	791,141	14,929,094	289,451	292,630	219,435
1970	1,442	829,184	15,486,346	305,335	304,094	229,100
1971	1,468	889,595	16,497,122	329,245	326,158	240,968
1972	1,498	922,745	17,279,333	365,074	356,557	263,792

Municipal revenue and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1968 to 1972 the general revenue 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 : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Year ended 30 September—	Ordinary services		Business undertakings	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1968	137,922	135,645	55,251	54,739
1969	143,104	142,771	58,262	57,963
1970	155,307	156,546	60,506	59,706
1971	171,930	171,631	63,635	63,594
1972	193,297	190,848	65,752	66,409

General Account

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, government grants, etc., is payable into the General Account, and this account is applied toward the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

After exclusion of \$6,699,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1971–72 was \$186,599,000. Of this total 67.0 per cent was derived from taxation (66.5 per cent from rates and penalties and 0.5 per cent from licences); 22.0 per cent from public works and services; 0.3 per cent from transfers from business undertakings; 7.2 per cent from government grants; and 3.5 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$124,997,000) was equivalent to \$35.26 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30 September 1972 are given below :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipal- ities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (net)	9,691	76,446	37,280	123,417
Penalties	21	493	168	682
Licences—				
Dog	6	440	185	632
Other	26	175	66	267
Total taxation	9,744	77,555	37,699	124,997

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains	188	2,466	2,616	5,271
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage	52	3,964	1,625	5,641
Other	197	1,270	683	2,150
Council properties, sundry income—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	287	1,813	1,660	3,760
Markets	2,291	447	691	3,430
Halls	60	560	344	964
Libraries, museums, art galleries	3	168	165	336
Plant operating (surplus)	32	1,709	3,477	5,218
Rents, n.e.i.	724	573	351	1,648
Other	43	843	1,009	1,894
Council properties, sale of capital assets—				
Plant, furniture, etc.	..	346	340	686
Land and buildings, etc.	..	769	324	1,093
Other works and services—				
Car parking fees and fines	1,993	1,511	776	4,280
Building and scaffolding fees	143	1,223	239	1,605
Supervision of private streets	..	1,181	137	1,318
Other	122	1,137	465	1,724
Total public works and services	6,134	19,978	14,903	41,015
Government grants—				
Roads, etc.	..	233	721	954
Parks, gardens, etc.	..	264	1,449	1,714
Infant welfare	32	577	249	859
Pre-school	106	539	396	1,041
Home help	45	757	241	1,043
Libraries, etc.	31	948	850	1,829
Other	90	1,625	4,217	5,932
Total government grants	305	4,944	8,123	13,372
Transfers from business undertakings	90	437	61	587
Transfers from other council funds	835	3,856	2,007	6,699
Oncost (C.R.B., private streets, etc.)	26	1,455	1,722	3,203
Interest on investments	270	1,143	296	1,710
Other revenue	122	986	607	1,715
Total revenue	17,526	110,354	65,417	193,297

(a) See list on page 226.

Excluding \$7,876,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1971-72 was \$182,971,000. Of this total 25.9 per cent was for roads, streets, etc. ; 11.8 per cent for health and welfare ; 15.8 per cent for maintenance and operating expenses of parks, gardens, and other council properties ; 7.2 per cent for capital expenditure on council properties ; 5.3 per cent for other public works and services ; 13.0 per cent for debt charges ; 2.5 per cent for grants and contributions ; 18.1 per cent for administration ; and 0.4 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30 September 1972 follow :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains—				
Construction and maintenance	1,333	14,446	14,507	30,286
C.R.B. (main roads maintenance)	2	882	1,153	2,037
C.R.B. (other works)	26	920	2,860	3,807
Cleaning and watering	703	3,722	798	5,223
Other	415	1,979	473	2,867
Street lighting	(b)	2,498	686	3,184
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage services	413	7,651	2,040	10,104
Infant welfare (maintenance)	129	1,965	933	3,027
Pre-school (maintenance)	334	848	444	1,626
Home help	88	1,743	469	2,300
Elderly citizens	31	676	215	922
Other	397	2,327	908	3,632
Council properties (maintenance and operating expenses)—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	1,620	7,993	4,752	14,365
Markets	1,101	269	442	1,812
Halls	383	1,712	1,048	3,144
Libraries, museums, art galleries	193	3,614	1,398	5,204
Workshops and depots	194	840	337	1,372
Other	271	1,289	1,424	2,984
Council properties (capital expenditure)—				
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	71	2,897	2,117	5,085
Land and buildings purchase	29	1,844	193	2,066
Buildings (capital works)	31	1,605	1,609	3,245
Other capital works	16	1,208	1,592	2,816
Other works and services—				
Car parking	1,077	1,164	356	2,597
Building and scaffolding inspection	247	1,277	260	1,784
Supervision of private streets	..	929	64	993
Dog Act expenses	9	249	132	389
Other	83	2,691	1,222	3,996
Total public works and services	9,195	69,240	42,432	120,866
Debt charges (excluding business undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	2,910	5,849	2,792	11,551
Overdraft	30	219	330	578
Redemption	465	5,894	3,882	10,240
Sinking fund	474	450	113	1,037
Other	160	207	37	404
Total debt charges	4,039	12,618	7,155	23,811
Grants—				
Fire brigades	384	2,959	10	3,353
Hospitals and other charities	216	162	144	522
Other	206	366	104	676
Total grants	805	3,487	259	4,551

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General administration	2,621	18,620	11,808	33,049
Transfers to other council funds	711	4,321	2,845	7,876
Miscellaneous	3	420	271	695
Total expenditure	17,373	108,705	64,770	190,848

(a) See list on page 226.

(b) Cost of street lighting is charged to electricity undertaking.

Municipal administrative costs

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure during each of the years ended 30 September 1968 to 1972, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Salaries (a)	13,319	15,074	16,604	19,366	21,442
Mayoral and presidential allowances	341	349	366	399	386
Audit expenses	153	159	174	226	244
Election expenses	127	123	140	140	148
Legal expenses	426	279	363	419	405
Printing, advertising, postage, tele- phone, etc.	2,070	2,160	2,405	2,731	3,247
Insurances, n.e.i.	1,943	1,923	1,814	2,112	2,569
Pay-roll tax, n.e.i.	1,186	1,225	1,301	1,399	37
Superannuation, n.e.i.	1,444	1,608	1,722	2,096	3,193
Long service leave, n.e.i.	(b)	729	725	750	870
Other	815	281	450	461	508
Total	21,826	23,909	26,063	30,100	33,049

(a) Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries which are included under "Health and welfare—other" on previous page.

(b) Included in "Other".

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1971–72 eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, iceworks, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive. A list of the principal local authorities which have assumed responsibility for water supply can be found on page 185.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30 September 1972, revenue and expenditure of the various types of local authority business undertakings :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
REVENUE				
Water supply—				
Rates, sale of water, etc.	..	153	871	1,024
Electricity—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	20,158	42,785	..	62,943
Abattoirs—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	..	386	597	983
Other (b)—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	..	171	631	802
Total revenue	20,158	43,496	2,099	65,752
EXPENDITURE				
Water supply—				
Working expenses	..	170	590	760
Depreciation	..	4	64	68
Debt charges	..	5	179	184
Other expenditure	..	..	5	5
Total water supply	..	180	837	1,016
Electricity—				
Working expenses	18,446	40,646	..	59,092
Depreciation	1,130	851	..	1,981
Debt charges	557	1,512	..	2,069
Other expenditure	90	433	..	523
Total electricity	20,223	43,441	..	63,664
Abattoirs—				
Working expenses	..	224	528	751
Depreciation	..	24	12	36
Debt charges	..	15	38	53
Other expenditure	..	58	10	68
Total abattoirs	..	321	588	909
Other (b)—				
Working expenses	..	152	517	668
Depreciation	..	5	47	52
Debt charges	..	..	25	25
Other expenditure	..	20	54	74
Total other	..	177	643	820
Total expenditure	20,223	44,119	2,067	66,409

(a) See list on page 226.

(b) Consists of quarries and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

Municipal loan finance*Municipal loan account receipts and expenditure*

The following tables show loan account receipts and expenditure 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 expenditure for each of the years ended 30 September 1968 to 1972, the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1972, and the third table details the principal items of expenditure from loan funds during the year.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 September— (a)	Receipts				Expenditure			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other (non- works)	Total
	Ordinary services	Business under- takings						
1968	20,405	2,691	1,792	24,887	21,158	3,940	217	25,315
1969	22,622	1,394	2,102	26,118	24,641	3,332	83	28,057
1970	22,764	1,298	2,372	26,434	21,005	3,264	146	24,416
1971	23,175	1,578	2,603	27,357	21,089	3,319	154	24,562
1972	30,131	1,440	2,309	33,880	26,387	3,017	198	29,602

(a) Excludes separate rate loans.

At 30 September 1972 there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$25.8m.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972
(Excluding redemption, private street, and separate rate loans)
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Loan raisings for—				
Ordinary services	4,465	18,525	7,141	30,131
Business undertakings—				
Water supply	..	..	260	260
Electricity	..	1,180	..	1,180
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	1,581	526	202	2,309
Total receipts	6,046	20,231	7,603	33,880

(a) See list on page 226.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Ordinary services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, and drains	200	6,313	2,231	8,744
Health and welfare	66	709	151	926
Property construction—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	140	2,048	1,030	3,218
Halls	30	925	726	1,681
Markets	25	410	71	506
Libraries, etc.	3	1,588	165	1,756
Other	10	376	243	630
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	39	272	1,076	1,387
Land and buildings purchase	2,392	3,101	777	6,270
Off-street parking	317	95	188	600
Other	16	40	614	670
Total ordinary services	3,238	15,877	7,271	26,387
Business undertakings—				
Water supply	..	..	273	273
Electricity	1,565	1,180	..	2,745
Total business undertakings	1,565	1,180	273	3,017
Other (non-works)	..	183	15	198
Total expenditure	4,803	17,240	7,558	29,602

(a) See list on page 226.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1968 to 1972 is given below. 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	Accumu- lated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
1968	2,989	200,295	203,284	13,720	189,565	56.81
1969	3,117	213,581	216,698	13,604	203,093	59.75
1970	3,120	225,980	229,100	15,017	214,083	61.92
1971	3,459	237,509	240,968	16,286	224,682	63.82
1972	3,663	260,129	263,792	18,229	245,563	68.89

Further references, 1961-1974

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. At the request of any owner, the amount apportioned as his total liability may be made payable by forty or, if the council so directs, sixty quarterly instalments, bearing interest on the portion that, from time to time, remains unpaid.

For the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of work for which any person is liable to pay by instalments, the council may, on the credit of the municipality, obtain advances from a bank by overdraft on current account or borrow money by the issue of debentures, but such borrowings shall not exceed the total amount of instalments payable.

The following table details the receipts and expenditure, etc., for the year ended 30 September 1972, of the Private Street Account for areas outside that controlled by the Melbourne City Council (which has no such account) :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE
STREET ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.,
YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
Receipts—			
Loans	4,363	519	4,882
Bank overdraft (increase)	560	257	817
Owners' contributions	16,635	2,151	18,786
Other	468	59	527
Total	22,026	2,985	25,011
Expenditure—			
Works	11,934	1,594	13,528
Bank overdraft (decrease)	2,073	276	2,348
Debt charges—			
Interest—			
Loans	1,438	105	1,543
Overdraft	265	50	315
Redemption	2,848	317	3,164
Sinking fund	442	7	450
Other	192	(b)	192
Other	1,223	132	1,355
Total	20,415	2,480	22,896
Cash in hand or in bank at 30 September 1972	6,960	800	7,761
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1972	8,241	1,298	9,539
Loan liability at 30 September 1972	24,249	2,085	26,334

(a) See list on page 226.

(b) Under \$500.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft, during each of the years ended 30 September 1968 to 1972 are shown below :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: PRIVATE STREET
ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Receipts—					
Loans	5,633	3,794	2,357	2,241	4,882
Bank overdraft (increase)	..	..	426	..	..
Owners' contributions	18,452	18,746	18,584	17,698	18,786
Other	827	672	569	534	527
Total	24,913	23,212	21,936	20,473	24,194
Expenditure—					
Works	15,189	17,454	14,600	12,841	13,528
Bank overdraft (decrease)	758	615	..	598	1,531
Debt charges—					
Interest—					
Loans	1,339	1,589	1,603	1,575	1,543
Overdraft	662	460	382	290	315
Redemption	2,805	3,036	3,251	3,257	3,164
Sinking fund	249	411	434	352	450
Other	8	17	196	250	192
Other	1,549	2,008	1,644	1,219	1,355
Total	22,559	25,589	22,111	20,381	22,078
Loan liability at 30 September	26,597	27,305	26,356	24,728	26,334

Further references, 1961–1974

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 Revenue 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 Account), 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.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : COUNTRY ROADS
BOARD ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1972
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Receipts—				
Refunds from Country Roads Board	173	12,229	18,276	30,678
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	..	2,532	5,690	8,222
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	48	2,302	2,779	5,130
Bank overdraft (increase)	..	268	397	665
Other	21	292	54	367
Total	243	17,624	27,196	45,062
Expenditure—				
Main roads	11	8,110	10,975	19,097
Unclassified roads	73	7,848	14,943	22,864
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	2	770	601	1,373
Bank overdraft (decrease)	155	847	633	1,635
Other	1	48	44	93
Total	243	17,624	27,196	45,062
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1972	16	1,308	2,023	3,347

(a) See list on page 226.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Country Roads Board Account including the net increase or decrease in bank overdraft during each of the years ended 30 September 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES:
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	23,105	23,858	25,475	28,518	30,678
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	6,556	6,029	6,395	7,914	8,222
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	3,928	3,796	4,448	4,742	5,130
Bank overdraft (increase)	..	686	589	683	..
Other	71	44	332	298	367
Total	33,659	34,413	37,239	42,155	44,397
Expenditure—					
Main roads	16,098	16,761	17,110	19,620	19,097
Unclassified roads	16,837	16,894	19,084	21,180	22,864
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	629	636	916	1,142	1,373
Bank overdraft (decrease)	38	..	..	..	970
Other	56	121	128	214	93
Total	33,659	34,413	37,239	42,155	44,397
Bank overdraft at 30 September	2,344	2,998	3,583	4,272	3,347

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1973. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, municipal councils, and other authorities.

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR
GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1973
(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.	7,010	13,486	1,024	33,243	54,763
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	254	1,095	821	44,102	46,272
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	13	..	31,084	31,097
Not formed but open for general traffic	..	11	..	27,425	27,436
Total	7,264	14,605	1,845	135,854	159,568

(a) Includes 161 kilometres of freeways consisting of 148 kilometres of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and 13 kilometres of metropolitan freeways.

Further references, 1961-1974

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES*

Country Roads Board

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 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 the State. 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 1973 comprised 7,103 kilometres of State highways, 148 kilometres of freeways, 805 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,040 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,605 kilometres of main roads.

Dual carriageways

The most significant improvement to Victoria's primary road system in the last two decades has been the provision of dual carriageway roads.

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

Dual carriageway roads consist of two parallel carriageways separated by a median, each carriageway being for the exclusive use of one-way traffic. Such an arrangement enables the available road space to be used much more efficiently, and with greatly increased safety because of the virtual elimination of head-on collisions. Median strips give added refuge to pedestrians, as well as providing the opportunity to increase the aesthetic attractiveness of the area by planting selected grasses and shrubs.

Historically the use of roads was on the basis that traffic moving in opposing directions could resolve any conflicts with ease, particularly at the relatively low speeds attained prior to the development of the petrol driven motor vehicle. A single carriageway prepared for the passage of animals and wheeled vehicles was sufficient.

In Victoria the provision of good quality single carriageway roads was the prime objective from the formation of the Country Roads Board in 1913 until well into the 1950s. In the prosperous years following the Second World War, the unprecedented growth of motor vehicle ownership began to affect the efficiency of some sections of major arterial roads, and it became obvious that a new phase in road building in Victoria was required to meet the traffic demands of the time and for many decades ahead.

In 1955 the C.R.B. commenced the construction of dual carriageways on certain sections of State highways, and by 1963 multi-lane dual carriageway sections had been provided on the Princes Highway East between Oakleigh and Dandenong and on the Princes Highway West between Brooklyn and Norlane.

In more recent years dual carriageways have been provided on many State highways, particularly those radiating from Melbourne or passing through the major provincial cities. The Burwood Highway of 21 kilometres was the first to be duplicated over its entire length. The final section of dual carriageway was completed early in 1973.

Freeways are dual carriageway roads with access restricted to properly designed interchanges. They do not serve as a means of access to abutting properties, and all traffic wishing to cross the freeway is taken under or over the freeway carriageways by bridges. Conflict of movement between vehicles using a freeway is therefore reduced to a minimum.

Because freeways are designed primarily for the safe swift passage of vehicles, it is necessary to place some restrictions on the use of freeways for other purposes. For instance, pedestrians, cyclists, or animals, are not permitted on freeways, and in some cases the movement of agricultural machinery is also prohibited.

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. The development of freeways was continued by the C.R.B. through the 1960s with the building of the Tullamarine Freeway from Bell Street to Melbourne Airport, Tullamarine ; and into the 1970s when the Lower Yarra Freeway, the Calder Freeway at Niddrie, the Western Freeway at Bacchus Marsh and Gordon, and the Mulgrave Freeway north of Dandenong were opened to traffic. Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to the State's total road length.

By June 1973 there were 399 kilometres of dual carriageway freeways and State highways in Victoria. In addition 138 kilometres of main roads had been converted to dual carriageways by municipal councils with financial assistance from the Board.

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 1973 there were 7,103 kilometres of State highways, 6,849 kilometres of which had a sealed surface.

State highways providing links between interstate centres are the Princes Highway, Hume Highway, Western Highway, and Sturt Highway. The Princes Highway (part of National Route 1) runs from the South Australian border to New South Wales passing through Warrnambool, Geelong, Melbourne, Warragul, Sale, Bairnsdale, and Orbost. Melbourne is linked with Sydney by the Hume Highway which runs through Seymour, Wangaratta, and Wodonga. The Western Highway provides another route between Melbourne and Adelaide and passes through Ballarat, Horsham, and Nhill, while the Sturt Highway crosses the north-west corner of Victoria on the direct route from Sydney to Adelaide via Mildura.

The Calder Highway, named after the first Chairman of the Board, Mr W. Calder, joins Melbourne with the important provincial centres of Bendigo and Mildura. Important agricultural settlements are joined by the Murray Valley Highway which runs from Corryong in north-eastern Victoria to Hattah in the north-west; while the picturesque Omeo Highway passes through the mountainous country from Tallangatta in the north-east to Bairnsdale in the south-east.

Tourists' roads

The *Tourists' Road Act* 1936 empowered the Board to carry out permanent works on and maintain tourists' roads which are proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council. Of the 805 kilometres of tourists' roads, the best known is the Great Ocean Road between Torquay and Peterborough. The Great Ocean Road was proclaimed in 1936 and is the only memorial road in Australia. It was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust to give employment to returned soldiers and sailors and as a memorial to their fallen comrades.

Other tourists' roads have been built to provide access to places of interest such as the Grampians and the various alpine ski resorts at Mount Hotham, Mount Buffalo, Mount Buller, and Falls Creek.

Forest roads

Forest roads are proclaimed or constructed in those areas of the State within or adjacent to any State forest area or areas which the Board considers to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped. Under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act* 1943, municipalities are relieved of all costs of construction and maintenance of such roads. At 30 June 1973 there were 1,040 kilometres of forest roads.

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 1973 there were 14,605 kilometres of main roads.

At 30 June 1973 the length of declared roads in each classification, and the length with bituminous surface were as follows :

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF DECLARED ROADS
AT 30 JUNE 1973
(kilometres)

Classification	Total length	Sealed length
State highways	7,103	6,849
Freeways	148	148
Tourists' roads	805	573
Forest roads	1,040	451
Main roads	14,605	13,486
Total	23,701	21,507

Roadside development

Roads are among the most permanent structures, and once built they cannot be considered apart from their surroundings. 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 annually on declared road reserves. The Board is also developing roadside stopping places for motorists' convenience. They include rest areas with water and toilet facilities, wayside stops, scenic view points, and parking areas.

New responsibilities

As from 1 July 1974 the Country Roads Board acquired from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works the latter's road-making powers, road assets, etc., plus relevant staff, thus increasing the scope of the Country Roads Board's responsibility.

Finance

The Board's two main sources of finance are Victorian and Australian Government funds. Funds derived from State 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 the specified proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads [Special Projects] Fund).
2. *Additional registration fees.* Two thirds of the additional registration fees levied on first registration and subsequent change of ownership of motor vehicles and trailers, less two thirds of the cost of collecting the fees (the remainder, less the cost of collection is paid to the Level Crossings Fund).

3. *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.
4. *Examiners' licence fees.* Fees payable by persons licensed to conduct motor car roadworthiness examinations, less cost of collection of the fees.
5. *Authorised log book fees.* Fees payable for the purchase of log books less the cost of providing the books and collecting the fees.
6. *Drivers' licence testing fees.* Seven eighths 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 (the remainder, less the cost of collection is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account).
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 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. *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.
11. Fines imposed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.
12. All moneys received under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (tonne-kilometre tax).
13. Municipal payments on account of main road works.
14. Any special moneys appropriated by Parliament.
15. Loan money.
16. Allocation from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.

Moneys are also provided under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts. In 1972-73 receipts from this source amounted to \$49.8m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1972-73, including unexpended balance of \$132,000 brought forward from 1971-72, amounted to \$105.4m.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are as follows:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	28,888	30,868	32,895	34,296	35,428
Municipalities contributions—Permanent works and maintenance—Main roads	1,931	1,904	2,018	2,190	2,182
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	32,723	38,160	41,425	45,300	49,785
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	3,055	3,533	7,761	6,721	5,675
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	7,842	8,555	8,903	9,136	9,745
Loans from Victorian Government	3,389	900	388	400	400
Grants from Victorian Government	784	849	783	983	1,333
Other receipts	520	498	543	713	703
Total	79,132	85,267	94,715	99,739	105,251
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	64,776	73,678	79,559	80,938	82,793
Traffic line marking and traffic lights	270	319	413	515	619
Plant purchases	1,583	1,818	1,956	2,060	1,765
Buildings, workshops, etc.	611	618	599	331	641
Interest and sinking fund payments	2,306	2,443	2,504	2,584	2,612
Payment to Tourist Fund	536	578	617	658	686
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	435	471	513	534	548
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	271	289	309	329	343
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board				200	200
Planning and research	(a) 204	720	941	1,283	1,157
General expenditure	6,460	6,181	8,426	10,252	12,123
Total	77,452	87,115	95,838	99,685	103,488

(a) Consists of : statutory payment to Metropolitan Transportation Survey, \$19,000; statutory payment to Transportation Research, \$10,000; and contribution to Australian Road Research Board, \$175,000.

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following is a summary of the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1968-69 to 1972-73:

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE ON
ROADS AND BRIDGES**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
State highways—					
Construction	12,714	15,946	14,081	15,581	10,931
Maintenance	5,635	6,132	6,384	6,531	7,113
Freeways—					
Construction	11,570	13,288	18,514	17,875	23,341
Maintenance	113	151	354	471	516
Main roads—					
Construction	12,198	12,585	13,720	14,217	14,468
Maintenance	4,742	5,198	5,653	6,155	6,192
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	12,001	13,843	14,425	13,737	14,122
Maintenance	2,247	2,512	2,792	3,110	3,391

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE ON
ROADS AND BRIDGES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	2,229	2,509	1,991	1,566	1,054
Maintenance	564	603	674	717	695
Forest roads—					
Construction	423	507	556	380	349
Maintenance	255	291	347	478	491
Murray River bridges and punts—					
Maintenance	86	112	69	120	130
Total construction	51,134	58,678	63,287	63,356	64,265
Total maintenance	13,642	14,999	16,272	17,582	18,528
Total expenditure	64,776	73,678	79,559	80,938	82,793

Further references, 1961-1974

Water supply authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30 June 1973 are listed below.

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission can be found on pages 197 and 398-408. The finances of the Commission are included in tables in Chapter 19 of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES AT 30 JUNE 1973

Authorities	Administered under the provisions of—
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	} Water Act
Waterworks trusts (186)	
Local governing bodies—	
Ballarat Water Commissioners	
Municipal councils—	
Ararat City	
Bacchus Marsh Shire	
Beechworth Shire	
Bet Bet Shire	
Camperdown Town	
Creswick Shire	
Korong Shire	
Kyabram Borough	
Stawell Town	
Talbot and Clunes Shire	
Walpeup Shire	
Warrnambool City	
Werribee Shire	
Sale City	
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	Local Government Act
	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act
Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board	Latrobe Valley Act
Mildura Urban Water Trust	Mildura Water Trust Act
West Moorabool Water Board	West Moorabool Water Board Act

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and drainage and other services essential to metropolitan Melbourne. The formation of such a body 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 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 has also been made responsible for main stormwater drainage, maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and water courses, town planning, bridges, parks, and foreshores. With the exception of town planning, its responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* (as amended). The Board comprises 53 unpaid commissioners and a full-time, elected chairman. A commissioner, who must be a member of a municipal council, cannot hold his seat for more than three years without re-election, while the maximum term for the chairman is four years before his appointment is reviewed.

Acts of 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 rate, all of which are based on the net annual valuations of rateable properties with certain minimum amounts payable for the three former. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage and drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charged on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, bridges, parks, and foreshores, and payments of compensation for lands reserved under the planning scheme. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from moneys 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.

Water supply

Since 1891, when the Board was given responsibility for the City's water supply, the system has undergone far-ranging expansion, and today Melbourne has access to a supply network with a storage capacity of more than 610,000 megalitres, including the 27,000 megalitre Greenvale Reservoir and the 286,000 megalitre Cardinia Reservoir completed in 1971 and 1973, respectively.

Greenvale Reservoir, a major "off-stream" storage on a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek, is used as a "balancing" reservoir to supply the northern and western areas of the metropolis. Greenvale has virtually no catchment of its own and is supplied by pipeline from either the Yan Yean or Silvan Reservoir systems. Silvan is a balancing storage for water from the Upper Yarra and O'Shannassy systems and was built in the Dandenong Ranges between 1926 and 1932.

Before completion in 1973 of the Cardinia Reservoir, near Emerald, the Upper Yarra Reservoir, east of Warburton, was the Board's largest storage with a capacity of 200,500 megalitres. Upper Yarra was completed in 1957 after having been envisaged as a source of supply as early as 1888. The reservoir tripled the amount of water then impounded for Melbourne's supply, but investigation of new sources was already under way. Severe droughts in 1967 and 1972 further emphasised the necessity of extending the available catchment areas and providing more storages to regulate flow.

In mid-1973 the Victorian Government announced a \$187m dam-building programme aimed at further increasing storage capacity. The proposed programme involved a 42,700 megalitre reservoir at Yarra Brae above Warrandyte, an 85,500 megalitre storage on the Sugarloaf Creek, a nearby tributary of the Yarra River, and a reservoir of more than one million megalitres capacity on the Thomson River as stage three of the Thomson diversion scheme. Following an environmental study of the Yarra proposals, the Victorian Government subsequently announced that the Yarra Brae dam would not go ahead because it would have meant inundation of a unique section of the Yarra and its banks. Instead, a weir will be built at Yering Gorge, upstream of Yarra Brae, and will pond water for diversion to the Sugarloaf storage.

Water reaches houses and industry in the metropolis from various service reservoirs situated in the highest convenient places so that a maximum pressure can be maintained, and underground mains and pipes convey the water from the service reservoirs. At 30 June 1973, 751,159 houses were connected to the Board's water reticulation system and the total population being supplied with water was 2,513,000. Average daily consumption per head was 342.7 litres.

As part of its water management programme, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two Eucalypt forest areas north of Healesville. The experiments are to determine a scientifically-founded, efficient policy of catchment management. At Coranderrk, the effects of varying harvesting treatments applied to mature Eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made of the effects of a young Eucalypt crop on catchment performance.

Diverting the Thomson River

A major project in the water supply augmentation programme is the diversion of the upper reaches of the Thomson River into the supply system. The Thomson rises in the ranges east of the Yarra catchment area and is joined by the Jordan River at Swingler and further downstream by the Aberfeldy. It then flows southwards to join the Macalister River which enters Lake Wellington near Sale. The project to divert Thomson water to the supply system was planned over three stages, each of which would significantly increase the supply of water available to the metropolis.

Stage one called for diversion of the Thomson from upstream of Whitelaws Creek to the Yarra River near Fehrings Creek through a 19 kilometre 3.6 metre diameter tunnel. This first stage, completed in 1974, was hastened because of the drought in 1972. Water from the Thomson is now being diverted through the tunnel to the Yarra and then to the Upper Yarra Reservoir. From there it flows to the Cardinia Reservoir, via Silvan.

Stage two, which is under construction, involves extending each end of the existing tunnel to a point near the Upper Yarra Reservoir, and downstream to just below the junction of the Thomson with the Jordan River. This stage, scheduled for completion in 1977, will add 11 kilometres to the length of the tunnel, and includes construction of a diversion dam at Swingler. Stage three is construction of the one million megalitre storage reservoir on the Thomson, 16 kilometres south of the Thomson-Jordan junction and the associated diversion of the Aberfeldy River by tunnel to the new reservoir.

Work on the reservoir, which will be one of the largest in Australia, is scheduled to start in 1977-78, subject to the findings of an environmental study which began in late 1974. The dam wall will be more than 150 metres high and will contain some 10 million cubic metres of rock fill. It will hold back seasonal flows for use as required by the metropolis and provide a supply to irrigation farms downstream. Before construction of the reservoir was considered, the effect of the project on irrigators in east Gippsland, who depend on Thomson water for their livelihood, was evaluated and the Board agreed to provide an adequate base flow downstream to meet the needs of water users in the Thomson valley.

Originally, the main diversion tunnel, which ultimately will run downstream from Swingler at a fall of one in 1,000 for 30 kilometres to the top water level in the Upper Yarra Reservoir, was to be excavated by a tunnel boring machine similar to that used successfully on sections of the South-eastern Trunk Sewer project. But in the case of the Thomson tunnel the type of rock encountered slowed the boring rate and the contractors reverted to conventional tunnelling. This involves drilling a pattern of holes in the tunnel face and loading them with explosives. Laser beams ensure that the tunnel follows an accurate path.

At 1,200 metres above sea level, the Upper Thomson township, which was built to house the large work force involved in the project, is one of the highest settlements in Victoria.

Cardinia Reservoir

The Cardinia Reservoir, which has a capacity of 286,000 megalitres and a shoreline of about 56 kilometres, is located 33 kilometres east of Melbourne. It is the largest water storage so far built by the Board, and its completion almost doubled the previous capacity of its storages. The reservoir was designed by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority to meet the demands of the rapidly growing south and south-eastern suburbs. It is an "off-river" storage with a negligible catchment area and is supplied through a pipeline from the south end of the Silvan Reservoir, supplemented by a conduit in the Yarra valley from the Upper Yarra Reservoir to Silvan. From Cardinia water will be piped to the Dandenong service reservoir and then to the general supply system. Ultimately water will also be piped from Cardinia to the Notting Hill service reservoir.

Duplication of the Yarra valley conduit was begun in 1973 with the aim of doubling transfer capacity between Upper Yarra and Silvan and enabling them to cope with the additional yields from the Thomson River scheme and the Yarra tributaries. Surplus water from the O'Shannassy and Upper Yarra reservoirs can be stored in Cardinia which provides a marked

degree of regulation of water from the diversion of the Thomson River pending construction of the Thomson dam. In addition to conserving winter flows from unregulated creeks and streams for use during summer, Cardinia is designed to provide a substantial "bank" for use during extremely dry or drought periods. Polluted water from developed areas on the outer fringe of the nearby Emerald ridge is intercepted and diverted by a separate drainage system.

The Cardinia complex includes four low saddle walls to the west and north of the main dam. The main embankment has a maximum height of nearly 80 metres and a crest length of 1,460 metres and is generally composed of rock fill with an impervious earth core. The materials used in its construction were obtained from "borrow" pits and a quarry on site. Areas denuded of vegetation by quarrying and "borrowing" were re-planted under the Board's policy of restoring the areas in which it undertakes major construction projects, and the shores of Aura Vale Pond, a detention basin downstream of the reservoir's main wall, are being developed for public recreation. Nearly 200 properties were acquired for Cardinia and three kilometres of roads were re-located. Filling of the reservoir began in August 1973.

Thomson-Yarra development scheme 1972, 1974

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 1968-69 to 1972-73, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30 June 1973:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS (\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total cost to 30 June 1973
Yan Yean System (including Greenvale)	2,618	5,362	2,440	1,293	813	15,064
Maroondah System	833	238	37	44	47	6,119
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson System (including Silvan and Cardinia)	3,385	6,551	7,824	14,202	19,923	103,380
Service reservoirs	940	937	1,680	895	441	9,984
Large mains	1,332	3,010	5,401	7,027	9,827	78,283
Reticulation	4,146	4,127	4,666	4,412	4,667	68,602
Afforestation	4	20	5	8	5	707
Investigations, future works	37	68	148	209	796	1,518
Total outlay	13,294	20,313	22,201	28,089	36,519	283,657

Output of water

With the exception of years when consumption has been restricted on account of drought conditions, the output of water has tended to gradually increase.

The total output of water from the various sources of supply for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 was as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
OUTPUT OF WATER
(megalitres)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Yan Yean and Greenvale Reservoirs	20,352	17,611	23,138	25,041	18,321
Maroondah Reservoir	72,558	61,120	78,488	82,872	57,116
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Silvan Reservoirs	194,827	226,085	230,960	223,477	239,854
Total output	287,737	304,815	332,586	331,390	315,292

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1973 the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 1,637.0 megalitres on 15 December 1972, and the minimum consumption was 534.2 megalitres on 23 April 1973.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, and the daily average consumption per head of population served:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS

Year	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	Properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	litres	number
1968-69	658,944	287,713	1,757.5	454.6	788.25	353.96	528,983
1969-70	676,111	304,874	1,803.9	511.0	835.25	365.55	543,870
1970-71	698,024	332,506	1,863.4	502.3	910.95	386.19	559,000
1971-72	724,071	331,465	1,942.5	567.8	905.63	370.10	575,221
1972-73	751,159	315,208	1,637.0	534.2	863.58	342.68	591,673

Sewerage system

For nearly eighty years, the Board's Metropolitan Farm at Werribee has treated and disposed of most of the waste from Melbourne and the metropolitan area, but population growth and industrial expansion have necessitated a major amplification of the sewerage system. The expansion programme began in 1958 with the establishment of a new pumping station at Brooklyn nearly twice the capacity of the original Spotswood plant. Other measures include introduction of the South-eastern Sewerage System, and a start on construction of the Eastern Region Sewerage Scheme. The Board also plans a North-west Intercepting Sewer, a Western Trunk Sewer, and a major purification plant at the Werribee Farm.

The present treatment process at Werribee involves returning to the soil the valuable parts of wastewater (mineral salts, trace elements, and water) to promote the growth of grass much of which in turn is converted

into stock food. When the Farm started, land treatment was the favoured method of waste water purification provided certain basic requirements could be met. It is not practised more extensively today because few cities have these requirements—an ample area of suitable land reasonably remote from the City, with low rainfall and high evaporation. The Board's Farm meets all these conditions, at the same time turning the treatment of wastewater into an economical venture. Adjoining Port Phillip Bay to the south of Werribee it has grown from 3,200 hectares of barren land to about 10,800 highly cultivated hectares supporting up to 19,000 beef cattle and 50,000 sheep. Depending on the season and the rate of flow from the system the farm employs three methods of purification: land filtration, for the period of high evaporation between September and April; grass filtration, for the period of low evaporation between May and August; and lagooning, for peak daily and wet weather flows.

Statistical data for the year ended 30 June 1973 are as follows:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
FARM AT WERRIBEE, 1972-73

Total area of farm	10,858 hectares
Area used for wastewater disposal	7,212 hectares
Average rainfall over 80 years	485 millimetres
Net cost of wastewater purification per head of population served	\$1.03
Profit on cattle and sheep	\$588,955

Wastewater reaches Werribee through a vast network of reticulation main and branch sewers which follow natural drainage routes and gravitate to a central point at Spotswood where they join and flow to Brooklyn. There the effluent is raised about 50 metres and discharged by gravity in an outfall sewer to the Farm. Biological treatment plants serve various areas in the suburbs which cannot be connected to the main sewerage system. Completion of the South-eastern Sewerage System has temporarily eased the load on Werribee, but future development in the northern and western suburbs will tax its resources to the full. For this reason, a purification plant is planned for the Farm, and design work is well-advanced. The plant is scheduled to be operative in the early 1980s, and will be substantially larger than the existing Carrum purification complex, keystone of the South-eastern System. The Werribee plant is being specially designed to handle heavy volumes of industrial and trade wastes.

The South-eastern System is the largest single sewerage project undertaken by the Board since work began on the Werribee Farm in 1892. It consists of a 33-kilometre trunk sewer from Kew to Carrum, intercepting systems, the Carrum treatment plant, and a 56-kilometre gravity outfall from the plant for the discharge of purified waste water into Bass Strait near Cape Schanck. The plant uses the activated sludge process to produce reconditioned water, and electric power is generated on-site from by-product gas. The plant has a present capacity to serve a population of almost 900,000, but treatment facilities will be expanded in line with population growth and increasing sewage loadings.

The Dandenong Valley Trunk Sewer is at present under construction as the first stage of the Eastern Region Sewerage Scheme, a major item in the work required to overcome the backlog of unsewered properties over the next few years. Construction of the sewer began in mid-1973 and the first section is scheduled for completion late in 1977. Initially the sewer will run from a point south of Ringwood, and, near the Eumemmerring Creek, will join a temporary sewer to the Carrum plant. This temporary sewer will operate until the trunk sewer is connected direct to the plant after the plant's second-stage expansion has been completed. Meanwhile regional purification plants have been built in the eastern areas, and these also will be removed when the trunk sewer comes into service.

As with the Kew-Carrum section of the South-eastern System, the Dandenong Valley Trunk Sewer will also convey sewage from a number of branch, or intercepting sewers. The proposed route of the second stage of the Eastern Region Scheme—the Yarra Valley Sewer—is an extension of the Dandenong Valley Trunk Sewer north-west of Ringwood to the Shire of Eltham, and a sewer branching north-east from this extension up the river valley towards Lillydale.

Construction of the \$28m first stage of the North-west Intercepting Sewer is programmed. The sewer will take flow from existing areas and from new developments in the northern and western suburbs. The future programme also provides for a start on construction of the \$60m Western Trunk Sewer. This will replace the existing main outfall which has been in service since the sewerage system was inaugurated. There were 591,673 properties provided with sewerage at 30 June 1973, and some 8,730 kilometres of sewers throughout the metropolis.

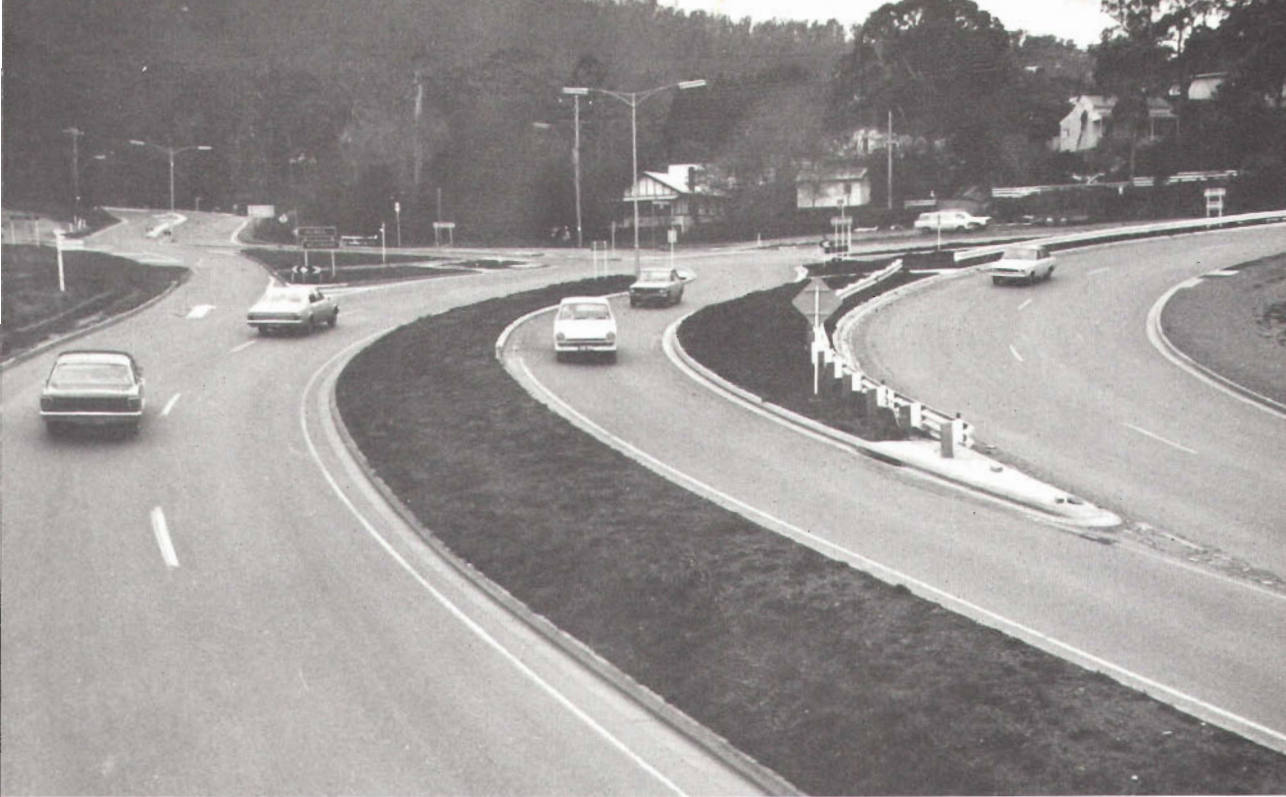
Further references, 1965-1974

Cost of the sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30 June 1973 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Total cost to 30 June 1973
Farm purchase and preparation	526	429	488	519	707	13,445
Treatment works	2,182	1,925	4,671	10,760	21,091	46,366
Outfall sewer and rising mains	61	1,213	5,911	15,012	16,675	42,759
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	521	1,943	1,784	2,750	4,770	26,257
Main and branch sewers	10,853	15,020	12,633	11,853	12,879	143,543
Reticulation sewers	6,187	9,618	5,632	5,979	7,001	117,949
Cost of house connections charge- able to capital	..	..	..	..	..	794
Sanitary depots	Cr. 18	..	Cr. 1	..	..	754
Investigations	244	356	220	220	149	1,848
Total outlay	20,557	30,507	31,338	47,095	63,273	393,716



A section of the Burwood Highway at Ferntree Gully.
Country Roads Board

A wayside stop on the Northern Highway east of Elmore.
Country Roads Board





A mountain forest of shining gum in the eastern highlands of Victoria.

Forests Commission



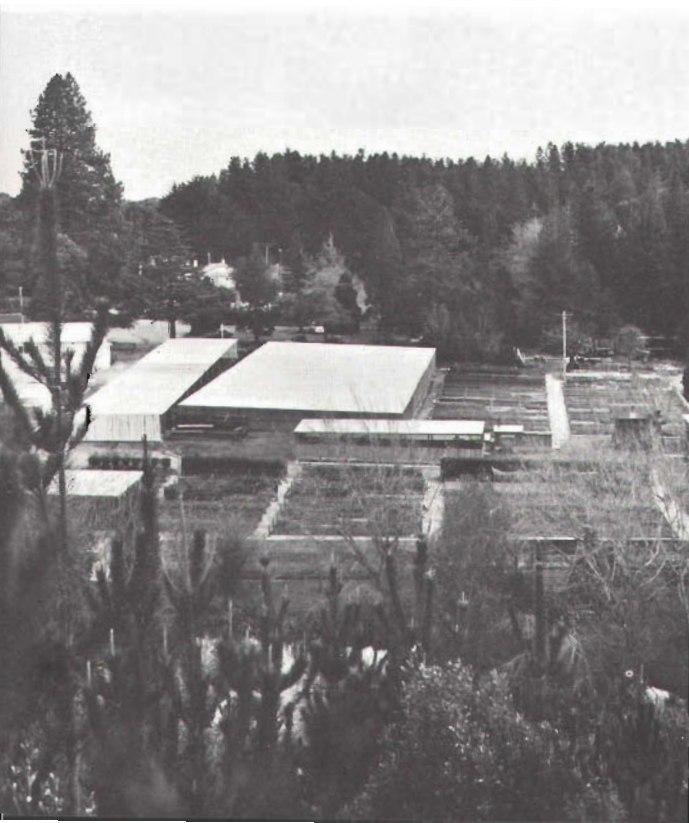
An attractive stream in the Mt Cole State Forest. State forests provide water for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes throughout rural Victoria.

Forests Commission



Radiata pine saw logs being harvested in south-western Victoria. This pine is helping to offset the lack of native softwoods in the State.

Forests Commission



The forest nursery at Macedon. 215,000 seedlings from this nursery were planted throughout the State during 1972-73.

Forests Commission



Hereford cattle at a stud farm along the Hamilton Highway.
Department of Agriculture

Shorn sheep on a paddock at a farm near Kilmore.
Department of Agriculture



Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the metropolis 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 1972-73 working expenses were \$166,769 and interest \$36,079, making a total of \$202,848. Revenue was \$407,350, giving a surplus of \$204,502.

Drainage and rivers

The Board has been responsible since 1923 for the disposal of rain and stormwater in the metropolis, this disposal system being separate from the sewerage system. The drainage area under the Board's control covers nearly 1,500 square kilometres in a 20 kilometre radius from the G.P.O., and takes in some 1,300 kilometres of water courses and drains, about 430 kilometres of which are underground drains and open channels. The drainage functions of the Board are aimed at the control of floods, erosion and pollution, and includes drain construction, maintenance, and beautification.

Total prevention of flooding is not financially viable, so efforts are directed towards control and minimisation. Measures adopted are underground drains, open channels, levee banks, and retarding basins. There are about twenty retarding basins in the metropolitan area which are, in effect, small dams which release water at a slower rate than in its normal flow. Because of the silty and sandy nature of soils around Melbourne, erosion near water courses can be quite a fast process. Channels are used in especially susceptible areas, and other measures include the building of concrete walls and the planting of grass and trees to consolidate and beautify the banks. It costs the Board about \$1.5m a year to maintain metropolitan drains, including repairs and planting operations. Drain inspections are carried out with sophisticated equipment, including television cameras, and small bulldozers are used where possible.

More stringent controls over recent years have helped to alleviate some of the problems associated with drainage. By-laws ban building within 7.6 metres of a water course and within 61 metres of the Yarra River. Under powers vested in it for drainage control, the Board can compulsorily acquire land and enter private land for surveying, and drilling bores. It can also make by-laws to prevent interference with the drains, to control soil removal and pollution, and to control boating to stop wave erosion in water courses. The Board's current annual drainage budget exceeds \$5m, including \$1m for diverting water courses which are affected by road construction operations.

Most of the rivers and streams throughout the metropolitan area are the responsibility of the Board, which works in close co-operation with the Environment Protection Authority. The Environment Protection Act has made the Board responsible for licensing discharges of wastes into water for the greater part of the metropolitan area and the Yarra valley. The licences cover the discharge into drains and water courses of trade and industrial wastes, effluent from septic tanks serving commercial and

industrial premises outside the declared sewered area, and effluent discharged from package treatment plants. The Board's sewage purification plants are licensed by the E.P.A.

When a discharge occurs in the area under the Board's control, an application must be lodged with the Board. The applicant is required to provide all relevant details of the discharge including property location, reason for discharge and the characteristics of the discharge, and the part of the environment likely to be affected—drain, river, creek, etc. Licence conditions are then assessed from this information. A list of processed applications is forwarded weekly to the E.P.A. which provides a copy to councils and other authorities which may require special conditions to be added to the proposed licence. Conditions of licence may require an applicant to negotiate with the Board to provide suitable treatment apparatus to improve the quality of the discharge or where possible to divert the waste to the sewerage system. Detection of illegal discharges and monitoring of licensed discharges is carried out by inspectors who take samples for chemical, physical or bacteriological analyses at the Board's South Melbourne laboratories. If it is found that the quantity or quality of the discharges infringes the licence conditions, the E.P.A. on the Board's recommendation decides if the offender will be prosecuted or the licence revoked.

Regular clean-ups, such as de-snagging and clearing of dumped rubbish, are also part of the programme to improve metropolitan water courses. Trees and shrubs are planted along river and creek banks, and in co-operation with local councils many areas adjacent to water courses are being developed for public recreation.

The total cost of drainage and river improvement works (less depreciation) to 30 June 1973 was \$45m. The length of main drains under the control of the Board at 30 June 1973 was 438 kilometres.

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1972-73 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
ASSESSSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED, 1972-73
(\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property
Water rate	563.2
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	468.7
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	501.2
Metropolitan improvement rate	585.9

Finance for capital works

Capital works are financed mainly from moneys 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 amount that the Board is empowered to borrow was increased from \$500m to \$750m on 3 November 1971 and is exclusive of loans amounting to \$4.8m originally raised by the Government for the construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. These works were vested in and taken over by the Board on 1 July 1891. The Board's total loan liability at 30 June 1973 was \$648m. All moneys borrowed are charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

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 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Revenue—					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	6,223	7,570	8,437	8,682	9,022
Expenditure—					
Management	904	1,213	1,534	1,720	1,644
Maintenance	140	217	345	900	1,216
Interest	54	56	57	59	65
Contributions to sinking fund	24	24	24	24	24
Transfers to planning and highways reserve	5,032	5,978	6,388	(a)	(a)
Compensation for reserved land and acquisitions (b)	..	..	..	4,938	4,441
Road and foreshore works (b)	..	..	..	4,252	1,452
Transfer to rates equalisation fund (b)	..	..	..	Cr. 3,417	Cr. 163
Other	70	83	88	207	344
Total expenditure	6,223	7,570	8,437	8,682	9,022
Capital outlay at 30 June (c)	54,172	70,721	82,262	103,370	121,580

(a) Planning and highways reserve was discontinued at 30 June 1971.

(b) Replaces planning and highways reserve expenditure. See footnote (a).

(c) Includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund : 1968-69, \$9,387,000 ; 1969-70, \$9,141,000 ; 1970-71, \$7,039,000 ; 1971-72, \$7,813,000 ; and 1972-73, \$5,712,000. Also includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund : 1970-71, \$443,000 ; 1971-72, \$4,106,000 ; and 1972-73, \$9,301,000.

The table on page 196 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 1968-69 to 1972-73. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority. These activities are summarised in the table above.

Further reference, 1966; Metropolitan planning, 1974

Highways, freeways, and bridges

By State Act No. 8573 of 14 May 1974, the Board's road-making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, effective from 1 July 1974.

Further references, 1967-1974

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	16,007	20,266	22,785	26,934	30,960
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	18,541	20,626	24,925	30,648	32,083
Trade waste charges	2,013	2,705	2,864	3,126	3,168
Sanitary charges	367	550	571	609	1,225
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	9	5	5	4	4
Balance, livestock account	573	371	256	279	589
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	4,450	4,540	5,937	6,139	6,299
River water charges	21	33	22	18	13
Total	41,981	49,096	57,365	67,757	74,340
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	2,438	2,831	3,603	3,529	4,655
Maintenance	3,793	3,969	4,798	5,899	6,916
Water supply works	200	910	860	1,400	1,400
Sewerage—					
Management	2,069	2,340	2,915	3,401	4,365
Maintenance	2,638	3,269	3,757	4,101	5,098
Sewerage works	1,200	1,700	1,700	2,600	2,600
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	132	161	212	256	329
Maintenance	951	1,077	1,308	1,296	1,441
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	381	462	647	709	979
Maintenance	589	726	1,321	1,539	1,626
Drainage works	934	990	990	1,000	1,000
Pensions and allowances	436	504	418	544	283
Loan flotation expenses	589	471	474	369	273
Interest (including exchange)	21,184	23,668	26,701	30,699	36,978
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	1,315	1,380	1,468	1,677	1,883
Loans redeemed reserve	1,924	2,063	2,384	2,840	3,616
Renewals fund	771	904	1,004	1,148	988
Depreciation	53	57	251	329	341
Superannuation account	441	1,210	1,641	2,733	871
Municipalities—					
For road maintenance	49	49	63	59	49
Valuations	97	130	129	133	150
Rates equalisation reserve	Cr. 202	Cr. 299	718	1,493	Cr. 1,513
Special reserve	..	500	..	..	..
Other	..	25	3	3	13
Total	41,981	49,096	57,365	67,757	74,340
Net deficit (—)	..	..	..	..	..
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	177,613	198,817	220,191	247,138	283,657
Sewerage	221,502	252,009	283,348	330,443	393,716
Drainage and river improvement works	35,654	37,594	39,802	41,657	45,215

Parks and foreshores

From 1 July 1974, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department under parliamentary legislation enacted in May of that year.

Further reference, 1974

Water supply and sewerage in country towns

Constituted under the *Water Act* 1905, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission commenced operations in 1906. In that year it took over from the Victorian Water Supply Department the general control of water supply to 111 towns, with a total population of 261,000. The Commission assumed direct responsibility for supplying 75,000 persons in fifteen centres. These centres included the mining towns of Bendigo and Castlemaine and the sea port of Geelong (now served by the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust System).

The other ninety-six centres which had operated through local authorities now came under the general supervision of the Commission. Of these local authorities, one quarter were within the Wimmera-Mallee Waterworks Districts, a similar number along the route from Melbourne to Wodonga, and the rest were concentrated in the Ballarat area, the old mining towns to the north and north-west of that city, towns in the Sunbury-Kyneton-Lancefield area, and the northern irrigation areas.

During 1972-73 the Commission directly administered the water supply to 151 towns with a population of 311,490. The major urban systems directly involving the Commission are the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban systems. The Mornington Peninsula System dates back to 1919 when the Flinders Naval Base was first supplied. Water is derived from the Bunyip and Tarago Rivers and travels over 160 kilometres to Point Nepean on the tip of the Mornington Peninsula. The Bellarine System serves all the major coastal towns to the east and south of Geelong on the Bellarine Peninsula from Portarlington to Anglesea. The Otway System, with headworks located in the Otway Ranges, supplies the major towns from Camperdown to Warrnambool. The Coliban System serves the Bendigo-Castlemaine area and also supplies limited irrigation water which is delivered under a permit system on a volume basis.

Other important groups include nearly forty small towns in the Wimmera-Mallee and twenty-two centres in the irrigation areas, but most of the urban population in the latter areas is served by local authorities taking bulk supply from the Commission.

At 30 June 1973 local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies numbered 205, of which 202 had works in operation serving 308 towns. The remaining authorities had works under construction. In all, about 715,000 persons in 312 towns will be served when these are completed. The predominance of local control is indicated by these figures, which show that the population served from locally controlled schemes is more than twice the population supplied from schemes directly managed by the Commission. In addition to their function as water supply authorities three local authorities are also responsible for sewerage systems. A brief description of the activities of these authorities follows.

Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust

The Trust was constituted as the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25 January 1908. It was reconstituted as a water and sewerage authority under the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1909, and further reconstituted in September 1950 to include a government nominee as chairman. An amendment in December 1966 provided that there shall be six commissioners comprising the chairman and a representative from each of five electoral districts.

The amount of loans which may be raised is limited to \$30m for water supply, \$20m for sewerage works, and \$1.32m for sewerage installations to properties under deferred payments conditions. The expenditure on these services to 30 June 1973 was : water supply \$22.95m ; sewerage \$16.07m ; and sewerage installation \$1.22m, of which \$0.10m was outstanding. The revenue for the year ended 30 June 1973 was \$2.62m on account of waterworks and \$1.78m on account of sewerage. Since 1913 the Trust has appropriated and set apart sums out of revenue for the creation of a sinking fund to redeem loans. To 30 June 1973 the amount so appropriated was \$2.85m and of this sum \$1.85m had been used to redeem maturing loans.

At 30 June 1973 the population served was estimated by the Trust at 125,050, the number of buildings within the drainage area was 36,810, and the number of buildings within seweraged areas was 33,460.

Water supply

The water supply systems of the Trust are the Moorabool System and the Barwon System.

Moorabool System. The catchment of the watersheds is about 15,378 hectares in area. There are six storage reservoirs and five service basins. The total storage capacity of the reservoirs and service basins of the Moorabool System is 19,594 megalitres.

Barwon System. This was acquired from the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1955.

The catchment area of the watersheds is about 6,900 hectares and comprises the head waters of the Barwon River and its tributaries. There are two storage reservoirs and six service basins. The total storage of the reservoirs and service basins of the Barwon System is 40,797 megalitres. The Trust is required to supply up to 3,182 megalitres per year to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's Bellarine Peninsula System.

Sewerage

The sewerage area, which is 10,916 hectares, includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown, and suburban areas in the Shires of Corio, South Barwon, and Bellarine. At 30 June 1973 the sewerage system consisted of 653 kilometres of reticulation sewers and two main sewers extending from Geelong for ten kilometres to join a single main outfall sewer eleven kilometres in length reaching the ocean at Black Rock.

Further references, 1961-1974

Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board was constituted on 1 July 1954. The Board consists of eight members : the chairman, appointed by the Governor in Council ; four members elected by municipalities and

water supply, sewerage, and river improvement authorities within the Board's area; one member representing the State Electricity Commission of Victoria; one member representing private industry in the La Trobe valley; and a manager appointed by the Governor in Council.

Water supply

The Board is empowered to construct water supply works within the area of the La Trobe valley, but at present is confining its main construction activities to the central and industrialised area, particularly the towns of Morwell, Traralgon, and Churchill. Water supply has been extended to the townships of Tyers, Glengarry, and Rosedale.

The Board has constructed a storage of 32,000 megalitres capacity on the upper Tyers River. From this storage water is conveyed a distance of approximately 21 kilometres through pipelines of 152 cm and 107 cm diameter.

The capital cost of construction of waterworks was \$10.78m to 30 June 1973. The income for the year 1972-73 was \$0.88m and expenditure during the year amounted to \$0.73m, including interest on loans \$0.31m. Redemption payments were made during the year totalling \$116,963. The Board does not strike a rate, but charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure. Water supplied during the year ended 30 June 1973 totalled 58,354 megalitres.

Sewerage

The Board has constructed an outfall sewer 84 kilometres long to convey wastes to an area where they are disposed of on agricultural land. Wastes conveyed by the outfall sewer consist mainly of industrial wastes such as paper wastes, together with small quantities of domestic sewage.

The total capital cost of sewerage construction works to 30 June 1973 was \$6.17m. Works are financed by government loan. Income during 1972-73 was \$0.41m and expenditure, which included interest on loans of \$0.12m, was \$0.48m.

The Board does not strike a sewerage rate, but charges by measure for the receipt of wastes, both from industries and public authorities, such as sewerage authorities, in the area.

Total loan liability of the Board at 30 June 1973 was \$17.02m, consisting of \$16.96m due to the Government and \$0.06m due to the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission.

Laboratory

The services of the Chemical-Biological Laboratories, which were opened in March 1969, have been extensively used by industry, municipalities, water trusts, sewerage authorities, and individuals throughout Gippsland. The work covers mainly pollution control, domestic water quality supply testing for towns not using Moondarra water, suspected stream and farm drain pollution, sewerage and treatment plant efficiency determinations, and studies of storage characteristics in relation to water treatment works.

The Board is a delegated agency of the Environment Protection Authority, pursuant to section 68 of the *Environment Protection Act 1970*. The area delegated to the Board's control extends from Warragul to the New South Wales border, including all river catchments flowing south from the Great

Dividing Range, and the Gippsland lakes. The Board is delegated to license, monitor, and analyse all discharges to air, water, and land, and to generally administer the Act within its area. Total expenditure on environment protection for the year was \$148,972.

The Board's laboratory is registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities.

Further references, 1961-1974

The Ballarat Water Commissioners

The local governing body by the name of The Ballarat Water Commissioners was constituted on 1 July 1880 by the Waterworks Act of that year.

The water supply district of The Ballarat Water Commissioners covers an area of approximately 168 square kilometres, including the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville. Water is also supplied in bulk to the Buninyong Waterworks Trust, the Smythesdale-Scarsdale Waterworks Trust, the Bungaree-Wallace Waterworks Trust, the Linton Waterworks Trust, and the Rokewood Waterworks Trust. The total estimated population supplied is 65,700. The works comprise seven reservoirs, which have a total storage capacity of 24,794 megalitres. The catchment area is 10,150 hectares. The Commissioners supply water to 22,662 tenements.

The total consumption of water for the year 1973 was 10,001 megalitres, and the average per capita consumption was 421 litres per day. Approximately 95 per cent of the properties supplied are metered.

To 31 December 1973 the capital cost of construction was \$6.92m and loans outstanding (including private loans) were \$4.87m. During 1973 revenue amounted to \$0.91m and expenditure to \$0.91m.

Further references, 1961-1974

Ballarat Sewerage Authority

The Ballarat Sewerage Authority was constituted under the provisions of the *Sewerage Districts Act* 1915 by Order in Council dated 30 November 1920, which provides that the members of the Water Commissioners shall be the Sewerage Authority.

The Ballarat Sewerage District covers the City of Ballarat, the Borough of Sebastopol, and portions of the Shires of Ballarat, Buninyong, Bungaree, and Grenville.

At 31 December 1973 there were 22,467 assessments in the sewerage district and 20,920 in declared sewerage areas, where 18,259 tenements were connected.

The capital cost of sewerage construction works to 31 December 1973 was \$7.11m. Construction is financed by debenture issue loans from various financial institutions. Loan liability at 31 December 1973 amounted to \$6.13m; redemption payments at that date totalled \$1.20m. Revenue during 1973 amounted to \$0.80m, and expenditure, which included \$0.41m on interest and redemption, was \$0.80m. During 1973, 11 contracts were completed under the deferred payments system, the amount outstanding at 31 December being \$0.11m.

Further references, 1961-1974

West Moorabool Water Board

The Board was constituted in May 1968 under the provisions of the West Moorabool Water Board Act and consists of five members: an independent chairman, nominees of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission and the State Treasury, and the current chairmen of The Ballarat Water Commissioners and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust.

The Board was formed to avoid any conflict of interests between The Ballarat Water Commissioners and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust in the construction and operation of a reservoir located on the West Moorabool River about 26 kilometres south-east of Ballarat. The regulated flow from the reservoir will be apportioned between the Ballarat and Geelong authorities to supplement the supplies to their respective districts.

Under its Act, the Board may also supply water by agreement to persons or authorities in a position to divert or pump water from the river below the reservoir.

The reservoir, completed in 1972, is known as the Lal Lal Reservoir, and has a capacity of 59,554 megalitres and a regulated annual output of 22,503 megalitres. The reservoir is contained by an earth-core, rock-fill embankment, known as the Bungal Dam, 49 metres in height and 235 metres in length. The dam was constructed by contract at a total cost of \$4.8m.

Under the Act, all Board expenditure is to be reimbursed by The Ballarat Water Commissioners and the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, who, in turn, are entitled to allocations of water from the reservoir in proportion to their contributions.

The Board has also reached an agreement with the Bannockburn District Waterworks Trust whereby the Board will release water when necessary to augment the supply available for pumping to the Trust's service basin.

Further references, 1972, 1974

Country sewerage authorities

With the exception of sewerage systems operated by the State Electricity Commission and the Eildon Sewerage District (under the direct administration of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission), country sewerage works are controlled by local authorities. These local sewerage authorities operate under the direct supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in a similar manner to the local water supply authorities. Of the one hundred and twelve local sewerage authorities constituted at 30 June 1973 (including the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, and the Ballarat Sewerage Authority), eighty-eight authorities had systems in operation. A further fifteen authorities had systems under construction.

The following table shows particulars of all country sewerage systems that were in operation or in course of construction (with the exception of those controlled by the State Electricity Commission), for each of the years 1968 to 1972 :

**VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES:
POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED,
INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of systems in operation	67	72	78	83	88
Number of systems under construction	11	11	11	12	10
Estimated population served (at end of year)	612,633	634,711	664,089	698,886	734,266
Number of properties connected to sewers (at end of year)	176,964	186,319	196,205	207,858	218,671
General revenue account—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Rates	5,221	5,796	6,134	6,815	7,705
Other	2,362	2,634	2,967	3,316	3,851
Total	7,583	8,430	9,101	10,131	11,557
Expenditure—					
Working expenses	2,587	2,980	2,963	3,608	4,373
Other	4,811	5,617	5,902	6,336	7,053
Total	7,397	8,597	8,864	9,945	11,425
House connections account—					
Receipts	1,537	2,075	1,965	1,729	2,552
Expenditure	1,591	1,991	1,943	1,698	2,049
Loan account—					
Receipts	12,254	10,785	10,087	8,794	12,399
Expenditure	11,157	10,210	9,251	10,513	10,303
Loan liability (at end of year)	75,880	84,331	88,657	94,228	104,516

Further references, 1963–1974

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contribute one third and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provide two thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. During 1972–73 contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.75 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property amounting to \$512m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$19.09 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1972–73 amounted to \$40.5m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1968–69 to 1972–73 are as follows :

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities	2,065	2,402	3,037	3,149	3,864
Insurance companies	4,156	4,803	6,070	6,299	7,652
Brokers and owners	..	..	65	170	125
Charges for services	688	731	779	858	966
Interest and sundries	376	371	421	527	538
Total	7,285	8,307	10,371	11,003	13,146
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	5,082	5,585	6,424	7,800	8,749
Administrative charges, etc.	759	827	1,068	943	1,078
Allowances to partially-paid firemen and special service staff	388	430	486	552	601
Plant purchase and repairs	568	618	720	523	655
Interest	33	32	31	48	128
Repayment of loans	21	22	17	21	34
Superannuation fund	287	389	568	670	750
Motor replacement reserve	120	141	154	164	205
Pay-roll tax	143	158	180	289	336
Miscellaneous	446	186	447	256	70
Total	7,847	8,386	10,095	11,266	12,606
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	- 561	- 80	+ 277	- 264	+ 540
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	576	554	537	1,717	2,883

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 in each of the years 1969 to 1973 :

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD : NUMBER
OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Fire stations	45	45	46	46	47
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,175	1,166	1,242	1,226	1,248
All other	261	269	271	250	251

Further references, 1961-1974

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Authority are situated in Malvern where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1973 there were seventy-six permanent firemen employed in brigades at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Geelong West, and Dandenong, with a total of sixty-seven permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Boronia, Chelsea, Doveton, Frankston, North Geelong, Mildura, Morwell, Norlane, Shepparton, Springvale, Traralgon, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The Authority has established a training centre at Fiskville where teaching facilities and accommodation are provided. Emphasis on training remains at group and brigade level with teacher training given by the Training Wing to selected volunteers. In-service training has been developed at Fiskville for permanent officers and firemen. Volunteer representatives of urban and rural brigades receive instruction at weekend schools and training committees organise local training sessions.

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 the State. There were 147 insurance companies thus contributing during 1972-73.

Up to 30 June 1973 the Authority had raised 95 loans, representing a total of \$7.36m, 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 1968-69 to 1972-73, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table gives details of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	1,038	1,225	1,309	1,498	1,638
Insurance companies	2,075	2,451	2,618	2,996	3,277
Other	101	117	184	103	166
Total	3,213	3,793	4,111	4,597	5,081
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	1,300	1,486	1,781	2,009	2,474
Depreciation	130	152	139	157	355
Insurance	113	118	225	164	164
Interest	161	189	224	260	276
Maintenance	567	526	641	491	588
Motor replacement fund	257	287	316	342	180
Other	526	685	589	871	1,016
Total	3,054	3,443	3,915	4,294	5,053
Net surplus	159	350	196	303	28
Loan expenditure	606	506	628	668	446
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	3,034	3,521	3,897	4,275	4,650

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF FIRE BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Fire brigades—					
Urban	209	211	212	212	212
Rural	1,050	1,050	1,052	1,049	1,054
Personnel—					
Permanent	275	289	311	319	331
Volunteer	118,569	111,635	112,730	113,221	114,709
Vehicular fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,209	1,266	1,320	1,379	1,390
Trailer units	193	223	335	383	395

Further references, 1961–1974

Local government and semi-governmental bodies : new money loan raisings

In the following statement particulars are given of the new money loan raisings for capital works, during each of the years 1968–69 to 1972–73, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES: NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS (\$'000)

Particulars	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
Due to government	340	174	458	277	39
Due to public creditor	28,515	26,687	26,155	37,248	43,478
Total	28,855	26,860	26,613	37,525	43,517
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to government	55,236	54,976	55,940	50,204	70,092
Due to public creditor	124,797	117,961	141,113	158,458	203,297
Total	180,033	172,937	197,053	208,662	273,389
ALL AUTHORITIES					
Due to government	55,576	55,150	56,398	50,481	70,131
Due to public creditor	153,312	144,648	167,268	195,706	246,775
Total	208,887	199,798	223,666	246,187	316,906

Town and country planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. This Act enabled the State-wide preparation of statutory schemes by responsible authorities, and provided for the establishment of a Town and Country Planning Board charged with advising the Minister on planning matters, and with preparing, at the Minister's request, a planning scheme for any specified area.

Legislative changes

Major consolidation to the legislation occurred in 1961 and again in 1968 when the principal Act was amended to include certain main objectives.

These involved the need to:

- (a) increase the membership of the Town and Country Planning Board to four ;
- (b) to allocate to the Board the responsibility for promoting and co-ordinating planning throughout the State and for preparing statements of planning policy ;
- (c) establish a State Planning Council ;
- (d) provide for the establishment of regional planning authorities ;
- (e) provide for a tribunal to hear and determine town planning appeals ;
- (f) extend the metropolitan planning area to approximately three times its previous size, and define more satisfactorily the relationship for planning between the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, as the metropolitan planning authority, and the metropolitan councils ; and
- (g) to improve the provisions of the 1961 Act in the light of experience gained since its inception.

The amending legislation introduced a new approach to the planning process. Government policy and planning were to be pre-determined and co-ordinated, and a three-tier system of strategic, regional, and local planning was established. Strategic planning was to be broad, co-ordinated planning at State Government level, expressed as "statements of planning policy", prepared by the Board in consultation with the State Planning Council which would comprise the heads of twelve government departments and semi-government authorities. Regional planning, or planning at local government level, was to be in accordance with statements of planning policy for unified areas which extended beyond the boundaries of one municipality. Local planning was confined to physical planning within one municipality and included the detailed execution of regional plans as they applied to municipalities within a region.

The responsibilities of the Board were thus augmented, and they involved the promotion and co-ordination of town and country planning throughout the State ; the preparation of statements of planning policy ; the convening and supplying of services to the State Planning Council ; the preparation of planning schemes for special areas ; the reviewing and reporting on planning schemes ; and the advising of the Minister on any planning matter.

The first three of these responsibilities involved broad strategic planning and were additional to the Board's original responsibilities.

State Planning Council

The State Planning Council, inaugurated on 17 October 1968, was subsequently increased in size and comprises the Chairman, Town and Country Planning Board ; the Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission ; the Chairman, Country Roads Board ; the Chairman, State Electricity Commission ; the Chairman, Victorian Railways Commission ; the Secretary to the Premier's Department ; the Director-General of Public Works ; the Chairman, Housing Commission of Victoria ; the Chairman, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ; the Director of Conservation ; the Under-Secretary ; the Director-General of Education ; the Secretary for State Development ; and the Secretary for Lands. These fourteen members

act under the chairmanship of the Chairman, Town and Country Planning Board.

The functions of the Council are to co-ordinate planning of future works by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities, and for subsequent developments for which they are responsible ; and to act as the consultant and adviser to the Town and Country Planning Board with respect to the preparation and adoption of any statement of planning policy.

In effect, the authorities represented on the Council, while continuing to be responsible for planning and execution in their own fields, become direct participants in broad policy planning at government level.

Statements of planning policy

Statements of planning policy provide physical planning authorities with a pre-determined, co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for the formulation of detailed planning proposals. They are prepared by the Board in consultation with the State Planning Council, and become effective, after approval by the Governor in Council. Every responsible authority, including regional planning authorities, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, must have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area. Statements have been approved for Western Port, the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the highway areas, and land-use adjacent to aerodromes. Others are in the course of preparation.

Regional planning

In 1968 the Town and Country Planning Act was amended to provide for the establishment of regional planning authorities. Under the amending Act a regional planning authority could be established to prepare a plan for a specified area which extended beyond the boundaries of any one municipality, and it had the authority to enforce and to carry out those planning schemes. Regional planning authorities consist of representatives of every municipality within the region, and can also include other approved persons who are specially qualified. These authorities are financed by the participating municipalities on an agreed basis and comprise a body corporate with powers to acquire and dispose of land. The authority may appoint its own staff and technical advisory committees and may become the sole responsible authority for any interim development order or planning scheme in operation in the region. It may also delegate to the council of a municipality within the region such powers as it thinks fit and which are capable of being delegated.

In addition to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the planning authority for the newly enlarged metropolitan planning area of 5,000 square kilometres, regional planning authorities have now been constituted at Western Port and Geelong, thus covering the whole of the Port Phillip district.

The Western Port Regional Planning Authority was established on 25 February 1969 and includes the Shires of Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, and Phillip Island, a part of the Shires of Bass and Cranbourne, and the parish of French Island. Its area of responsibility is approximately 1,650 square kilometres.

The Geelong Regional Planning Authority comprises the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown, the Shires of Bannockburn, Barrabool, Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon, and the Borough of Queenscliffe. It was established on 22 April 1969 and covers approximately 2,500 square kilometres.

Another regional planning authority was established in the Loddon/Campaspe area on 23 November 1973. It covers approximately 8,000 square kilometres, and includes the Cities of Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough, the Borough of Eaglehawk, the Shires of Bet Bet, Huntly, Korong, Marong, Metcalfe, Strathfieldsaye, and Tullaroop, and the West Riding of the Shire of Waranga.

Geelong Regional Planning Authority, 1974 ; Western Port Regional Planning Authority, 1974

Australian Government involvement in planning

In recent years the Australian Government has shown an increasing awareness of the importance of urban and regional planning and the associated problems. One of the first steps taken in response to this situation was the establishment in 1972 of the Department of Urban and Regional Development and the Cities Commission, a structure designed to enable the Australian and State Governments to work together towards urban and regional development. The main areas of Australian Government involvement will be in the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, in providing assistance for projects in other urban and regional areas, and in providing funds for land acquisition, metropolitan area improvement programmes, and sewerage works.

The first major joint project is the development of a new city in the Albury–Wodonga area. At a meeting in Albury on 25 January 1973 the Prime Minister and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria agreed on the joint policy and general guidelines. The three governments have joined together to develop a new growth complex in the general area of Albury–Wodonga and to promote the incentives, the amenities, and the services, to foster and serve it.

A Ministerial Council has been appointed to provide machinery for co-ordination between the three governments at the political level. It consists of the Australian Minister for Urban and Regional Development, the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation and Development, and the Victorian Minister for State Development and Decentralization. There is also an Interim Officials Committee working to the Ministerial Council.

A Development Corporation has been set up as a statutory authority by the three governments to plan and develop the areas designated for new urban growth. Other points of agreement covered land price stabilisation policies, land acquisition, the extent of the study area, the form and functions of the development corporation, and the role of local government, other planning authorities, and the public.

A major part of the Board's resources has been committed to the Albury–Wodonga project and subsequent Australian–Victorian Government proposals. This has involved representation on formal committees and working groups, active participation in studies and specific tasks, and a co-ordinating role as the responsible Victorian body.

POPULATION

CENSUS ENUMERATIONS

Historical introduction

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney 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. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345.

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.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. 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. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

The estimated population of Victoria at 31 December 1973 was 3,615,820.

Census populations 1947 to 1971

General

It should be recognised that in processing Australian census data for 13 million persons and 4.5 million households 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 final results, it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the census data.

In the following tables Aborigines are included in population totals for 1966 and 1971, but excluded for earlier years. They are included in natural increase calculations from 1 January 1966. Aborigines are included in tables of population characteristics (pages 214-9) for 1971 only. All censuses from 1933 onwards have been held on 30 June.

The following table shows the census populations of Australian States from 1947 to 1971 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180
Victoria	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351
Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065
South Australia	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707
Western Australia	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469
Tasmania	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413
Northern Territory	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390
Australian Capital Territory	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
Australia	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,599,498	12,755,638

Details of the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1947 to 1971 are given below :

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS (per cent)

State or Territory	Intercensal period			
	1947-1954	1954-1961	1961-1966	1966-1971
New South Wales	1.98	1.94	1.58	1.66
Victoria	2.56	2.58	1.90	1.69
Queensland	2.53	2.04	1.85	1.76
South Australia	3.05	2.83	2.42	1.40
Western Australia	3.51	2.03	2.58	3.97
Tasmania	2.65	1.82	1.18	1.00
Northern Territory	6.12	7.37	4.90	8.86
Australian Capital Territory	8.70	9.94	10.30	8.45
Australia	2.46	2.26	1.92	1.92

Numbers and rates of natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths in each State and Territory between 1931 and 1973 are given in the following tables :

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931-1940 (a)	22,159	10,811	9,880	3,716	4,396	2,438	32	138	53,570
1941-1950 (a)	34,041	21,292	15,681	8,003	7,006	3,768	131	472	90,394
1951-1960	43,607	33,948	20,980	11,554	10,930	5,523	468	946	127,956
1961-1970	43,346	39,057	20,727	12,369	11,517	5,124	1,170	1,964	135,274
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1969	45,371	42,059	20,790	12,640	13,404	5,136	1,789	2,491	143,680
1970	44,847	42,684	20,475	12,479	14,075	5,011	2,016	2,881	144,468
1971	56,775	44,900	23,631	13,310	16,433	5,026	2,195	3,442	165,712
1972	53,626	41,951	22,653	12,080	14,736	4,597	2,169	3,397	155,209
1973	46,210	36,427	21,335	10,572	12,665	3,978	2,228	3,431	136,846

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1931-1940 (a)	8.32	5.87	10.14	6.33	9.74	10.50	5.73	(b)13.18	7.92
1941-1950 (a)	11.53	10.45	14.35	12.50	14.02	14.83	11.86	(b)28.03	12.04
1951-1960	12.32	13.20	15.55	13.81	16.50	17.23	26.49	(b)26.63	13.71
1961-1970	10.30	12.25	12.54	11.57	13.58	13.84	23.78	21.05	11.78
ANNUAL TOTALS (c)									
1969	10.20	12.41	11.78	11.09	14.03	13.34	24.46	20.48	11.71
1970	9.90	12.37	11.40	10.77	14.16	12.91	25.42	21.85	11.53
1971	12.31	12.79	12.91	11.31	15.93	12.85	25.40	23.88	12.96
1972	11.47	11.79	12.09	10.16	13.95	11.65	23.68	21.61	11.95
1973	9.80	10.13	11.12	8.79	11.81	10.02	23.24	20.30	10.39

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

(b) Rates affected by special local features.

(c) Rates from 1971 onwards are subject to revision.

The growth which has taken place in Victoria since the 1930s is evidenced by the fact that during the 38 years from 1933 to 1971 the increase in population was 1,682,090 compared with an increase of 619,191 over the period of 32 years from 1901 to 1933, representing an increase of 92.4 per cent and 51.5 per cent on the respective base populations.

Between 1947 and 1971 Victoria's population increased by 1,447,650. In 1947 the Australian born population was 91.0 per cent, the highest ever recorded in the State's history. By 1971, as a result of the migrant inflow, mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland, this figure had dropped to 77.2 per cent.

The population of Victoria at each census from 1901 to 1971, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES

Census Year	Males				Females				Persons			
	Popula- tion	Intercensal increase		Popula- tion	Intercensal increase		Popula- tion	Intercensal increase				
		Numeri- cal	Per- centage		Numeri- cal	Per- centage		Numeri- cal	Per- centage			
1901	603,720	(a)5,498	(a)0.92	597,350	(a)55,484	(a)10.24	1,201,070	(a)60,982	(a)5.35			
1911	655,591	51,871	8.59	659,960	62,610	10.48	1,315,551	114,481	9.53			
1921	754,724	99,133	15.12	776,556	116,596	17.67	1,531,280	215,729	16.40			
1933	903,244	148,520	19.68	917,017	140,461	18.09	1,820,261	288,981	18.87			
1947	1,013,867	110,623	12.25	1,040,834	123,817	13.50	2,054,701	234,440	12.88			
1954	1,231,099	217,232	21.43	1,221,242	180,408	17.33	2,452,341	397,640	19.35			
1961	1,474,395	243,296	19.76	1,455,718	234,476	19.20	2,930,113	477,772	19.48			
1966	1,614,240	139,845	9.48	1,605,977	150,259	10.32	3,220,217	290,104	9.90			
1971	1,750,061	135,821	8.41	1,752,290	146,313	9.11	3,502,351	282,134	8.76			

(a) Since 1891.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1947 to 1971, are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES (a)

Urban centre	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Sydney	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,197,022	2,447,219	2,725,064
Melbourne	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,858,534	2,108,401	2,394,117
Brisbane	402,030	502,320	587,634	716,402	818,423
Adelaide	382,454	483,508	580,449	728,279	809,482
Perth	272,528	348,647	423,930	500,246	641,800
Hobart	76,534	95,206	110,217	119,469	129,928
Canberra	15,156	28,277	55,746	92,311	156,298
Total	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,813,532	6,712,327	7,675,112
Percentage of Australian population	51	54	55	58	60

(a) Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of urban boundaries ; in particular Census figures from 1966 onwards have been based on the concepts explained on page 219. Figures for 1961 in the above table have been revised in accordance with these concepts.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902. However, the absolute increase in population in Melbourne over the period 1961 to 1971 has slightly exceeded the increase in Sydney over the same period.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1947 and 1971 is made in the following table :

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Intercensal period	Population at end of period	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration (a)
1947 to 1954	2,452,341	397,640	192,741	204,899
1954 to 1961	2,930,113	477,772	256,420	221,352
1961 to 1966	3,220,217	290,104	190,070	100,034
1966 to 1971	3,502,351	282,134	202,777	79,357

(a) Net intercensal gain after deducting natural increase from total increase.

For purposes of the 1971 Census, the boundary of urban Melbourne, located within the long-term Melbourne Statistical Division, shows the limits of urban development about the capital city at census date. The statistical division boundaries are shown in a map of Victoria to be found in the pocket inside the back cover of this *Victorian Year Book*.

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical division	Census (a)				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Melbourne	1,341,382	1,589,185	1,984,815	2,230,793	2,503,450
West Central	82,109	106,499	129,070	146,976	161,530
North Central	55,381	68,377	63,858	64,846	63,039
Western	159,368	180,051	198,022	203,432	199,505
Wimmera	54,171	57,686	58,799	60,017	55,587
Mallee	52,770	58,070	62,952	65,021	63,816
Northern	121,759	139,977	156,364	167,317	171,815
North Eastern	60,260	78,866	86,406	86,719	86,134
Gippsland	91,400	128,531	149,051	155,796	158,142
East Central	32,250	37,058	36,167	36,312	37,030
Migratory	3,851	8,041	4,609	2,988	2,303
Total	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351

(a) Figures from 1947 to 1966 have been adjusted to show population in statistical divisions as defined for the Census 30 June 1971.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1961 TO 1971

Statistical division	Population at Census 1961	1961-1966		Population at Census 1966	1966-1971		Population at Census 1971
		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	
Melbourne	1,984,815	122,092	123,886	2,230,793	144,422	128,235	2,503,450
West Central	129,070	8,900	9,006	146,976	9,148	5,406	161,530
North Central	63,858	3,425	2,437	64,846	2,662	4,469	63,039
Western	198,022	13,181	7,771	203,432	9,911	13,838	199,505
Wimmera	58,799	4,014	2,796	60,017	2,773	7,203	55,587
Mallee	62,952	5,641	3,572	65,021	4,594	5,799	63,816
Northern	156,364	11,788	835	167,317	10,734	6,236	171,815
North Eastern	86,406	6,324	6,011	86,719	5,301	5,886	86,134
Gippsland	149,051	12,532	5,787	155,796	11,373	9,027	158,142
East Central	36,167	2,173	2,028	36,312	1,859	1,141	37,030
Migratory	4,609	..	1,621	2,988	..	685	2,303
Total	2,930,113	190,070	100,034	3,220,217	202,777	79,357	3,502,351

NOTE. In the above table, populations of statistical divisions in 1961 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries as defined at the 1971 Census. Figures shown for natural increase in the Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions for the 1961-1966 period have been estimated. As changes affecting the North Central and Northern Statistical Divisions had only a slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown without adjustment.

Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

(a) Total increase less natural increase.

In the above table "apparent net migration" is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population after deducting natural increase.

*Population of the Melbourne Statistical Division
and remainder of the State*

The figures in the following table have been re-calculated on the basis of the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division as determined at the 1971 Census. The table shows that as early as the 1921 Census the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded that of the rest of the State.

**VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL
DIVISION, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE**

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	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	3,502,351	2,503,450	71.48	998,901	28.52

(a) Area as defined for Census, 30 June 1971.

Characteristics of the population

**VICTORIA—AGES (a) OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE
INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1954 TO 1971**

Age group (years)	Population at Census				Percentage increase		
	1954	1961	1966	1971	1954-1961	1961-1966	1966-1971
0-4	258,335	307,532	320,581	344,721	19.04	4.24	7.53
5-9	238,857	288,770	320,587	335,180	20.90	11.02	4.55
10-14	180,807	277,854	298,725	332,648	53.67	7.51	11.36
15-19	153,721	219,365	289,716	304,663	42.70	32.07	5.16
20-24	160,930	195,076	237,896	296,349	21.22	21.95	24.57
25-29	194,470	186,724	209,731	253,026	- 3.98	12.32	20.64
30-34	195,595	209,542	194,382	220,325	7.13	- 7.23	13.35
35-39	173,694	217,856	216,297	205,217	25.43	- 0.72	- 5.12
40-44	172,584	187,624	217,853	219,030	8.71	16.11	0.54
45-49	152,358	181,826	186,125	216,452	19.34	2.36	16.29
50-54	137,512	158,846	176,845	179,590	15.51	11.33	1.55
55-59	114,856	131,730	150,817	164,015	14.69	14.49	8.75
60-64	108,442	115,027	122,989	136,174	6.07	6.92	10.72
65-69	83,158	95,755	100,326	106,055	15.15	4.77	5.71
70-74	58,227	73,610	78,660	81,408	26.42	6.86	3.49
75-79	36,970	45,364	54,474	56,411	22.70	20.08	3.56
80-84	20,454	24,232	28,078	33,087	18.47	15.87	17.84
85-89	8,733	10,080	11,546	13,355	15.42	14.54	15.67
90-94	2,346	2,809	3,269	3,872	19.74	16.38	18.45
95-99	276	451	582	713	63.41	29.05	22.51
100 and over	16	40	47	60	150.00	17.50	27.66
Total	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	3,502,351	19.48	9.88	8.78
Under 21	861,456	1,133,379	1,280,838	1,376,188	31.57	13.01	7.44
21-64	1,380,705	1,544,393	1,661,706	1,831,202	11.86	7.60	10.20
65 and over	210,180	252,341	276,982	294,961	20.06	9.76	6.49

(a) Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.

See also introductory note on pages 209-10.

The age distribution of the population has shown considerable change between 1947 and 1971. Most notable is the growth of the under 21 years group.

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (a)
(per cent)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	9.60	10.53	10.50	9.96	9.84
5-9	7.50	9.74	9.85	9.96	9.57
10-14	6.59	7.37	9.48	9.28	9.50
15-19	7.40	6.27	7.49	9.00	8.70
20-24	8.08	6.56	6.66	7.39	8.46
25-29	7.76	7.93	6.37	6.51	7.23
30-34	7.80	7.98	7.15	6.04	6.29
35-39	7.39	7.08	7.43	6.72	5.86
40-44	6.78	7.04	6.40	6.77	6.25
45-49	6.47	6.21	6.20	5.78	6.18
50-54	5.98	5.61	5.42	5.49	5.13
55-59	5.45	4.68	4.50	4.68	4.68
60-64	4.35	4.42	3.93	3.82	3.89
65-69	3.34	3.39	3.27	3.12	3.03
70-74	2.41	2.38	2.51	2.44	2.32
75-79	1.71	1.51	1.55	1.69	1.61
80-84	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.95
85-89	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.38
90 and over	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 21	32.63	35.13	38.68	39.79	39.29
21-64	58.52	56.30	52.71	51.61	52.29
65 and over	8.85	8.57	8.61	8.60	8.42

(a) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY (a) OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (b)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	104.59	104.78	105.02	105.11	104.46
5-9	104.07	104.76	105.43	105.02	105.46
10-14	103.13	104.00	104.70	105.30	104.98
15-19	101.93	105.11	105.38	104.31	105.01
20-24	98.04	108.47	106.81	102.55	99.81
25-29	97.47	108.93	108.48	105.65	103.20
30-34	97.11	105.66	110.07	107.07	105.45
35-39	100.75	102.26	105.67	108.37	105.09
40-44	105.25	105.37	102.83	104.26	106.75
45-49	99.81	107.60	103.42	102.15	103.53
50-54	92.13	102.83	104.90	100.88	100.17
55-59	93.81	92.01	102.96	102.16	98.17
60-64	89.07	85.99	88.45	96.54	93.82
65-69	84.45	83.43	77.79	80.03	87.28
70-74	77.44	75.41	73.81	68.62	70.44
75-79	75.56	68.96	66.56	63.31	58.71
80-84	72.51	62.29	58.24	54.66	51.80
85-89	64.41	59.77	51.28	46.45	43.68
90-94	56.93	50.10	47.76	39.88	33.79
95-99	50.76	35.29	37.50	33.79	34.53
100 and over	10.00	33.33	25.00	17.50	66.67
All ages	97.41	100.81	101.28	100.52	99.87

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

(b) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census 1971

Major tabulations

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age last birthday (years)	Census 1966			Census 1971			Increase in persons 1966 to 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	164,283	156,298	320,581	176,117	168,604	344,721	24,140
5-9	164,216	156,371	320,587	172,047	163,133	335,180	14,593
10-14	153,220	145,505	298,725	170,368	162,280	332,648	33,923
15-19	147,914	141,802	289,716	156,051	148,612	304,663	14,947
20-24	120,447	117,449	237,896	148,030	148,319	296,349	58,453
25-29	107,745	101,986	209,731	128,503	124,523	253,026	43,295
30-34	100,508	93,874	194,382	113,084	107,241	220,325	25,943
35-39	112,493	103,804	216,297	105,157	100,060	205,217	- 11,080
40-44	111,196	106,657	217,853	113,093	105,937	219,030	1,177
45-49	94,051	92,074	186,125	110,102	106,350	216,452	30,327
50-54	88,808	88,037	176,845	89,870	89,720	179,590	2,745
55-59	76,214	74,603	150,817	81,249	82,766	164,015	13,198
60-64	60,411	62,578	122,989	65,916	70,258	136,174	13,185
65-69	44,600	55,726	100,326	49,427	56,628	106,055	5,729
70-74	32,010	46,650	78,660	33,644	47,764	81,408	2,748
75-79	21,117	33,357	54,474	20,868	35,543	56,411	1,937
80-84	9,923	18,155	28,078	11,290	21,797	33,087	5,009
85-89	3,662	7,884	11,546	4,060	9,295	13,355	1,809
90-94	932	2,337	3,269	978	2,894	3,872	603
95-99	147	435	582	183	530	713	131
100 and over	7	40	47	24	36	60	13
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825
Under 21	655,694	625,144	1,280,838	704,291	671,897	1,376,188	95,350
21-64	845,812	815,894	1,661,706	925,296	905,906	1,831,202	169,496
65 and over	112,398	164,584	276,982	120,474	174,487	294,961	17,979
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825

Minus (-) sign denotes decrease.
See also introductory note on pages 209-10.

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British (a)—						
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Born outside Australia	255,273	219,718	474,991	284,306	251,990	536,296
Total British	1,504,641	1,509,278	3,013,919	1,613,454	1,627,471	3,240,925
Foreign—						
Dutch	8,655	7,394	16,049	6,048	5,324	11,372
German	8,529	6,903	15,432	6,302	5,261	11,563
Greek	26,104	27,337	53,441	27,819	28,280	56,099
Italian	37,499	34,030	71,529	35,981	32,963	68,944
Polish	2,838	2,414	5,252	1,410	1,307	2,717
U.S. American	1,790	1,265	3,055	2,466	2,086	4,552
Yugoslav	8,029	5,678	13,707	15,025	12,694	27,719
Other (including stateless and not stated)	15,819	11,323	27,142	41,556	36,904	78,460
Total foreign	109,263	96,344	205,607	136,607	124,819	261,426
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British. See also introductory note on pages 209-10.

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
New Zealand	5,738	5,945	11,683	7,948	7,952	15,900
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	124,415	114,991	239,406	139,071	131,500	270,571
Germany	18,982	18,288	37,270	18,472	18,227	36,699
Greece	32,884	31,391	64,275	40,441	38,607	79,048
Italy	61,091	50,128	111,219	65,614	56,144	121,758
Malta	14,804	11,648	26,452	14,110	11,677	25,787
Netherlands	19,092	15,554	34,646	18,558	15,381	33,939
Poland	13,986	10,711	24,697	13,164	10,475	23,639
Yugoslavia	14,574	10,060	24,634	27,630	22,126	49,756
Other	31,082	24,496	55,578	32,502	26,759	59,261
Total Europe	330,910	287,267	618,177	369,562	330,896	700,458
Other birthplaces	27,888	22,850	50,738	43,403	37,961	81,364
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 209-10.

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Number of completed years of residence	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	24,474	21,213	45,687	24,238	21,641	45,879
1	20,061	17,973	38,034	23,152	21,401	44,553
2	19,153	17,784	36,937	20,387	18,626	39,013
3	15,352	14,184	29,536	15,499	14,265	29,764
4	11,349	12,884	24,233	15,503	14,084	29,587
Under 5	90,389	84,038	174,427	98,779	90,017	188,796
5 and under 12	104,277	96,881	201,158	92,195	85,173	177,368
12 and over	161,959	128,470	290,429	199,444	170,422	369,866
Not stated	7,911	6,673	14,584	30,495	31,197	61,692
Born outside Australia	364,536	316,062	680,598	420,913	376,809	797,722
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 209-10.

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under fifteen years of age	481,719	458,174	939,893	518,532	494,017	1,012,549
Fifteen years of age and over	344,297	260,301	604,598	357,626	268,004	625,630
Total never married	826,016	718,475	1,544,491	876,158	762,021	1,638,179
Married	725,320	722,266	1,447,586	803,203	804,701	1,607,904
Married but permanently separated	19,938	24,134	44,072	22,659	27,063	49,722
Widowed	32,875	128,311	161,186	34,402	141,767	176,169
Divorced	9,755	12,436	22,191	13,639	16,738	30,377
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 209-10.

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian—						
Baptist	19,469	21,950	41,419	19,357	22,396	41,753
Brethren	1,605	1,741	3,346	2,520	2,842	5,362
Catholic, Roman(a)	134,108	119,839	253,947	208,731	200,133	408,864
Catholic(a)	314,704	320,844	635,548	292,174	302,788	594,962
Church of England	455,772	467,306	923,078	434,106	458,462	892,568
Churches of Christ	18,560	20,703	39,263	15,089	17,861	32,950
Congregational	5,394	6,426	11,820	4,144	5,108	9,252
Lutheran	19,052	18,585	37,637	19,770	20,062	39,832
Methodist	135,296	144,004	279,300	121,962	134,096	256,058
Orthodox	52,279	48,108	100,387	72,801	67,799	140,600
Presbyterian	188,067	199,041	387,108	174,396	189,942	364,338
Protestant, undefined	22,046	22,410	44,456	54,505	58,846	113,351
Salvation Army	6,954	7,796	14,750	7,958	9,329	17,287
Seventh-day Adventist	3,220	3,929	7,149	3,421	4,218	7,639
Other	16,554	17,339	33,893	27,260	28,568	55,828
Total Christian	1,393,080	1,420,021	2,813,101	1,458,194	1,522,450	2,980,644
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	15,456	15,602	31,058	14,899	15,218	30,117
Other	2,699	1,491	4,190	7,164	4,992	12,156
Total non-Christian	18,155	17,093	35,248	22,063	20,210	42,273
Indefinite	5,078	4,400	9,478	4,394	3,398	7,792
No religion	17,569	10,396	27,965	152,161	104,269	256,430
No reply	180,022	153,712	333,734	113,249	101,963	215,212
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(a) So described on individual census schedules.
See also introductory note on pages 209-10.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY (a) OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Industry group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	77,579	18,070	95,649	7.96	3.81	6.60
Mining	5,287	855	6,142	0.54	0.18	0.42
Manufacturing	282,475	119,884	402,359	28.97	25.28	27.77
Electricity, gas, and water	24,467	2,178	26,645	2.51	0.46	1.84
Construction	93,047	5,212	98,259	9.55	1.10	6.78
Wholesale and retail trade	167,598	103,307	270,905	17.19	21.78	18.69
Transport and storage	59,585	8,336	67,921	6.11	1.76	4.69
Communication	21,447	6,818	28,265	2.20	1.44	1.95
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	57,845	41,858	99,703	5.93	8.83	6.88
Public administration and defence	52,675	16,373	69,048	5.40	3.45	4.76
Community services	60,138	90,840	150,978	6.17	19.16	10.42
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal service	27,410	37,841	65,251	2.81	7.98	4.50
Other and not stated	45,436	22,613	68,049	4.66	4.77	4.70
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(a) Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed. Establishments have been classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. (See Appendix E.)
See also introductory note on pages 209-10.

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, CENSUS 1971

Highest level attended	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	102,387	95,889	198,276	5.85	5.47	5.66
Grade 3	36,518	34,276	70,794	2.09	1.96	2.02
Grade 4	36,266	34,185	70,451	2.07	1.95	2.01
Grade 5	35,237	33,248	68,485	2.01	1.90	1.96
Grade 6	34,416	32,812	67,228	1.97	1.87	1.92
Form 1	34,050	32,101	66,151	1.95	1.83	1.89
Form 2	33,712	31,970	65,682	1.93	1.82	1.88
Form 3	31,517	29,593	61,110	1.80	1.69	1.74
Form 4	25,028	23,355	48,383	1.43	1.33	1.38
Forms 5 and 6	26,200	24,539	50,739	1.50	1.40	1.45
Total	395,331	371,968	767,299	22.60	21.22	21.91
Not currently attending school—						
Grades 1 and 2	5,814	6,481	12,295	0.33	0.37	0.35
Grade 3	9,258	10,596	19,854	0.53	0.60	0.57
Grade 4	18,288	20,175	38,463	1.04	1.15	1.10
Grade 5	32,410	32,515	64,925	1.85	1.86	1.85
Grade 6	131,765	149,036	280,801	7.53	8.51	8.02
Form 1	51,274	54,594	105,868	2.93	3.12	3.02
Form 2	231,381	270,447	501,828	13.22	15.43	14.33
Form 3	160,780	154,609	315,389	9.19	8.82	9.01
Form 4	171,065	181,343	352,408	9.77	10.35	10.06
Forms 5 and 6	301,129	256,970	558,099	17.21	14.67	15.93
Total	1,113,164	1,136,766	2,249,930	63.60	64.88	64.24
Child not yet attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Never attended school	7,393	9,494	16,887	0.42	0.54	0.48
Not stated	55,726	63,282	119,008	3.18	3.61	3.40
Total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

Urban centres

The criteria used for delimiting urban centres at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing were determined by the Thirty-First Conference of Statisticians in October 1969 and have been used in determining urban boundaries to be used for statistical purposes throughout Australia.

In general terms all population clusters of 1,000 or more persons (and for known holiday resorts of less population if they contained 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 were occupied) were named urban centres.

Around each capital city, and each town with a population of at least 100,000 *two* boundaries have been drawn.

The *outer* boundary which is fixed, was defined after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. This 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 or statistical districts. Thus in Victoria there is the Melbourne Statistical Division and the Geelong Statistical District.

The *inner* (urban) boundary indicates an area within which, at the time of the census, there was a density of 500 persons per square mile. This density is determined for each Census Collector's District (the smallest geographical area available). 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 on other grounds. In Victoria these inner areas are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong, respectively.

Similar criteria are also used in defining the urban boundaries of other urban centres which have populations of 25,000 or more. In Victoria the centres delimited in this way are Ballarat, Bendigo, and Albury-Wodonga.

For the smaller urban centres the boundaries were delimited subjectively using the most recent available aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that was available.

Further details regarding the criteria used in 1971 and the main changes between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are contained in the *Commonwealth Year Book 1972* and the 1971 Field Count Statements.

The results of the 1971 Census showed Victoria's population had increased 30.0 per cent since 1954 to reach 3,502,351, which was 27.5 per cent of the Australian population.

Victoria's density of 40 persons per square mile was considerably higher than the Australian average of 4.3 persons per square mile. However, the population was unevenly distributed throughout the State, as is shown by the table below :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE AREA OF STATE AND POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUS 1971

Statistical division	Percentage of State area	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of State population	Persons to the square mile
Melbourne	2.7	1,242,823	1,260,627	2,503,450	71.5	1,057.1
West Central	2.6	81,048	80,482	161,530	4.6	70.7
North Central	5.4	32,705	30,334	63,039	1.8	13.3
Western	16.3	99,543	99,962	199,505	5.7	13.9
Wimmera	13.9	27,785	27,802	55,587	1.6	4.6
Mallee	16.3	32,512	31,304	63,816	1.8	4.4
Northern	11.6	86,374	85,441	171,815	4.9	16.9
North Eastern	13.9	44,384	41,750	86,134	2.5	7.0
Gippsland	15.2	81,607	76,535	158,142	4.5	11.8
East Central	2.1	19,178	17,852	37,030	1.0	20.2
Migratory	..	2,102	201	2,303	0.1	..
Total	100.0	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.0	39.9

The concentration of population in the urban areas of the State is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AND MASCULINITY IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (a)

Area (a)	Percentage of population				Masculinity (b)
	Census 1966		Census 1971		Census 1971
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Major urban	68.7	71.1	72.2	71.6	98.3
Other urban	16.8	15.9	16.2	16.1	98.1
Rural	14.4	12.9	11.6	12.2	111.1
Migratory	0.1	0.1	(c)	0.1	1,051.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

(a) Urban and rural in this table are determined on the basis of the concepts explained under the heading *Urban centres* on pages 219-20.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The proportion of the population of the State in rural areas has again declined between the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Populations in local government areas in Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1972 appear in the table on pages 226-31.

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 219-20. Urban centres outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area account for 19 per cent of the State's population. Geelong is the largest of these with a population of 115,181, followed by Ballarat (58,620), Bendigo (45,936), and Moe-Yallourn (20,863).

Urban centres with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 are Shepparton (19,410), Warrnambool (18,684), Morwell (16,853), Wangaratta (15,586), Traralgon (14,666), Mildura (13,198), Werribee (12,872), Horsham (11,045), Wodonga (10,528), Sale (10,436), and Colac (10,362). In the 7,000 to 10,000 population groups are Hamilton, Bairnsdale, Ararat, Benalla, Portland, Swan Hill, Castlemaine, Echuca, Maryborough, and Warragul.

It should be remembered in reading the tables relating to urban centres which follow that where the populations given relate to the limits of urban development at each census date, as determined by application of the concepts for delimiting urban boundaries, the areas are not necessarily the same. The geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another.

It should be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Figures of census populations in local government areas of the State appear on pages 226-31.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Melbourne (See page 223 for details)	2,108,401	2,394,117	285,716	13.6
Urban Geelong—				
Bellarine Shire (part)	6,584	8,766	2,182	33.1
Corio Shire (part)	33,297	36,614	3,317	10.0
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	— 293	— 1.6
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	— 290	— 1.7
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	— 79	— 0.7
South Barwon Shire (part)	17,812	23,096	5,284	29.7
Total urban Geelong	105,060	115,181	10,121	9.6
Urban Ballarat—				
Ballarat City (part)	41,048	39,358	— 1,690	— 4.1
Ballarat Shire (part)	10,245	12,566	2,321	22.7
Buninyong Shire (part)	(a)	1,074	1,074	..
Bungaree Shire (part)	(a)	322	322	..
Grenville Shire (part)	53	32	— 21	— 39.6
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	302	6.1
Total urban Ballarat	56,312	58,620	2,308	4.1

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION—*continued*

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Bendigo—				
Bendigo City (part)	30,159	31,866	1,707	5.7
Eaglehawk Borough (part)	4,726	4,820	94	2.0
Marong Shire (part)	2,988	3,722	734	24.6
Strathfieldsaye Shire (part)	4,029	5,528	1,499	37.2
Total urban Bendigo	41,902	45,936	4,034	9.6
Urban Moe-Yallourn—				
Moe City	16,555	15,605	—950	— 5.7
Morwell Shire (part)	537	229	— 308	—57.4
Narracan Shire (part)	1,880	1,808	—72	— 3.8
Yallourn Works Area	4,250	3,221	—1,029	—24.2
Total urban Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	—2,359	—10.2
Balance of urban population in Victoria	418,642	437,411	18,769	4.5
State summary—				
Major urban (b)	2,213,461	2,509,298	295,837	13.4
Other urban	540,078	562,830	22,752	4.2
Total all urban	2,753,539	3,072,128	318,589	11.6
Rural	463,690	427,920	—35,770	— 7.7
Migratory	2,988	2,303	—685	—22.9
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	282,134	8.8

(a) Due to variations in area, no population estimates were made for these areas in 1966.

(b) Components are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong.

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.

NOTE: The 1966 figures in this table have been revised to include Aborigines.

VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000–499,999	1	105,060	3.3	1	115,181	3.3
50,000–99,999	1	56,312	1.7	1	58,620	1.7
25,000–49,999 (a)	2	50,555	1.6	2	56,464	1.6
20,000–24,999	1	23,222	0.7	1	20,863	0.6
15,000–19,999	4	66,891	2.1	4	70,533	2.0
10,000–14,999	4	47,638	1.5	6	72,579	2.1
5,000–9,999 (b)	16	122,688	3.8	14	102,255	2.9
2,500–4,999 (c)	26	83,144	2.6	28	90,685	2.6
2,000–2,499	9	19,917	0.6	11	24,336	0.7
1,000–1,999	47	63,797	2.0	43	61,480	1.8
Less than 1,000	8	5,914	0.2	7	5,015	0.1
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES—*continued*

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000 "	2	2,213,461	68.8	2	2,509,298	71.6
50,000 "	3	2,269,773	70.5	3	2,567,918	73.3
25,000 "	5	2,320,328	72.1	5	2,624,382	74.9
20,000 "	6	2,343,550	72.8	6	2,645,245	75.5
15,000 "	10	2,410,441	74.9	10	2,715,778	77.5
10,000 "	14	2,458,079	76.3	16	2,788,357	79.6
5,000 "	30	2,580,767	80.2	30	2,890,612	82.5
2,500 "	56	2,663,911	82.7	58	2,981,297	85.1
2,000 "	65	2,683,828	83.4	69	3,005,633	85.8
1,000 " (d)	112	2,747,625	85.3	112	3,067,113	87.6
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

(a) Includes that part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total population of Albury-Wodonga—1966, 32,032; 1971, 37,931.

(b) Includes that part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total population of Echuca-Moama—1966, 8,011; 1971, 8,631.

(c) Includes that part of urban Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total population of Yarrawonga-Mulwala—1966, 3,990; 1971, 3,980.

(d) Includes 8 centres in 1966 and 7 centres in 1971 having a population of less than 1,000.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
Urban Melbourne—				Whittlesea (a)	11,497	25,319	120.2
Altona	25,020	30,589	22.3	Williamstown	30,449	30,055	1.3
Berwick (a)	13,137	14,372	9.4	Total urban Melbourne	2,108,401	2,394,117	13.6
Box Hill	54,534	54,635	0.2	Other urban centres—			
Brighton	40,618	39,109	- 3.7	Albury-Wodonga			
Broadmeadows (a)	86,926	100,690	15.8	(part) (b)	8,653	10,528	21.7
Brunswick	52,018	51,560	- 0.9	Alexandra	2,014	1,864	- 7.4
Camberwell	99,913	98,302	- 1.6	Anglesea	726	1,065	46.7
Caulfield	76,119	81,865	7.5	Apollo Bay	957	829	- 13.4
Chelsea	24,789	26,372	6.4	Ararat	8,246	8,312	0.8
Coburg	68,577	65,662	- 4.3	Bacchus Marsh	3,707	4,137	11.6
Collingwood	22,469	21,022	- 6.4	Bairnsdale	7,960	8,552	7.4
Cranbourne (a)	143	909	535.7	Ballarat	56,312	58,620	4.1
Croydon (a)	21,357	27,556	29.0	Barham-Koondrook			
Dandenong (a)	31,056	40,652	30.9	(part) (c)	604	593	- 1.8
Diamond Valley (a)	20,997	34,439	64.0	Beaufort	1,264	1,201	- 5.0
Doncaster and Templestowe (a)	33,383	59,561	78.4	Beechworth	3,555	3,119	- 12.3
Eltham (a)	14,115	18,026	27.7	Benalla	8,224	8,255	0.4
Essendon	58,258	57,583	- 1.2	Bendigo	41,902	45,936	9.6
Fitzroy	27,227	25,708	- 5.6	Berwick	1,720	3,289	91.2
Flinders (a)	(g)	13,135	..	Birchip	1,147	1,041	- 9.2
Footscray	58,832	57,810	- 1.7	Bright	747	858	14.9
Frankston (a)	38,718	58,048	49.9	Broadford	1,605	1,534	- 4.4
Hawthorn	36,728	37,571	2.3	Camperdown	3,540	3,477	- 1.8
Heidelberg	63,932	68,013	6.4	Casterton	2,492	2,175	- 12.7
Keilor (a)	40,430	54,935	35.9	Castlemaine	8,030	7,699	- 4.1
Kew	32,819	32,564	- 0.8	Charlton	1,605	1,403	- 12.6
Knox (a)	32,394	54,213	67.4	Churchill	(h)	2,416	..
Lillydale (a)	13,232	26,792	102.5	Cobden	1,233	1,329	7.8
Malvern	50,061	50,560	1.0	Cobram	2,892	3,191	10.3
Melbourne	76,006	75,830	- 0.2	Cohuna	2,069	2,136	3.2
Moorabbin	103,787	109,588	5.6	Colac	9,499	10,362	9.1
Mordialloc	28,078	29,753	6.0	Coleraine	1,518	1,386	- 8.7
Mornington (a)	1,704	13,354	683.7	Corowa-Wahgunyah	(h)	390	..
Northcote	56,213	59,303	5.5	(part) (f)	(h)	390	..
Nunawading	74,578	90,702	21.6	Corryong	1,665	1,402	- 15.8
Oakleigh	52,769	57,284	8.6	Cowes	766	1,029	34.3
Port Melbourne	12,591	11,705	- 7.0	Craigieburn	(h)	1,337	..
Prahran	54,658	56,766	3.9	Cranbourne	(h)	2,437	..
Preston	89,775	91,584	2.0	Creswick	1,658	1,756	5.9
Richmond	32,532	28,341	- 12.9	Crib Point	1,829	1,915	4.7
Ringwood	29,141	34,751	19.3	Daylesford	2,664	2,926	9.8
St Kilda	58,138	61,203	5.3	Dimboola	1,898	1,696	- 10.6
Sandringham	36,672	35,460	- 3.3	Donald	1,626	1,448	- 10.9
Sherbrooke (a)	9,999	15,383	53.8	Drouin	2,655	2,954	11.3
South Melbourne	30,223	26,995	- 10.7	Echuca-Moama			
Springvale (a)	37,669	57,385	52.3	(part) (d)	7,044	7,505	6.5
Sunshine (a)	69,086	75,809	9.7	Emerald	(h)	1,591	..
Waverley (a)	68,896	96,826	40.5				
Werribee (a)	6,128	8,467	38.2				

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES—*continued*

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>				<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>			
Euroa	2,789	2,679	- 3.9	Pakenham East	1,680	2,017	20.1
Geelong	105,060	115,181	9.6	Paynesville	611	958	56.8
Hamilton	10,062	9,673	- 3.9	Portarlington	1,224	1,360	11.1
Hampton Park (h)	1,330	..	..	Port Fairy	2,579	2,427	- 5.9
Hastings	1,136	1,897	67.0	Portland	7,022	8,216	17.0
Healesville	2,683	3,129	16.6	Queenscliff	2,788	2,807	0.7
Heathcote	1,187	1,082	- 8.8	Red Cliffs	2,439	2,246	- 7.9
Heyfield	1,893	1,830	- 3.3	Robinvale	1,420	1,547	8.9
Heywood	1,016	1,299	27.9	Rochester	2,122	2,232	5.2
Horsham	10,562	11,045	4.6	Rushworth	1,093	1,072	- 1.9
Inverloch	852	1,074	26.1	Rutherglen	1,287	1,177	- 8.5
Kerang	4,164	4,103	- 1.5	St Arnaud	3,004	2,779	- 7.5
Kilmore	1,096	1,475	34.6	St Leonards	297	475	59.9
Koroit	1,006	1,019	1.3	Sale	8,708	10,436	19.8
Korumburra	2,991	2,891	- 3.3	Seymour	5,505	5,779	5.0
Kyabram	4,645	5,081	9.4	Shepparton	17,488	19,410	11.0
Kyneton	3,446	3,492	1.3	Stawell	5,909	5,800	- 1.8
Lakes Entrance	1,851	2,591	40.0	Sunbury	5,526	5,098	- 44.6
Lara	1,510	2,095	38.7	Swan Hill	2,398	7,712	4.2
Leongatha	3,246	3,389	4.4	Tatura	2,496	2,508	0.5
Leopold (h)	1,444	..	..	Terang	1,991	1,730	- 13.1
Lorne	958	912	- 4.8	Torquay	1,477	1,937	31.1
Maffra	3,569	3,666	2.7	Trafalgar	1,729	1,832	6.0
Mansfield	2,019	1,956	- 3.1	Traralgon	14,080	14,666	4.2
Maryborough	7,707	7,472	- 3.0	Wangaratta	15,268	15,586	2.1
Melton (h)	4,511	..	..	Warburton	1,545	1,583	2.5
Merbein	1,684	1,588	- 5.7	Warracknabeal	3,151	2,868	- 9.0
Mildura	12,934	13,198	2.0	Warragul	6,846	7,101	3.7
Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	- 10.2	Warrandyte	1,085	2,812	159.2
Mooroopna	2,570	3,534	37.5	Warrambool	17,500	18,684	6.8
Mortlake	1,248	1,266	1.4	Werribee	8,233	12,872	56.3
Morwell	16,635	16,853	1.3	Wonthaggi	4,561	4,438	- 2.7
Mount Beauty	1,568	1,571	0.2	Woodend	1,221	1,290	5.7
Murtoa	1,109	1,035	- 6.7	Yarra Junction	1,121	1,193	6.4
Myrtleford	2,545	2,741	7.7	Yarram	2,015	2,046	1.5
Nathalia	1,369	1,277	- 6.7	Yarrawonga-			
Nhill	2,251	2,109	- 6.3	Mulwala (part) (e)	3,163	3,118	- 1.4
Nunmurkah	2,770	2,582	- 6.8	Yea	1,084	1,055	- 2.7
Ocean Grove-							
Barwon Heads	3,144	4,016	27.7				
Orbost	2,797	2,938	5.0				
Ouyen	1,645	1,564	- 4.9				
				Total other urban centres	621,631	678,011	9.1

- (a) Includes only that part of the local government area which is within urban Melbourne. The remainder is in each case included under "other urban" or is rural.
 (b) That part of Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. See note (a) to previous table.
 (c) That part of Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. See note (d) to previous table.
 (d) That part of Echuca-Moama in Victoria. See note (b) to previous table.
 (e) That part of Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. See note (c) to previous table.
 (f) That part of Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. See note (d) to previous table.
 (g) Not part of urban Melbourne in 1966.
 (h) Non-urban in 1966.
 (i) Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Population estimates

The estimated population in each State or Territory represents the population ascertained at the Census plus recorded natural increase and recorded net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses resulting from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account insofar as they are recorded as transfers of State of residence under child endowment procedures or Australian electoral procedures, supplemented by results of any special count or sample survey. Holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories are omitted. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State is ascertained at the next Census.

The tables on the following page give the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1973 and the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1973 :

**AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
AT 31 DECEMBER 1973**

State or Territory	Area in square kilometres (a)	Estimated population at 31 December 1973	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	801,600	4,738,117	5.91	35.71
Victoria	224,000	3,615,820	16.14	27.25
Queensland	1,727,200	1,946,520	1.13	14.67
South Australia	984,000	1,211,134	1.23	9.13
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,084,399	0.43	8.17
Tasmania	67,800	399,093	5.89	3.01
Northern Territory	1,346,200	98,084	0.07	0.74
Australian Capital Territory (b)	2,400	175,392	73.08	1.32
Australia	7,678,700	13,268,559	1.73	100.00

(a) The area of each State and Territory shown in this table was calculated by the Division of National Mapping, Department of Minerals and Energy, Canberra, using the latest computer digitising equipment. The figures differ slightly from those which would be obtained by directly converting into square kilometres areas previously published in square miles.

(b) Including Jervis Bay.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 31 DECEMBER

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25 May)	142	35	177
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290
1970	1,739,916	1,742,115	3,482,031
1971	1,766,582	1,770,953	3,537,535
1972	1,787,943	1,793,068	3,581,017
1973	1,804,333	1,811,487	3,615,820

NOTE. Estimates of population from 1961 onwards include Aborigines. A table showing estimated population for each year from 1836 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book 1973*, pages 1069-71.

The following table shows the population in each of the municipalities and statistical divisions of Victoria at the 1971 Census and as estimated at 30 June 1972 and 30 June 1973, together with the area of each municipality at 30 June 1973. In this table both Census figures and estimates include Aborigines. However, the difference between the Census date figures including Aborigines and Census figures published earlier, although occasioned by the necessity to include full-blooded Aborigines for comparison with later populations, is not to be taken as a reliable measure of the Aboriginal population of the area concerned. Census information regarding Aborigines is to be found in the special Census publication *The Aboriginal Population of Australia*, issued on 16 April 1969.

Estimates given in the table which occupies the next five pages are subject to amendment in the light of Census results.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AT 30 JUNE

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona City	30,589	31,200	31,600	40.19
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	23,460	24,000	25,000	282.20
Box Hill City	54,635	54,600	54,600	21.49
Brighton City	39,109	38,700	38,300	13.68
Broadmeadows City	101,100	103,100	105,000	70.78
Brunswick City	51,560	51,500	51,200	10.62
Bulla Shire	8,243	8,500	8,900	422.20
Camberwell City	98,302	97,800	97,200	35.14
Caulfield City	81,865	82,000	82,100	21.98
Chelsea City	26,372	26,600	26,700	12.23
Coburg City	65,662	64,800	64,100	18.68
Collingwood City	21,022	20,700	20,300	4.78
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	12,511	13,100	14,000	398.00
Croydon City (c)	28,708	29,300	30,400	33.72
Dandenong City	40,883	42,100	43,400	36.26
Diamond Valley Shire	36,245	38,100	39,700	85.31
Doncaster and Templestowe City	64,286	68,900	72,200	89.40
Eltham Shire (c)	24,140	24,600	24,500	277.10
Essendon City	57,583	57,100	56,800	16.48
Fitzroy City	25,708	25,500	25,000	3.66
Flinders Shire	15,481	15,800	16,400	323.70
Footscray City	57,810	57,700	57,500	17.97
Frankston City	59,410	63,000	65,400	70.66
Hastings Shire	8,927	9,200	9,500	290.10
Hawthorn City	37,571	37,600	37,600	9.76
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	5,223	5,200	5,300	281.60
Heidelberg City	68,013	68,400	68,900	32.38
Keilor City	55,616	58,500	61,300	98.20
Kew City	32,564	32,400	32,300	14.55
Knox City	56,786	60,900	64,400	110.10
Lillydale Shire (c)	36,162	38,800	41,300	397.50
Malvern City	50,560	50,600	50,700	15.92
Melbourne City	75,830	75,800	75,000	31.42
Melton Shire	5,974	6,400	7,100	450.40
Moorabbin City	109,588	110,100	110,600	51.20
Mordialloc City	29,753	29,900	30,000	12.19
Mornington Shire	14,289	14,800	15,600	90.65
Northcote City	59,303	59,500	59,800	17.11
Nunawading City	90,702	92,400	93,500	41.58
Oakleigh City	57,284	57,600	57,800	30.30
Port Melbourne City	11,705	11,200	11,000	10.64
Prahran City	56,766	56,900	57,000	9.55
Preston City	91,584	91,800	92,000	37.05
Richmond City	28,341	28,300	28,700	6.12
Ringwood City	34,751	35,400	36,200	22.76
St Kilda City	61,203	61,300	61,400	8.57
Sandringham City	35,460	35,300	35,000	14.97
Sherbrooke Shire	20,484	21,200	22,200	193.00
South Melbourne City	26,995	26,600	26,100	8.91
Springvale City	58,374	62,100	65,200	97.58
Sunshine City	76,427	77,900	79,200	80.03
Waverley City	97,033	102,400	106,400	58.57
Werribee Shire	25,116	26,100	27,000	668.20
Whittlesea Shire	30,327	33,500	35,600	598.30
Williamstown City	30,055	29,900	29,900	14.50
Total division	2,503,450	2,546,700	2,583,900	6,110.00

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bacchus Marsh Shire	5,083	5,150	5,300	566.20
Ballan Shire	2,163	2,140	2,100	919.40
Bannockburn Shire	2,072	2,050	2,010	704.50
Barrabool Shire	3,471	3,570	3,680	593.10
Bellarine Shire	18,791	19,630	20,390	331.50
Bungaree Shire	2,514	2,570	2,640	227.90
Buninyong Shire	5,124	5,180	5,240	777.00
Corio Shire	40,544	41,550	42,640	699.30
Geelong City	17,836	17,790	17,590	13.44
Geelong West City	17,248	17,210	17,150	5.26
Gisborne Shire	2,917	3,030	3,350	278.20
Newtown City	11,621	11,610	11,590	5.99
Queenscliffe Borough	2,807	2,810	2,810	8.49
Romsey Shire	2,575	2,590	2,610	619.00
South Barwon Shire	26,764	27,940	28,910	165.30
Total division (f)	161,530	164,820	168,010	5,915.00
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra Shire (c)	4,480	4,480	4,470	1,873.00
Broadford Shire	1,929	1,920	1,930	576.30
Castlemaine City	6,915	6,880	6,810	23.31
Creswick Shire	3,414	3,390	3,370	551.70
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,105	4,050	3,960	609.30
Kilmore Shire (f)	2,798	2,810	2,830	508.90
Kyneton Shire	5,959	5,960	5,970	725.20
Maldon Shire	1,759	1,720	1,690	559.40
Maryborough City	7,472	7,420	7,340	23.31
Mclvor Shire	1,789	1,770	1,740	1,453.00
Metcalfe Shire	1,983	1,950	1,900	590.50
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,092	2,110	2,150	246.00
Newstead Shire	1,622	1,590	1,570	409.20
Pyalong Shire	439	480	470	603.50
Seymour Shire	11,103	11,130	11,040	949.60
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,445	1,430	1,400	533.50
Tullaroop Shire	1,193	1,180	1,160	637.10
Yea Shire (c)	2,542	2,530	2,510	1,392.00
Total division (e) (f)	63,039	62,800	62,310	12,265.00
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat City	8,312	8,310	8,310	19.06
Ararat Shire	4,178	4,060	3,980	3,657.00
Ballaarat City	39,778	39,290	38,910	34.60
Ballarat Shire	14,405	15,050	15,550	476.60
Belfast Shire	1,643	1,590	1,550	518.00
Camperdown Town	3,477	3,460	3,440	14.53
Colac City	9,679	9,730	9,740	10.88
Colac Shire	6,264	6,090	5,940	1,458.00
Dundas Shire	3,667	3,600	3,540	3,464.00
Glenelg Shire	5,148	4,980	4,820	3,582.00
Grenville Shire	1,802	1,830	1,890	844.30
Hamilton City	9,673	9,570	9,470	21.65
Hampden Shire	7,411	7,080	6,850	2,618.00
Heytesbury Shire	8,208	8,210	8,190	1,513.00
Koroit Borough	1,429	1,430	1,430	23.05

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30. 6. 1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>				
Leigh Shire	1,177	1,120	1,070	981.60
Lexton Shire	1,315	1,300	1,270	821.00
Minhamite Shire	2,503	2,420	2,330	1,365.00
Mortlake Shire	4,073	3,990	3,910	2,137.00
Mount Rouse Shire	2,693	2,610	2,520	1,419.00
Otway Shire	3,921	3,930	3,930	1,907.00
Port Fairy Borough	2,427	2,390	2,340	23.00
Portland Town	8,216	8,340	8,420	34.11
Portland Shire	6,439	6,410	6,420	3,681.00
Ripon Shire	3,212	3,140	3,070	1,533.00
Sebastopol Borough	5,268	5,350	5,450	7.07
Wannon Shire	3,646	3,540	3,440	1,977.00
Warrnambool City	18,684	19,010	19,220	28.70
Warrnambool Shire	6,859	6,690	6,590	1,588.00
Winchelsea Shire	3,998	3,940	3,890	1,284.00
Not incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve)	..	..	..	8.55
Total division	199,505	198,460	197,480	37,050.00
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles Shire	1,926	1,870	1,810	1,989.00
Avoca Shire	1,962	1,920	1,890	1,124.00
Dimboola Shire	5,013	4,960	4,780	4,918.00
Donald Shire	2,639	2,590	2,530	1,448.00
Dunmunkle Shire	3,544	3,500	3,410	1,546.00
Horsham City	11,045	11,040	11,100	24.03
Kaniva Shire	2,104	2,060	2,000	3,085.00
Kara Kara Shire	1,193	1,170	1,150	2,293.00
Kowree Shire	4,795	4,640	4,520	5,387.00
Lowan Shire	3,489	3,430	3,350	2,683.00
St Arnaud Town	2,779	2,740	2,700	25.41
Stawell Town	5,800	5,750	5,720	24.09
Stawell Shire	2,034	2,020	1,960	2,615.00
Warracknabeal Shire	4,218	4,080	3,970	1,839.00
Wimmera Shire	3,046	3,030	2,930	2,613.00
Total division	55,587	54,800	53,820	31,614.00
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Birchip Shire	1,739	1,700	1,660	1,469.00
Karkaroc Shire	3,729	3,620	3,510	3,719.00
Mildura City (c)	13,198	14,240	14,280	28.76
Mildura Shire (c)	16,695	15,780	15,920	10,537.00
Swan Hill City	7,712	7,750	7,800	13.65
Swan Hill Shire	12,366	12,230	12,120	6,553.00
Walpeup Shire	3,964	3,870	3,780	10,795.00
Wycheproof Shire	4,413	4,340	4,240	4,115.00
Total division	63,816	63,530	63,310	37,230.00

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo City	32,007	32,210	32,320	32.50
Bet Bet Shire	1,717	1,670	1,620	927.20
Charlton Shire	2,226	2,180	2,110	1,176.00
Cobram Shire	5,520	5,570	5,580	440.30
Cohuna Shire	4,768	4,790	4,800	497.30
Deakin Shire	5,666	5,660	5,650	960.90
Eaglehawk Borough	5,383	5,410	5,460	14.50
East Loddon Shire	1,598	1,580	1,550	1,194.00
Echuca City	7,505	7,590	7,650	20.31
Gordon Shire	3,124	3,090	3,040	2,023.00
Goulburn Shire	2,004	2,030	2,040	1,031.00
Huntly Shire	2,242	2,230	2,220	878.00
Kerang Borough	4,103	4,090	4,070	22.87
Kerang Shire	4,930	4,870	4,790	3,310.00
Korong Shire	3,203	3,130	3,020	2,385.00
Kyabram Borough	5,081	5,160	5,180	20.85
Marong Shire	6,905	6,980	7,090	1,489.00
Nathalia Shire	3,206	3,200	3,200	1,238.00
Numurkah Shire	5,801	5,730	5,630	722.60
Rochester Shire	7,587	7,620	7,640	1,940.00
Rodney Shire	12,406	12,500	12,640	1,028.00
Shepparton City	19,410	19,780	20,170	26.71
Shepparton Shire	6,477	6,530	6,600	924.80
Strathfieldsaye Shire	7,711	7,900	8,230	619.00
Tungamah Shire	3,147	3,130	3,110	1,142.00
Waranga Shire	4,333	4,300	4,270	1,645.00
Yarrawonga Shire	3,755	3,750	3,760	629.40
Total division	171,815	172,680	173,440	26,338.00
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth Shire	4,506	4,440	4,380	771.60
Benalla City	8,255	8,250	8,250	17.66
Benalla Shire	3,329	3,240	3,170	2,322.00
Bright Shire	4,649	4,670	4,700	2,968.00
Chiltern Shire	1,400	1,370	1,360	497.50
Euroa Shire	4,191	4,100	4,030	1,412.00
Mansfield Shire (c)	4,260	4,250	4,250	3,937.00
Myrtleford Shire	4,434	4,440	4,450	712.20
Omeo Shire	1,868	1,830	1,810	5,781.00
Oxley Shire	5,642	5,710	5,720	2,796.00
Rutherglen Shire	2,473	2,450	2,440	530.90
Towong Shire	3,768	3,750	4,060	4,149.00
Upper Murray Shire	2,676	2,550	2,440	2,458.00
Violet Town Shire	1,186	1,170	1,170	935.00
Wangaratta City	15,586	15,620	15,670	24.08
Wangaratta Shire	1,866	1,850	1,850	915.50
Wodonga (Rural City) (c)	13,074	13,150	13,430	347.10
Yackandandah Shire	2,971	2,950	2,920	1,111.00
Total division (e)	86,134	85,790	86,100	31,686.00

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1973 (sq kilometres) (a)
	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	Estimated 1973	
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton Shire	5,803	5,800	5,770	1,867.00
Avon Shire	3,090	3,080	3,080	2,529.00
Bairnsdale Town	8,552	8,550	8,610	27.19
Bairnsdale Shire	3,741	3,740	3,760	2,278.00
Buln Buln Shire	8,414	8,380	8,340	1,259.00
Maffra Shire	8,515	8,520	8,550	4,172.00
Mirboo Shire	1,964	1,950	1,910	253.80
Moe City (c)	15,605	15,480	15,470	24.08
Morwell Shire (c)	22,443	22,540	22,640	669.00
Narracan Shire (c)	8,607	8,550	8,480	2,318.00
Orbost Shire	6,301	6,280	6,270	9,583.00
Rosedale Shire	4,997	5,010	5,020	2,277.00
Sale City	10,436	10,640	10,870	25.58
South Gippsland Shire	5,408	5,410	5,400	1,432.00
Tambo Shire	5,888	5,930	5,970	3,512.00
Traralgon City	14,666	14,750	14,870	19.95
Traralgon Shire	1,336	1,350	1,380	467.00
Warragul Shire	10,010	10,020	10,040	352.20
Woorayl Shire	9,145	9,170	9,210	1,246.00
Yallourn Works Area (c)	3,221	3,120	2,900	26.96
Not incorporated (Gippsland lakes, Bass Strait islands)	..	..	..	335.40
Total division	158,142	158,270	158,540	34,674.00
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bass Shire	3,752	3,730	3,750	525.80
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	9,650	9,780	9,950	725.40
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	3,755	3,750	3,740	345.30
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	1,187	1,170	1,160	619.70
Korumburra Shire	6,938	6,870	6,780	613.80
Phillip Island Shire	1,711	1,770	1,840	101.00
Upper Yarra Shire	6,014	6,110	6,290	1,585.00
Wonthaggi Borough	3,825	3,790	3,740	52.97
Not incorporated (French Island)	198	200	200	168.30
Total division	37,030	37,170	37,450	4,737.00
SUMMARY				
Statistical divisions—				
Melbourne	2,503,450	2,546,700	2,583,900	6,110.00
West Central (f)	161,530	164,820	168,010	5,915.00
North Central (e) (f)	63,039	62,800	62,310	12,265.00
Western	199,505	198,460	197,480	37,050.00
Wimmera	55,587	54,800	53,820	31,614.00
Mallee	63,816	63,530	63,310	37,230.00
Northern	171,815	172,680	173,440	26,338.00
North Eastern (e)	86,134	85,790	86,100	31,686.00
Gippsland	158,142	158,270	158,540	34,674.00
East Central	37,030	37,170	37,450	4,737.00
Migratory (g)	2,303	2,381	2,214	..
Total Victoria	3,502,351	3,547,401	3,586,574	227,620.00
Geelong Statistical District	122,087	124,550	126,500	347.00

For footnotes see page 231.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

- (a) The total area of Victoria shown in this table differs from that shown in the table on page 225 which was recently recalculated by the Division of National Mapping, Canberra.
Due to rounding, the sums of the areas of the individual municipalities do not add to the area of their statistical division in all cases, nor to the area of the State as a whole.
- (b) The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville are included in the Melbourne Statistical Division :
Berwick : Berwick and Doveton Ridings, and parts of Pakenham and Beaconsfield Ridings.
Cranbourne : Cranbourne Riding and part of Tooradin Riding.
Healesville : Town Riding, West Riding, and part of Central Riding.
- (c) Local government area changes :
The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas from the Census of 30 June 1971 to 30 June 1973 :

Local government area	Nature of change	Net change in area (sq kilometres)	Estimated population	Date of change
Alexandra (S)	Lost to Mansfield (S)	31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Croydon (C)	Gained from Lillydale (S)	0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Eltham (S)	Lost to Yea (S)	23.34	-428	1.10.72
Lillydale (S)	Lost to Croydon (C)	0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Mansfield (S)	Gained from Alexandra (S)	31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Mildura (C)	Gained from Mildura (S)	6.89	+989	1.10.71
Mildura (S)	Lost to Mildura (C)	6.89	-989	1.10.71
Moe (C)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	2.62	Negligible	4.4.73
Morwell (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Yallourn Works Area. (Net loss in area, but net gain in population)	1.81	+10	4.4.73
Narracan (S)	Gained from Yallourn Works Area	7.25	+7	4.4.73
Wodonga (Rural City)	Former Shire reconstituted as a Rural City	..	..	30.3.73
Yallourn Works Area	Lost to Moe (C) and Narracan (S), and gained from Morwell (S)	8.06	-17	4.4.73
Yea (S)	Gained from Eltham (S)	23.34	+428	1.10.72

- (d) The Bonegilla (Wodonga) migrant centre closed in December 1971.
- (e) The statistical division boundary has been altered slightly to conform with the new municipal boundaries between Alexandra and Mansfield Shires.
- (f) Prior to 1971 the Shire of Kilmore was partly in both the North Central and West Central Statistical Divisions. From 1 January 1971 the statistical division boundary was altered so that the Shire of Kilmore came entirely within the North Central Statistical Division. In this table the 1966 Census totals for the North Central and West Central Statistical Divisions have been revised to conform to the new boundaries.
- (g) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those on board ships in ports or travelling between ports, or on long distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

IMMIGRATION
Historical outline

From the earliest days of settlement in Australia free or assisted passages were given to large numbers of migrants from Britain but the overall size and content of the migrant inflow was not controlled. Before 1901 immigration was handled by the various colonies in Australia, and the inflow of migrants at any period was largely determined by economic conditions and the extent of assistance offered by colonial governments.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia (1901) gave the Australian Government power to legislate concerning migration, but until 1920 assisted migration remained in the hands of the States; the activities of the Australian Government were confined to advertising and information activities. In 1920, by arrangement with the States, the Australian Government assumed responsibility for the selection of migrants and their movement to Australia, while the State Governments advised on the numbers and types of migrants they were prepared to receive. Under a migration agreement in 1925 between the Australian and United Kingdom Governments, moneys were made available to the States by the two governments for public works and the development or expansion of land settlement. This scheme was continued until 1930 when, because of the depression, it was abandoned.

Only after the Second World War did a combination of circumstances occur which enabled large scale and organised immigration to be sustained. The main factors were: the desire to develop Australia's resources in order to strengthen and diversify the economy, increase living standards, and maintain full employment; the realisation of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible for strategic reasons; the desire to help many refugees and others in Europe who were unable or unwilling to return to former homelands and who wished to emigrate overseas; and the low birth rate during the depression years which meant that the numbers entering the labour force would not be sufficient to meet the needs of expansion.

British migration to Australia in the past, particularly prior to the Second World War, and since then, has been the principal single element in both assisted and unassisted settler arrivals. For a number of reasons, however, large-scale migration from Britain was slow to begin after 1945 and to obtain the types of migrants Australia needed the Government began recruiting persons from Europe. In the early post-war period many migrants coming to Australia were displaced persons from refugee camps in Europe. From 1946 onwards a series of formal agreements provided the basis of large-scale recruitment of migrants from Europe. In recent years migrants from Britain have constituted approximately 50 per cent of the assisted component of annual immigration programmes. The remainder have come from over 60 different countries, with European countries and the Americas providing the majority.

Under present policy, annual immigration programmes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, and priority is given, in the recruitment of migrants, to family reunion, sponsorship, and Australia's national needs. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

AUSTRALIA—PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted migration scheme	Date of commencement of scheme	Number assisted to December 1973
United Kingdom	April 1947	1,082,317
Refugee	July 1947	260,573
German	August 1952	96,510
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	105,172
Dutch	April 1951	82,282
Greek	August 1952	73,101
Italian	August 1951	63,777
Maltese	January 1949	44,352
General assisted passage schemes	September 1954	40,388
Austrian	August 1952	22,244
Spanish	August 1958	13,300
Turkish	October 1968	12,645
Belgian	February 1961	3,225
Other schemes		46,020
Total		1,945,906

General aspects

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Australian Government maintains immigration representatives in the United Kingdom, Eire, Arab Republic of Egypt, Austria, Argentina, Belgium,

Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden (covering Norway, Finland, and Iceland), Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Lebanon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Fiji, and the United States of America.

Population and immigration

In the post-Second World War period Australia's population has risen from 7.4 million to over 13 million. This represents a population increase of nearly 6 million, much of which has resulted from migration and the Australian-born children of migrants.

Public hearings are being conducted in all States to help determine Australia's future population policies, under the aegis of the National Population Inquiry currently being undertaken. The primary purpose of the inquiry is to determine the best possible size, composition, and distribution for Australia's population up to the end of this century.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured at the time of a census from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the results of the 1971 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,502,351—an increase of 1,447,650. Of the 1971 total, 797,722 persons were born overseas.

Of all overseas-born persons living in Australia at 30 June 1971, 31 per cent were living in Victoria. The principal birthplaces of the overseas-born living in Victoria in 1971 were: United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland 270,571, Italy 121,758, Greece 79,048, Yugoslavia 49,756, Germany 36,699, The Netherlands 33,939, Malta 25,787, Poland 23,639, and New Zealand 15,900.

Accommodation

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the people and organisations who nominate them. Generally the only people not requiring pre-arranged initial accommodation are those who are financially independent at the time of their arrival in Australia.

The Victorian Government provides initial accommodation in a reception centre in Melbourne for those British assisted migrants it nominates. Both British and non-British assisted migrants nominated by the Australian Government are offered initial accommodation in hostels run by a company, Commonwealth Hostels Ltd, established for this purpose. In Victoria, hostels are located at Maribyrnong, Nunawading, and Springvale. Families may stay in Australian Government migrant hostels for up to twelve months, couples up to six months, and single men up to three months. Single women not accompanying their families are accommodated for up to three months in specially selected private hostels; in Victoria a hostel run by the Y.W.C.A. is generally used. The Australian Government subsidises this special arrangement for single unaccompanied women.

Families nominated by the Australian Government may also be eligible for a six month tenancy of a furnished, self-contained flat. There are some 400 such flats in use throughout Australia as transitory accommodation, of which 104 are in Victoria—all in Melbourne. To enable Australian Government-nominated families to settle in country towns there is also a scheme which subsidises accommodation in guest houses or hostels for up to six months.

Immigration policy

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 avoidance of the difficult social and economic problems which may follow from an influx of peoples having different standards of living, traditions, and cultures; and the avoidance of discrimination on any grounds of race, colour of skin, or nationality.

For humanitarian reasons, priority is given to the reunion of families, i.e., residents of Australia sponsoring their spouses, dependent children, dependent parents, and fiancées. For these family members no test of acceptability beyond sound health and good character is applied. Non-dependent parents who intend to retire in Australia may also be sponsored for unassisted entry. Special consideration is given for unassisted entry into Australia of United Kingdom citizens with an Australian-born parent or grandparent and to citizens of the United Kingdom, Canada, or Ireland (living in any of those countries), who have close associations with Australia or with a permanent resident of Australia and who are self-supporting and intend to retire on arrival in Australia.

Other persons are also considered if they have qualifications and experience recognised in Australia and who are in specialised occupations required to meet shortages in the Australian work force. Special provision exists for the entry into Australia of refugees. People entering the work force and found eligible for consideration must satisfy the normal entry requirements of economic viability, ability to integrate into the Australian community, sound health, good character, and intention of permanent settlement.

Welfare

The Australian Government provides the services of professional social workers, welfare aides, translators, and interpreters through its Melbourne Office of the Department of Labor and Immigration. These services are shortly to be transferred to the Department of Social Security. Important in their development was the introduction in February 1973 of Australia's first Telephone Interpreter Service to answer pleas for assistance from migrants who have difficulty speaking English. The Service provides help in over 40 languages and its eight interpreters in Melbourne offer a 24 hour service for seven days a week. In its first year of operation the Service answered over 20,000 calls for help in a large range of matters. It has also answered a growing number of requests for assistance with language problems from the general public. A second major development was the appointment of multi-lingual welfare officers to work in the migrant communities, seeking out and helping migrant newcomers to take advantage of community services and

welfare facilities available to them. Some of these officers will be working at schools and developing liaison between migrant children and their parents at home. Others will help to overcome the language and communication barriers faced, and perform a day-to-day role of spreading information and providing a welfare service.

The Department also operates a grants scheme whereby community voluntary welfare agencies are given financial assistance in order to aid migrants with settlement problems. Studies of migrant integration are undertaken by the Survey Section, while another section undertakes research in various ethnic and national groups in Australia. There is also a section devoted to the collection of material about the cultural and socio-economic background and present circumstances of migrants. Other important areas of research cover social and medical aspects of migrant settlement difficulties.

Migrant education

The Australian Department of Labor and Immigration, in conjunction with the Australian Department of Education, State education departments, and other educational authorities, provides free facilities to enable migrants to learn the English language and to acquire an appreciation of the Australian way of life. These facilities are available to migrants prior to embarkation and on board ships sailing to Australia. In Australia, in addition to day and evening classes, correspondence, radio and recorded courses, and a special television course shown by stations in Melbourne and Ballarat, there are full-time intensive and accelerated courses during which migrants are paid a living allowance, and courses for migrant workers in industry given wholly or partly in the employer's time, to meet the needs of individual groups of adult migrants. In the case of courses for migrant workers in industry the greatest development has occurred in Victoria with some 40 employers having taken advantage of the specially designed courses for the benefit of their migrant employees. Special attention is given also to the needs of migrant women. In this connection a Home Tutor project based on the use of voluntary tutors and directed mainly towards helping migrant women has been introduced.

Special classes in the English language are financed and equipped by the Australian Government for migrant children of school age at migrant hostels and in government and non-government schools. The number of children receiving special instruction is estimated to be of the order of 75,000 in the financial year 1974-75 and the number of special teachers employed to total 1,980. In Victoria the total number of children is estimated to be 29,500 and special teachers 899. To improve accommodation for migrant children in special classes, an emergency programme to provide supplementary classrooms, with an expenditure of \$2m in 1973-74, was approved in May 1973. Of this amount \$850,000 was expended in Victoria and provided 44 classrooms. It is expected that a further \$920,000 will be expended in Victoria under the emergency classroom programme in 1974-75. Of the seventeen bi-lingual and multi-lingual welfare officers appointed to the staff of the Department of Labor and Immigration in November 1973 to work in the schools to facilitate communication between the school and migrant children and their homes, five work in Victoria.

The first in a network of planned new centres providing a focal point for migrant education in the States was opened in Perth in February 1973. A similar centre opened in Brisbane in September 1973 and in Adelaide in November 1973. A centre is also to open in Sydney and extensions and improvements are in hand for the existing centre in Melbourne. These centres are equipped with language laboratories and other teaching aids, and will be the administrative headquarters at the State level for migrant education programmes.

Expenditure on migrant education conducted under the *Immigration (Education) Act 1971-1973* totalled \$8.1m for the financial year 1972-73 and, including expenditure on supplementary accommodation, was estimated to total \$15.4m for the financial year 1973-74. Of this \$15.4m, slightly over \$5m was to be expended in Victoria.

Community participation

A Committee on Community Relations was established in 1973 as part of the Immigration Advisory Council. The Committee is continuing its inquiries into discrimination against migrants, the exploitation of migrants, and the extent to which migrants use available community services. The Committee expects to present its final report to Parliament by 30 June 1975.

Government activity is further supplemented by the Good Neighbour Movement, a nation-wide voluntary organisation formed to assist the integration of every new settler into the national family. In Victoria alone there are 96 affiliated organisations operating in 30 centres.

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of British migrants, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare. The State Immigration Office also has representative staff in the Office of the Agent-General for Victoria in London.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of the State or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. The most essential requirement of any nomination is that an adequate guarantee of accommodation be provided. Between January 1947 and December 1974 the State approved 74,269 personal nominations involving 186,431 persons. Under personal and group nominations 170,875 British migrants have arrived in Victoria.

Many migrants possessing special skills are sponsored by government departments and instrumentalities, private companies, hospitals, etc. Their arrival greatly assists a State with high industrial content and at the same time assists the Government's decentralisation policy.

The State Immigration Office has its own group nomination, under which single persons or married couples who are without sponsors may

apply for assisted passages. The nomination is in no way restricted to any particular type of occupation ; it is open to all. Migrants who arrive under this nomination are provided with accommodation at the State Immigration Reception Centre until such time as private accommodation is available. At the same time, the Office undertakes to secure employment for these migrants.

The State Immigration Office renders every assistance in order that migrants may be quickly assimilated into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment. The welfare facilities of the State Office are also available to migrants and close liaison is maintained with churches and social organisations. Victoria's development is greatly assisted by the arrival of these migrants and at the same time the Government's programme for decentralisation has gained impetus as a result.

Overseas visitors to Australia

Policy in relation to the admission of overseas visitors to Australia is administered by the Australian Department of Labor and Immigration. The Department has branch offices under the control of a Regional Director in the capital city of each Australian State and the Northern Territory.

Genuine business and tourist visitors are welcome in Australia and government policy is designed to facilitate their travel by keeping to a minimum the formalities for obtaining visas.

Visitor visas are available from Australian representatives abroad as a rule within 24 hours of receipt of completed applications. In many cases, particularly where businessmen are concerned, multiple entries may be made on the one visa. Persons wishing to enter Australia temporarily for periods in excess of twelve months would not normally be considered under visitor policy, but under a policy relating to admission for temporary residence.

Details of overseas arrivals and departures during the years 1969 to 1973 are shown in the following two tables :

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									
1969	676,452	79,955	66,528	7,264	59,736	79	8,744	100	898,858
1970	744,396	115,204	77,886	7,086	70,392	144	11,165	402	1,026,675
1971	752,014	157,842	71,257	6,405	75,650	252	14,925	453	1,078,798
1972	733,414	190,419	79,336	3,716	84,050	128	18,853	754	1,110,670
1973	783,230	284,975	105,666	2,517	92,156	89	21,279	448	1,290,360
DEPARTURES									
1969	584,574	60,600	60,371	8,792	46,388	291	8,546	250	769,812
1970	658,150	88,875	82,237	6,443	56,143	347	11,354	252	903,801
1971	687,792	138,456	79,658	5,853	66,130	397	15,581	326	994,193
1972	714,811	177,015	84,587	3,828	80,508	288	21,216	571	1,082,824
1973	780,660	253,464	101,775	4,602	86,764	209	21,961	507	1,249,942

NOTE. The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journey, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries. International air services commenced from the new Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport on 1 July 1970.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria (a)				
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Total	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									
1969	183,416	65,175	288,990	361,277	898,858	39,394	22,104	18,457	79,955
1970	185,325	73,293	351,929	416,128	1,026,675	51,460	37,341	26,403	115,204
1971	155,525	78,282	412,598	432,393	1,078,798	58,282	60,732	38,828	157,842
1972	112,468	80,837	490,962	426,403	1,110,670	46,696	89,718	54,005	190,419
1973	105,003	92,391	620,842	472,124	1,290,360	51,537	154,179	79,259	284,975
DEPARTURES									
1969	24,739	83,521	288,805	372,747	769,812	18,177	24,533	17,890	60,600
1970	26,756	93,480	352,526	431,039	903,801	21,771	41,882	25,222	88,875
1971	29,449	100,805	413,917	450,022	994,193	27,895	70,074	40,487	138,456
1972	33,172	103,813	504,519	441,320	1,082,824	25,829	99,986	51,200	177,015
1973	30,325	99,575	638,141	481,901	1,249,942	28,512	149,877	75,075	253,464

(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.

Citizenship

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Australian 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 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. Successive amendments were made to the Act in 1950, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1966, 1967, 1969, and 1973. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either :

1. were born in Australia or New Guinea; or
2. were naturalised in Australia; or
3. had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949; or
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 prior to 26 January 1949 without being placed under 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 :

1. by birth in Australia; or

2. by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at the Australian Consulate; or
3. by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949 there has been no provision in the Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without applying.

On 17 September 1973 the Citizenship Act became the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948-1973*. The 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 can 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, provided the intention is to settle here permanently;
2. a married settler who has not lived in Australia for 2½ years 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 people under 21 years, who have not completed three years residence in Australia. People under 18 years require the consent of a responsible parent;
4. children under 16 normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of one of the parents. If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director, Department of Labor and Immigration, in their State ; and
5. people who serve in the permanent armed 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.

Transitional provisions

Until 30 November 1975, citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies, other Commonwealth of Nations countries, and Ireland may obtain Australian citizenship after one year's residence immediately preceding the date of application.

Until 30 November 1975, aliens who have lived in Australia for one year may have up to two years residence in a Commonwealth of Nations country or service under a Commonwealth of Nations Government counted as residence in Australia.

The Australian Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a foreign national nor do women of foreign nationality automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to such women who are wives of Australian citizens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalisation certificates in Victoria during the five years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALISED

Nationality	Number of naturalisation certificates granted					Total granted 1969 to 1973	
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Number	Per cent
Albanian	7	6	9	4	3	29	0.06
Austrian	136	108	111	92	95	542	1.10
Belgian	21	14	15	12	13	75	0.15
Bulgarian	7	14	12	10	4	47	0.10
Byelorussian	6	1	-	-	-	7	0.01
Chinese	177	110	97	99	166	649	1.31
Czechoslovak	35	64	151	343	320	913	1.85
Danish	23	4	19	18	16	80	0.16
Dutch	764	525	558	293	277	2,417	4.89
Estonian	9	2	10	1	5	27	0.05
Finnish	50	44	35	32	25	186	0.38
French	50	37	47	29	64	227	0.46
German	595	387	537	319	356	2,194	4.44
Greek	2,943	3,052	3,192	2,514	3,472	15,173	30.68
Hungarian	238	145	214	123	128	848	1.71
Israeli	83	62	81	69	115	410	0.83
Italian	2,763	2,228	2,424	1,677	1,776	10,868	21.98
Japanese	8	3	5	8	5	29	0.06
Latvian	36	35	26	19	12	128	0.26
Lebanese	87	113	190	220	390	1,000	2.02
Lithuanian	24	17	16	5	5	67	0.14
Norwegian	10	4	9	-	7	30	0.06
Polish	477	481	491	302	287	2,038	4.12
Romanian	20	34	22	4	14	94	0.19
Russian	96	59	56	56	56	323	0.65
Spanish	95	65	72	60	79	371	0.75
Swedish	11	9	8	4	8	40	0.08
Swiss	31	45	54	57	57	244	0.49
Turkish	18	19	70	48	69	224	0.45
Ukrainian	67	30	33	20	9	159	0.32
United Arab Republic	199	334	357	396	405	1,691	3.42
U.S. American	27	27	31	40	24	149	0.30
Yugoslav	1,235	1,212	1,599	1,128	1,614	6,788	13.73
Other nationalities	83	147	161	162	321	874	1.77
Stateless	100	94	91	64	165	514	1.04
Total	10,531	9,531	10,803	8,228	10,362	49,455	100.00

NOTE. The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 1,229 children in 1969, 1,123 in 1970, 1,271 in 1971, 912 in 1972, and 1,298 in 1973 affected by grant of certificates.

Further references, 1961-1974

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

At the Census on 30 June 1971 the Aboriginal population of Victoria was 6,371. Most Aborigines reside in urban areas; 55 per cent in the Melbourne-Geelong urban area, 30 per cent in other urban centres, and 15 per cent in rural districts. The Aboriginal population is young, with 54.2 per cent under the age of 20 years (compared with 37.4 per cent in the total community) and 1.4 per cent aged 65 or more (total community, 8.4 per cent).

Under the authority of the *Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974*, the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and thus the Victorian Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs was abolished. Its activities and responsibilities were transferred to the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Australian and Victorian Governments.

The houses owned by the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs were transferred to the Housing Commission, Victoria, on 15 December 1974. Australian Government funds will be directly allocated to the Housing Commission for Aboriginal housing. Forty-seven staff members of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, under the authority of the *Aboriginal Affairs (Arrangements with the States) Act 1973*, accepted employment with the

Australian Public Service and commenced work in the Victorian Regional Office of the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs on 11 January 1975.

The Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs has policy, planning, and co-ordination functions. It also provides direct grants to statutory and non-statutory organisations. However, all government departments and non-government organisations are responsible for the provision of services such as housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, and welfare. Where Aboriginals suffer a particular disadvantage, special programmes may be funded by the Department through the relevant body. The former Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs introduced a number of special programmes in health, housing, education, employment, and consultation. These are designed to provide opportunities for Aboriginal people to gain the many skills necessary to be independent members of society.

The Department's field staff of social workers, welfare officers, Aboriginal liaison officers, and pre-school advisers provides educative and counselling services to Aboriginal individuals, families, groups, and organisations so that they are able to use the services available to members of the community. Staff make contacts with the full range of community organisations in order to encourage personnel providing services to treat Aboriginals in the same way as other citizens.

The Department considers it undesirable that Aboriginals are often regarded as recipients of welfare provisions and services. As a result emphasis is placed on the education of non-Aboriginal people to achieve a better understanding of the contribution Aboriginals are making to the life of Victoria and of their potential contribution, given equal opportunities. To help achieve understanding, among young people in particular, the Department holds regular holiday and educational camps for groups of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, at its Camp "Jungai" at Rubicon in the Lake Eildon district. Aboriginal cultural activities are also encouraged and supported with financial assistance.

As a result of research, the former Ministry appointed two qualified kindergarten teachers as pre-school advisers in 1972, and instituted a scheme of pre-school awards for Aboriginal children. This pays for pre-school attendance and allows a small sum for other expenses. Grants are provided to pre-schools with Aboriginal enrolment; Aboriginal assistants are employed in kindergartens at the Department's expense, and a mobile kindergarten began servicing remote areas of east Gippsland in 1974.

Aboriginals are participating increasingly in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They are employed on the staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, and make their opinions and wishes known through regular State-wide consultations and smaller conferences organised by the Department. The Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council, of which nine of the members are Aboriginals, acts as an advisory body to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. Six of the nine Aboriginal members are elected on a regional basis by Aboriginal people throughout the State.

Aboriginal people are among members of the committees of management of three Department projects—"Meerindoo" Hostel at Bairnsdale for students, "Gunnai Lodge" at Dandenong for young workers, and "Wirra-minna" Family Group Home at Essendon for Aboriginal wards of State. In

addition, there are a number of independent Aboriginal groups in the country and metropolitan areas, with whom the Department maintains close liaison. These include the Aborigines' Advancement League, the United Council of Aboriginal Women—Victoria, the National Council of Aboriginal and Island Women, the Stoll Social Club (Robinvale), the Wandarrah Social Club (Swan Hill), the Dandenong and District Aborigines' Association, the Nindethana Aboriginal Theatre, and Aboriginal sporting clubs. Aboriginal people were a motivating force in the establishment of the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service, and the Victorian Aboriginal Health Service, both at Fitzroy.

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 Aborigines had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aborigines residing at the properties concerned. The Department continues to provide consultative services and finances to the Aboriginal management committees of the properties, as these are requested.

The Department's housing grant of \$1,500 is designed to stimulate interest in home ownership and to facilitate house purchase. The scheme acts partly as land compensation. Since its introduction in 1969, 355 families had been approved for grants up to 31 December 1974. The former universal system of subsidising rent for Aborigines in Department and Housing Commission houses has been phased out, but the Department has adopted the same formula as the Housing Commission with regard to rental subsidies for people on low incomes. During 1972–73, the former Ministry's expenditure on Aboriginal Affairs was \$1,573,531, including grants from Australian Government sources.

Further references, 1961–1974

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Registration

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. 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 (295 Queen Street, 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.

Legislation

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 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 Australian 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.

Summary

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1969 to 1973 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1,000 of mean population			Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	
1969	30,860	71,035	28,976	1,066	9.11	20.96	8.55	15.0
1970	31,729	73,019	30,335	1,060	9.20	21.16	8.79	14.5
1971	32,386	75,498	30,598	1,107	9.23	21.51	8.72	14.7
1972	31,206	71,807	29,856	1,048	8.77	20.18	8.39	14.6
1973	30,203	67,123	30,696	958	8.40	18.66	8.53	14.3

(a) Included in deaths.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1973 numbered 30,203, a decrease of 1,003 on the number registered in 1972. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1973 was 8.40, compared with 8.77 in 1972. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria is 12.06 in 1942, and the lowest 5.66 in 1931.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1969	41,286	30,860	15,669	10,599	8,993	3,532	413	1,118	112,470
1970	42,928	31,729	16,082	10,864	9,227	3,535	501	1,200	116,066
1971	43,038	32,386	16,538	10,833	9,382	3,578	485	1,397	117,637
1972	41,520	31,206	16,066	10,829	9,120	3,426	490	1,372	114,029
1973	40,722	30,203	16,490	10,806	9,102	3,395	513	1,469	112,700

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1969	9.29	9.11	8.88	9.30	9.41	9.17	5.6	9.2	9.16
1970	9.48	9.20	8.96	9.38	9.28	9.11	6.3	9.1	9.26
1971	9.33	9.23	9.03	9.21	9.09	9.15	5.6	9.7	9.20
1972	8.88	8.77	8.58	9.10	8.63	8.71	5.3	8.7	8.78
1973	8.64	8.40	8.59	8.99	8.49	8.55	5.4	8.7	8.56

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1973

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
17	6	14	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
18	..	4	109	176	163	79	31	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	588
19	2	1	109	232	338	272	130	117	14	1	..	..	..	..	1,216
20	..	1	88	220	518	578	496	412	27	5	..	1	..	..	2,346
21 to 24	1	11	196	486	1,355	2,307	2,959	6,034	633	60	13	1	1	..	14,057
25 to 29	..	3	59	136	272	526	725	3,275	1,579	282	47	14	5	1	6,924
30 to 34	3	7	27	60	86	525	729	312	102	42	6	2	1,901
35 to 39	8	8	10	94	232	236	145	56	30	10	829
40 to 44	2	2	4	45	102	129	116	99	66	30	595
45 to 49	2	15	42	62	84	98	98	79	480
50 to 54	1	..	..	5	10	33	43	62	93	118	365
55 to 59	4	9	10	39	58	168	288
60 to 64	1	..	1	5	6	41	173	227
65 and over	2	1	1	6	8	337	355
Total brides	3	20	570	1,272	2,688	3,838	4,444	10,548	3,375	1,131	566	424	406	918	30,203

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1973, 756 were older and 138 were younger than their brides, and 107 were of the same age. In 1973 the oldest bridegrooms were aged 85 and the oldest brides were aged 83 years.

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS
AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1973**

Age group (years)	Percentage of total		Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bride- grooms	Brides		Bride- grooms	Brides
14	..	(a)	30 to 34	6.3	3.7
15	..	0.1	35 to 39	2.7	1.9
16	(a)	1.9	40 to 44	2.0	1.4
17	0.1	4.2	45 to 49	1.6	1.3
18	1.9	8.9	50 to 54	1.2	1.1
19	4.0	12.7	55 to 59	1.0	0.7
20	7.8	14.7	60 and over	1.9	1.2
21 to 24	46.5	34.9			
25 to 29	22.9	11.2	Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Less than 0.1.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS (a)

Year	Age in years							Total	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of all marriages
	BRIDEGROOMS								
1969	..	..	1	36	517	1,242	1,937	3,733	12.10
1970	..	..	5	50	589	1,294	2,244	4,182	13.18
1971	..	..	3	44	636	1,414	2,452	4,549	14.05
1972	..	..	2	51	621	1,342	2,353	4,369	14.00
1973	..	..	1	31	588	1,216	2,346	4,182	13.85
	BRIDES								
1969	1	18	495	1,192	2,577	3,506	4,200	11,989	38.85
1970	2	20	566	1,339	2,552	3,928	4,463	12,870	40.56
1971	..	13	656	1,491	2,766	4,011	4,720	13,657	42.17
1972	3	24	632	1,443	2,651	3,994	4,341	13,088	41.94
1973	3	20	570	1,272	2,688	3,838	4,444	12,835	42.50

(a) An amendment to the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1973, 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).

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the increase in the proportion of marriages which involve minors. In 1947, 4.82 per cent of bridegrooms and 22.94 per cent of brides were under 21 years of age. In 1973 these percentages were 13.85 and 42.50, respectively, and in 12.85 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorcees	All bride- grooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorcees	All brides
1969	24.8	56.8	41.0	26.7	22.3	50.5	37.5	23.9
1970	24.7	57.3	40.6	26.5	22.2	50.2	37.1	23.8
1971	24.7	56.7	40.2	26.5	22.1	50.5	36.8	23.8
1972	24.7	56.9	40.2	26.5	22.1	51.4	36.5	23.9
1973	24.6	57.9	39.6	26.7	22.1	50.7	36.0	24.0

In general terms, the age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 23.4 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.2 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 20 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

The following tables show the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying from 1969 to 1973 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	Divorcees	Spinsters	Widows	Divorcees	
1969	28,308	965	1,587	28,324	1,023	1,513	30,860
1970	29,191	909	1,629	29,163	984	1,582	31,729
1971	29,549	1,001	1,836	29,587	1,045	1,754	32,386
1972	28,403	929	1,874	28,369	1,037	1,800	31,206
1973	27,165	951	2,087	27,147	1,044	2,012	30,203

VICTORIA—BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 1940 TO 1973

Marriages between—	1973		Previous marital status	Percentage of total—			
	Number	Percentage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1973
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and spinsters	25,857	85.6	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	89.9
Bachelors and widows	292	1.0	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.1
Bachelors and divorcees	1,016	3.4	Divorcees	4.6	6.0	5.0	6.9
Widowers and spinsters	214	0.7	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	486	1.6	BRIDES				
Widowers and divorcees	251	0.8	Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	89.9
Divorcees and spinsters	1,076	3.6	Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.5
Divorcees and widows	266	0.9	Divorcees	4.7	6.4	5.2	6.7
Divorcees	745	2.5	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total marriages	30,203	100.0					

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1969 to 1973. The number of civil marriages performed in the Office of the Government Statist and the proportion of these to total civil marriages are also shown.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1969	2,376	7.70	2,041	85.90
1970	2,479	7.81	2,070	83.50
1971	2,815	8.69	2,300	81.71
1972	3,505	11.23	3,008	85.82
1973	3,927	13.00	3,376	85.97

NOTE. In August 1971 the Melbourne location for civil marriages was moved to new premises where it became possible to perform more ceremonies per year.

In 1973 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 26,276, representing 87.00 per cent of total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 3,927 or 13.00 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1973

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion :		
Recognised denominations (a)—		
Roman Catholic Church	8,775	29.05
Church of England in Australia	6,197	20.52
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	4,212	13.95
The Methodist Church of Australasia	2,740	9.07
Orthodox Churches (b)	1,146	3.79
Churches of Christ in Australia	589	1.95
The Baptist Union of Australia	566	1.87
Unitarians	393	1.30
Congregational Union of Australia	378	1.25
Lutheran Church (b)	275	0.91
Jewry	229	0.76
The Salvation Army	179	0.59
Jehovah's Witnesses	79	0.26
Seventh-day Adventist Church	64	0.21
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	51	0.17
Christian Brethren	34	0.11
Other recognised denominations	163	0.54
Other ministers	206	0.68
Total ministers of religion	26,276	87.00
Civil officers	3,927	13.00
Total marriages	30,203	100.00

(a) Under authority of the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1973.

(b) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1973.

Divorce

Until the operation of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 from 1 February 1961, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce was contained in the *Marriage Act* 1958. As the new Act introduced changes in provisions on divorce, figures since the date of operation of the Australian Act may not be comparable with those of earlier years.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives, respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1973. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute until the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE, 1973

Petition for—	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution	(a)2,092	(b)3,072	5,164	1,200	1,991	(c)3,200
Nullity	6	9	15	1	10	11
Judicial separation	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total	(a)2,098	(b)3,082	5,180	1,201	2,002	(c)3,212

(a) Includes one petition for dissolution or nullity.

(b) Includes five petitions for dissolution or nullity.

(c) Includes nine petitions granted to both parties of marriage.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : PETITIONS FILED AND DECREES GRANTED :
DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Year	Petitions filed			Decrees granted		
	Dissolution (a)	Nullity	Judicial separation	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial separation
1969	3,058	9	1	2,220	15	..
1970	3,675	14	2	2,591	13	..
1971	4,256	13	2	3,072	6	1
1972	4,518	11	4	3,584	9	..
1973	5,164	15	1	3,200	11	1

(a) Includes nine petitions for dual relief in 1969, fourteen in both 1970 and 1971, fifteen in 1972, and six in 1973.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : GROUNDS ON WHICH DECREES
WERE GRANTED, 1973

Grounds on which granted	Dissolution		Nullity		Judicial separation	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Adultery	566	631	..	..	..	1
Adultery and desertion	4	10	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	52	..	..	..	..
Desertion	425	851	..	..	..	..
Separation	199	396	..	..	..	..
Desertion and separation	1	2	..	..	..	..
Other grounds	3	49	1	10	..	..
Total	1,200	1,991	1	10	..	1

NOTE. In addition to the above there were nine instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : DECREES GRANTED : AGES OF
PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1973

Ages of petitioners (years)	Dissolution (a)		Nullity		Judicial separation		Number of children (a)	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Under 20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
20-24	45	156	..	2	..	..	21	148
25-29	249	435	..	2	..	..	187	476
30-34	240	390	1	..	..	..	326	693
35-39	154	297	..	2	..	..	295	676
40-44	160	237	..	2	..	..	340	556
45-49	145	234	..	1	..	..	228	344
50-54	97	131	..	..	..	..	97	110
55-59	54	67	..	..	..	..	24	31
60 and over	56	42	..	1	..	1	13	13
Total	1,200	1,991	1	10	..	1	1,531	3,050

(a) Of the total of 4,581 children shown above, five children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted and one child for which a judicial separation was granted. In addition to the above, there were nine instances involving a total of twenty-one children where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED :
AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1973

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
20-24	5	81	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
25-29	..	186	395	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	603
30-34	..	18	281	288	32	5	1	..	..	..	625
35-39	..	3	48	217	183	20	4	..	1	..	476
40-44	..	1	9	48	179	153	32	8	1	..	431
45-49	6	16	48	126	174	34	5	..	409
50-54	1	2	17	38	89	99	15	8	269
55-59	1	..	3	5	28	50	49	13	149
60 and over	2	6	18	20	32	55	133
Total wives	5	289	757	593	465	353	346	211	103	76	(a)3,198

(a) Excludes one petition where the age of the husband was not stated but the age of the wife was 53 at the time of dissolution and one petition where the age of the wife was not stated but the age of the husband was 54 at the time of dissolution.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED :
DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1973

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children								Total dis- solutions	Total children (a)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over			
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	3
3	46	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	61	18
4	115	40	6	2	1	..	..	..	164	62
5	118	87	21	2	1	1	..	..	230	144
6	88	73	45	4	..	1	..	..	211	180
7	68	73	36	11	..	..	..	..	188	178
8	62	68	54	16	3	2	..	..	205	246
9	38	52	53	21	3	..	..	..	167	233
10	24	40	51	16	9	1	..	..	141	231
11	25	36	48	32	7	1	..	..	149	261
12	17	24	36	26	12	3	1	..	119	243
13	14	15	36	25	15	3	1	..	109	244
14	14	14	41	30	9	1	..	..	109	227
15-19	58	61	140	105	57	20	11	..	452	1,058
20-24	63	58	106	83	49	15	13	..	387	877
25-29	117	84	47	20	8	4	4	..	284	319
30-34	83	30	10	2	1	1	..	..	127	65
35-39	44	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	49	6
40 and over	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1
Total dissolutions of marriage	1,039	773	735	395	175	53	30	..	3,200	..
Total children	..	773	1,470	1,185	700	265	203	..	..	4,596

(a) Of the total of 4,596 children, twenty-one children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties.

Births

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1973 was 67,123.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 802 and corresponded to a ratio of 11.81 per 1,000 births live and still in 1973. The compulsory registration of stillborn children became effective in 1953.

The following tables show the number of births and rates per 1,000 of mean population in each State and Territory from 1969 to 1973 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1969	86,036	71,035	36,576	21,977	20,754	8,445	2,274	3,079	250,176
1970	88,448	73,019	37,530	22,617	21,618	8,185	2,624	3,475	257,516
1971	98,466	75,498	39,970	22,996	24,239	8,321	2,832	4,040	276,362
1972	95,278	71,807	39,251	21,844	22,177	7,824	2,722	4,066	264,969
1973	87,332	67,123	38,067	20,407	20,510	7,326	2,808	4,096	247,669

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
1969	19.35	20.96	20.73	19.28	21.72	21.93	31.1	25.3	20.38
1970	19.52	21.16	20.90	19.52	21.74	21.09	33.1	26.4	20.55
1971	21.35	21.51	21.84	19.55	23.50	21.27	32.8	28.0	21.62
1972	20.39	20.18	20.95	18.37	20.99	19.90	29.7	25.9	20.39
1973	18.52	18.66	19.83	16.97	19.12	18.46	29.3	24.2	18.81

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

The following table shows the number of births by sex, the ratio of male to female births, and the average ages of parents, in each year from 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Average age		
					Nuptial births		Ex-nuptial births
					Father	Mother	Mother (b)
1969	36,421	34,614	71,035	105.22	30.2	27.0	23.3
1970	37,350	35,669	73,019	104.71	30.1	26.9	23.1
1971	38,432	37,066	75,498	103.69	29.8	26.7	23.0
1972	36,842	34,965	71,807	103.37	29.7	26.7	22.8
1973	34,405	32,718	67,123	105.16	29.6	26.6	23.0

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

The following tables relating to confinements show age group of mother together with previous issue, average issue, relative age of father, and duration of marriage:

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1973

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		10 and over
Under 20	3,514	697	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,255
20-24	11,319	7,605	1,799	291	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	21,055
25-29	6,965	9,401	4,673	1,432	380	107	28	11	2	..	..	22,999
30-34	1,447	2,498	2,638	1,525	684	297	116	56	25	3	4	9,293
35-39	371	587	793	577	383	260	136	90	43	26	21	3,287
40-44	93	110	142	145	112	80	71	38	29	22	38	880
45-49	5	4	6	8	5	6	6	3	4	6	4	57
Age not stated	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	23,716	20,904	10,093	3,981	1,600	755	357	198	103	57	67	61,831
Proportion of total married mothers	38.36	33.81	16.32	6.44	2.59	1.22	0.58	0.32	0.17	0.09	0.11	100.00

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS :
NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS,
TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1973

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	4,255	5,074	1.19
20-24	21,055	33,474	1.59
25-29	22,999	48,623	2.11
30-34	9,293	27,355	2.94
35-39	3,287	12,348	3.76
40-44	880	4,124	4.69
45-49	57	335	5.88
Age not stated	5	9	1.80
Total	61,831	131,342	2.12

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE
AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1973

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	Not stated	
Under 20	703	115	2	..	..	..	..	..	820
20-24	2,790	8,340	931	46	4	2	..	1	12,114
25-29	653	10,382	12,194	844	43	5	..	..	24,121
30-34	94	1,807	7,869	4,416	352	31	1	..	14,570
35-39	10	318	1,607	2,927	1,453	113	5	1	6,434
40-44	1	63	297	821	1,031	402	8	..	2,623
45-49	1	13	52	185	305	255	29	..	840
50 and over	..	8	36	48	92	72	14	..	270
Not stated	3	9	11	6	7	..	..	3	39
Married mothers	4,255	21,055	22,999	9,293	3,287	880	57	5	61,831

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1973

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	38	81	138	236	392	716	572	159	79	141	127	117	583	118	14	..	3	3,514
20-24	31	57	65	122	263	539	478	191	193	381	356	316	3,580	2,740	1,395	454	158	11,319
25-29	11	9	16	16	36	55	75	54	67	136	119	122	1,176	1,297	1,402	1,044	1,330	6,965
30-34	8	6	8	5	13	16	29	18	16	43	23	22	304	206	152	130	448	1,447
35-39	..	1	2	..	6	9	6	9	5	10	14	18	92	42	25	23	109	371
40-44	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	4	2	2	3	..	17	16	5	5	32	93
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	5
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total	88	154	230	380	710	1,338	1,163	435	362	713	642	595	5,753	4,420	2,993	1,656	2,084	23,716

On the average of the five years 1969 to 1973, mothers of twins were one in 94 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 11,823, and mothers of all multiple births one in 93.

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1969	742	7	(b)751	10.68
1970	772	10	(c)783	10.84
1971	790	3	793	10.61
1972	771	5	776	10.92
1973	703	7	710	10.69

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were of stillborn children only.

(b) Includes two cases of quadruplets.

(c) Includes one case of quadruplets.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1969 to 1973 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.
1969	6,860	4,098	3,835	1,508	2,231	647	315	91	19,585
1970	7,455	4,420	4,251	1,715	2,316	650	426	134	21,367
1971	9,674	5,010	4,859	1,782	2,720	722	664	198	25,629
1972	9,766	5,001	5,185	1,803	2,632	695	356	221	25,659
1973	8,726	4,611	5,241	1,800	2,497	743	383	197	24,198

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.
1969	7.97	5.77	10.49	6.86	10.75	7.66	13.85	2.96	7.83
1970	8.43	6.05	11.33	7.58	10.71	7.94	16.23	3.86	8.30
1971	9.82	6.64	12.16	7.75	11.22	8.68	23.45	4.90	9.27
1972	10.25	6.96	13.21	8.25	11.87	8.88	13.08	5.44	9.68
1973	9.99	6.87	13.77	8.82	12.17	10.14	13.64	4.81	9.77

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of mother (years)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
12	..	1	..	..	..
13	1	5	1	2	3
14	17	11	16	18	16
15	69	95	98	105	113
16	194	228	250	307	278
17	344	419	423	514	461
18	446	507	582	550	503
19	448	525	517	523	436
20	360	410	506	456	385
21-24	990	962	1,172	1,156	1,026
25-29	575	590	750	685	765
30-34	314	320	377	366	325
35-39	212	218	206	196	189
40-44	81	83	58	60	70
45 and over	4	4	5	7	6
Not stated	7	4	2	2	4
Total	4,062	4,382	4,963	4,947	4,580

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children—	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1969	2,125	488
1970	2,147	601
1971	2,084	558
1972	1,878	545
1973	1,766	596

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Australian *Marriage Act 1961-1966*, 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

The following tables show the number of deaths and the death rates per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1969 to 1973 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1969	40,665	28,976	15,786	9,337	7,350	3,309	485	588	106,496
1970	43,601	30,335	17,055	10,138	7,543	3,174	608	594	113,048
1971	41,691	30,598	16,339	9,686	7,806	3,295	637	598	110,650
1972	41,652	29,856	16,598	9,764	7,441	3,227	553	669	109,760
1973	41,122	30,696	16,732	9,835	7,845	3,348	580	665	110,823

AUSTRALIA—DEATH RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1969	9.15	8.55	8.95	8.19	7.69	8.59	6.6	4.8	8.68
1970	9.62	8.79	9.50	8.75	7.59	8.18	7.7	4.5	9.02
1971	9.04	8.72	8.93	8.23	7.57	8.42	7.4	4.1	8.66
1972	8.91	8.39	8.86	8.21	7.04	8.21	6.0	4.3	8.45
1973	8.72	8.53	8.72	8.18	7.31	8.44	6.0	3.9	9.42

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

Causes of death

Classification

The Eighth (1965) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was used for the first time in 1968, replacing the Seventh (1955) Revision, which had been used from 1958 to 1967.

Major changes have been made in several sections of the International Classification of Diseases, namely, infective and parasitic diseases, mental disorders, diseases of the circulatory system, congenital malformations, diseases and conditions peculiar to the perinatal period, and the nature of injury and external causes in respect of accidents, poisonings, and

violence. A summary of these changes is given on pages 152-3 of the *Victorian Year Book 1971*.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1973

International Classification of Diseases Code	Cause of death (a)	International List numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008-009	74	0.24	21
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	38	0.12	11
B6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	7	0.02	2
B11	Meningococcal infection	036	4	0.01	1
B14	Measles	055	1	(d)	(d)
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	5	0.02	1
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	91	0.30	25
B19	Malignant neoplasms—				
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1,812	5.90	504
	Lung	162	1,081	3.52	301
	Skin	172, 173	137	0.45	38
	Breast	174	524	1.71	146
	Genital organs	180-187	661	2.15	184
	Urinary organs	188, 189	229	0.75	64
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	221	0.72	61
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	976	3.18	271
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	51	0.17	14
B21	Diabetes mellitus	250	627	2.04	174
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	29	0.09	8
B23	Anaemias	280-285	70	0.23	19
B24	Meningitis	320	19	0.06	5
B25	Active rheumatic fever	390-392	2	0.01	1
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	253	0.82	70
B27	Hypertensive disease	400-404	441	1.44	123
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	9,158	29.83	2,546
B29	Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,257	4.09	349
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	4,318	14.07	1,201
B31	Influenza	470-474	47	0.15	13
B32	Pneumonia	480-486	648	2.11	180
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	1,179	3.84	328
B34	Peptic ulcer	531-533	176	0.57	49
B35	Appendicitis	540-543	22	0.07	6
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	101	0.33	28
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	571	247	0.80	69
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	136	0.44	38
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	63	0.21	18
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	{ 630-639 } { 650-678 }	3	0.01	1
B42	Congenital anomalies	740-759	309	1.01	86
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768 } { 772-776 } { 760-763 } { 769-771 } { 773-775 } { 777-779 }	144	0.47	40
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	780-796	355	1.16	99
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	131	0.43	36
	General arteriosclerosis	440	890	2.90	247
	Other diseases of circulatory system	441-458	551	1.80	153
B46	Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 460-466 } { 500-519 }	236	0.77	66
	All other diseases	Residual	1,143	3.72	318
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	985	3.21	274
BE48	All other accidents	{ E800-E807 } { E825-E949 }	751	2.45	209
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	350	1.14	97
BE50	All other external causes	E960-E999	143	0.47	40
	Total all causes		30,696	100.00	8,534

- (a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1973 : 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006), 7. Plague (020), 8. Diphtheria (032), 9. Whooping cough (033), 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. Abortions (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.

Deaths in 1973 comprised 16,562 males and 14,134 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1973, in certain age groups, detailing the selected main causes of death within those age groups :

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1973

International Classification of Diseases Code	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				
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	354	37.0	355	99.7
B42	Congenital anomalies	212	22.1	309	68.6
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	141	14.7	144	97.9
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	82	8.6	236	34.7
B32	Pneumonia	35	3.7	648	5.4
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	18	1.9	91	19.8
	1-4 years				
BE48	All other accidents	48	22.4	751	6.4
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	35	16.4	985	3.6
B42	Congenital anomalies	31	14.5	309	10.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	24	11.2	5,641	0.4
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	14	6.5	236	5.9
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	11	5.1	74	14.9
	5-14 years				
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	86	33.5	985	8.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	51	19.8	5,641	0.9
BE48	All other accidents	33	12.8	751	4.4
B42	Congenital anomalies	17	6.6	309	5.5
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	8	3.1	1,179	0.7
BE50	All other external causes	7	2.7	143	4.9
	15-24 years				
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	310	53.6	985	31.5
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	64	11.1	350	18.3
B19	Malignant neoplasms	51	8.8	5,641	0.9
BE48	All other accidents	47	8.1	751	6.3
BE50	All other external causes	19	3.3	143	13.3
B42	Congenital anomalies	10	1.7	309	3.2
	25-34 years				
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	135	28.7	985	13.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	88	18.7	5,641	1.6
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	44	9.3	350	12.6
BE48	All other accidents	36	7.6	751	4.8
BE50	All other external causes	31	6.6	143	21.7
B30	Cerebrovascular diseases	17	3.6	4,318	0.4
	35-44 years				
B19	Malignant neoplasms	196	22.7	5,641	3.5
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	176	20.3	9,158	1.9
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	94	10.9	985	9.5
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	65	7.5	350	18.6
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	51	5.9	4,318	1.2
BE48	All other accidents	42	4.9	751	5.6
	45-54 years				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	737	30.3	9,158	8.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	685	28.2	5,641	12.1
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	195	8.0	4,318	4.5
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	87	3.6	247	35.2
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	76	3.1	985	7.7
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	71	2.9	1,179	6.0
	55-64 years				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	1,651	36.2	9,158	18.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,294	28.3	5,641	22.9
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	420	9.2	4,318	9.7
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	181	4.0	1,179	15.4
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	102	2.2	985	10.4
B29	Other forms of heart disease	88	1.9	1,257	7.0
	65-74 years				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	2,653	35.5	9,158	29.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,684	22.5	5,641	29.9
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	1,000	13.4	4,318	23.2
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	390	5.2	1,179	33.1
B29	Other forms of heart disease	240	3.2	1,257	19.1
B21	Diabetes mellitus	200	2.7	627	31.9

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths from that cause.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1973—*continued*

International Classification of Diseases Code	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
	75 years and over				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	3,924	30.5	9,158	42.8
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	2,624	20.4	4,318	60.8
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,564	12.1	5,641	27.7
B29	Other forms of heart disease	805	6.3	1,257	64.0
B46 (part)	Arteriosclerosis	765	5.9	890	86.0
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	503	3.9	1,179	42.7

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of all deaths from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1973 there were 10,975 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 1 due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 253 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 306 to hypertensive heart disease, 6,298 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,860 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,257 to other forms of heart disease. The total of these causes in 1973 represented a rate of 3,051 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years. However, as the table on pages 255 and 256 shows, ischaemic heart disease is the major cause of death at ages 45 and over. Deaths in 1973 from this cause by sex and age group are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1973

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involve- ment (391)	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	11	17	33	23	24	108
	F	15	22	29	39	40	145
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	M	..	5	10	37	61	113
	F	1	1	10	29	152	193
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	89	420	879	1,197	1,102	3,687
	F	16	79	310	757	1,449	2,611
Other ischaemic heart disease (411- 414)	M	74	200	372	467	578	1,691
	F	14	38	90	232	795	1,169
Other forms of heart disease (420- 429)	M	38	38	52	128	300	556
	F	27	21	36	112	505	701
Total	M	212	680	1,346	1,852	2,065	6,155
	F	73	161	475	1,170	2,941	4,820

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases 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 1973 numbered 5,641 and represented a rate of 1,569 per million of mean population.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but the rates in the table below show characteristic increases with age, reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. Ninety-three per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1973 were at ages 45 years and over.

Satisfactory comparisons of death rates relating to malignant neoplasms are only obtained by relating the deaths to the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for periods centred around the past six censuses, when the numbers of persons in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the following table :

**VICTORIA—DEATH RATES FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
IN AGE GROUPS**

Age group (years)	Average annual death rates from malignant neoplasms per 10,000 of each sex in each age group						
	1920-1922	1932-1934	1946-1948	1953-1955	1960-1962	1965-1967	1970-1972
	MALES						
Under 5	0.46	0.27	0.60	1.11	1.06	0.79	0.79
5-9	0.13	0.20	0.34	0.98	0.85	0.95	0.76
10-14	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.69	0.59	0.57	0.55
15-19	0.30	0.37	0.61	0.93	0.95	0.86	0.76
20-24	0.64	0.73	0.69	1.27	0.86	1.25	1.33
25-34	0.76	0.93	1.20	1.32	1.34	1.62	1.55
35-44	3.31	3.04	3.00	4.01	3.93	4.50	4.42
45-54	13.94	10.13	11.65	13.25	14.54	14.64	17.21
55-64	40.46	37.25	32.73	36.99	41.16	42.09	48.40
65-74	78.21	85.19	80.46	82.41	90.40	98.12	111.07
75 and over	110.12	133.78	148.20	163.06	161.58	170.73	189.34
All ages	9.52	11.63	13.51	13.76	14.15	14.90	16.43
	FEMALES						
Under 5	0.39	0.38	0.48	1.37	1.04	0.68	0.81
5-9	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.60	0.92	0.66	0.74
10-14	0.05	0.08	0.40	0.71	0.64	0.46	0.39
15-19	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.49	0.66	0.71	0.64
20-24	0.30	0.39	0.60	0.56	0.99	0.82	0.78
25-34	1.28	1.57	1.75	1.81	1.88	1.50	1.78
35-44	6.61	6.00	6.23	6.14	5.76	5.38	5.49
45-54	19.14	17.31	16.47	16.46	15.02	16.40	17.20
55-64	34.48	35.82	33.40	30.93	30.20	30.30	34.04
65-74	63.05	61.17	61.44	59.38	50.34	57.01	58.09
75 and over	92.86	106.19	111.49	117.02	103.68	96.93	109.94
All ages	9.63	12.00	14.50	14.16	13.12	13.00	13.90

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1973 in age groups according to the site of the disease :

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**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1973**

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	1	5	42	43	91
	F	1	1	12	28	42
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	2	29	52	83
	F	..	..	12	36	48
Stomach (151)	M	..	6	81	179	266
	F	..	6	55	113	174
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	..	8	93	167	268
	F	2	20	97	258	377
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	..	5	46	71	122
	F	..	1	28	71	100
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	..	16	355	530	901
	F	..	9	93	78	180
Breast (174)	M	..	..	3	..	3
	F	..	47	226	248	521
Cervix uteri (180)	F	..	7	58	53	118
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	F	1	..	22	38	61
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	F	2	3	74	65	144
Prostate (185)	M	..	..	36	268	304
Bladder (188)	M	..	..	19	48	67
	F	..	..	7	33	40
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	1	1	25	35	62
	F	3	3	18	36	60
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191, 192)	M	14	15	37	11	77
	F	11	12	26	19	68
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	28	10	37	49	124
	F	22	6	25	44	97
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	10	24	52	70	156
	F	3	13	44	80	140
All other and unspecified sites	M	21	38	190	257	506
	F	10	26	137	268	441
Total	M	75	130	1,045	1,780	3,030
	F	55	154	934	1,468	2,611

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Cerebrovascular disease

In 1973, 1,705 male and 2,613 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,201 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 255 and 256 shows that cerebrovascular diseases appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 35 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 20 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from this cause according to sex and age are given below:

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1973**

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	15	30	17	16	4	82
	F	25	38	36	21	11	131
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	13	44	81	107	140	385
	F	15	34	52	106	269	476
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	2	5	35	130	217	389
	F	3	5	27	121	524	680
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	3	19	73	201	333	629
	F	3	16	71	204	670	964
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	..	2	21	45	152	220
	F	..	2	7	49	304	362
Total	M	33	100	227	499	846	1,705
	F	46	95	193	501	1,778	2,613

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1973 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,110, which represented a rate of 587 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1973, 47 were due to influenza, 109 to other acute respiratory infections, 648 to pneumonia, 1,179 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and 127 to other diseases.

The 47 deaths from influenza in 1973 represented a rate of 13 per million of the mean population. Eighty-one per cent of the deaths were of persons aged 50 years or over.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1973 there were 455 male and 326 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 217 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1973 were: 176 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 3 from gastritis and duodenitis, 22 from appendicitis, 101 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 17 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 247 from cirrhosis of the liver, 59 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 156 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1973 diabetes was responsible for 286 male and 341 female deaths, representing a rate of 174 per million of the mean population.

The rates for previous periods were 162 in 1972, 161 in 1971, 183 in 1970, 181 in 1969, and 209 in 1968.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1973 there were 380 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 106 per million of the mean population. In 1973 nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 136 deaths, infections of the kidney for 86, calculi of the urinary system for 13, hyperplasia of prostate for 63, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 82.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1973 was 45, the rate per million of mean population being 13.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1973 numbered 38 and equalled a rate of 11 per million of the mean population. Rates for earlier periods were 130 for 1950-1954, 294 in 1945-1949, 660 in 1918-1922, 855 in 1908-1912, and 1,365 in 1890-1892. In 1973 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 84 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 25 males and 13 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1973, only 2 males and 1 female were under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from external causes

Deaths in 1973 from external causes, including suicide and homicide, represented approximately 7 per cent of total deaths. Accidents and violence feature as the main cause of death after the first year of life until middle age, but in age groups from 40 years onward they progressively assume a less prominent position. In 1973 male deaths from external causes were 66 per cent of the total deaths in this category.

Accidental deaths involving motor vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved were as follows for the years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of motor vehicles on register at 30 June	Deaths involving motor vehicles (a)		
		Number (b)	Per 10,000 motor vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of mean population
1969	1,247,900	1,087	8.7	321
1970	1,314,400	1,097	8.3	318
1971	1,379,200	1,064	7.7	303
1972	1,442,300	964	6.7	271
1973	1,516,600	985	6.5	274

(a) Deaths are those registered during the calendar year.

(b) Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 287, 254, 257, 263, and 238, respectively.

Transport accidents

In 1973 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 1,032 as against 1,024 in 1972, 1,126 in 1971, 1,158 in 1970, and 1,137 in 1969. During 1973 deaths connected with transport represented 59 per cent of the total deaths from accidents.

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 List of Causes of Death a separate category was created to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to this category in 1973 totalled 84.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1973 deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 242 males and 108 females. These deaths represented a rate of 97 per million of the mean population. Of the 242 male deaths in 1973, 87 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 53 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 64 of the 108 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1973 was 58 (34 males and 24 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1969	20	10	30
1970	25	23	48
1971	44	12	56
1972	33	19	52
1973	34	24	58

(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 revealed a remarkable decline. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) has fallen from 133 in 1885–1889 to 15 in 1969–1973 (a reduction of 89 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 11 would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the improvement in the rate in recent years has been effected in relation to deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life, commentary on which appears on the following pages.

The following tables show the number of infant deaths and the infant death rate per 1,000 live births in each of the Australian States and Territories for the years 1969 to 1973 :

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1969	1,625	1,066	691	347	453	139	103	58	4,482
1970	1,743	1,060	672	367	459	116	126	61	4,604
1971	1,710	1,107	766	366	464	114	170	80	4,777
1972	1,663	1,048	697	367	348	127	113	67	4,430
1973	1,491	958	666	276	394	137	100	63	4,085

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1969	18.9	15.0	18.9	15.8	21.8	16.5	45.3	18.8	17.92
1970	19.7	14.5	17.9	16.2	21.2	14.2	48.0	17.6	17.88
1971	17.4	14.7	19.2	15.9	19.1	13.7	60.0	19.8	17.29
1972	17.5	14.6	17.8	16.8	15.7	16.2	41.5	16.5	16.72
1973	17.1	14.3	17.5	13.5	19.2	18.7	35.6	15.4	16.49

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

The infant death rates for the Melbourne Statistical Division, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1969 to 1973, are shown in the following table. Figures relate to the Melbourne Statistical Division as defined for the 1971 Census (see pages 219–20).

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of State		Victoria	
	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
1969	730	14.5	336	16.2	1,066	15.0
1970	721	13.7	339	16.7	1,060	14.5
1971	843	15.5	264	12.6	1,107	14.7
1972	764	14.8	284	14.1	1,048	14.6
1973	681	14.1	277	14.7	958	14.3

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 1973 the rate was 14.3, 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 1.1 in 1969-1973, a decrease of 90 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 4.0, a decrease of 90 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 1969-1973. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 9.5 in 1969-1973. In 1973 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 64 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1969 to 1973 :

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	
1969	9.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	15.0
1970	9.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	14.5
1971	9.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	14.7
1972	9.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	14.6
1973	9.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.0	14.3

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1973

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	339	41	52	58	36	526
Rate (a)	9.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	15.3
Percentage of total	64.4	7.8	9.9	11.0	6.8	100.0
Females—						
Number	276	33	42	53	28	432
Rate (a)	8.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.9	13.2
Percentage of total	63.9	7.6	9.7	12.3	6.5	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1969–1973 exceeded the female rate by 21 per cent.

In 1973, 371 or 39 per cent of infant deaths were attributed to maternal conditions or complications of pregnancy or labour. Other perinatal causes, including anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified, accounted for 124 deaths. Congenital anomalies were responsible for 212 or 22 per cent and pneumonia for 35 or 4 per cent of infant deaths.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1973

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)	4	..	..	..	..	4
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	18	1	..	..	..	19
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	26	..	..	..	..	26
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	8	1	..	..	..	9
Difficult labour (764–768)	29	4	..	..	..	33
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	160	4	..	..	..	164
Conditions of placenta (770)	78	3	..	..	..	81
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	11	..	..	..	..	11
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	10	2	..	1	..	13
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	10	1	..	..	..	11
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	88	6	1	..	..	95
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	23	1	..	..	..	24
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	4	..	1	..	..	5
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	125	33	27	15	12	212
Infections (000–136)	3	6	6	10	5	30
Pneumonia (480–486)	3	3	6	17	6	35
Other diseases (140–474, 490–738, 780–796)	12	7	47	61	34	161
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911–E913)	..	1	4	2	..	7
Other external causes (E800–E910, E914–E999)	3	1	2	5	7	18
Total all causes	615	74	94	111	64	958

(a) Figures in parentheses refer to the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

NOTE. From 1 May 1971 onwards a new type of death certificate has been used in Victoria for infant deaths under 28 days of age, and stillbirths. The additional information obtained on the new certificate has made possible a more precise identification of the underlying cause of death. Consequently the figures in this table relating to deaths under one month of age are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

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 :

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, includes any foetus weighing not less than 400 grams.

Neonatal deaths. The death within one month (28 days) after birth of any liveborn infant.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths (a)	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under 1 week	One week but less than 1 month	Total neonatal deaths	
1969	761	691	86	777	(a) 1,538
1970	782	697	81	778	(a) 1,560
1971	760	701	81	782	(a) 1,542
1972	842	707	72	779	1,621
1973	802	615	74	689	1,491

(a) Stillbirth totals for the years 1969 to 1971 relate to stillbirths of 28 weeks or more gestation. The figures for 1972 and 1973 include all stillbirths of 20 weeks or more gestation and are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. (See definitions above.)

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under 1 week	One week but less than 1 month	Total neonatal deaths	
1969	10.6	9.7	1.2	10.9	21.4
1970	10.6	9.5	1.1	10.7	21.1
1971	10.0	9.3	1.1	10.4	20.2
1972 (b)	11.6	9.8	1.0	10.8	22.3
1973 (b)	11.8	9.2	1.1	10.3	22.0

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Rates for stillbirths and total perinatal deaths are not comparable with those for earlier years.
See note (a) to previous table.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria, three in the metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1969 to 1973 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths	Percentage of cremations to deaths
1969	10,617	28,976	36.64
1970	11,265	30,335	37.14
1971	11,134	30,598	36.39
1972	11,226	29,856	37.60
1973	11,667	30,696	38.01

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

General description

In Victoria there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees : the Victorian system which operates under the law of Victoria within its territorial limits, and the Australian system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of Victoria and includes the stevedoring industry and maritime industries.

In addition, under Australian law there is a special tribunal to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the Australian Public Service, and there is also a flight crew officers industrial tribunal.

Australian-Victorian relations

The relation between the Victorian and Australian systems of industrial arbitration depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Australian and Victorian Governments.

Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Australian Government's jurisdiction is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". The High Court of Australia has also ruled that the Australian Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule", or industry wide award, to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned.

The Act also provides that if a Victorian law is inconsistent with a valid Australian law, the latter prevails, with the inconsistent portions of the Victorian law becoming inoperative. An award by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has been held to be an Australian law, and in certain circumstances awards of Australian industrial tribunals override those made by Victorian tribunals.

Despite the limitations of its jurisdiction the Australian system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended, in the first place, with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the First World War period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the

Australian jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under Victorian legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in an Australian award have taken action to have its terms embodied in Victorian awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably Victoria and New South Wales, adopted the Australian wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements.

Commonwealth Industrial Court and Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 established the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. 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 to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. Further amendments have since been incorporated.

The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1973 defines an industrial dispute as “(a) A dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes—(c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organisation is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1973 or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter, a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State”.

The Australian Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and eight other Judges. At the end of 1973 the Commission was composed of a President, seven Deputy Presidents, and twenty-two Commissioners.

A fuller treatment of the Australian and Victorian arbitration systems is given on pages 461–6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Wages Boards

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 four original Boards to over 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 wages 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. Three 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 will 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 legalisms.

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 must 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. Matters before the Court are determined by majority vote except that the president alone will determine questions of law. The Court hears references by the Minister on matters which are common and affecting ten or more separate Wages Boards; 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 over 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 immediately call a meeting of the Board. These procedures have shown increasing effectiveness in handling day-to-day disputes which generally affect only a section of a Wages Board determination, or a section of the work force covered by a particular determination.

During 1973 there were 75 meetings of Wages Boards called under section 41 (2) to deal with 57 disputes. Of these, 29 were settled by the Boards at the first meeting, 24 at subsequent meetings, and 4 were not resolved by the end of the year.

The relative infrequency of appeals from Wages Boards decisions perhaps indicates a degree of satisfaction by all parties of 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.

INDUSTRIAL AWARDS

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, and May 1968, surveys were conducted to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and registered industrial agreements under the jurisdiction of Australian and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained.

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS, AND REGISTERED INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

Date	Males				Females			
	Employees represented in estimates	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Employees represented in estimates	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees
		Australian	State			Australian	State	
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
April 1954	509	59.4	27.4	13.2	194	47.7	45.2	7.1
May 1963	588	57.3	27.9	14.8	244	44.3	47.0	8.7
May 1968	667	57.7	24.6	17.7	312	39.9	50.8	9.3

Returns were collected from : (a) a stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax,

and (b) practically all Australian 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.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC., MAY 1968
(per cent)

Particulars	Males			Females		
	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees
	Australian	State		Australian	State	
Private employees	51.9	25.0	23.1	40.4	50.3	9.3
Government employees	70.6	23.8	5.6	37.5	52.9	9.6
Total private and government	57.7	24.6	17.7	39.9	50.8	9.3

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY
AWARDS, ETC., BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, MAY 1968
(per cent)

Industry group	Males			Females		
	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees
	Australian	State		Australian	State	
Manufacturing groups	65.9	17.5	16.6	65.6	26.1	8.4
Non-manufacturing groups	51.4	30.1	18.5	20.9	69.1	10.1
All industry groups	57.7	24.6	17.7	39.9	50.8	9.3

Rates of wage

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 particulars are obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and agreements under Australian and State industrial Acts and are, therefore, the minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, etc., the rates in the more important centres are taken.

The new index numbers are based on the occupation structure of 1954 and cover fifteen industrial groups for adult males and eight industrial groups for adult females. Weights for each occupation and each industry 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 agreements. This 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., thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived from representative awards, determinations, and agreements in force at the end of each quarter, as from March 1939 for adult males, and March 1951 for adult females. Using the industry and occupation weights determined by the surveys, the various rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for Australia, and weighted averages for industry groups for each State. These weighted averages are shown in the following table in dollars and as index numbers. The indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of "wages" as distinct from "salaries". Consequently, awards, etc., relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—MINIMUM
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (b) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
ADULT MALES				
1965	40.34	40.76	142.8	144.3
1966	42.78	43.05	151.5	152.4
1967	44.59	45.00	157.9	159.3
1968	48.86	48.98	173.0	173.4
1969	51.74	51.86	183.2	183.6
1970 (d)	53.68	54.20	190.1	191.9
1971	61.40	61.56	217.4	218.0
1972	67.86	67.71	240.3	239.8
1973	₹ 77.43	₹ 77.68	₹ 274.2	₹ 275.0
1974	104.17	103.74	368.9	367.3
ADULT FEMALES				
1965	28.46	29.10	143.0	146.2
1966	30.06	30.70	151.0	154.2
1967	32.04	32.57	160.9	163.6
1968	34.52	34.85	173.4	175.0
1969	37.08	37.70	186.2	189.4
1970	38.65	39.68	194.2	199.3
1971	45.68	47.06	229.5	236.4
1972	51.10	₹ 52.04	256.7	₹ 261.4
1973	₹ 62.73	₹ 65.05	₹ 315.1	₹ 326.7
1974	89.55	90.93	449.8	456.7

(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 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) Australian figures include the 10 per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males in some Western Australian State awards payable from December 1970.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a):
INDUSTRY GROUPS, 30 JUNE 1974

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954=100) (c)	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	ADULT MALES			
Mining and quarrying (d)	92.75	111.05	328.4	393.2
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	92.50	91.14	327.5	322.7
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	85.23	85.16	301.8	301.5
Food, drink, and tobacco	89.66	89.11	317.5	315.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	88.87	88.91	314.7	314.8
Paper, printing, etc.	107.30	100.99	379.9	357.6
Other manufacturing	92.81	90.48	328.6	320.4
All manufacturing groups	91.88	90.67	325.3	321.0
Building and construction	107.25	98.23	379.8	347.8
Railway services	86.84	92.35	307.5	327.0
Road and air transport	91.31	92.74	323.3	328.4
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	116.04	114.53	410.9	405.5
Communication	122.90	122.58	435.2	434.0
Wholesale and retail trade	92.49	92.28	327.5	326.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	100.06	94.90	354.3	336.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	84.16	87.77	298.0	310.8
All industry groups	95.01	94.53	336.4	334.7
	ADULT FEMALES			
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	87.99	83.12	442.0	417.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	70.25	70.17	352.9	352.5
Food, drink, and tobacco	80.72	76.72	405.4	385.4
Other manufacturing	83.79	80.61	420.9	404.9
All manufacturing groups	76.50	75.58	384.3	379.6
Transport and communication	94.10	92.43	472.7	464.3
Wholesale and retail trade	83.69	84.57	420.4	424.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	94.17	85.72	473.0	430.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	76.54	80.47	384.5	404.2
All industry groups	80.50	80.42	404.4	404.0

(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 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, 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.

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 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

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 1973	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1973
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.1
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	40.00	110.2	100.1	100.1
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.1
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	100.0
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.0
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.99	110.6	100.2	100.1
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.1
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.0
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.1
Communication	44.00	40.00	40.00	110.1	100.1	100.1
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.00	114.8	100.2	100.1
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.97	111.3	100.2	100.0

For footnotes, see end of following 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 1973	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1973
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

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

(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.

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 pages 272-3 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.

Basic wage

Until June 1967 the concept of a "basic" or "living" wage was common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the "minimum" or "basic" wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it came to be generally accepted "that the wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the 'dominant factor' is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels". (See Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 77, page 494.)

In addition to the basic wage, "secondary" wage payments, including margins for skill, loadings, and other special considerations peculiar to the occupations or industry, were determined by Australian and State industrial authorities. The basic wage, plus the "secondary wage", where prescribed, made up the "minimum" wage for a particular occupation. The term "minimum wage" (as distinct from basic wage) is currently used to express the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation or industry.

Wage determinations

In all States wages are determined in two ways. First, for industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, the total wage is determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Second, industrial tribunals, which in Victoria are Wages Boards, are set up for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary. (For further information on industrial arbitration, see page 265.) The Boards constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in each industry or calling.

Australian wage determinations

1. *Basic Wage 1907.* 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.

2. *Wage inquiries and judgments from 1907 to 1970.* The total wage decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 eliminated basic wages and margins from Commonwealth Awards and Victorian Wages Boards' Determinations, and introduced the total wage concept. Detailed particulars of all wage inquiries and judgments from 1907 to 1972 appear in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

3. *National Wage Case 1973-1974.* The total wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females was increased by 2 per cent plus a flat amount of \$2.50. The adult minimum wage for Victoria (other than Yallourn) was increased to \$68 per week. The increases operated from the beginning of the first pay period which commenced on or after 23 May 1974.

Further references, 1961-1974

A table of selected basic weekly rates of wage is shown below. A complete table of basic wage rates in shillings and pence is given on pages 493-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

MELBOURNE—MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE
RATES FIXED BY COMMONWEALTH
CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION
COMMISSION
(adult males)
(\$)

Date operative (a)	Amount
1966 11 July	36.45
1967 1 July	37.45
1968 25 October	38.80
1969 19 December	42.30
1971 1 January	46.30
1972 19 May	51.00
1973 29 May	60.00
1974 23 May	68.00
1975 1 January	76.00

(a) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

MELBOURNE—BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY COMMONWEALTH
CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION
(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.

Commonwealth wage rates for females

Over the years judgments of the Court proportioned the minimum or basic weekly wage for adult females at varying percentages of the corresponding male rate.

In the *Equal Pay Cases* 1969 two branches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission jointly decided in June 1969 that there was no real bar either "conceptual or economic" to a consideration of "equal pay for equal work". However, the view of the Commission was that the equality of the work must be first determined and principles were set out in the judgment to be applied in deciding applications. Where an arbitrator or commissioner was satisfied that equal pay should be awarded the implementation was to be spread over a period according to defined scales.

In the *Equal Pay Case* 1972 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission determined that the principle of "equal pay for work of equal value" will be applied to all awards of the Commission. By "equal pay for work of equal value" is meant the fixation of award wage rates by a consideration of the work performed irrespective of the sex of the worker. The principle will apply to both adults and juniors. Because the male minimum wage takes account of family considerations it will not apply to females.

In the *Equal Pay Case* 1974 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission determined that the minimum wage for adult males will be extended to adult females in three steps: 85 per cent of the male minimum wage is payable to adult females from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 23 May 1974; 90 per cent from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs; and 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

Although no specific equal pay legislation has been enacted in Victoria certain wage tribunals have introduced the equal pay concept. At the end of 1973, 100 Wages Boards had prescribed adult wage rates only; the effect of this being that adult females (if any) employed under the determina-

tions of these Boards are entitled to receive the adult rate of pay. The determinations of 25 other Wages Boards contain equal pay rates for one or more classifications, and a further 12 Boards have inserted provisions which will progressively introduce equal pay over a stated period. Thirty-six Wages Boards have implemented the Australian equal pay decision of 1969. Equal pay has been phased into the pay structure of the Victorian teaching service and equality was accomplished on 1 January 1971. Appropriate positions in the Victorian Public Service also carry an equal salary for males and females.

Details of judgments affecting wage rates for adult females may be obtained on pages 190-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970 and in *Labour Reports*.

Wages Board determinations in Victoria

1. *General.* By an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act* 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Australian awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of the Australian awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates "with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate". The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (now Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission) and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

2. *Quarterly adjustments 1953 to 1956.* After the system of automatic adjustment of the Commonwealth basic wage was discontinued, a number of Wages Boards met in September 1953 and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the *Factories and Shops Act* in November 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

In general, this requirement was repeated by the *Labour and Industry Act* 1953 which replaced the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928. An amendment to this new Act, proclaimed on 17 October 1956, deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay period in August 1956.

3. *Minimum wage—adult males.* Subsequent to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission's decision of 8 July 1966 to insert minimum wage prescriptions in Australian awards in an attempt to grant some economic relief to adult male low wage earners, the prescribed minimum wage payable in Victoria (other than Yallourn and the Hazelwood Power Station) since 23 May 1974 has been \$68. A substantial number of Wages Boards have incorporated similar wage clauses in their determinations. The minimum wage provisions do not apply to females nor to any male employee who

during any week receives "over-award" payments which are in excess of the prescribed minimum wage for work performed for ordinary hours.

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS DETERMINATIONS

Date operative (a)	Adult males	Adult females
1967 1 July	\$1.00	\$1.00
1968 25 October	\$1.35	\$1.35
1969 19 December	3 per cent	3 per cent
1971 1 January	6 per cent	6 per cent
1972 19 May	\$2.00	\$2.00
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50
1974 23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	2 per cent plus \$2.50

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

4. *Total wage.* Since the implementation in Victoria from 7 August 1967 of the total wage concept and the consequent elimination of basic wage and margins from Wages Boards Determinations, both adult male and adult female weekly rates have been increased as shown in the above table.

Wage margins

Until June 1967 wage margins were defined as "minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance". (See Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 80, page 24.)

The total wage decision of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 eliminated basic wages and margins from Commonwealth Awards and Victorian Wages Boards Determinations, and introduced the total wage concept.

Detailed particulars of judgments affecting wage margins may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

Average weekly earnings

The figures 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 figures relate to civilians only.

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 figures for each quarter are published in the *Monthly review of business statistics* and the monthly publication *Wage rates and earnings*. Quarterly figures of average weekly earnings are also published in the *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

**AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER
EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a)**

(\$)

Period	Victoria	Australia	Period	Victoria	Australia
1964-65	n.a.	55.30	1969-70	78.40	76.30
1965-66	n.a.	57.90	1970-71	86.40	84.80
1966-67	64.10	61.90	1971-72	93.60	93.00
1967-68	67.80	65.50	1972-73	102.50	101.50
1968-69	72.40	70.40	1973-74	118.40	118.00

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the minimum weekly wage rates shown on pages 274-5.

At the 1971 Population Census all trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. Previously those enrolled at government teachers colleges (and in some cases at other institutions also) had been included. Trainees affected by the reclassification have now been excluded, together with their allowances, from the calculation of average weekly earnings from September quarter 1971. The effect of their exclusion has been to increase average earnings figures by approximately 30 cents.

(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.

Survey of weekly earnings and hours

Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e., those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay period in October during recent years. Details of earlier surveys are contained in *Victorian Year Books* from 1966 onwards.

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings, the surveys carried out in recent years obtained information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours for full-time employees (other than managerial, etc., staff).

Coverage

The results of the surveys are based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from survey results are employees of government and semi-government authorities, and employees of religious, benevolent, and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys.

Since the surveys are based on samples the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers is surveyed. The extent of detail published is determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

The industry classification adopted for earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards is that used for the 1961 and 1966 Population Censuses.

Definitions of the terms used in the following tables may be found in the publication *Survey of weekly earnings and hours, October 1972*, available from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This publication also contains further information on the construction of the sample as well as more detailed tables.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF FULL-TIME
EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF) (a)
CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCTOBER 1972 (b)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings (\$)				Average weekly hours paid for			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Adult	Junior	Adult	Junior	Adult	Junior	Adult	Junior
Manufacturing— Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	97.10	47.00	64.00	(c)	43.4	40.4	39.8	(c)
Other	94.30	48.30	55.60	(c)	43.6	41.4	39.3	(c)
Total manufacturing	95.60	47.60	57.60	38.20	43.5	40.9	39.4	39.0
Non-manu- facturing	93.60	47.90	62.80	41.80	42.0	40.7	38.7	38.6
All industry groups (d)	94.90	47.80	59.50	40.70	43.0	40.8	39.2	38.7

For footnotes, see end of following table.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES
(OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF) (a) CLASSIFIED BY
INDUSTRY GROUPS DURING OCTOBER (b)
(\$)

Industry group	Adult males			Junior males			Adult females			Junior females		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing— Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	79.20	90.60	97.10	37.70	44.80	47.00	(c)	56.90	64.00	(c)	(c)	(c)
Other	78.20	86.80	94.30	39.50	43.50	48.30	(c)	49.50	55.60	(c)	(c)	(c)
Total manufacturing	78.60	88.50	95.60	38.60	44.10	47.60	44.30	51.20	57.60	30.50	34.20	38.20
Non-manu- facturing	80.00	86.00	93.60	40.70	44.50	47.90	50.30	56.30	62.80	34.40	38.00	41.80
All industry groups (d)	79.10	87.60	94.90	39.60	44.30	47.80	46.40	53.00	59.50	33.10	36.80	40.70

(a) Private employees only.

(b) Last pay period in October.

(c) Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

(d) Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME
MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC., STAFF (a) CLASSIFIED
BY INDUSTRY GROUPS DURING OCTOBER
(\$)

Industry group	Males			Females (b)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Manufacturing	128.10	141.30	149.50	72.70	80.60	87.30
Non-manufacturing	132.30	136.90	150.40	71.30	81.20	88.00
All industry groups	130.40	138.90	150.00	71.70	81.10	87.80

(a) For footnotes, see preceding table.

(b) Australian figures only are available for females because of the small number involved by States.

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.

A number of inquiries into annual leave have been conducted and a summary of the most recent follows.

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 Australian awards. As a result, Victorian Wages Boards altered provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. A fuller treatment of this judgment is given on pages 436-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

A claim for four weeks annual leave was dismissed on 7 December 1971.

The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order, made under authority of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958, became operative from 1 April 1967 and granted three weeks annual holidays on ordinary pay to those employees not provided for by any determination of a Wages Board or Industrial Appeals Court.

Long service leave

1. *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.

2. *Australia*. The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Australian 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.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1913 and figures have been published regularly ever since.

For 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 excluded from 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 : (a) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes ; (b) reports from government departments and authorities ; (c) reports of State and Australian industrial authorities ; and (d) 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

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Stevedoring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1969	1	149	80	90	19	28	367
1970	1	204	64	130	21	27	447
1971	3	169	41	82	25	42	362
1972	..	223	29	47	38	40	377
1973	3	238	70	38	28	54	431
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)							
1969	0.2	116.1	41.1	68.3	85.1	45.6	356.4
1970	0.1	105.8	46.7	92.5	39.6	48.2	333.0
1971	0.5	163.3	53.6	63.9	38.7	60.1	380.1
1972	..	179.0	11.8	16.3	71.6	59.5	338.2
1973	0.5	80.1	33.0	16.7	44.9	14.6	189.8
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
1969	4.9	297.3	101.4	84.0	127.9	101.7	717.2
1970	0.5	200.0	183.2	47.8	31.0	48.4	510.8
1971	1.6	257.8	189.7	37.8	67.6	135.0	689.6
1972	..	328.0	52.1	11.5	122.9	124.0	638.4
1973	9.7	559.0	64.5	22.3	101.4	23.6	780.5
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1969	116.7	3,565.5	1,561.8	926.5	1,249.6	1,199.6	8,619.6
1970	10.5	2,538.3	2,689.1	561.6	387.5	606.7	6,793.7
1971	25.6	3,412.5	3,246.6	500.8	954.0	1,587.2	9,726.5
1972	..	4,951.5	921.2	161.1	1,817.2	1,805.0	9,656.0
1973	204.9	9,343.6	1,207.4	355.5	1,696.3	415.7	13,223.4

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage ; communications.

NOTE. These statistics are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). (See Appendix E.) The above figures are not comparable with those published in earlier *Victorian Year Books*.

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 figures for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a)

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved			Number of working days lost
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total	
		'000	'000	'000	'000
1969	367	336.7	19.7	356.4	717.2
1970	447	324.0	9.1	333.0	510.8
1971	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6
1972	377	292.1	46.1	338.2	638.4
1973	431	172.5	17.4	189.8	780.5

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.
 (b) Persons placed out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

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 people 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.

The most important Acts and regulations concerning industrial safety regulations and inspections, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case, have been dealt with in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers, including Australian Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in force 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 greatly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated by 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.

Previously any worker was covered who was not an outworker or whose remuneration did not exceed \$6,000 a year (excluding overtime).

The *Workers Compensation Act* 1972, which came into force on 9 May 1972, no longer excluded persons whose remuneration exceeded \$6,000 per annum. The figures published in the tables on page 284 may exclude some employees in this category.

It is compulsory for every employer (with the exception of certain schemes approved by the Workers Compensation Board) to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office, or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act.

Judicial administration is carried out by a County Court Judge, sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as the Workers Compensation Board.

The extent of the principal benefits obtained under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 as amended are :

1. *Where death results from the injury—*

(a) If the worker leaves full dependants, compensation payable is \$13,690 plus \$400 for each child under 16 years.

(b) If the worker leaves partial dependants, the amount of compensation shall be a sum reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependants, but not exceeding the sum of \$13,690, as is awarded by the Workers Compensation Board.

(c) If the worker has no dependants, reasonable medical and burial expenses are payable.

(d) If the worker was a minor leaving no dependants but had contributed towards the maintenance of the home or of members of his family, such members are deemed to be partial dependants.

2. *Where total incapacity for work results from the injury—*

The weekly payment during the total incapacity is \$43 for an adult worker (\$32 for a minor) or his average weekly earnings, whichever is the least, plus \$12 for his wife, or relative acting as a parent to the children, if the wife or relative is fully or mainly dependent on the earnings of the worker, plus \$4 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The combined total weekly payment is limited to the worker's average weekly earnings or \$63 for an adult (\$55 for a minor), whichever is the least, and the whole maximum amount payable is limited to \$15,260 unless the Workers Compensation Board otherwise determines.

3. *Where partial incapacity results from the injury—*

(a) The worker is paid an amount which is calculated according to the variation between his average weekly earnings before injury and the average weekly amount he is earning or is able to earn after injury.

(b) Where the worker is unable to obtain employment for which he is fitted, the Board may order that he be treated as totally incapacitated.

4. *Other miscellaneous benefits—*

(a) In addition to compensation, legislation provides for the payment of

the reasonable cost of hospital, medical, nursing, and ambulance services, payable whether or not the worker is incapacitated. Reasonable funeral expenses are also payable.

(b) Coverage is provided where a worker contracts an industrial disease and the definition of "injury" specifically includes a disease contracted during the course of work which contributed to the disease.

(c) Lump sum payments in redemption of weekly payments in respect of total or partial incapacity may be made at any time upon application by either party but at the absolute discretion of the Board which fixes the amount.

More detailed particulars of workers compensation legislation may be obtained in the *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia and Papua New Guinea* published by the Department of Labor and Immigration and the *Labour Report*.

VICTORIA—CLAIMS FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION :
SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID
(\$'000)

Claims	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Under Workers Compensation Act—					
Compensation—					
Weekly	8,920	9,562	11,444	12,980	20,739
Lump sum—					
Death	4,756	4,767	4,679	6,168	5,839
Maim	3,600	3,448	4,204	4,522	4,688
Medical, etc., services—					
Doctor	4,086	4,522	4,709	5,049	5,749
Hospital	2,890	2,953	3,158	3,727	4,381
Chemist or registered nurse	216	263	212	247	293
Ambulance	139	134	161	196	215
Other curative, etc., services	429	480	500	559	593
Legal costs, etc.	3,397	3,837	4,022	4,609	6,178
Under other Acts and common law damages, etc.	4,095	4,344	4,367	4,808	5,054
Total	32,528	34,310	37,456	42,865	53,729

The following table shows details of workers compensation business transacted during each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Year	Wages on which premiums were charged	Gross premiums received less adjustments	Claims paid during year	Claims outstanding at end of year
1968-69	3,286,808	57,160	32,528	63,487
1969-70	3,455,975	60,396	34,310	69,544
1970-71	3,932,840	71,409	37,456	77,464
1971-72	4,611,767	79,853	42,865	83,817
1972-73	4,863,012	91,411	53,729	113,098

Figures for premiums and claims in this table differ somewhat from those shown in Chapter 20 in the *Private Finance* section of this *Year Book*. In that section most schemes of compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, as some insurance

companies close their books at other times. With regard to claims paid, the Private Finance section refers to claims paid during the period, plus claims outstanding at the end of the period, less outstanding claims at the beginning.

Industrial accidents

The official collection of data on industrial accidents in Victoria was first undertaken when Regulations under the Workers Compensation Act were amended in 1957. Benefits to be obtained under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 are set out on pages 282–4.

Source

The *Workers Compensation Act* 1958 requires all insurance companies which insure against workers compensation and organisations with approved workers compensation schemes to submit to the Government Statist a report on each claim for workers compensation when the claim is closed, or at the expiry of three years if the claim is unclosed at the end of that time.

Scope

1. Each original claim is considered to be a separate "industrial accident" and although reports are received of re-opened claims, details are not included in published statistics.
2. At present the collection is restricted to fatal cases and those where the worker is incapacitated for work for a period of one week or more.
3. Prior to the *Workers Compensation Act* 1972 it was not mandatory for employers to insure against liability for employees whose income exceeded \$6,000. Consequently some employees in this category may not be included in the tables.
4. Australian Government employees are exempt from the Victorian Act and are covered exclusively by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act* 1971. Consequently some industry classifications are not covered at all, while coverage is reduced in some instances (e.g., defence services and communications).
5. Self employed persons, with the exception of certain contractors as defined in the Act, are also not covered and therefore industrial accidents occurring to them will not appear in published statistics. This is likely to have considerable effect when considering, for instance, rural industries.

Definitions

1. *Industrial accident.* A compensated work injury causing death, permanent disability, or absence of the injured person from work for one week or more, excluding journey cases, cases occurring during a recess period, and all disease cases except where the disease is considered to be precipitated or aggravated by an accidental event.
2. *Industry group.* In Victoria, employers are rated for the purpose of workers compensation premiums according to the type of business conducted, a premium being fixed for each "trade", and all employees, regardless of occupation, take the "trade" classification of their employer with the exception of clerical workers and domestics. When the list of "trades" was compiled by insurers, it was allied closely with the industry classification used for the 1947 Census. This has been brought up to date from time to time and accordingly the industry groups shown here approximate to those used

for census purposes. However, as "communication" employees are almost exclusively employed by the Australian Government, and are consequently exempt from the provisions of the State Act, the remaining small numbers are included with "transport". Also "finance" employees, whose work is normally of a clerical nature, are included with "other" industry, as are clerical workers generally, who are usually subject to a special premium rate distinct from that charged for the industry in which they are employed. It should be noted that from 1969-70 accidents to employees of the Gas and Fuel Corporation and the State Electricity Commission have been included under the industry group "electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services" and accidents to employees of the Victorian Railways and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board have been included under the industry group "transport, storage, and communication". Figures for employees of other authorities have also been included in their correct industry group where possible, i.e., "primary", "mining", "manufacturing", and "building and construction". However, it has not been possible to allocate all government authorities and the balance is still shown under "government, semi-government, finance, and other". Except for "commerce" and "amusement, etc.", figures for individual industry groups are not comparable between 1969-70 and earlier years.

3. *Accident factor.* This should not be interpreted as "cause of accident". In general it is defined as "that underlying agency, other than human failing, which appears to contribute most materially to an accident, and which would be most likely to receive attention in efforts to prevent occurrence of similar accidents".

4. *Injury site.* In most cases the injury has been allocated to that part of the body affected by the injury. However, since effects of poisons, electrocutions, weather, etc., cannot be assigned in most cases to any particular site, they are included in the heading "general and unspecified".

The following tables show the number of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents to males and females in each industry group for the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	5	1,605	8	1,424	2	1,328
Mining and quarrying	1	106	..	95	..	103
Manufacturing	8	11,139	12	12,014	11	12,325
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	3	1,063	2	1,133	3	1,250
Building and construction	3	3,128	12	3,008	2	3,117
Transport, storage, and communication	7	2,409	12	2,590	10	2,910
Commerce	2	3,484	2	3,528	4	4,088
Community services, etc.	1	833	..	979	..	1,060
Amusement, personal service, etc.	1	728	1	636	..	699
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	2	1,996	1	2,368	7	2,441
Total	33	26,491	50	27,775	39	29,321

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENTS TO FEMALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP**

Industry group	Number of non-fatal accidents		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Primary	72	79	101
Manufacturing	2,048	1,981	2,039
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	10	10	9
Building and construction	1	1	1
Transport, storage, and communication	89	79	89
Commerce	609	571	710
Community services, etc.	626	702	753
Amusement, personal service, etc.	457	402	394
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	565	543	514
Total	4,477	4,368	4,610

NOTE. No fatal accidents to females were reported.

Further information in respect of industrial accidents to females has not been included in this *Year Book*, but details may be obtained in the publication *Industrial accidents and workers compensation* issued annually by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows the period of incapacity and the cost of claims incurred through non-fatal industrial accidents to males in each industry group for the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 :

**VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS
TO MALES : PERIOD OF INCAPACITY AND
COST OF CLAIMS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP**

Industry group	Period of incapacity			Cost of claims		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	weeks	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Primary	7,934	6,541	5,698	459	462	425
Mining and quarrying	481	546	425	49	72	46
Manufacturing	44,115	45,045	42,382	4,536	4,917	4,668
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	4,890	5,091	5,182	369	415	465
Building and construction	12,131	12,879	11,590	1,175	1,318	1,328
Transport, storage, and communi- cation	10,829	10,809	12,233	866	916	1,221
Commerce	12,539	12,912	13,336	945	1,002	1,285
Community services, etc.	3,209	4,837	4,302	230	351	368
Amusement, personal service, etc.	3,098	2,644	2,969	207	208	220
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	8,122	11,633	9,514	499	840	813
Total	107,349	112,937	107,630	9,334	10,501	10,840

The following table shows the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by accident factor and industry group, for the year 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1972-73

Industry group	Accident factor								Total	
	Machinery	Vehicles	Electricity, etc. (a)	Harmful substances	Falling, slipping	Stepping on objects (b)	Handling objects (c)	Hand tools (d)		Other and unspecified
Primary	86	73	23	8	290	47	485	150	166	1,328
Mining and quarrying	11	3	2	1	11	7	64	3	1	103
Manufacturing	1,508	293	386	124	2,177	611	5,715	1,268	243	12,325
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	35	40	25	6	343	74	609	75	43	1,250
Building and construction	145	67	43	10	842	177	1,519	239	75	3,117
Transport, storage, and communication	76	213	38	6	889	127	1,427	76	58	2,910
Commerce	244	146	89	24	839	218	1,654	788	86	4,088
Community services, etc.	39	42	26	7	364	45	420	40	77	1,060
Amusement, personal service, etc.	17	12	27	5	165	40	208	52	173	699
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other	78	117	50	13	684	132	1,135	117	115	2,441
Total	2,239	1,006	709	204	6,604	1,478	13,236	2,808	1,037	29,321

(a) Includes explosions, flames, and hot substances.

(b) Includes striking against objects.

(c) Includes strain in handling, struck by objects.

(d) Includes power-operated.

The following tables show the number of non-fatal industrial accidents to males, by industry group, site of injury, type of injury, accident factor, and age group for the year 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1972-73

Industry group	Site of injury								General and unspecified	Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (a)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot		
Primary	50	27	54	292	194	272	308	128	3	1,328
Mining and quarrying	5	4	2	28	7	24	21	12	..	103
Manufacturing	283	300	318	3,324	1,552	3,828	1,529	1,148	43	12,325
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	41	24	63	442	131	189	253	91	16	1,250
Building and construction	89	79	109	912	403	666	538	313	8	3,117
Transport, storage, and communication	113	40	100	908	382	443	630	281	13	2,910
Commerce	87	91	128	1,029	531	1,308	605	302	7	4,088
Community services, etc.	50	14	38	346	145	156	230	75	6	1,060
Amusement, personal service, etc.	31	11	28	194	116	148	124	43	4	699
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other	84	41	125	827	279	403	458	216	8	2,441
Total	833	631	965	8,302	3,740	7,437	4,696	2,609	108	29,321

(a) Includes vertebral column

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1972-73

Industry group	Type of injury											Total
	Contusions, lacerations, etc.	Burns and scalds	Bone fractures	Dislocations	Sprains, strains, and hernias	Amputations and enucleations	Concussion	Internal injury	Effects of poisons	Effects of electricity	Other and unspecified	
Primary	557	27	220	73	422	9	7	4	2	..	7	1,328
Mining and quarrying	43	2	18	1	32	3	2	..	..	..	2	103
Manufacturing	5,047	568	1,443	294	4,613	131	50	16	19	20	124	12,325
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	378	17	147	59	589	5	5	7	3	12	28	1,250
Building and construction	1,137	67	481	108	1,252	17	5	12	1	6	31	3,117
Transport, storage, and communication	970	50	417	85	1,317	8	17	7	1	4	34	2,910
Commerce	1,793	127	448	121	1,503	18	19	12	3	3	41	4,088
Community services	301	29	131	51	507	5	5	3	3	1	24	1,060
Amusement, personal service, etc.	244	35	128	38	229	5	11	3	2	2	2	699
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	753	67	283	109	1,147	15	13	5	3	3	43	2,441
Total	11,223	989	3,716	939	11,611	216	134	69	37	51	336	29,321

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
ACCIDENT FACTOR (a) BY SITE OF INJURY, 1972-73

Accident factor	Site of injury								General and unspecified	Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (b)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot		
Machinery	43	143	11	65	153	1,642	100	82	..	2,239
Vehicles	104	7	54	170	120	136	213	191	11	1,006
Electricity, etc. (a)	86	19	7	34	93	137	98	185	50	709
Harmful substances	14	64	2	2	17	30	10	30	35	204
Falling, slipping	192	11	231	1,745	1,049	373	2,573	430	..	6,604
Stepping on objects (a)	71	5	15	108	304	411	376	188	..	1,478
Handling objects (a)	205	104	584	5,870	1,715	2,540	891	1,327	..	13,236
Hand tools (a)	42	111	15	63	183	2,082	183	128	1	2,808
Other and unspecified	76	167	46	245	106	86	252	48	11	1,037
Total	833	631	965	8,302	3,740	7,437	4,696	2,609	108	29,321

(a) For footnotes see page 288.

(b) Includes vertebral column.

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
ACCIDENT FACTOR (a) BY AGE GROUP, 1972-73

Accident factor	Age group (years)						Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Machinery	292	654	500	404	266	123	2,239
Vehicles	114	274	211	196	143	68	1,006
Electricity, etc. (a)	98	206	159	151	69	26	709
Harmful substances	14	55	49	49	19	18	204
Falling, slipping	398	1,605	1,531	1,486	1,104	480	6,604
Stepping on objects (a)	105	393	330	323	222	105	1,478
Handling objects (a)	838	3,276	3,021	3,116	2,162	823	13,236
Hand tools (a)	448	1,098	566	413	214	69	2,808
Other and unspecified	106	290	231	216	136	58	1,037
Total	2,413	7,851	6,598	6,354	4,335	1,770	29,321

(a) For footnotes see page 288.

Control of labour conditions

Department of Labour and Industry

The Victorian Department of Labour and Industry deals generally with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, and lifts and cranes. Wages Boards and the Apprenticeship Commission are statutory bodies placed within the Department for purposes of administration. The *Labour and Industry Act 1953* revised and consolidated the earlier Factories and Shops Acts and was consolidated in 1958. 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, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave.
2. Employment of women, 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.
5. Initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within departmental jurisdiction.
6. Consumer protection, including measures to achieve truthful description of goods (generally) ; correct labelling, branding, or stamping of textiles, leather goods, footwear, and furniture ; measures to prevent false or misleading advertising, deceitful sales practices, and other methods of selling or providing services which place the consumer at a disadvantage ; and safe design and construction of goods.

Labour 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*.

Closing hours of shops

Trading hours for shops are fixed by the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and by regulations made under that Act. The Act was amended by the *Labour and Industry (Shop Trading Hours) Act 1971*, which came into operation

on 23 November 1971, and the general hours for trading are now not restricted except on public holidays and between 1 p.m. on Saturday and midnight Sunday when most classes of shops must be closed. The Act also contains specific restrictions on the trading hours of butchers' shops, petrol shops on Christmas Day and Anzac Day, and on certain chemists' shops.

Shops listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Act, the trading hours of which are not restricted, include bread, pastry and confectionery, cooked meat, fish, flower, fruit and vegetable, aviary and cage birds, and booksellers' and newsagents' shops, and may sell certain goods detailed in the Sixth Schedule at any time.

Following the passing of the *Labour and Industry (Shop Trading Hours) Act 1971*, the Food Shops Wages Board, the General Shops Wages Board, the Electrical, Furniture, and Hardware Shops Wages Board, and the Clothing and Footwear Shops Wages Board included new provisions in their Determinations to prohibit the employment of persons (other than casuals) after 6 p.m. Monday to Thursday and after 9 p.m. on Friday. An appeal against the Determination of the Food Shops Board was subsequently upheld by the Industrial Appeals Court on the grounds that the Board did not have the power to include such a provision and it was removed from that Determination.

The council of a municipality whose area is outside a radius of 32 kilometres from the G.P.O. Melbourne may apply to the Minister of Labour and Industry for exemption from shop trading hours for shops in an area which is for the time being wholly or partly a holiday resort. The Minister is to refer such application to the Minister of Tourism for a report as to (a) whether the area is a holiday resort for the period of the application and (b) whether the holiday population is large by comparison with the resident population. The Minister may, after having considered the report, subject to such terms as he thinks fit, exempt any shopkeeper in the area from the observance of shop trading hours for a period not exceeding fifteen weeks. The Minister may also exempt any shopkeeper from the specified closing hours in a municipal district where a large work force is temporarily employed and where the hours of work do not permit shopping within the ordinary trading hours. On application by a municipal council, and after consultation with the Minister of Tourism, the Minister may exempt shopkeepers in tourist resorts selling goods which are attractive to tourists from observance of the normal shop trading hours.

The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act 1972*, which came into operation on 1 February 1973, amended the principal Act by extending trading hours of chemists shops, petrol shops, and pet shops, and baking hours of bakers.

Consumer protection

The *Consumer Protection Act 1970*, which came into operation on 16 November 1970, provides for the establishment of a Consumer Affairs Council and a Consumer Protection Bureau, the functions of which may be summarised as follows :

1. The Consumer Affairs Council investigates any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister ; makes recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers ; consults 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, disseminates information and encourages and undertakes educational work.

2. The Consumer Protection Bureau advises members of the public on the provisions of the consumer protection legislation administered in the Department of Labour and Industry (and takes action to remedy infringements of those provisions) ; advises people on other matters which affect their interests as consumers ; receives complaints of illegal or unfair practices in relation to goods or services and, where appropriate, refers these complaints to the government department or other statutory body best able to act or advise on them ; and conducts research and gathers information on matters affecting the interests of consumers.

Consumers' complaints investigated by officers of the Department have been concerned with the servicing of electrical appliances, door to door sales practices, motor car sales and repairs, "inertia" selling, false advertising, and other alleged improper practices by sellers of goods or services. During 1973-74, 4,831 complaints were received and, in many cases, redress was obtained for the complainant.

The *Consumer Protection Act* 1972 was brought into operation during July 1972. Some of the main provisions of the *Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act* 1972 are :

1. Every door-to-door salesman is required to carry an identification card showing his name in full, his business address, and the name of the firm or company, if any, which he is representing, and to produce it on his first approach to a potential purchaser and at any time thereafter when requested.
2. When a door-to-door salesman has failed to give to the purchaser a copy of the credit purchase agreement and a statement setting out the rights of the purchaser to terminate the agreement within ten days, as required by the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972, any person asserting a right to payment is liable to a fine.
3. The full cash price of goods offered for sale must be shown if the deposit required on a credit sale, or the periodic rates of payment, or both, are advertised, displayed, stated, or otherwise indicated.
4. When a price marking of goods indicates that the goods are being offered at a price less than the price at which they have previously been offered, the present price of the goods must be shown.
5. It is an offence to promote or conduct or assist in the promotion or conduct of a "mock auction" where prescribed articles are offered for sale.

Further references, 1972, 1974

Apprenticeship Commission

General

Although apprenticeship has always been the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria, it was not until the passing of the *Apprenticeship Act* 1927 which created the Apprenticeship Commission that the conditions in the individual trades were standardised and brought under the control of one authority.

The legislation enacted by this and subsequent Acts now governs Victoria's apprenticeship system and is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with that

of the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of apprentices and co-ordinating the activities of technical schools and industry for the purposes of supplementing the training received in employers' workshops.

The Commission is at present composed of ten members—a full-time president (appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and Industry), a deputy president (an officer of the Education Department nominated by the Minister of Education), four representatives of employers, and four representatives of employees.

Duties

The main duties of the Commission are to keep under review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen; the availability of skilled tradesmen to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for apprenticeship; the availability of vacancies for apprentices and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of apprentices; the adequacy of the training of apprentices 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 1974 there were 45 committees functioning in respect of the 129 proclaimed apprenticeship trades in which approximately 34,000 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. Nineteen such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1974.

Although in 1971–72 there was a substantial increase in the number of apprentices taken, the number of 8,554 apprentices who obtained employment in 1972–73 fell considerably short of the estimated intake of 15,000 apprentices per year required to replace wastage and allow for a reasonable measure of growth in the skilled work force. During the same period, 12,134 applicants had their qualifications approved for apprenticeship.

Modular courses were introduced during 1972–73 in the trades of carpentry and joinery, gardening and turf management, jewellery making and repairing, patternmaking, and the vehicle trades of bodymaking and trimming. Modular courses were introduced into fourteen other trades in 1971 and 1972 and at 30 June 1973 were in varying stages of development for all other trades except the printing and food groups. During 1972–73 there were over 13,000 apprentices studying modular courses in Victoria. Although the introduction of these courses has already been welcomed by employers, the real benefits of having alternate areas of specialisation will not be felt until apprentices who are now studying basic modules progress to a study of the alternative modules.

The Commission welcomed the introduction by the Australian Government of the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme in 1973. The need for a subsidy to employers who train apprentices had been long recognised

by the State authorities and the acceptance by the Australian Government of the responsibility to make apprenticeship training economically viable was regarded as a major development.

The scheme introduced in conjunction with the Education Department in 1971 under which a senior technical school teacher was appointed as a training adviser to provide a free advisory service to industry was extended and in 1972-73 15 such teachers visited over 2,500 employers in 13 trade areas. The use of training advisers and the new "Apprentice Journals" or "Log books" are excellent ways of co-ordinating, to the greatest extent practicable, the training given by employers with that given at technical college.

The Commission is convinced that apprenticeship has so many advantages over alternate forms of training that the community cannot afford to let it diminish in importance. The combination of college-based training in basic skills, theory, and related instruction, interspersed with extensive practice in industry is an ideal form of training in the areas already covered and in many others which could be provided for in the future. Just as apprenticeship has changed progressively in the past to meet changing social and industrial needs (e.g., shortened terms and the introduction of the modular system of training), so it can continue to adapt in the future to provide tradesmen and technicians who have had properly balanced training in their trade or skill.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed under the Act on 30 June in each of the years 1970 to 1974 are shown in the following table. These figures are extracted from the annual reports of the Apprenticeship Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,413	2,447	2,363	2,436	2,631
Carpentry and joinery	3,059	3,078	3,038	3,499	4,201
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	396	450	491	530	595
Plastering	43	32	31	31	37
Fibrous plastering	208	153	145	160	175
Bricklaying	199	195	215	409	644
Tile laying	28	29	29	35	34
Stonemasonry	1	6	8	9	11
Total building trades	6,347	6,390	6,320	7,109	8,328
Metal trades—					
Engineering (incl. patternmaking)	4,378	4,439	4,423	4,399	4,686
Electrical	3,371	3,561	3,598	3,678	3,922
Motor mechanic	3,699	3,765	3,972	4,134	4,752
Moulding	113	134	140	135	146
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,104	1,126	1,158	1,145	1,228
Sheet metal	513	558	567	593	596
Electroplating	38	47	46	55	62
Aircraft mechanics	162	147	119	115	125
Radio tradesmen	332	343	325	344	401
Instrument making and repairing	183	191	174	159	158
Silverware and silverplating	15	12	9	11	14
Vehicle industry (incl. automotive machining)	1,671	1,779	1,941	1,986	2,172
Refrigeration mechanics	184	203	215	219	254
Optical fitting and surfacing	80	92	101	106	113
Sewing machine mechanics	..	..	..	..	31
Total metal trades	15,843	16,397	16,788	17,079	18,660

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED—*continued*

Trade	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	152	160	180	207	201
Pastrycooking	158	165	182	162	165
Butchering and/or small goods making	829	757	835	898	906
Cooking	275	307	392	455	566
Waiting	11	13	14	13	16
Total food trades	1,425	1,402	1,603	1,735	1,854
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	172	162	149	108	110
Printing	1,719	1,691	1,598	1,361	1,367
Hairdressing	2,275	2,160	2,150	2,139	2,200
Dental technicians	63	70	79	96	111
Watch and clockmaking	51	51	44	43	53
Furniture (incl. wood machining)	933	894	864	994	1,232
Plate glass working	72	77	80	107	126
Gardening and turf management	91	116	168	200	244
Textile mechanics	11	20	61	105	148
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	5	31	43	43	41
Dry cleaning	..	2	18	24	38
Garment cutting	..	..	14	37	42
Jewellery making and repairing	..	..	..	48	87
Floor finishing and covering	..	..	..	..	22
Total miscellaneous	5,392	5,274	5,268	5,305	5,821
Grand total	29,007	29,463	29,979	31,228	34,663

Further references, 1961-1974

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Labour 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, but 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 1904-1973*, 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 below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Registration under Australian Government legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1973 the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 81. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1973 was 149, with a membership of 2,266,400 representing 85 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

Historical

Trade unions are continuous associations of wage earners whose ultimate objective is the improvement of industrial conditions of employment. Over the last one hundred years the framework of trade union organisation in Victoria has been radically affected by economic, industrial, political, and technological change. As Australia's union members in the work force constitute one of the highest percentages in the world, the importance of trade unions as socio-economic institutions is obvious.

Before 1850 mutual benefit societies had been set up by groups of workers to provide funeral and sick benefits and unemployment allowances. Typical of this trend was the first society established in Melbourne in 1844 by printing trade workers. In many instances these societies were the forerunners of present day trade unions. There were also isolated instances of workers forming temporary combinations to present a united front to employers. During the period 1850 to 1870, following the influx of people to the goldfields and the resultant development of industry and agriculture, widespread social and economic changes in Victorian society encouraged the formation of trade unions based on the English pattern. The first such union was the Operative Stonemasons Society established in Melbourne in 1850 and in the following year the Typographical Association of Victoria was formed. In some cases the early trade unions collapsed during the peak period of the gold rushes and were re-formed in the late 1850s. The main objective of these early unions was to gain recognition of the principle of an 8 hour day, and on 21 April 1856 the Stonemasons Society in Melbourne was the first Australian union to achieve employer acceptance of this aim. Coach builders and some building workers also gained a similar concession during 1856 and in the latter part of that year the first 8 hour celebration was held in Melbourne.

The original trade unions were almost entirely associations of skilled craftsmen who were concerned with maintaining their position and privileges against the less skilled workers as well as against employers. However, during the 1870s and 1880s this attitude was modified by the influence of ex-Chartist unionists who were concerned with the emancipation of all workmen and by the general level of prosperity. During this period Victoria saw the establishment of unions in such diverse areas as mining (1872), agricultural implement making (1873), seamen (1874), tanners and leather dressers (1875), operative bootmakers (1879), tailoresses (1882), and ironworkers and japanners (1883). Before the industrial depression and strikes of the 1890s trade unionism had been firmly established in Victoria and, although during this difficult period the union movement temporarily lost many of the advantages which it had previously gained, one important result was recognition of the need for direct Parliamentary representation. Although Charles Jardine Don had been a labor member

of the Victorian Parliament during the 1850s, the majority of trade unionists held the traditional view that the only legitimate area of concern of a union was with the particular affairs of its own trade. Consequently there was little support for views advanced by some of the more radical union members that the attainment of organised labour's industrial aims could only be fully achieved by representation in the colonial Parliaments. With the Melbourne Trades Hall Council acting as the co-ordinating body, a Labor political organisation was developed in Victoria and, whereas at the 1889 election only three members who could be considered Labor candidates were returned, in 1894 sixteen Labor members were elected. The decision of trade unions to directly enter the political arena met with a large degree of success and at a comparatively early stage they were able to secure majorities and form governments in some States and the Australian Parliament. Because of the existence of a powerful political wing the Australian trade union movement has, over the years, been able to use political avenues as well as industrial action to seek broad changes. (See also pages 97-103.)

Present position

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 to 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 greater 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 as exemplified by the recent 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 (usually \$16 per annum per member), 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.

There are only a small number of Victorian trade unions not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council and, because individual union activity is so important at State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance. The Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, and eleven members elected by delegates to an annual meeting. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union irrespective of size, can nominate more than five 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 Industrial Officer 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.

Returns showing membership by States as at 31 December 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 of 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 1966 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	Total	Males	Females	Total
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1969	152	421.7	138.0	559.8	52	32	45
1970	156	437.9	153.6	591.5	52	34	46
1971	158	450.9	166.8	617.7	54	37	48
1972	158	461.2	190.9	652.1	54	41	49
1973	159	484.7	196.8	681.6	55	39	50

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 1973 there were eight trades and labour councils.

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 (a) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters, and (b) 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 266-8), 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 a large number of affiliated associations. The

Chamber has 6,493 company members and 166 industry associations and sections meet within the Chamber. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and is administered by a council of 26 members, plus the immediate past president. The Chamber's secretariat acts for the members before both State and Australian industrial authorities. In addition to industrial matters, the Chamber has always taken an active part in proceedings before the Tariff Board. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members.

A second group is constituted by about 80 associations that are affiliated directly or indirectly to form the Victorian Employers' Federation. In addition, about 2,000 firms are individual members of the Federation. Most of the member associations operate in the building, distributive, or service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing industries. Several primary producers' unions are also affiliated with the Federation. Some of the affiliated associations are themselves federations of smaller and more specialised bodies. The Employers' Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission, with a council of 120 members, an executive committee, seven elected office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors) and a salaried director. The Federation provides secretarial services for about 25 of its member associations or institutes and undertakes industrial services for many others. Unlike the Chamber of Manufactures, it is not involved in tariff matters, but it has been active in organising training courses particularly in business administration at supervisor level, in providing advisory services on financial matters to small businesses, in providing assistance in recruitment, selection, and placement, language courses, surveys, wages, salaries, and fringe benefits, and in addition sponsoring various community services. It also operates a subsidiary insurance company for the benefit of the members of its affiliated associations.

Third, there is an indeterminate number of miscellaneous employers' associations that are not affiliated with either the Chamber or the Federation. Examples are the Victorian Showmen's Guild and the Electrical Contractors' Federation. In the case of some associations at least, the absence of affiliation with either the Victorian Employers' Federation or the Chamber of Manufactures is explained by the fact that they have ties with corresponding associations in other States. A few are actually branches of Australia-wide associations. It is probable that those associations which have interstate affiliations are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction, rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Moreover, most of them must rely on their Federal secretariats to represent them before the Commonwealth tribunals, since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose. Apart from the Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation, and the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, only some five or six Victorian employers' associations are registered with the Commonwealth Arbitration Commission.

Finally, it may be noted that unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lack any central representative organisation. This is so in the Federal as well as in the State sphere. The Victorian Employers' Federation, the Chamber of Manufactures, and many individual associations are affiliated with corresponding bodies in other States, but their Federal organisations remain formally independent of one another, although they may in practice co-operate on particular issues.

Further references, 1972, 1974

EMPLOYMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Australian Department of Labor and Immigration

Some of the more important of the functions of the Department of Labor and Immigration are the operation of the Commonwealth Employment Service; the formulation of industrial relations policy; administration of sections of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1973 concerning settlement of interstate industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration with special responsibilities for the coal, stevedoring, and maritime industries; the analysis, interpretation, and provision of information on the labour market and changes in employment; and the provision of assistance and advice to industry with regard to improving productivity and quality of work life, training, safety, physical working conditions, personnel practices, and food services.

The Women's Bureau of the Department studies and researches the issues relevant to women in the work force, preparing to enter, or leaving the work force. It is concerned principally with the development of policies providing for equality of opportunity and treatment for women in all areas of employment. Publications of the Bureau appear in its "Women and Work Series".

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service can be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945–1973, sections 47 and 48. The principal functions of the Service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs; and to administer the employment and training system (NEAT)*. The Service functions within the Manpower Development Operations Division of the Department on a decentralised basis. In Victoria the Regional Office Headquarters are located in Melbourne, and there are 25 District Employment Offices in the metropolitan area and 16 in country centres. There are also a number of agencies in smaller country centres which work in conjunction with the District Employment Office responsible for the area in which they are located.

Specialist facilities are provided by the Service for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, ex-members of the defence

* For information on recent Australian Government initiatives, see the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people who are leaving school and adults experiencing employment difficulties, as well as ex-servicemen and handicapped persons. The Service assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act 1947-1974*. All applicants for unemployment benefit must register at a District Employment Office or agency, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The Service is responsible for placing in initial employment all Australian Government nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage scheme ; it also provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Australian Government nomination arrive in Australia, the Service arranges for them to travel to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Australian Government controlled hostels. Since 1951 the Service has been responsible for recruiting Australian specialists for overseas assignments under the Colombo Plan, the United Nations Development Programme, and other technical assistance schemes. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development. The Service also arranges training in industry for students who come to Australia for training under the various technical assistance schemes with which the Australian Government is associated.

In association with its placement activities, the Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries, and supplies detailed information to interested Australian and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees, and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment. No charge is made for any of these services.

Particulars of the major activities of the Service during the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Applications for employment (a)	264,476	291,064	374,904	330,853	294,705
Number placed in employment	121,803	121,982	128,967	145,739	126,592
Number of vacancies notified	179,517	175,677	184,298	225,707	233,872
Vacancies at 30 June	12,326	9,228	8,411	16,522	23,561

(a) Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Australian Department of Labour, 1974

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Labour force

At the 1971 Census the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status :

- (a) Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?
- (b) Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?
- (c) Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (d) Did this 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 the 1966 Census.

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., housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census and that they were predominantly females.

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. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS (a) OF THE POPULATION
IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1971

Occupation group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	89,600	63,034	152,634	9.19	13.29	10.53
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	86,480	11,639	98,119	8.87	2.46	6.77
Clerical workers	83,380	144,739	228,119	8.55	30.53	15.74
Sales workers	63,257	53,519	116,776	6.49	11.29	8.06
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	83,905	17,409	101,314	8.61	3.67	6.99
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,802	2	1,804	0.18	..	0.13
Workers in transport and communication operations	63,339	10,165	73,504	6.50	2.14	5.07
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	400,871	87,955	488,826	41.11	18.55	33.73
Service, sport, and recreation workers	38,576	57,815	96,391	3.96	12.19	6.65
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	15,390	675	16,065	1.58	0.14	1.11
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	48,389	27,233	75,622	4.96	5.74	5.22
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	100.00	100.00	100.00
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
Total labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991			
Persons not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360			
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351			

(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.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal 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 and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
IN LABOUR FORCE—						
Employed—						
Employer	57,778	16,338	74,116	3.30	0.93	2.12
Self-employed	86,545	22,584	109,129	4.95	1.29	3.12
Employee	828,082	429,310	1,257,392	47.32	24.50	35.90
Helper (not on wage or salary)	2,584	5,953	8,537	0.15	0.34	0.24
Total employed	974,989	474,185	1,449,174	55.72	27.06	41.38
Unemployed (a)	14,078	9,739	23,817	0.80	0.56	0.68
Total in labour force	989,067	483,924	1,472,991	56.52	27.62	42.06
NOT IN LABOUR FORCE—						
Child not attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Child at primary or secondary school	392,873	370,000	762,873	22.45	21.11	21.78
Student full-time (b)	29,460	21,233	50,693	1.68	1.21	1.45
Home duties	..	646,801	646,801	..	36.91	18.47
Other	160,214	59,552	219,766	9.15	3.40	6.27
Total not in labour force	760,994	1,268,366	2,029,360	43.48	72.38	57.94
Grand total	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.00	100.00	100.00

(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.

Civilian employees

Estimates of civilian employees are based on comprehensive data (referred to here as "benchmarks") derived for the purpose from the Population Census of June 1966. For the period from July 1966 the figures are estimates designed to measure changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current pay-roll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g., for hospitals); the balance, i.e., unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At 30 June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census.

The figures in the following tables relate only to civilian employees, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers, and defence forces. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and in private domestic service.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a):
 AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE
 ('000)

Industry group	1966	1971	1972	1973	1974
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.9
Manufacturing	300.9	325.6	327.0	325.6	336.8
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	31.4	31.2	31.6	32.4	32.0
Building and construction	81.7	81.0	82.6	82.9	83.8
Road transport and storage	21.0	24.7	25.2	25.9	26.9
Shipping and stevedoring	8.9	9.7	8.9	9.0	9.4
Rail and air transport	19.1	20.4	21.0	21.0	21.2
Communication	23.3	26.2	26.7	27.4	28.1
Finance and property	27.8	36.0	36.2	37.4	38.2
Retail trade	53.9	58.8	61.6	64.8	66.7
Wholesale and other commerce	53.9	58.3	58.3	58.4	60.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	27.7	33.0	33.9	35.1	35.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	10.4	12.4	13.1	13.5	14.2
Education	23.9	31.6	29.9	32.6	34.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	21.7	29.1	30.5	31.6	33.0
Other (c)	25.4	30.2	30.5	31.7	33.1
Total	735.7	812.7	821.7	833.4	857.0
Private	541.0	604.4	610.6	617.5	639.4
Government (d)	194.7	208.3	211.1	215.9	217.6
Total	735.7	812.7	821.7	833.4	857.0
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	123.1	138.8	137.7	142.6	152.2
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
Building and construction	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.1
Road transport and storage	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.8
Shipping and stevedoring	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Rail and air transport	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3
Communication	6.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.5
Finance and property	20.4	26.5	25.7	26.1	28.4
Retail trade	51.0	60.3	63.7	68.2	72.4
Wholesale and other commerce	20.9	24.1	24.3	25.0	26.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	11.1	14.1	14.7	15.7	17.0
Health, hospitals, etc.	37.9	47.4	51.5	54.6	58.8
Education	30.6	43.5	40.1	43.1	46.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	29.1	39.2	39.6	42.1	43.4
Other (c)	18.6	24.1	25.0	27.0	29.2
Total	361.2	440.0	445.0	467.7	499.6
Private	304.6	368.9	377.2	395.6	422.2
Government (d)	56.6	71.1	67.8	72.1	77.4
Total	361.2	440.0	445.0	467.7	499.6

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private domestic service, and defence forces.

(b) Includes restaurants and hairdressing.

(c) Includes forestry, fishing, and trapping; law, order, and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

(d) Includes employees of Australian, State, semi-government, and local government bodies.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a):
 AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE—*continued*
 ('000)

Industry group	1966	1971	1972	1973	1974
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	5.1	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.5
Manufacturing	424.0	464.4	464.7	468.3	489.1
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	33.8	33.9	34.2	35.0	34.7
Building and construction	84.8	85.0	87.0	87.6	88.8
Road transport and storage	23.8	27.9	28.7	29.5	30.7
Shipping and stevedoring	9.5	10.4	9.6	9.6	10.0
Rail and air transport	21.7	23.3	24.0	24.1	24.6
Communication	29.9	33.9	34.5	35.4	36.5
Finance and property	48.2	62.5	61.9	63.4	66.6
Retail trade	104.9	119.1	125.3	133.0	139.1
Wholesale and other commerce	74.8	82.4	82.6	83.4	87.1
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	38.8	47.1	48.6	50.8	52.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	48.3	59.8	64.7	68.1	73.0
Education	54.5	75.1	70.0	75.8	81.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	50.8	68.3	70.1	73.7	76.4
Other (c)	44.0	54.3	55.6	58.8	62.3
Total	1,096.9	1,252.7	1,266.7	1,301.1	1,356.6
Private	845.6	973.3	987.7	1,013.0	1,061.6
Government (d)	251.3	279.4	279.0	288.1	295.0
Total	1,096.9	1,252.7	1,266.7	1,301.1	1,356.6

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private domestic service, and defence forces.

(b) Includes restaurants and hairdressing.

(c) Includes forestry, fishing, and trapping; law, order, and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

(d) Includes employees of Australian, State, semi-government, and local government bodies.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1966 Census from which the benchmarks for this series were derived conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll 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' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike, or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages. In September 1971 the collection of pay-roll tax was transferred from the Australian Government to the individual States. Conditions and payments are governed by the relevant State Acts.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the Integrated Economic Censuses of manufacturing, mining, and retail and wholesale trade, are used to check and, where desirable, to revise estimates. Some figures are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

Although the series 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 pay-roll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

The table on pages 305-6 shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1966 and 1971 to 1974. The number of employees of government bodies and private employees is also shown. At the 1971 Population Census all trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force and were excluded from this series from July 1971.

Government bodies

The following table includes employees, within Victoria, of government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: GOVERNMENT BODIES
(’000)

At 30 June—	Australian Government			State and semi-government			Local government			Total government		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966	61.0	18.7	79.6	117.6	35.3	152.9	16.1	2.7	18.8	194.7	56.6	251.3
1971	69.0	22.3	91.3	122.8	45.3	168.1	16.6	3.5	20.1	208.3	71.1	279.4
1972	69.6	22.5	92.2	122.7	41.6	164.3	18.8	3.7	22.5	211.1	67.8	279.0
1973	71.2	23.3	94.5	125.8	44.9	170.7	18.8	4.0	22.8	215.9	72.1	288.1
1974	71.8	24.8	96.6	127.6	48.6	176.2	18.1	4.0	22.2	217.6	77.4	295.0

Further references

Further details on subjects dealt with in this chapter are contained in other publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Detailed information on employment and unemployment is contained in the monthly publication *Employment and unemployment* issued by the Central Office of the Bureau. Current information is also available in the *Monthly review of business statistics* and the *Victorian monthly statistical review* issued by the Central Office and the Victorian Office of the Bureau respectively, while preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly publication *Employed wage and salary earners* compiled by the Central Office of the Bureau. Details relating to the Australian labour force are available in the quarterly Central Office publication *The labour force*. In addition, wages information is published monthly by the Central Office in the publication *Wage rates and earnings*. Seasonally adjusted series of employment and unemployment statistics are also available.

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS

Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1973

The number of applications to construct new buildings or to carry out major alterations to existing buildings remained virtually constant at 865 (1972 : 862) but the stated cost increased from \$100,495,663 to \$175,447,883.

The following is a list, provided by the City of Melbourne, of major buildings under construction at 30 September 1973 :

Owner	Location	Estimated cost (\$m)
The Abbey Capital Property Group	500 Bourke Street	17.1
Amalgamated Metal Workers Union	174-8 Victoria Parade	0.5
Associated General Contractors Insurance Co. Ltd	342 Albert Street	1.4
The British Land Co. Ltd	601 Bourke Street	2.7
Cancer Institute of Victoria	473 Little Lonsdale Street	5.6
Compac Ltd	248-54 Victoria Parade	1.4
Connaught Properties (Aust.) Pty Ltd	399-413 Lonsdale Street	3.0
Dominion Properties Pty Ltd	30-4 Collins Street	1.8
Dominion Properties Pty Ltd	446 Little Collins Street	0.5
Dominion Properties Pty Ltd	123-9 Lonsdale Street	1.4
Dominion Properties Pty Ltd	369 Royal Parade	2.3
Estate House (Melb.) Pty Ltd	114-28 William Street	6.7
Evan Edwards Pty Ltd	492-500 Flinders Street	0.5
First A.H. Property Pty Ltd	522-36 Little Collins Street	3.3
Hanover Developments Pty Ltd	516-20 Collins Street	2.3
Kong Chew Society	242-4 Little Bourke Street	1.2
Lewis Constructions	766 Elizabeth Street	1.9
Mypec Pty Ltd	226-60 Elizabeth Street	9.8
Rathdowne Properties Pty Ltd	69-73 Rathdowne Street	2.0
State Savings Bank of Victoria	270-2 Flinders Street	3.2
Urdera Pty Ltd	489-99 Elizabeth Street	1.4
Victorian Government (Stages a and c)	Victorian Arts Centre	7.0

Developments in building materials

*Division of Building Research, C.S.I.R.O.**

The Division traces its origin to the appointment in December 1944 of the first officer in charge of Building Materials Research ; in 1950 it became

*Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

the Division of Building Research and its charter was expanded to cover all aspects of building and construction other than timber, which at that time was the concern of the Division of Forest Products.

At first the work of the Division was concerned largely with the traditional inorganic building materials such as concrete, clay products, gypsum plaster, lime, and stone. Bituminous materials received some attention as did paints and plastics. The Division introduced and developed lightweight concrete in Australia; in its most widely used form such concrete has the same strength and durability as ordinary concrete but is only about three quarters of its weight. It has developed a large number of new ceramic products and manufacturing processes. The products are based on basalt or zircon, or on some of the extensive inorganic wastes produced by minerals industries. One interesting patent is held for a low temperature coloured ceramic glaze for concrete surfaces. It also made a noteworthy contribution to the development of mould and stain resistant paints.

From basic research on materials the work expanded into the engineering type design discipline, in matters of structural engineering, such as the deflection of concrete floors and thermal comfort in buildings. The study of architectural acoustics led to the successful design of sound reinforcement systems for large halls and for the Sidney Myer Music Bowl in Melbourne. The Division initiated the use of electronic computation for the design and analysis of large building frames. Particular attention has been given to developments which might increase the speed of construction, such as early stripping of formwork, and concrete pumping and concrete finishing. The mathematical techniques devised initially for use in frame design were extended and applied to many other areas, including urban planning.

The third phase in the history of the Division began in the 1960s with the commencement of studies of building operations, economics, and other matters related to organisation and planning. In this field the studies of contract performance and of the source and extent of variations have provided standards by which the execution of any contract can be judged. The study of planning led particularly to studies of urban planning, many of which were sponsored by the relevant authorities. Concern with urban matters in recent years has led to an interest in the social aspects of planning, an interest which has been directed initially towards a study of the isolated mining communities in northern Australia, and in measuring the housing and population density in cities.

A major change in the organisation of Building Research took place in 1971; the Division of Forest Products of the C.S.I.R.O. was divided into two parts, and slightly more than half the staff, those concerned primarily with timber as an end product, were combined with the old Division to form the new Division of Building Research. This reorganisation means that the Division has more than doubled in size and its activities now also cover all aspects of timber—its production, preservation, and use relating to building and construction. The Division is now operating on two sites in Melbourne, as well as at a small branch office at Port Moresby and at the Department of Civil Engineering of the University of Sydney.

Building developments

Building methods and materials in Victoria have undergone an evolution, and the rate of change is increasing. Some of the more radical changes in housing have taken place in the last ten to fifteen years. These include :

- (a) The dominance of brick veneer over other forms of external cladding, even though it is not the cheapest form of cladding.
- (b) The emergence of concrete tiles for roofing. At present about 70 per cent of roof tiling used is of this variety.
- (c) The acceptance of various forms of lightweight perforated bricks, largely to the exclusion of the traditional unit.
- (d) Concrete slab-on-ground for house floors, as found in about 15 per cent of new houses in Victoria. Such homes usually have vinyl-covered floors.
- (e) An increasing penetration of the window market by aluminium products.
- (f) The use of power tools on the site. In some cases, where possible, these are operated by enterprising subcontractors serving a number of prime contractors.
- (g) The rise of large estate builders working on contracts of 100 to 500 houses. The testing of house designs in market surveys, and the careful scheduling of construction teams supplied with materials from the estate builders' own shops, have contributed greatly to the success of these organisations.

The above examples, which apply only to the traditional structure of the house may be greatly extended, particularly when one considers the range of innovations brought about by the many items of electrical and mechanical equipment which today lie in the grey area between fixtures and appliances. These innovations are characteristic of the present trends in the building industry.

A feature common to many of these changes is the reduction in maintenance requirements. The householder today sets more value on his leisure, and is far less ready to devote his spare time to maintaining his house. Although the trend to lower maintenance and probably longer life is characteristic of recent trends in the materials and finishes used in housing, a different trend is becoming apparent in other fields.

Over the last twenty-five years the proportion of costs of the various component elements involved in multi-storey commercial buildings has varied considerably. While the percentage costs for the load bearing structural components have decreased from about 30 per cent to about 20 per cent, the costs of all mechanical and electrical services including air conditioning, lifts, fire protection, and such like has risen to about 40 per cent. A long-term trend in domestic housing is to be seen in the development of various domestic facilities. These have ranged from the wood-stove kitchen and the bathroom as appendages at the rear of the house, or even outside it, to the lavishly equipped central features which are now featured in display homes.

While certain items of equipment may be considered extravagant, items such as refrigerators and hot water services are now considered essential features of contemporary housing. Solid fuel supplies in the

inner areas of large cities are less readily available and together with the absence of suitable facilities in modern blocks of flats will diminish the use of the open fire ; some alternative form of heating equipment will then also become essential.

A recent study of house construction shows that its cost may be divided roughly into six equal parts : the floor and below to include foundations ; the walls and cladding ; the ceiling and above ; plumbing and electrical work ; finishes, joinery, and so forth ; and fees, site finishing, and sundries. Each of these, very approximately, may be set as \$3,000 in a total cost of \$18,000. Refrigerators, deep freezers, ducted heating, clothes and dish washers, and other similar items are becoming a more significant factor in total costs, even if they have not yet reached a comparable figure to each of the above six components.

Further references 1961-1974 ; Development of architecture in Victoria, 1962 ; Building trends since 1945, 1963 ; Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964 ; Building materials, 1966 ; Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967 ; Early building in Victoria, 1968 ; Housing for aged persons, 1969 ; Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970 ; Bridges in Victoria, 1971 ; Division of Building Research, C.S.L.R.O., 1972

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 and the *Local Government Act* 1958 provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

Town and country planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. A major consolidation and amendment of the legislation occurred in 1961. This principal Act was substantially amended early in 1968 :

1. to increase the membership of the Town and Country Planning Board from three to four ;
2. to increase the Board's responsibilities, including the preparation of statements of planning policy ;
3. to set up a State Planning Council ;
4. to provide for the establishment of regional planning authorities ;
5. to provide for a tribunal to hear and determine town planning appeals ;
6. to extend the metropolitan planning area and define more satisfactorily the relationship for planning between the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as the metropolitan planning authority and metropolitan councils ; and
7. to improve the provision of the 1961 Act in the light of experience gained since its inception.

Statements of planning policy

Statements of planning policy provide physical planning authorities with a predetermined, co-ordinated outline of government policy as the basis for the formulation of detailed planning proposals. They are prepared by the Board, in consultation with the State Planning Council, and to be effective they must be approved by the Governor in Council. Every responsible

authority, including regional planning authorities, in preparing or amending a planning scheme, must have due regard to any approved statement of planning policy which affects its planning area. Statements have been approved for Western Port, the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, highway areas, and land-use around aerodromes.

State Planning Council

The State Planning Council, inaugurated on 17 October 1968, comprises the Chairman, Town and Country Planning Board (Chairman), the Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Chairman, Country Roads Board, the Chairman, State Electricity Commission, the Chairman, Victorian Railways Board, the Secretary to the Premier's Department, the Director-General of Public Works, the Chairman, Housing Commission of Victoria, the Chairman, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Under-Secretary, the Director-General of Education, the Director of Conservation, the Secretary for State Development, and the Secretary for Lands.

Its functions are to co-ordinate planning by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities of future works and developments for which they are responsible and to act as consultant and adviser to the Town and Country Planning Board with respect to the preparation and adoption of any statement of planning policy. In effect the authorities represented on the Council, while continuing to be responsible for planning and execution in their own specialised fields, become direct participants in broad policy planning at government level.

Regional planning authorities

Under the amending Act a regional planning authority may be established to prepare a planning scheme for any specified area extending beyond the boundaries of any one municipality and to enforce and carry out that scheme. A regional planning authority shall consist of representatives of every municipality within the region and may also include other approved specially qualified people. It shall be financed by the participating municipalities on an agreed basis and shall be a body corporate with powers to acquire and dispose of land. It has the power to appoint its own staff and technical advisory committees and it can become the sole responsible authority for any interim development order or planning scheme in operation in the region. It can also delegate to the council of a municipality within the region such powers as it thinks fit and are capable of being delegated.

The three regional planning authorities described below have already been established under the Act.

Western Port Regional Planning Authority

On 25 February 1969 the Governor in Council approved the establishment of the Western Port Regional Planning Authority. This covers 1,678 sq kilometres and includes the Shires of Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, and Phillip Island, the Parish of French Island, that part of the Shire of Cranbourne outside the extended metropolitan planning area, and part of the Shire of Bass. The Authority consists of two representatives from each council in the region.

Geelong Regional Planning Authority

The establishment of the Geelong Regional Planning Authority was approved on 22 April 1969. The region includes the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown, the Shires of Bannockburn, Barrabool, Bellarine, Corio, and South Barwon, and the Borough of Queenscliffe. This is an area of 2,521 square kilometres. The Authority consists of two representatives from each council in the region.

The establishment of the Geelong authority completes the formation of the three regional planning authorities (including the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works) concerned with the development of the Port Phillip district.

Loddon Campaspe Regional Planning Authority

The Loddon Campaspe Regional Planning Authority was established on 11 September 1973. It covers the Cities of Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough, the Borough of Eaglehawk, the Shires of Bet Bet, Huntly, Korong, Marong, Metcalfe, Strathfieldsaye, Tullaroop, and the western riding of the Shire of Waranga. It consists of one representative from each council in the region.

Preparation of planning schemes

The Town and Country Planning Board is also responsible for the preparation of planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance where the local authority lacks the necessary resources to undertake the task or where a unified approach is necessary and a regional planning authority is not appropriate. This applies particularly to coastal areas and to inland areas such as those with man-made lakes as a result of water conservation schemes.

Designated and investigation areas

During 1973 the Development Areas Act was passed, introducing a new concept into planning. Where an area is considered suitable for accelerated development or where it requires controlled development, the Act enables its declaration as a "designated area". Where further information is required, the area may be declared an "investigation area". Following proclamation of the Act, several areas were declared as designated or investigation areas and studies have been commenced.

Local Government Act

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958, Uniform Building Regulations provide for the uniform control of building operations in Victoria. Particulars relating to some of the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in succeeding 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, i.e., as from 1 July 1966, all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over are included in the values stated. Prior to this date published data included such major

alterations and additions only in respect of buildings *other* than houses. 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 bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Australian, State, semi-government, and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in succeeding 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, and up to 1 December 1972 exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues.

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 Australian, State, semi-government, or 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 purchase, 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. Owing to 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 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
BUILDING APPROVED
(\$'000)

Year	Houses and other dwellings	Other new buildings	Alterations and additions to buildings	Total all buildings
1969-70	364,916	319,218	(a) 47,788	731,922
1970-71	336,044	289,864	(a) 51,987	677,895
1971-72	410,880	352,956	(a) 61,273	825,109
1972-73	591,119	496,083	(a) 73,409	1,160,611
1973-74	671,901	483,805	(b) 59,252	1,214,958

(a) Valued at less than \$10,000.

(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, as the relationship is affected by the fact that (a) some intended buildings are never begun, and new building plans may be re-submitted later, (b) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (c) as previously mentioned, building permits issued up to 1 December 1972 did not embrace the whole of the State.

Value of new buildings commenced

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. 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 table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS
COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Houses	263,536	280,745	337,324	453,444	537,449
Other dwellings	92,886	70,752	76,128	109,344	131,764
Shops	19,540	22,430	19,294	46,737	49,415
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	21,556	18,280	19,550	26,708	14,524
Factories	65,830	74,195	55,952	90,551	119,372
Offices	87,279	79,878	106,824	166,239	102,277
Other business premises	26,265	30,487	19,924	21,603	35,309
Educational	46,671	54,615	46,389	76,837	113,592
Religious	3,929	2,804	4,152	2,707	2,839
Health	29,210	13,923	16,104	22,515	29,226
Entertainment and recreation	8,453	8,806	10,515	11,123	14,227
Miscellaneous	9,434	15,121	21,265	20,333	23,015
Total	674,588	672,037	733,418	1,048,141	1,173,008

Value of new buildings completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74. Renovations, repairs, and minor alterations and additions are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Houses	261,899	278,109	306,315	372,099	428,557
Other dwellings	101,953	85,717	75,421	82,668	101,590
Shops	23,808	17,956	16,710	24,974	37,237
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	16,283	22,762	20,197	13,194	10,327
Factories	67,104	69,174	73,415	63,132	94,048
Offices	35,638	62,714	57,770	92,278	131,418
Other business premises	33,186	34,985	26,577	40,280	21,094
Educational	39,781	43,591	52,262	65,226	50,092
Religious	3,108	3,695	3,265	3,578	2,222
Health	21,367	29,080	25,428	18,521	12,324
Entertainment and recreation	9,807	10,120	7,877	11,982	9,749
Miscellaneous	15,176	10,061	12,145	21,968	11,824
Total	629,109	667,966	677,381	809,900	910,481

Value of new buildings under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$598,243,000 at 30 June 1972 to \$860,390,000 at 30 June 1973.

Value of work done during period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1969-70 to 1973-74. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of increases in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Houses	265,058	281,327	319,217	402,326	491,946
Other dwellings	99,721	79,254	74,066	94,505	123,331
Shops	22,536	17,829	20,278	31,507	49,032
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	21,493	21,055	17,252	15,380	20,567
Factories	66,137	70,758	68,713	78,992	110,324
Offices	45,903	72,527	91,073	117,117	128,554
Other business premises	34,402	33,099	24,941	22,536	29,686
Educational	43,172	50,814	50,047	64,309	73,700
Religious	3,347	3,193	3,145	4,182	2,440
Health	21,331	26,431	18,372	22,310	23,801
Entertainment and recreation	9,325	9,313	8,561	11,745	12,635
Miscellaneous	12,775	11,874	17,706	17,879	18,709
Total	645,200	677,474	713,369	882,786	1,084,724

NOTE. The above table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Number of new dwellings

The following tables show the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction classified by geographical distribution and ownership for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74. Due to the new concepts used at the Census of 30 June 1966 for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area (see pages 219-20), figures other than "State total", subsequent to 30 June 1966, are not comparable with those of earlier years.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW 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	Others dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
1969-70	18,771	12,457	18,772	12,971	7,407	7,826
1970-71	19,095	9,201	19,290	11,105	7,125	5,705
1971-72	21,703	8,927	20,070	8,840	8,493	5,596
1972-73	25,213	10,611	21,931	8,475	11,535	7,613
1973-74	21,925	9,790	20,122	8,297	12,903	8,849
REMAINDER OF THE STATE						
1969-70	5,804	1,048	5,930	1,021	3,553	573
1970-71	5,676	1,111	5,889	982	3,243	693
1971-72	5,897	1,408	5,557	1,251	3,467	804
1972-73	7,785	1,937	6,329	1,448	4,861	1,272
1973-74	9,366	2,364	7,502	1,768	6,540	1,837
STATE TOTAL						
1969-70	24,575	13,505	24,702	13,992	10,960	8,399
1970-71	24,771	10,312	25,179	12,087	10,368	6,398
1971-72	27,600	10,335	25,627	10,091	11,960	6,400
1972-73	32,998	12,548	28,260	9,923	16,396	8,885
1973-74	31,291	12,154	27,624	10,065	19,443	10,686

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS : CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	New houses and other dwellings erected for—				Total houses and other dwellings
	Government ownership (a)	Private ownership (a)			
		By contractors	By owner-builders	Total private	
COMMENCED					
1969-70	3,208	31,649	3,223	34,872	38,080
1970-71	2,762	29,088	3,233	32,321	35,083
1971-72	2,839	31,626	3,470	35,096	37,935
1972-73	2,263	38,726	4,557	43,283	45,546
1973-74	2,300	35,872	5,273	41,145	43,445
COMPLETED					
1969-70	2,975	32,005	3,714	35,719	38,694
1970-71	3,085	30,720	3,461	34,181	37,266
1971-72	2,845	29,734	3,139	32,873	35,718
1972-73	2,197	32,455	3,531	35,986	38,183
1973-74	1,524	32,112	4,053	36,165	37,689
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD					
1969-70	2,326	13,561	3,472	17,033	19,359
1970-71	2,008	11,629	3,129	14,758	16,766
1971-72	1,982	13,105	3,273	16,378	18,360
1972-73	2,114	18,930	4,237	23,167	25,281
1973-74	2,890	21,921	5,318	27,239	30,129

(a) See definitions on page 314.

Number of new houses

Particulars of the number of new houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES : CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1969-70	642	21,126	937	1,797	73	24,575
1970-71	778	21,451	775	1,708	59	24,771
1971-72	873	24,350	710	1,647	20	27,600
1972-73	1,177	29,075	759	1,947	40	32,998
1973-74	1,464	26,629	939	2,174	85	31,291
COMPLETED						
1969-70	641	21,055	1,133	1,796	77	24,702
1970-71	716	21,678	862	1,864	59	25,179
1971-72	706	22,515	738	1,649	19	25,627
1972-73	887	24,930	688	1,724	31	28,260
1973-74	1,016	23,787	768	1,978	75	27,624
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1969-70	551	8,088	638	1,651	32	10,960
1970-71	579	7,812	491	1,457	29	10,368
1971-72	626	9,486	441	1,382	25	11,960
1972-73	849	13,435	482	1,599	31	16,396
1973-74	1,243	15,830	603	1,728	39	19,443

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS APPROVED, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

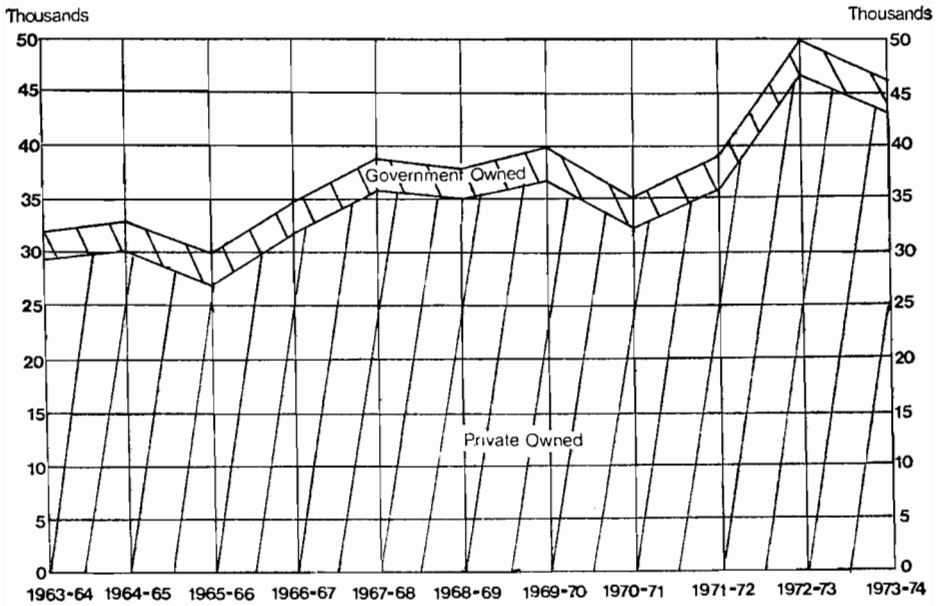


FIGURE 6. Graph showing number of houses and other dwellings approved, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS COMMENCED, 1963-64 TO 1973-74

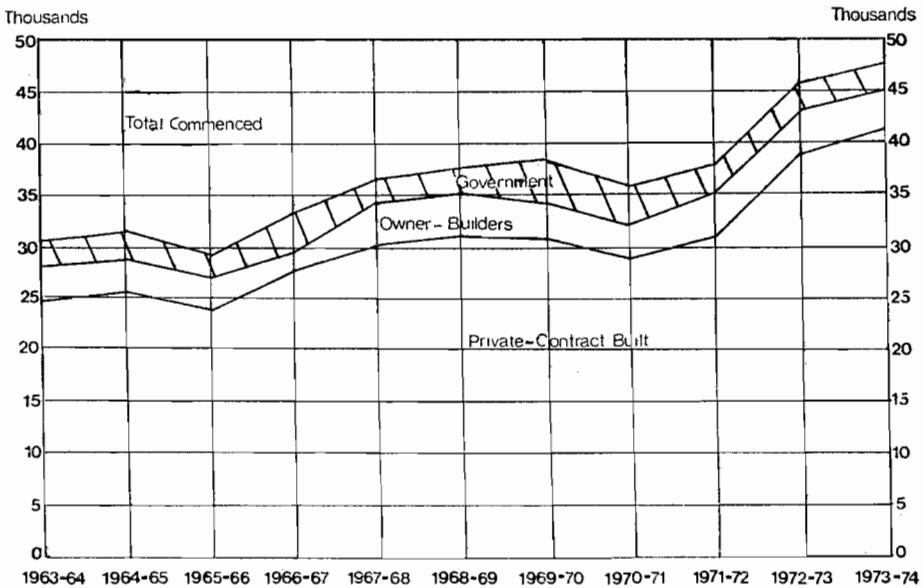


FIGURE 7. Graph showing number of houses and other dwellings commenced, classified according to ownership.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Australian Government

Australian Department of Housing and Construction

In the past, Australian Government activities in the housing field have, in the main, included the provision of moneys 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. The Department of Housing was concerned with all these activities except the last. The provision of houses and associated works in the Territories was the concern of the Departments responsible for the administration of the Territories and the Department of Works which was also responsible for the planning, execution, and maintenance of Australian Government works.

On 30 November 1973 the Department of Housing was amalgamated with the Department of Works to form the Department of Housing and Construction. The new Department undertakes the administrative responsibilities of the two former Departments in the fields of housing and Australian Government works, including advice to the Minister on economic, sociological, and technological aspects of national housing policy ; provision of technical advice to the Australian Government in respect of individual major works proposals and the building and construction industry in general ; provision of specialised architectural and engineering advice to Australian Government Departments ; and the carrying out of building research.

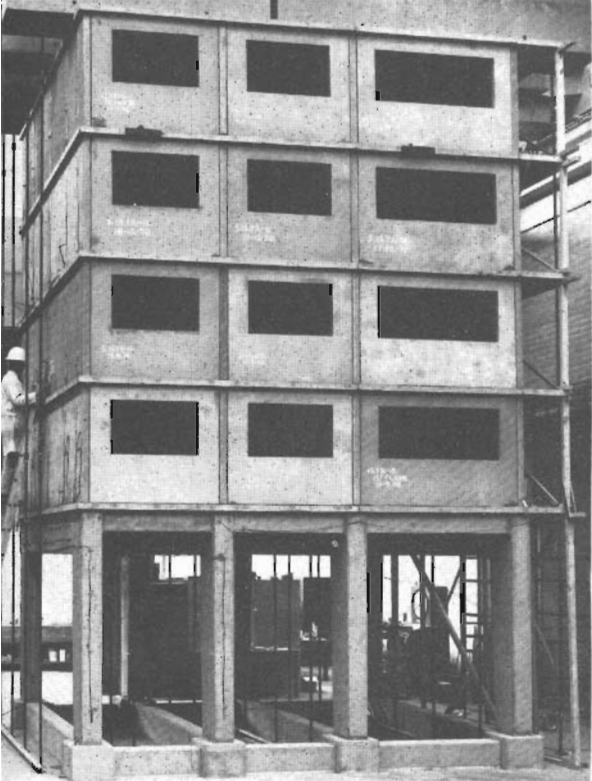
Australian Government-State Housing Agreements

Under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements the Australian Government makes substantial long-term loans to the States for the provision of housing.

The 1945 Agreement. In November 1945 the Australian Government entered into an Agreement with the Governments of the States whereby the Australian Government would provide finance for, and the State Governments would undertake the building of, housing projects. Between 1945-46 and 1955-56, under this Agreement, the Australian Government advanced to the States a total of \$481,118,000.

Initially, dwellings constructed under the 1945 Agreement were only sold to tenants if the tenant was able to arrange payment of the full purchase price to the State immediately on sale. Subsequent amendments to the Agreement progressively eased conditions of sale.

The 1956 Agreement. In 1956 the Australian and State Governments entered into a new Agreement under which added emphasis was placed on the construction of dwellings for private ownership. The Agreement provided that part of the loans advanced to each State was to be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders and purchasers. The balance of the amounts advanced to each State was used by the States for the erection of dwellings for either rental or sale. The Australian Government was entitled to specify that up to five per cent of the moneys allocated for the erection of dwellings by the State be set aside for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces.

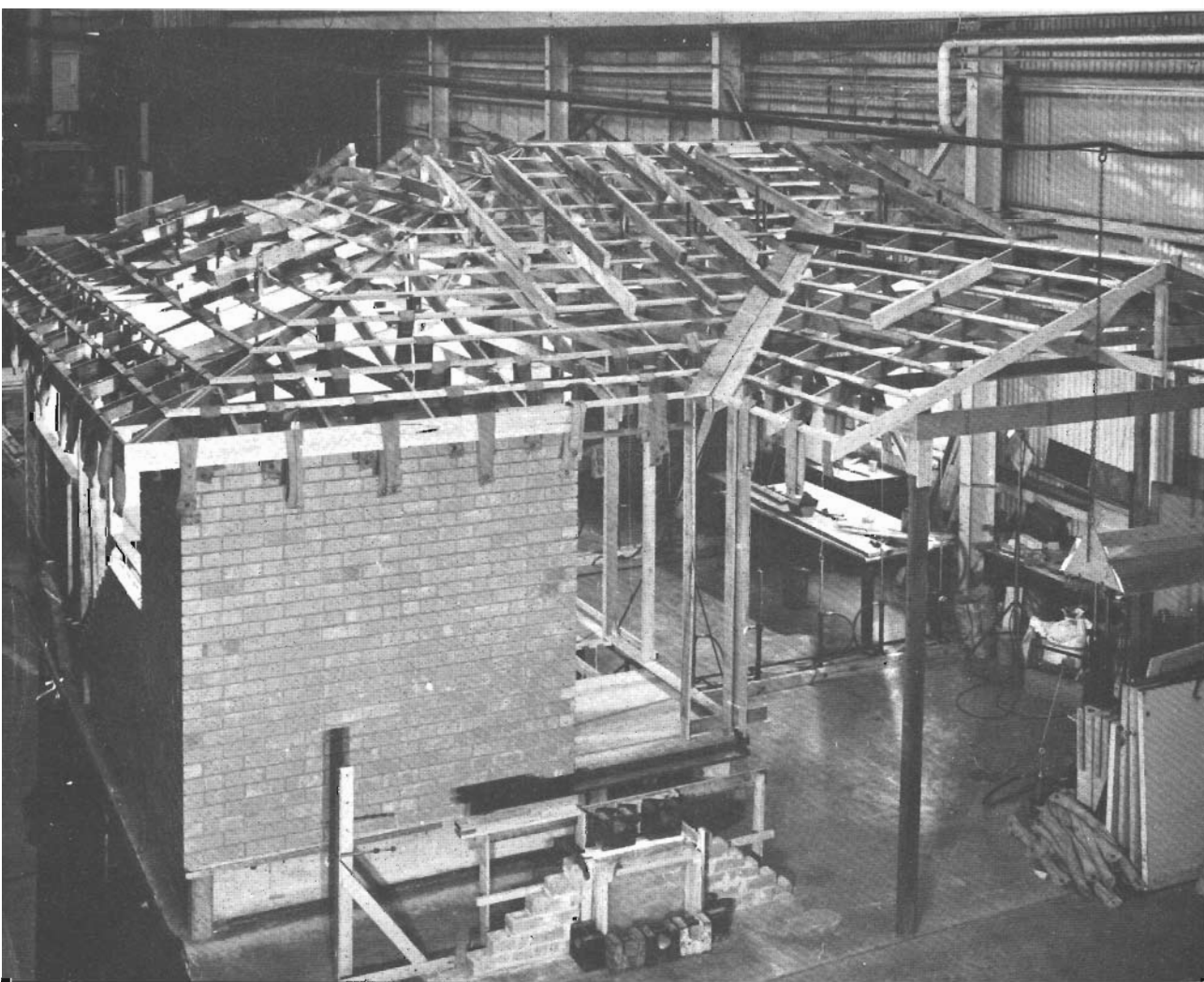


A half scale model of a building constructed from load bearing concrete panels. Both projects illustrate CSIRO building research work.

CSIRO Australia

An experimental house structure with a modified frame.

CSIRO Australia





La Trobe Cottage, a National Trust building formerly the residence of Governor La Trobe, is a popular tourist attraction in Melbourne.

Ministry of Tourism

Members of the Scotch College Orchestra rehearsing prior to their tour of New Zealand.

Scotch College—Melbourne





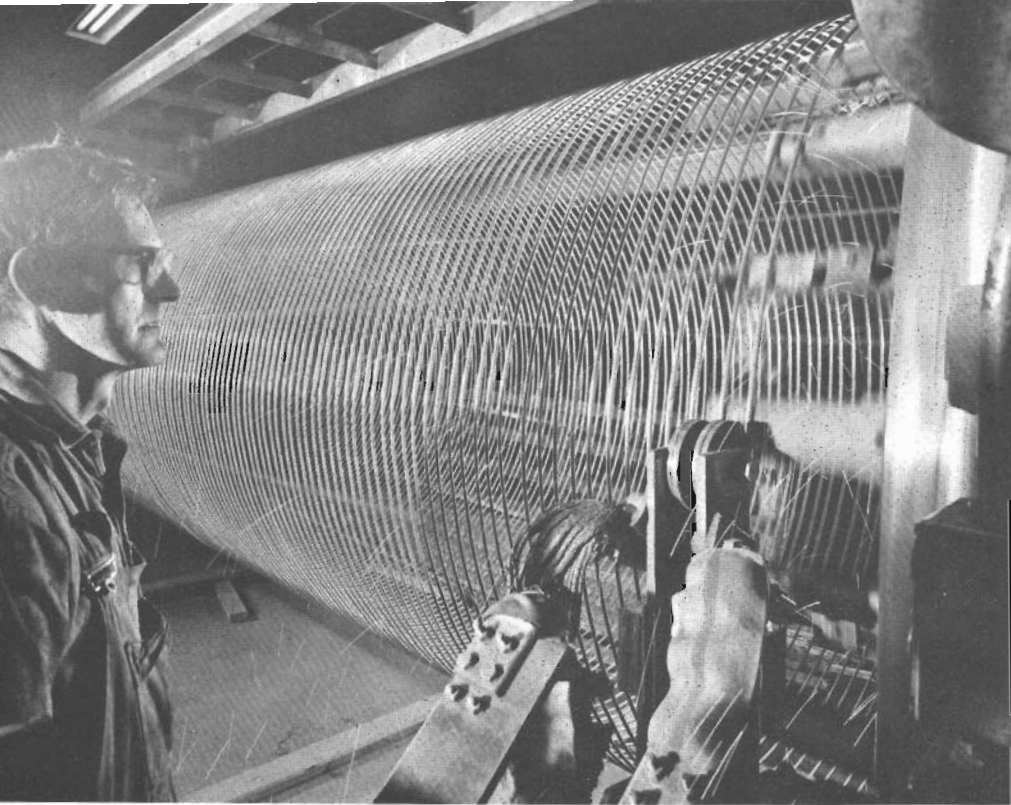
A central display cabinet at the Post Office Museum featuring early telephones and testing apparatus.

Postmaster-General's Department

The entrance to the Post Office Museum at Melbourne showing a selection of old Post Office clocks. A model of a Cobb and Co. stage coach may be seen on the left.

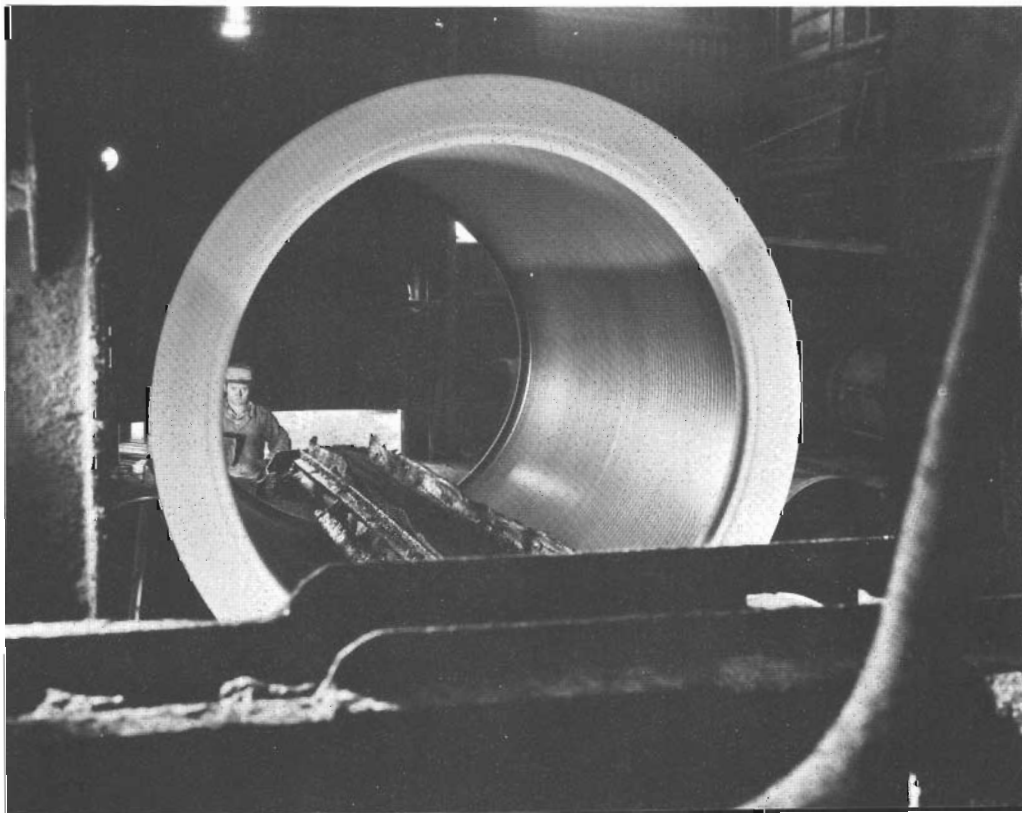
Postmaster-General's Department





Automatic electric welding of reinforcement cages for Rocla concrete pipes.
Rocla Industries Ltd

Spinning a steel reinforced concrete pipe at a Humes factory in Melbourne.
Humes Limited



The 1961 Agreement. The period during which Australian Government advances to the States could be made under the 1956 Agreement terminated on 30 June 1961. A new Agreement was entered into extending that period for a further five years and also amending the 1956 Agreement in certain respects concerning funds for the erection of dwellings for rental to servicemen and the rate of interest payable on Australian Government advances.

The 1966 Agreement. An Agreement was entered into in 1966 which extended for a further five years the period during which advances could be made, and also amended the 1956–1961 Agreement in certain respects concerning the definition of “member of the forces”, the erection by the States of blocks of flats in metropolitan areas, the standard of dwellings to be built for rental to servicemen, and the provision of finance to home builders in rural areas.

States Grants Housing Act 1971–1973

The 1956–1966 Housing Agreement expired on 30 June 1971 and was not further renewed. Instead, the Australian and State Governments agreed upon a new arrangement under which the provisions contained in the Housing Agreement would be substantially continued for a period of five years up to 30 June 1976. To give effect to this arrangement the States Grants (Housing) Act was passed in 1971. However that Act was amended in 1973 to reduce its effect to financially assist the use of State loan funds for welfare housing purposes during two years (1971–72 and 1972–73) only in lieu of five years. The Australian Government’s assistance is principally in the form of non-repayable interest-free grants. A basic housing grant is payable for thirty years in respect of State housing activities in 1971–72 and 1972–73 applied towards reducing payments that otherwise would have been made by tenants as rent, and by purchasers or home builders as repayments of loans. A rental assistance grant is payable in each of the five years 1971–72 to 1975–76 for use by each State housing authority in reducing rents payable by families they consider are not able to meet rents ordinarily payable.

Housing Assistance Act 1973

In 1973 the Australian Government passed the Housing Assistance Act, which authorised special advances to enable State housing authorities to commence additional dwellings into 1972–73 for rental.

1973 Housing Agreement

For the five year period which commenced on 1 July 1973 advances are being made by the Australian Government to the States for welfare housing under this Agreement, which replaces the arrangement contained in the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971*.

The rate of interest payable on advances made during the five year term of the Agreement will be constant at 4 per cent for advances allocated to the State housing authorities and 4.5 per cent for advances allocated to the States’ Home Builders’ Accounts for lending to eligible prospective home owners.

Sales of family dwellings financed with funds made available to State housing authorities and completed in the five years commencing 1 January 1974 are limited to 30 per cent of the total, except in Tasmania where a

higher percentage is permitted in the first two years. The remainder are added to the stock of houses retained for rental to eligible families. Eligibility for State housing authority rental accommodation is limited, in the case of a family, by a needs test whereby the income of the main breadwinner should not be greater than 85 per cent of average weekly earnings, plus \$2 for each child beyond the second. A needs test of 95 per cent of average weekly earnings, plus \$2 for each child beyond the second, is applied to establish eligibility for assistance when persons seek Home Builders' Account loans for the acquisition of homes.

Australian Government—State Housing Agreement (Servicemen)

An Agreement was concluded between the Australian and State Governments, to take effect for five years from 1 July 1971, to provide separately for the erection by the States of dwellings for allotment to servicemen. Construction programmes are negotiated annually for which the full capital cost is advanced by the Australian Government as required by the States.

Operations under the Australian Government—State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1973 are summarised as follows :

1945 Agreement—1 July 1945 to 30 June 1956

Loan funds advanced	\$171,562,000
Number of dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	30,925

1956—1966 Agreement—1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971

	\$
Loan funds advanced	410,700,000
Loan funds allocated to State Housing Commission	291,230,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account	119,470,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by co-operative terminating housing societies to 30 June 1973	178,872,654
Supplementary advances made by Australian Government for housing for defence forces	24,558,182
	number
Dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	37,349
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Account	24,013

*States Grants (Housing) Act 1971—1973—
1 July 1971 to 30 June 1973*

	\$
Allocations from State loan funds	74,000,000
Loan funds allocated to State Housing Commission	51,800,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account	22,200,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by co-operative terminating housing societies	20,223,800
	number
Dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	3,984
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Account	3,650

Housing Assistance Act 1973

Australian Government advances allocated to State Housing Commission	\$1,500,000
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Australian Government—State Housing Agreement (Servicemen)—1 July 1971 to 30 June 1973

Australian Government advances	\$3,184,034
Number of dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	49

Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918–1973*, the Australian Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were members of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia or on a ship of war, during the First and Second World Wars, and subject to the prescribed conditions, persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962–1973*; regular servicemen who on or after 7 December 1972 complete three years full-time effective service in the Defence Forces; national servicemen serving at 7 December 1972 who completed the period of service they were engaged to serve; and members of approved welfare organisations appointed for service, and who served outside Australia with Australian Forces on or after 3 September 1939. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The Director of Defence Service Homes is responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Act, subject to the directions of the Minister for Housing and Construction. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person; sell homes on a rent-purchase system; and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home.

The maximum loan which may be made available is \$12,000 and a period of repayment may be granted up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an eligible person the period may be extended to 50 years. The rate of interest is 3.75 per cent per annum.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Homes provided during year				Total homes provided from inception to end of year	Annual expenditure	Instalments paid (a)	Loans repaid
	By erection	By purchase	By discharge of mortgage	Total				
1968–69	174	1,320	326	1,820	83,251	13,085	21,039	1,576
1969–70	206	1,249	362	1,817	85,068	13,675	22,175	1,735
1970–71	233	1,423	333	1,989	87,057	15,156	22,255	1,677
1971–72	189	1,477	412	2,078	89,135	17,613	23,581	1,890
1972–73	339	1,414	420	2,173	91,308	18,750	27,771	2,592

(a) Includes excess instalment payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist young married persons, and young widowed or divorced persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance.

The scheme is governed by the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-1973* which authorises the payment of the grants from the National Welfare Fund.

The scheme provides for the payment of grants of \$1 for every \$3 saved by eligible persons under 36 years of age for the first home they own after marriage. The savings must be made in an approved form and held over a period of at least three years immediately before the date the contract to buy or build the home was made, or the building of the home as an owner/builder began. The maximum grant to a married couple, to a husband or wife if only one is eligible, or to a widowed or divorced person, is \$750 on savings of \$2,250 or more. Smaller grants, down to a minimum of \$10, are payable on lesser amounts saved.

The grant is payable for existing homes and homes being built. A home unit or own-your-own flat may also qualify. The value of the home, including the land, the house itself, and any other improvements, must not exceed \$22,500, or \$17,500 if the contract to buy or build the home was made, or building of the home as an owner/builder began, before 16 August 1972. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from the State housing authorities and built with moneys advanced by the Australian Government under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements at concessional rates of interest.

The main forms of savings acceptable under the scheme are savings accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits with trading banks, deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies, and savings with credit unions that have sought to be, and have become, approved credit unions for the purposes of the scheme.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Grants Branch of the Department of Housing and Construction show particulars of its activities for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average grant (a)	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	number	number	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1968-69	11,685	9,948	4,233	426	4,379
1969-70	11,806	9,617	4,256	443	4,228
1970-71	13,911	12,751	5,746	451	5,496
1971-72	14,698	13,934	6,267	450	6,440
1972-73	17,375	15,309	8,338	545	8,331

(a) The maximum grant was raised from \$500 to \$750 in respect of homes acquired on or after 16 August 1972.

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home owners in general.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : APPLICATIONS APPROVED,
MANNER OF ACQUISITION, AND TOTAL VALUE OF HOMES

Manner of acquisition	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Purchase of home (a)—					
Number of applications approved	5,743	5,863	7,924	9,259	10,524
Total value of homes (\$'000)	63,983	67,542	97,362	120,382	152,269
Purchase of flat/home unit—					
Number of applications approved	59	47	91	131	239
Total value of homes (\$'000)	639	531	1,129	1,657	3,342
Built under contract—					
Number of applications approved	3,729	3,353	4,343	4,232	4,189
Total value of homes (\$'000)	46,102	42,735	59,869	61,428	66,024
Owner-built—					
Number of applications approved	417	354	393	312	357
Total value of homes (\$'000) (b)	4,717	4,338	5,110	4,238	5,347
Total all homes—					
Number of applications approved	9,948	9,617	12,751	13,934	15,309
Total value of homes (\$'000)	115,440	115,146	163,470	187,705	226,982

(a) Includes purchase of new and previously occupied houses.

(b) Usually based on the cost of the land and the assessed value of the dwelling.

The average value of homes for which applications for grants were approved during 1970-71, 1971-72, and 1972-73, were \$12,820, \$13,471, and \$14,827, respectively.

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME : APPLICATIONS APPROVED,
METHOD OF FINANCING, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF
MORTGAGE FINANCE

Year	First mortgage loan only	First and second mortgage loans	Other (a)	Total mortgage loans	Average first mortgage loan (b)	Average second mortgage loan
	number	number	number	number	\$	\$
1968-69	8,109	1,260	579	9,948	7,894	1,646
1969-70	7,841	1,203	573	9,617	8,173	1,813
1970-71	10,134	1,813	804	12,751	8,551	2,063
1971-72	11,208	1,689	1,037	13,934	9,058	2,334
1972-73	12,889	1,527	893	15,309	10,302	2,531

(a) Homes financed either from the applicant's own resources or with personal or unsecured loans or purchased under a terms contract of sale.

(b) Includes homes financed with first mortgage only and with first and second mortgage loans.

Transitory flats for migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for maximum periods of six months was introduced in 1967. The purpose of the scheme is to improve the standard of transitory accommodation available to migrant families and to allow them to enjoy a normal family life during their settling-in period. At 30 June 1973 there were 396 flats in use, of which 104 were located in Melbourne. The Department of Housing and Construction is responsible for the provision, management, and maintenance of the flats.

Dwellings for Aged Pensioners Scheme

The scheme is governed by the *States Grants (Dwellings for Aged Pensioners) Act 1969* which was assented to on 27 September 1969. The

legislation arose from the Australian Government's offer to make grants to the States for the provision of self-contained accommodation for eligible single age pensioners, upon the States undertaking not to reduce the level of their expenditure during recent years on aged persons housing from funds other than the grants. An amount of \$25m was allocated among the States to be made available to them over the five year period 1969-70 to 1973-74.

The purpose of the scheme is to provide reasonable accommodation, at rents they can afford to pay, for single elderly pensioners living alone in private accommodation and paying too high a proportion of their pensions in rent. Accordingly, an eligible pensioner as defined by the Act is a person in receipt of an age pension, or one who qualifies for a service pension because of age, and is entitled to receive supplementary assistance under the *Social Services Act 1947-1973* or *Repatriation Act 1920-1973*.

Building schemes are submitted by the State housing authorities to the Department for approval by the Minister. The accommodation to be provided, apart from meeting other requirements, must be single, self-contained, of an adequate size and standard, and be available at reasonable rentals. Following approval of each scheme the Department arranges payment of a grant in quarterly instalments in accordance with the progress made on construction.

The Minister has approved for the purposes of the Act all thirty building schemes submitted to 30 June 1973 by the Housing Commission, Victoria. These schemes, estimated to cost \$6,499,436, will provide 894 units of accommodation. To 30 June 1973 a total of \$5,850,247 in grants had been paid to Victoria.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1966* to administer the Australian Government's Housing Loans Insurance Scheme under which approved lenders may be insured against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation consists of a chairman (who is also managing director) and a deputy chairman, who are full-time members, and three part-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General.

The main purpose of the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme is to assist people to borrow as a single loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to re-pay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

To encourage lenders to make high ratio loans, the Corporation may insure a loan of up to \$40,000. The maximum loan to valuation ratio is 95 per cent where the security is a house or a unit. For loans in respect of two units of accommodation the maximum is 90 per cent.

A once and for all premium is charged by the Corporation at the time the loan is made. The premium is payable by the borrower but lenders may agree to add it to the amount of the loan for repayment by the borrower over the period of the loan. The present charge ranges from a maximum 1.4 per cent of the amount of the loan for loans representing 94 per cent and 95 per cent of valuation down to 0.25 per cent for loans below 76 per cent of valuation. At 9 July 1974 the maximum rate of interest chargeable on loans

being insured was 12 per cent per annum and the maximum period of repayment was forty years. The maximum rate of interest is kept under review and may be varied by the corporation with the concurrence of the Federal Minister to whom the Corporation is responsible.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower who is to occupy the dwelling to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit, or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. Loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads, etc., are also insurable. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender. Approved lenders are appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Minister for Housing and Construction. Approved classes include banks, building societies, life insurance and general insurance companies, trustee companies, friendly societies, mortgage management companies, solicitors, and trustees of superannuation funds.

During 1972-73, 10,134 loans for \$129.79m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1971-72 were 4,179 loans for \$42.4m.

Victorian Government

Housing Commission, Victoria

The recommendation of a Board of Inquiry in 1936, which investigated housing conditions within the State, resulted in the passing of the *Housing Act 1937*, and the appointment of the Housing Commission in March 1938 to be the housing authority of the State.

The main objects of the Commission as now laid down are the improvement of existing housing conditions; the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons displaced from slum reclamation areas or living under unsatisfactory conditions, and for persons of limited means; the sale of houses to eligible persons and the making of advances to such

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	COMPLETED				
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,228	1,815	1,936	1,719	1,142
Remainder of State	903	835	951	1,014	844
State total	2,131	2,650	2,887	2,733	1,986
	UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)				
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,964	2,299	2,028	1,518	1,583
Remainder of State	695	851	638	875	1,431
State total	2,659	3,150	2,666	2,393	3,014

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

persons to enable them to own their homes; the development of land for housing and related purposes; the giving of advice to the public with respect to finance for the purchase or construction of homes; and the preparation and implementation of urban renewal proposals.

Commission policy is to encourage home ownership and of the 74,407 dwelling units built up to 30 June 1973 a total of 34,492 houses have been sold (18,217 in the metropolitan area and 16,275 in the country).

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
REVENUE					
Rentals	15,861	16,657	19,044	21,091	21,629
Gross surplus—house sales	1,872	2,496	3,202	2,873	3,065
Interest—					
House sales (net)	1,831	1,852	1,817	2,136	2,042
Sundry	314	418	287	599	649
Miscellaneous	337	314	299	745	585
Total revenue	20,214	21,737	24,649	27,445	27,971
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	6,842	7,482	7,971	9,280	9,636
Loan redemption—					
Australian Government—State Agreement	2,093	2,216	2,294	2,370	2,434
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	3	17	21	17	18
Redemption of debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	8	8	8	7	7
Administration—					
General	1,298	1,318	1,382	1,588	1,674
House and land sales	766	839	1,022	1,138	1,101
Rates—less amount capitalised	2,556	2,668	3,000	3,407	3,735
Provision for accrued maintenance	2,586	2,636	2,871	2,914	3,356
Provision for irrecoverable rents	27	57	32	107	128
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	377	695	958	1,234	1,377
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	463	461	473	464	452
Transfer to house sales Reserve Suspense Account	573	1,358	1,845	1,273	1,034
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	243	213	240	299	228
Other	402	457	592	1,092	939
Total expenditure	18,236	20,424	22,709	25,189	26,118
Operating surplus	1,978	1,313	1,940	2,256	1,852
Fixed assets at 30 June	294,332	315,245	339,247	357,507	377,295
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	402,512	425,803	452,013	457,499	500,934
Debenture issues	600	600	400	400	400
Death Benefit Fund advances	3,449	3,959	4,522	5,241	5,128

(a) Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Further reference, 1965

*Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs**

Under the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs is empowered to purchase houses or land on which to erect houses

* The houses owned by the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs were transferred to the Housing Commission, Victoria on 15 December 1974. Australian Government funds will be directly allocated to the Housing Commission for Aboriginal housing. (See also pages 240-2.)

for occupation by Aborigines, and to make grants or loans to enable Aborigines to purchase houses. During the year ended 30 June 1973, 26 houses were acquired for rent by Aborigines, and 8 houses were sold (including two to Aboriginal families) or demolished. The Ministry owned 186 houses in Victorian cities and provincial towns at 30 June 1973.

Under the terms of the Ministry's Aboriginal Housing Grant Scheme, designed to stimulate the interest of Aborigines in house purchase, grants of \$1,500 were paid to 39 applicants during the year ended 30 June 1973. A total of 355 families were approved for grants up to 31 December 1974.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March 1962 by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961*, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission administered the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of the general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and land settlement under the *Land Settlement Act 1959*. At 30 June 1973 a total of 3,387 houses had been completed since the inception of the Soldier Settlement Commission in 1945.

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 Government of Victoria, for the purpose of making housing loans 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 1973 and subsisting totalled 3,565 on the security of first mortgages and 1,350 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$25.8m and \$1.9m, respectively.

Further reference, 1967

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act 1962* empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *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 1973 there were fourteen approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 247, the amount involved being \$414,373.

Further reference, 1967

Co-operative housing 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 from 1956 they have received a portion of the State's housing loan allocation under the Australian 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 five years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	Unit	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Societies registered	number	1,165	1,267	1,316	1,429	1,481
Members registered	number	53,563	53,028	54,612	54,646	53,395
Shares subscribed	number	2,886,738	2,897,916	3,073,813	3,476,736	3,238,762
Nominal share capital	\$m	288	289	307	347	323
Advances approved	number	46,273	46,445	47,637	47,220	44,039
"	\$m	274	281	292	317	307
Government guarantees executed	number	718	758	787	811	863
"	\$m	184	191	195	199	201
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	2,793	2,773	2,998	3,481	3,854
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	1,407	1,410	1,600	1,925	2,319
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	98	108	119	130	141
Dwelling houses completed to date (a) number		66,253	68,994	72,275	75,660	76,989
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a) number		1,496	1,279	1,125	1,248	908

(a) Includes residential flats.

Further reference, 1967

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The State Savings Bank of Victoria 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 Commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1968–69 to 1972–73 may be found on page 594.

Other Victorian authorities

Victorian Government authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, State Electricity Commission, Victorian Railways, 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 permanent finance made available by the major

institutions to persons buying or building new homes in Victoria for their personal use are shown, for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73, in the following table. The amounts shown are actual payments during the periods indicated, as distinct from loans approved, and do not include loans made to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons building or buying homes for resale or for investment purposes. A new home is regarded as a house or flat not more than twelve months old and permanent finance means finance granted for a term of three years or more.

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS : PERMANENT FINANCE FOR
NEW HOMES ONLY : PARTICULARS OF AMOUNTS PAID BY MAJOR
INSTITUTIONS AS LOANS TO PERSONS BUYING OR BUILDING
HOMES IN VICTORIA FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE
(\$'000)

Institution	Payments during year—				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Savings banks	} 100,234	} 104,074	} 112,801	} 118,476	123,316
Co-operative housing societies					17,662
Life insurance offices	9,243	9,851	9,672	8,104	7,994
Friendly societies	1,049	1,650	2,006	2,169	2,003
Building societies	11,855	18,317	19,527	48,906	89,028
Government instrumentalities	15,952	21,055	21,319	16,115	14,960
Total	138,333	154,946	165,325	193,770	254,963

ENERGY AND MINING

ENERGY

Introduction

There are adequate resources of brown coal and natural gas for Victoria to be completely self-sufficient in these particular fuels. About 90 per cent of petroleum refinery input comes from Victoria's indigenous oil fields offshore in east Gippsland and 83 per cent of the State's electricity supply is produced by brown coal fired generating stations situated on the coal fields in the La Trobe valley. A further 5 per cent of the State's requirements are produced by hydro power stations in the north-eastern ranges.

About 10 per cent of Victoria's petroleum requirements are derived from crude oil imported from the Middle East and approximately 11 per cent of electricity is obtained from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in south-eastern New South Wales.

Natural gas is assuming an increasingly important role in the supply of energy in Victoria. Prior to 1969 there was a small but steady increase each year in the supply of town gas comprising a blend of Lurgi gas from brown coal, refinery gas, tempered or reformed liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), water gas, oil gas, and gas from black coal and coke. The blends varied in different parts of the State according to supply of feedstocks and type of gas making plant installed. Since 1969, however, the advent of natural gas has caused sales to increase very sharply.

Recent increases in the sales of electricity and gas, the production of brown coal, and the volume of petroleum products used as a fuel, are illustrated in the graphs on page 333.

Ministry of Fuel and Power

The Ministry of Fuel and Power was formed in December 1965 following the passing of the *Fuel and Power Act 1965*. This Act made the Minister for Fuel and Power responsible for determining the means by which the present and future supplies and sources of fuel and power in Victoria can best be developed and utilised. The Act also established the administrative machinery of the Ministry and made the Minister responsible for the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The broad terms of the Act also enable the Minister to deal with legislative and other problems concerned with the production and marketing of energy which may be referred to him by private oil and gas companies.

VICTORIAN ENERGY TRENDS, 1964-1974

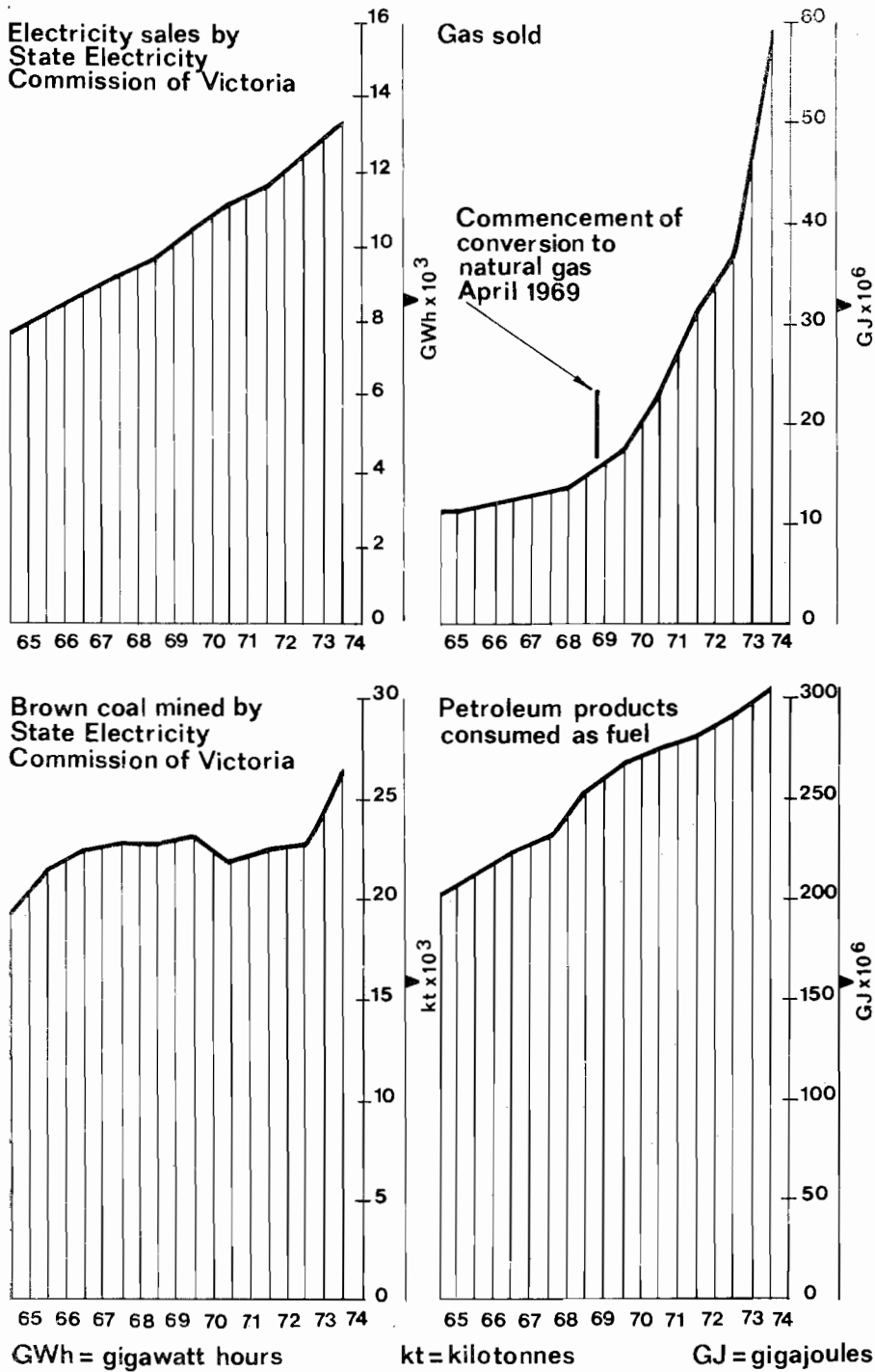


FIGURE 8. Victorian energy trends, 1964-1974.

Since 1966 the Minister has determined policy and legislative matters relating to the utilisation of the oil and gas discovered in Victoria's Gippsland fields, the establishment of a Pipelines Commission in 1966 and its subsequent incorporation in 1971 into the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, the taking over of private gas companies by the Gas and Fuel Corporation between 1966 and 1973, the utilisation of brown coal, and the erection of power stations. In accordance with the provisions of the *Pipelines Act 1967* it is also responsible for determining the routes of major pipelines conveying hydrocarbons throughout the State.

Further reference, 1974

Brown coal

Location

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels, which form the bulk of energy available in the State, are the huge deposits of brown coal, among the largest in the world, located in the La Trobe valley about 130–180 kilometres east of Melbourne in central Gippsland. Smaller deposits also exist in other areas in the south of the State at Gelliondale, Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona but, although extensive, these do not compare in magnitude and importance with those in the La Trobe valley.

The brown coal seams in the La Trobe valley range from Eocene to Early Miocene in geological age and are thus between 50 and 20 million years old.

Early history

The first recorded discovery of brown coal in Victoria was made in 1857 at Lal Lal, about 26 kilometres south-east of Ballarat. By 1864 brown coal was being transported to Melbourne and provincial centres, but difficulties were experienced in marketing it in competition with other fuels. Subsequent investigations have shown that the commercially recoverable deposits of brown coal are confined to the south of Victoria, the chief areas being the La Trobe valley, Gelliondale, Bacchus Marsh, and Anglesea.

An investigation of the economic possibilities of the State's immense brown coal resources was recommended by a Royal Commission appointed in 1889 to examine means of developing Victoria's coal industry. The Royal Commission recommended that the Victorian Government should offer a bonus to the first person or company to manufacture 102,000 tonnes of briquettes. The Great Morwell Coal Mining Company produced about 5,100 tonnes of raw coal from the northern bank of the La Trobe River in 1891 and erected a locally built, one-press briquetting plant of German design. This plant commenced operating in 1894 but was destroyed by a bushfire during the following year. A second factory, erected in 1896, made about 2,040 tonnes of briquettes of good quality. However, the new fuel could still not compete economically with black coal and the company ceased operations in 1899.

Reserves

The reserves of brown coal in Victoria, re-assessed during 1974, are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—RESERVES OF BROWN COAL, 1974
(megatonnes)

Major coalfields	Proven geological reserves	Readily recoverable reserves		
		Main areas	Marginal areas	Total
La Trobe valley—				
Yallourn–Maryvale	12,400	2,500	300	2,800
Morwell–Narracan	6,800	2,200	1,100	3,300
Loy Yang Flynn	21,300	3,400	1,300	4,700
Sub-total—main fields	40,500	8,100	2,700	10,800
Gormandale	4,000	400	200	600
Holey plains–Coolungoolum	2,500	100	100	200
Other areas	17,900	..	..	..
Total La Trobe valley	64,900	8,600	3,000	11,600
South Gippsland—				
Gelliondale	1,300	200	200	400
Won Wron	2	..	..	..
Total South Gippsland	1,302	200	200	400
Total Central Gippsland	66,200	8,800	3,200	12,000
Other (Bacchus Marsh, Altona, and Anglesea)	500	100	100	200
GRAND TOTAL	66,700	8,900	3,300	12,200

In addition to the 66,700 megatonnes of proven geological reserves in Victoria there are further inferred geological reserves of 47,000 megatonnes making an overall total of proven plus inferred reserves of 113,700 megatonnes. Of this total, 113,000 megatonnes are in central Gippsland of which 108,000 megatonnes are situated in the La Trobe valley.

Recoverable deposits

About 35,000 megatonnes, or 54 per cent of the proved deposits, occur in areas where the overburden over the uppermost seam is less than 30.5 metres, while 62,000 megatonnes or 95 per cent lie in areas with less than 91.4 metres of overburden. The inferred reserves of 43,000 megatonnes in the La Trobe valley are mostly deeper and less accessible with about 75 per cent occurring in areas with less than 30.5 metres of overburden. Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in two large areas. One of these is the Yallourn/Morwell coal field where the large, base load power stations are located and the other is the Loy Yang coal field which is presently being evaluated for early future use for power generation.

Electricity generation

The brown coal mined from the La Trobe valley deposits in central Gippsland is used to fuel the base load power stations providing over 80 per cent of Victoria's electricity. It is also the feedstock for the production of briquettes, a solid fuel made from brown coal by removal of most of the moisture and then subsequent compression into different sizes of rectangular pellets for use as a fuel in industry and homes and to generate electricity principally at the peak load power station at Newport, near Melbourne.

With its high moisture content and difficult burning characteristics, brown coal is less suitable than black coal for power generation. On the other

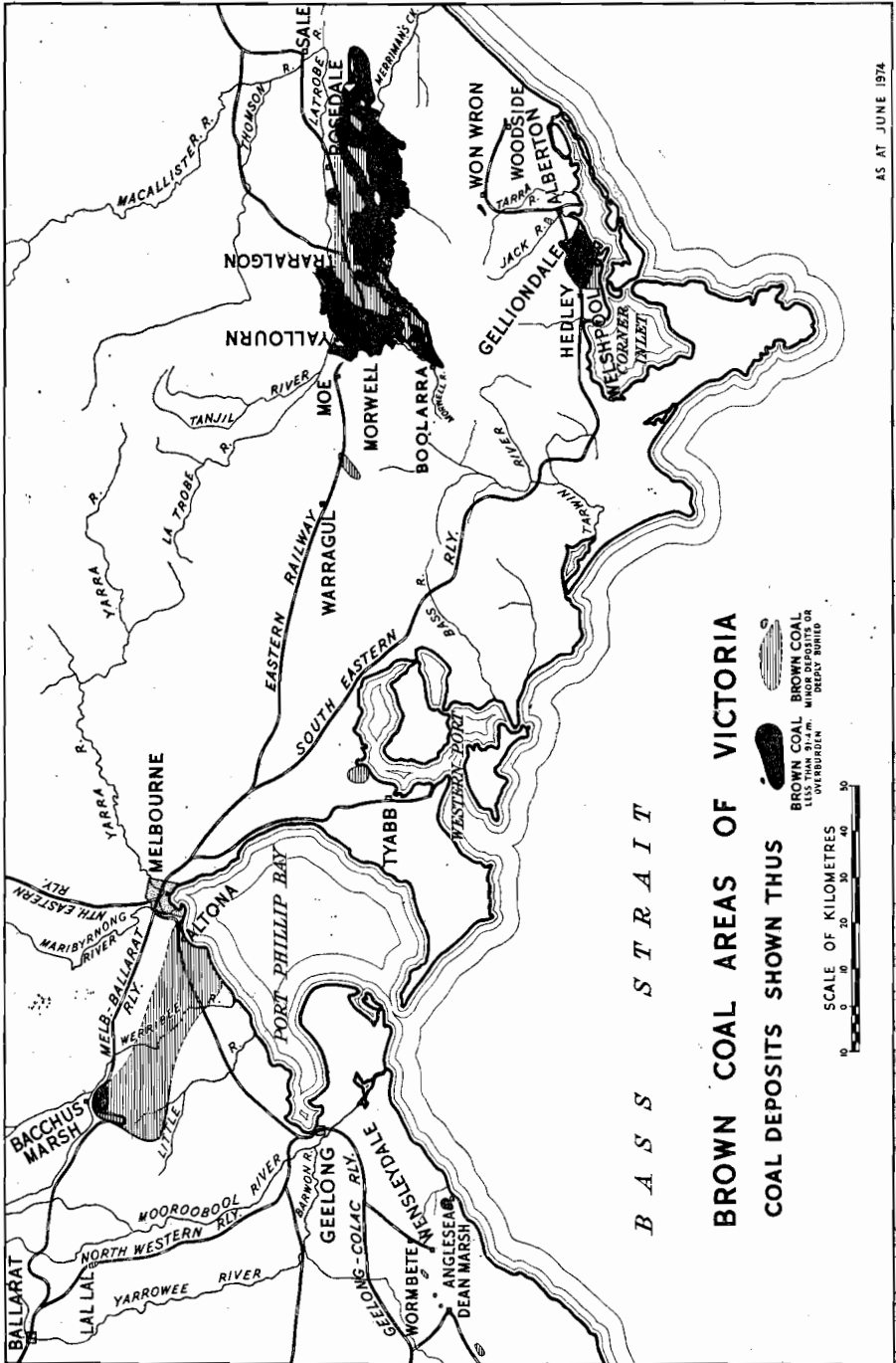


FIGURE 9. Brown coal areas of Victoria, June 1974.

hand, it is in ample supply, conveniently located, and cheap to mine. The nature of the coal has, until recent times, restricted the size of the boilers in which it could be fired but constantly improving technology, particularly since the Second World War, has ensured its continuing economic use for the generation of electricity.

Following a study by the Electricity Commissioners between 1918 and 1920, the practicability of using brown coal for the generation of electricity was confirmed. Following the formation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria in 1921, work began on the excavation of an open cut at Yallourn for mining of brown coal for use in a power station to be built nearby.

Yallourn open cut now covers nearly 810 hectares in area, is currently producing coal at the rate of about 10 megatonnes a year, and since 1926 has shown a total yield of about 334 megatonnes. The highest grade remaining seams lie under the township of Yallourn which will be gradually dismantled in the 1980s and 1990s as the demand for fuel for the new Yallourn "W" power station, now nearly completed, increases.

In the late 1950s full-scale production of brown coal began from a new open cut at Morwell, a few kilometres east of Yallourn, for use in the recently erected combined power station and briquetting factory complex. Working at several levels, large dredges with a capacity of mining up to 92,000 tonnes a day have produced about 124 megatonnes from this open cut to date. Currently the rate of production is 14.7 megatonnes a year. The coal is taken by conveyor belts to the Morwell complex and to the recently completed Hazelwood 1,600 MW power station. Up to 30 June 1974 a total of about 480 megatonnes of brown coal had been produced from open cuts in the La Trobe valley.

In addition to being used as a fuel in power stations in the La Trobe valley, brown coal is mined by open cut methods in two other localities in Victoria. The most important of these is at Anglesea, about 130 kilometres south-west of Melbourne, where Alcoa of Australia Ltd excavates the coal for fuel in a 150 MW power station built by the company and commissioned in 1969. This station produces electricity for use at Alcoa's alumina smelter at Point Henry, near Geelong, about 56 kilometres distant. The Anglesea field contains reserves estimated at 117 megatonnes and consumption is about 1.0 megatonnes a year. Some brown coal is also produced at Bacchus Marsh for industrial use.

Briquettes

Briquettes are pellets of brown coal which have been compressed into various sizes capable of being transported and stored economically for industrial and domestic use. During the processing the moisture in the brown coal is reduced from about 66 per cent to 15 per cent, according to the source of the coal used. Coal from the Yallourn open cut can be made into briquettes relatively easily by drying and pressing finely crushed raw coal without any need for a binding agent in contrast to the coal from the Morwell open cut. The Morwell coal contains boiler fouling constituents and has poor weathering characteristics. Only coal from the Yallourn cut is now used for the production of briquettes. The Yallourn briquette factory commenced production in 1924 and ceased in 1971. Manufacture continues, however, at the Morwell factory. Annual production reached a peak of 1.92

megatonnes during the mid-1960s but declined to 1.16 megatonnes in 1973-74.

Briquettes are also used as a feedstock in the production of char and could be used to produce oil from brown coal. Between 1956 and 1969 up to 0.23 megatonnes of briquettes a year were converted into towns gas at the Lurgi plant at Morwell, owned and operated by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria and piped to Melbourne. Gas ceased to be produced at the plant in November 1969 during the conversion of the State's source of supply to natural gas.

The most recent development based on brown coal has been the production of a high grade industrial carbon called char from briquettes. Char is a form of high grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal that can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. In the conversion process, brown coal, generally in the form of briquettes, is heated in an inert atmosphere to temperatures in the range 600°C-1,000°C to distil off the volatile constituents and leave a carbon residue or char. For each tonne of char produced, 2.2 tonnes of Yallourn briquettes are required and some 150 litres (or kilogrammes) of tars are produced, together with a surplus of low calorific value gas. The quality and yields of char and tar vary depending on the coal quality and some aspects of the actual process system used. The low calorific value gas can be used to provide the heat required for carbonisation, while the surplus, could be used as a fuel in other processes. Tars from the plant would be suitable for hydrogenation to petroleum product grade.

At Traralgon, a plant has been constructed to carbonise briquettes and produce a carbon for use in burning cement clinker in vertical kilns in addition to providing heat for drying the marl. It also produces some char for specialised purposes such as recarburising iron in foundries and in glass manufacturing processes. A larger char plant with a nominal char production capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum (140,000 tonnes briquettes) has been constructed at Morwell and most of its output is exported. In addition, some gas production retorts at Footscray, near Melbourne, have been converted to char production. This char is mildly steam activated and marketed as active carbon.

Oil from brown coal

The most ambitious proposal to utilise brown coal, other than for electricity production, currently under review is the possibility of producing a range of oils from brown coal. The Victorian Government in co-operation with experts from the German Democratic Republic is currently evaluating certain proposals and methods of production.

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF BROWN COAL (megatonnes)

Period	Production	Period	Production	Period	Production
1926-1930	1.540	1956-1960	12.392	1969-70	24.316
1931-1935	2.485	1961-1965	18.611	1970-71	23.185
1936-1940	3.668	1966	22.138	1971-72	23.636
1941-1945	5.099	1967	23.765	1972-73	22.936
1946-1950	6.756	1968	23.345	1973-74	25.148
1951-1955	8.870	1968-69	23.504		

NOTE. Figures for five-yearly periods are annual totals averaged over each such period.

Electricity

The most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy supplied in Victoria is electricity, which is controlled by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by Act of Parliament in 1921. At 30 June 1974, the Commission, with 18,519 personnel and capital assets of \$1,641m, distributed electricity to 1,146,000 customers throughout the State and to a further 256,000 customers through eleven metropolitan councils which purchase electricity in bulk for retail distribution. The S.E.C. and municipal networks comprise over 112,000 kilometres of power lines.

Early history

Pioneer electrical development in Melbourne dates from 1878 and 1879 when two firms, Sands and McDougall and the Apollo Candle Company, each imported an arc lamp and generating equipment, and produced power for commercial lighting. The State's first commercial electricity company, the Victorian Electric Light Company, was formed in 1880. It erected a small generating station to supply the central part of the City of Melbourne with electric light. During the next thirty years a number of other electricity supply companies were formed and gradually the supply spread to the suburbs of Melbourne and the larger provincial cities. During this period electricity began to be used for operating tramway services.

In 1894 the Melbourne City Council started to generate electricity at a power station in Spencer Street for domestic and industrial consumption and for lighting the streets. To cater for a constantly increasing demand the Council progressively developed its power station, which by 1967 had an installed capacity of 109 megawatts. This station now forms part of the State Electricity Commission's generating and supply system, although still owned by the Council. At Bendigo and Ballarat the Electric Supply Company of Victoria was granted a franchise to generate and distribute electricity for domestic and industrial purposes and for the operation of the tramways. The company purchased the assets of existing undertakings and began operations at Bendigo in 1903 and Ballarat in 1905. Tramway services were established in both cities. In 1934 these undertakings and the tramways were acquired by the State Electricity Commission. In 1972 the tramways were phased out of regular operation as being uneconomical, but are still partly used as a tourist attraction.

During the first forty years of operation in Victoria the sole fuel used for the generation of electricity was black coal, the bulk of which was imported from New South Wales. During this period a number of municipalities formed electricity branches as adjuncts to normal municipal services. While the various independent electricity undertakings operating prior to 1918 did valuable pioneering work there was no uniformity of systems, voltages, and tariffs. Companies and syndicates operated without regulation or restriction until the Victorian Parliament passed the *Electric Light and Power Act 1896*.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

In 1918 the Victorian Government passed legislation which provided for the appointment of three persons known as the Electricity Commis-

sioners. This Act, proclaimed on 7 January 1919, was prompted by the urgency of the electricity supply situation, particularly in the metropolitan area where a shortage of power was imminent, the inadequacy of Victoria's black coal resources, and the threat to the continuity of supply of black coal from New South Wales due to recurring industrial disputes.

The practicability of utilising the huge brown coal deposits known to exist in the La Trobe valley for electricity generation had been under study for nearly twenty years and the newly appointed Electricity Commissioners' first task was to submit a "scheme for coal mining for an electrical undertaking in the neighbourhood of Morwell, and the distribution of electricity therefrom; and also a report setting forth the results of an enquiry into the relative practicability of utilising water power for electrical undertakings". Following a recommendation to the Minister by the Commissioners in 1920, legislation was enacted in January 1921 establishing the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and naming Sir John Monash as the first full-time chairman of the Commission.

Since 1921 the Commission has been headed by a full-time chairman and three part-time commissioners. It functions in accordance with the provisions of the *State Electricity Commission Act 1958*, and its principal duty is to co-ordinate and extend, on an economic basis, the supply of electricity throughout Victoria. For this purpose it is vested with power to erect, own, and operate power stations and other electrical plant and installations; supply electricity either direct to individual customers or in bulk to any corporation or public institution; acquire electricity undertakings and incorporate them into its own system; develop, own, and operate brown coal open cuts and briquetting works; and develop the State's hydro-electric resources.

From its own revenues, which it controls, the Commission must meet all expenditure in the operation of its power, fuel, and subsidiary undertakings; and all interest and other charges incurred in the service of its loans and other capital commitments.

Under the provisions of the *Electric Light and Power Act 1958* the Commission is the controlling authority for all electrical undertakings in Victoria. It is responsible for the registration of electrical contractors, the licensing of electrical mechanics, the control of installation methods and quality of materials used, and the testing and approval of electrical equipment and appliances.

Electricity generation

The State Electricity Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the production and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where its system now produces all of the electricity generated in Victoria available for public supply.

The development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation for both power and fuel of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the La Trobe valley in central Gippsland, about 130 kilometres east of Melbourne, with supplementary development of the hydro-electric potential in north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to one third (New South Wales receives two thirds) of the electricity from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme after the Australian 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.

By far the greater part of the State's electricity is generated from brown coal, used mainly in its raw state, but which is also manufactured into a high quality fuel in the form of briquettes. The two functions, production of fuel and generation of electricity, are therefore closely integrated. Apart from the large proportion of brown coal and briquette fuel consumed in the power stations, the process of briquette manufacture results also in the generation of electricity, since the steam needed for processing the raw coal into briquettes is first used to operate turbo-generators.

Electricity generated in the State system or purchased by it totalled 16,041 million kWh in 1973-74. The system comprises a series of thermal and hydro-electric power stations. Inclusive of generator capacity both within the State and available to the Victorian system from outside the State, the total installed generator capacity at 30 June 1974 was 4,330 MW. The power stations are interconnected and feed electricity into a common pool for general supply.

The major station in this interconnected system is the 1,600 MW brown coal fuelled power station at Hazelwood, which alone generates 53 per cent of Victoria's electricity. Other power stations in the interconnected system comprise the two other base load power stations—Yallourn (which contributes 15 per cent) and Morwell; the first set of a new base load power station, Yallourn "W"; steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street); and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa, Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran on Eppalock Reservoir on the Campaspe River near Bendigo. All major power stations within Victoria are owned by the Commission except the Spencer Street power station which remains the property of the Melbourne City Council, although operated as a unit in the interconnected system.

Base load stations

Yallourn

Subsequent to their establishment in 1919, the Electricity Commissioners reported that the generation of electricity through the use of brown coal as a fuel to fire the boilers was practicable. The Commissioners' successor—the State Electricity Commission of Victoria—acquired rights over land in the La Trobe valley under which the deposits were located, established the township of Yallourn, and in 1922 commenced excavation of an open cut at North Yallourn to recover the coal. Work was commenced on building a power station adjacent to the open cut and the erection of a 132 kV transmission line to Melbourne. Two years later in 1924, the first electricity generated from brown coal in Victoria reached Melbourne and marked the beginning of the vast generating, transmission, and distribution system which today covers Victoria, and is linked to New South Wales and South Australia. Standard tariffs are charged throughout the State.

Gradually over the years the State Electricity Commission became the State's principal generating and supply authority under the provisions of its enabling legislation, and it acquired many private companies and municipal

undertakings, including the associated local power stations. Among these was the large, peak load station at Newport, acquired in 1951 from the Victorian Railways. At Yallourn, more power stations were built over the years with the generating capacity increasing as the technology of utilising brown coal as a fuel improved and demand for electricity increased. The last of the currently operating generating units at the Yallourn complex installed in 1962 had a capacity of 120 MW, a most evident increase over the early 12.5 MW sets installed in 1924. The Yallourn complex of stations currently produces about 2,500 million kilowatt hours a year or 15 per cent of total requirements.

Morwell

Strikes and shortages in the New South Wales black coal industry between 1946 and 1950, together with the necessity to provide for the enormous expansion in the demand for electricity and solid fuels—a world-wide trend—led to the Victorian Government authorising the Commission to establish a second complex in the La Trobe valley. Accordingly, at Morwell, a few kilometres east of Yallourn, the Commission opened up a second large coal field and erected a combined power station and briquetting factory. This power station, with an installed capacity of 170 MW, was commissioned in December 1958, and currently produces about 1,200 million kilowatt hours a year or 7 per cent of total requirements. The associated briquetting factory produced 1,164 kilotonnes of briquettes during 1973–74.

Hazelwood

To cope with the expected demands of the late 1960s and early 1970s, the Commission began the construction of a new power station in 1959 in the La Trobe valley at Hazelwood, located about three kilometres south of Morwell and 145 kilometres east of Melbourne. It was the third power development on the brown coal fields of the La Trobe valley, and is currently the largest generating project yet constructed by the Commission, and a major development by world standards.

The Hazelwood project was approved by the Victorian Parliament in 1959. Site works commenced in 1960, and the power station was completed in early 1971 at a capital cost of \$237m. It has a capacity of 1,600 MW or about 37 per cent of all the generating capacity available to Victoria in 1974. It comprises eight 200 MW turbo-generators, each having a single boiler burning brown coal supplied from the adjacent Morwell open cut. The Yallourn, Morwell, and Hazelwood power stations currently produce about 76 per cent (85 per cent including Yallourn "W") of Victoria's annual electricity requirements.

Each of Hazelwood's eight turbo-generators is designed to produce 1,400 million kWh of electricity annually, and has its own steam-raising boiler capable of burning 270 tonnes of brown coal an hour. Coal consumption for each kWh of electricity generated is less than half the average rate of consumption in plant in the La Trobe valley prior to 1939.

Coal from the open cut is supplied to a 30,000 tonne storage bunker by an elaborate conveyor system directed from an electronically equipped control centre. Operations within the power station are also highly automated with four control rooms each operating a pair of generators and their associated boilers. Sixty men a shift are able to operate the entire power

station. Cooling water for the station's steam condensers is drawn from a large artificial pondage which is about five square kilometres in area and holds 31 million cubic metres of constantly circulating water.

Yallourn "W"

Designed as a base load power station of 1,450 MW capacity, this is currently being built in two stages at Yallourn West in the La Trobe valley. The station was originally planned to comprise only 2 x 350 MW when approved by the Victorian Government in 1965. The first unit was commissioned during the winter of 1973, and the second is expected to come into service by the winter of 1975.

In 1972 the Victorian Parliament approved a proposal to extend the Yallourn "W" power station by the addition of two more generating units. Each unit will have a capacity of 375 MW. The two new generators will be needed to meet the growth in Victoria's requirements after 1978. The third unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1979 and the fourth in 1980. Site works are planned to begin in 1975. The total cost of the station is estimated to be \$385m.

The Yallourn "W" boilers are among the largest in the world designed for the combustion of raw brown coal. Each boiler is more than 80 metres high and contains 200 kilometres of steam tubing and 137 kilometres of water tubing. At full load each boiler can consume 600 tonnes of coal an hour.

Hydro-generated power

The water resources in the mountainous region of the Australian Alps in north-eastern Victoria attracted the attention of the Commission during

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS : LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production				
		1971-72	1972-73		1973-74	
			Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
MW	Mill kWh	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		
Thermal stations—						
Hazelwood	1,600	8,134.8	8,550.4	57.2	8,510.6	53.1
Yallourn (b)	546	2,685.1	2,659.2	17.8	2,480.1	15.4
Yallourn "W"	350	..	4.8	..	1,475.1	9.2
Morwell	170	1,129.8	1,134.5	7.6	1,196.9	7.5
Newport	198	279.6	140.5	0.9	181.6	1.1
Spencer Street (c)	90	55.4	15.2	0.1	12.7	0.1
Richmond	38	27.4	5.2	..	7.2	..
Provincial stations (d)	16	0.6	0.6	..	0.5	..
Total—S.E.C. thermal	3,008	12,312.7	12,510.4	83.6	13,864.7	86.4
Hydro stations—						
Kiewa (e)	183	346.9	286.1	1.9	452.0	2.8
Eildon (f)	135	340.8	306.4	2.1	320.7	2.0
Total—S.E.C. hydro	318	687.7	592.5	4.0	772.7	4.8
Total—S.E.C.	3,326	13,000.4	13,102.9	87.6	14,637.4	91.2
Other public supply generation	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—public supply undertakings	..	13,000.4	13,102.9	87.6	14,637.4	91.2
Net purchases	..	1,012.9	1,853.8	12.4	1,404.3	8.8
Total	3,326	14,013.3	14,956.7	100.0	16,041.7	100.0

Source : State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

(a) At 30 June 1972.

(b) Including briquette factory.

(c) Melbourne City Council station.

(d) Geelong, Ballarat, and Red Cliffs.

(e) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(f) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

the 1920s and 1930s and small stations were installed in the region between 1926 and 1929. In 1938 work commenced on the Kiewa Hydro-Electric Scheme, but a total only of 184 MW generating capacity was installed in the three hydro power stations built, one of which was underground. The then imminent availability of power from the large Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in higher alpine areas in New South Wales, about 85 kilometres to the north-east, made any further expansion uneconomic.

The most important source of hydro-generated power for use in Victoria is the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme. The first electricity from this scheme was transmitted to Victoria in 1959 and at present total purchases on interchange agreements between Victoria and New South Wales, of which the Snowy scheme is the principal one, account for about 9 per cent of the Commission's total requirements. The total ratio of electricity supplied from hydro-generated sources comprises about only 15 per cent of the Commission's total needs.

Transmission and distribution

Electrification of Victoria has been virtually completed. Only some isolated properties in remote parts of Victoria are without a supply from the Commission's system. The number of customers receiving power from the Commission was 1,146,000 at 30 June 1974. In addition 256,000 customers receive supply from the eleven municipalities which distribute supply to customers in the metropolitan area.

The Commission supplies electricity in bulk to the eleven municipal undertakings which operate as supply authorities under franchise granted before the Commission was established. Bulk supply is also being provided at present to several New South Wales municipalities and irrigation settlements bordering the Murray River. The number of customers served by the Commission's system outside the Melbourne metropolitan area is 696,000. Supply is administered through the metropolitan electricity supply branch and nine country branches.

Two 330 kV transmission lines link the Victorian system with the Snowy Mountains undertaking and also provide facilities for interconnection between the Victorian and New South Wales State generating systems. Also linked with the Victorian interconnected system is the hydro station at Hume Reservoir on the Murray River. This power station is operated by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. Output and operating costs are shared equally by Victoria and New South Wales.

In meeting the total demand on the system, which fluctuates throughout the day and from month to month, each group of stations in the interconnected system is assigned a predetermined function dependent upon the availability of power from each group and the economics of generation. The various stations are utilised in the combination which will meet the system load most economically at a given time.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1974 comprised 105,000 kilometres of power lines, four auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 168 zone sub-stations, and nearly 70,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 500 kV, 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines, which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between the power stations. These four systems total 7,800 route kilometres.

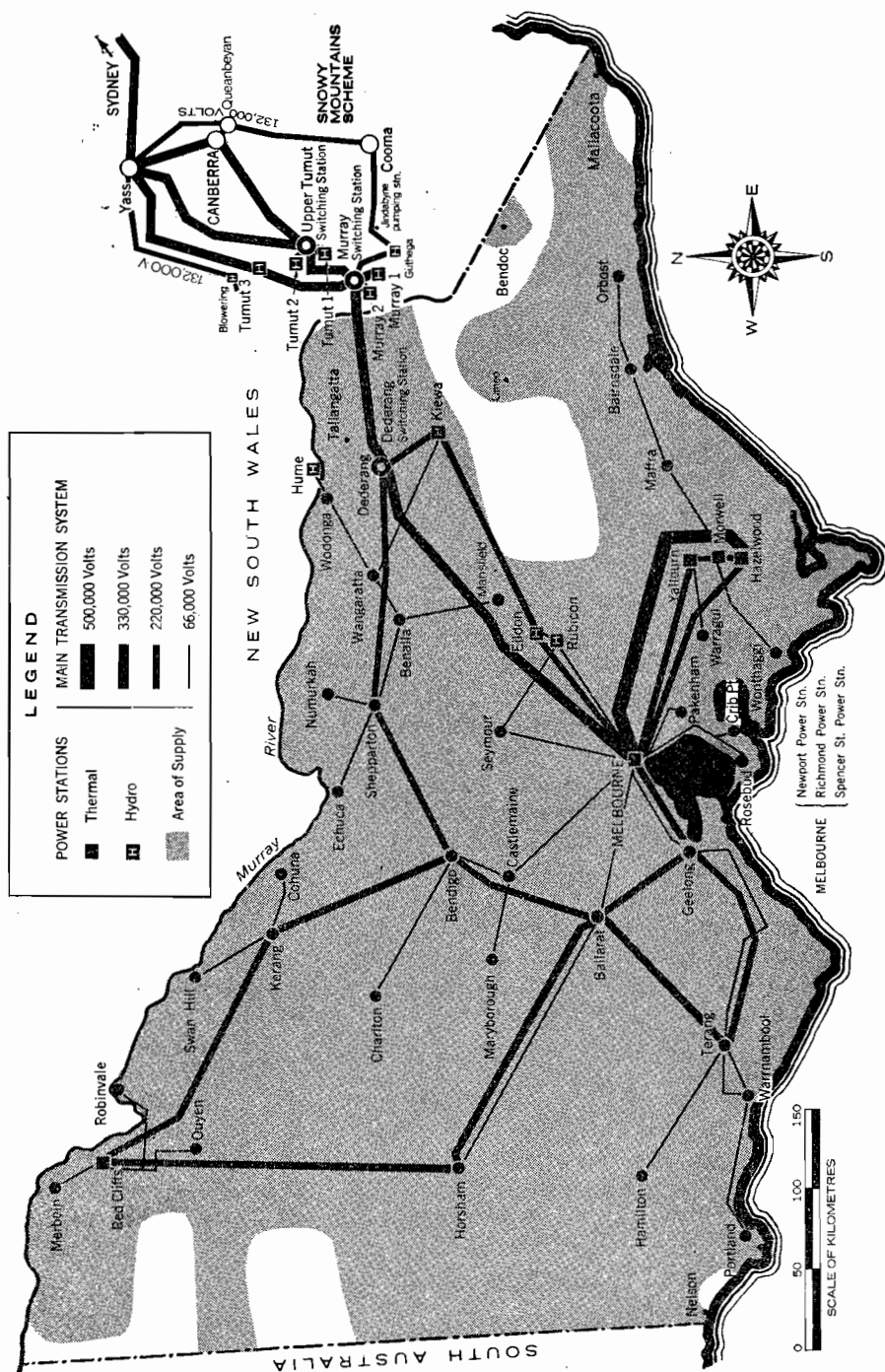


FIGURE 10. Victoria's main power transmission system, 30 June 1974.

The transmission of energy from Hazelwood at 500 kV is the highest voltage for electricity transmission in the southern hemisphere.

Other distributors

In accordance with the provisions of a number of Acts of Parliament dating between 1896 and 1915, electricity is now purchased in bulk by eleven municipalities from the State Electricity Commission and distributed to customers within the municipalities' franchise areas through their own distribution networks. The municipalities (which originally generated their own electricity) are the City of Melbourne and the Cities of Footscray, Preston, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, Heidelberg, Coburg, Box Hill, Williamstown, Doncaster and Templestowe, and Northcote. Electricity tariffs are uniform for all customers irrespective of whether they receive supply from the Commission or a municipality.

Electricity is also generated by Alcoa of Australia Ltd at a 150 MW power station at its Anglesea brown coal field and taken by the company's own transmission line to its alumina smelter and fabrication plant at Point Henry to satisfy part of its need for this particular form of energy. The company purchases the remainder of its requirements from the State Electricity Commission.

Future development

Apart from the proposed extension of the Yallourn "W" station in the La Trobe valley, one of the most important developments during the coming decade is the 1,000 MW regulating station planned to be built at Newport near the mouth of the Yarra River at an estimated cost of about \$200m. Following an official inquiry the Environment Protection Authority issued licences for the operation of the station. Appeals to the Environment Protection Authority Third Party Appeal Tribunal in 1974 and to the Environment Protection Appeals Board in 1974 have been disallowed and the granting of licences upheld. Conditions of the licences impose stringent guidelines on the operation of the station and the Commission must observe all the conditions laid down. Construction, however, is being delayed by groups opposed to the project.

The construction of a new hydro-electric power station comprising a single 150 MW generating set is planned for Dartmouth in north-eastern Victoria to be operated in association with the irrigation storage now being built on the Mitta Mitta River. The station is scheduled to commence operations in 1979.

In 1973 the Commission announced its intention to carry out an extensive investigation into the possible development of a new major base load generating project of about 4,000 MW capacity at Loy Yang in the La Trobe valley to begin operating in the early 1980s. In order to minimise the consumption of water, natural draught towers, similar to those used at Yallourn "W", will be used to cool water used in the station, thus avoiding the development of a large water reservoir.

Further reference, 1974

Petroleum

Early history

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria during the latter years of the nineteenth century and initially the principal one was kerosene.

However, as the use of the motor car grew during the early years of the present century, the demand for petrol gradually overtook and passed that for kerosene and it became necessary to construct bulk storage facilities (now known as tank farms) at Newport, Williamstown, and Port Melbourne to hold reserves of the quantities required and to install special discharging facilities at adjacent wharves where the then rather primitive tanker could unload its highly inflammable cargo. As the demand for motor spirit grew during the 1920s tank farms were erected at Geelong and Portland; and Commonwealth Oil Refineries (later to be sold by the Australian Government to the British Petroleum Company) erected Victoria's first refinery at Laverton, about 19 kilometres south-west of Melbourne.

Refineries

Victoria's second refinery, operated by Standard Vacuum, opened at Altona in 1949 and five years later was expanded into a full-scale, modern plant. This resulted in the operation of the nearby Commonwealth Oil Refineries refinery at Laverton becoming uneconomic and it was closed in 1955. The Shell Company of Australia opened a refinery, now the most extensive in Australia, at Corio near Geelong during the same year, and laid Victoria's first long distance oil pipeline, 200 millimetres in diameter and 53 kilometres in length, to convey refined petroleum products (white) to the company's distribution installations at Newport.

The establishment of these two refineries resulted in an increase in the range of finished and semi-finished petroleum products and made available for the first time in Victoria products such as refinery gas and liquefied petroleum gas, which were highly suitable for use in the gas industry after blending with gases produced from black coal, brown coal, and oil. When a third large refinery was erected at Crib Point on Western Port by BP Australia Ltd in the mid-1960s, almost the whole of Victoria's petroleum products requirements could be satisfied from local refineries.

Refined products from the BP refinery were taken to the company's distribution terminal at Dandenong, about 32 kilometres south-east of Melbourne, through a 37 kilometre, 200 millimetre pipeline. The first duplication of an existing long distance oil pipeline occurred in 1965 when Shell laid its second pipeline from its refinery at Corio to its storage and distribution facilities at Newport for the purposes of conveying fuel and furnace (black) oils.

At this time the base stock for refining was imported crude oil of a heavy type which resulted in large volumes of fuel oil, industrial diesel fuel, and automotive distillate becoming available to make a highly significant contribution to the State's energy requirements. This position, however, changed during the early 1970s when the lighter indigenous Gippsland crudes became available to Victoria's three refineries. The result was an increased production of lighter or "white" products such as petrol and aviation turbine fuel and kerosene. However the importation of some Middle East and Indonesian crude oil continued to be necessary to produce asphalt or bitumen and heavier or "black" fuels of an industrial and fuel oil type.

Gippsland Basin oil fields

Indigenous crude oil in commercially recoverable quantities was first discovered in Victoria in 1967 when two oil fields were located between

61 kilometres and 80 kilometres offshore in about 80 metres of water in eastern Bass Strait.

Programmes were quickly evolved for expanding the gas processing plant at Longford to enable the extraction of the dissolved gases and LPG from the gas saturated oil, for the fabrication of additional platforms, and for building a storage facility at Long Island Point on Western Port Bay. The entire development of the gas and oil fields now became an integrated operation.

The large 24 well capacity Halibut platform was erected early in 1968 about 61 kilometres from the shore in water 73 metres deep and 21 wells were drilled, of which 19 became oil producers. During 1968 and 1969, the jackets and decks for the two single jacket Kingfish platforms were fabricated and in March 1969 erection of the Kingfish A platform began about 77 kilometres from the coast in 77 metres of water.

Erection of the Kingfish B platform began in June 1969 about 3 kilometres east of the Kingfish A platform in almost the same depth of water. The platforms are of the same design and each has a capacity of 21 wells. Development drilling on Kingfish A was completed in February 1971 and on Kingfish B in October of that year.

While development drilling was being undertaken, undersea and onshore pipelines were laid to the Longford processing plant and a pipeline 188 kilometres, 700 millimetres in diameter was laid to a newly erected tank farm and jetty loading facilities at Long Island Point about 72 kilometres south-west of Melbourne.

The Barracouta oil reservoir, discovered during gas development drilling programmes in 1968 came on stream in October 1969, the Halibut field in April 1970, and the Kingfish field in March 1971. From the tank farm at Long Island Point, crude oil from the Gippsland basin fields is taken by tanker to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's three local refineries. The following table sets out the production of stabilised crude oil since the fields first came on stream in 1969-70 :

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF STABILISED CRUDE OIL

Year	Barrels during year	Progressive production at 31 December	Average B/D for year
1970 (a)	47,360,270	47,360,270	129,753
1971	95,668,066	143,028,336	262,104
1972	103,262,110	246,290,446	282,136
1973	127,089,311	373,379,757	348,190
1974 (b)	64,035,340	437,415,097	(c) 353,786

(a) First consignment of crude (Barracouta) reached Long Island Point on 22 December 1969, but is included in 1970 figures.

(b) To 30 June 1974.

(c) First six months of year only.

The first shipment of Gippsland crude was made from the Long Island Point jetty late in March 1970 and initially tankers transported Gippsland crude to all of Victoria's three refineries. The first one to be supplied by pipeline was the BP refinery at Crib Point, which was connected in May 1969 by a 1,050 millimetre diameter pipeline eleven kilometres in length with the Long Island Point tank farm. At the same time connection was made to the north berth of the adjacent jetty and the first tanker of Gippsland crude was loaded there early in July of that year.

Construction of the second principal crude oil distribution line to Victoria's refineries began in September 1971 when Shell as the operator for W.A.G. Pipeline Pty Ltd, a joint Shell-Mobil-Esso enterprise, commenced laying a 135 kilometre pipeline to Victoria's two other refineries. This line comprised 82 kilometres of 600 millimetre diameter pipe from Western Port to the Altona refinery operated by Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd, and a further 53 kilometres of 400 millimetre diameter pipe to the Shell refinery at Corio near Geelong. It commenced operating on 27 August 1972 and to 30 June 1974 had conveyed 89,564,253 barrels of oil.

The three Victorian refineries are now absorbing Gippsland crude oil wholly through pipelines at an average rate of approximately 170,000 barrels a day, or about 52 per cent of the total available from the Gippsland fields. Western Port is now the second busiest port in Victoria as a result of tankers loading crude oil for delivery to refineries and LPG for overseas markets as well as steel products to and from the nearby steel mill of John Lysaght (Australia) Pty Ltd.

VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN : RECOVERABLE
TREATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES, TO 30 JUNE 1974

Field (a)	Natural gas			Crude oil			Condensate and LPG initial reserves only (c)	
	Initial 14 June 1974 (b)	Used 30 June 1974	Remaining	Initial 14 June 1974 (b)	Used 30 June 1974	Remaining	Condensate	LPG
	Tcf	Tcf	Tcf	million barrels	million barrels	million barrels	million barrels	million barrels
Barracouta	1.214			10			18	35
Marlin	2.714			3			87	113
Halibut	0.027			640			..	32
Kingfish	0.205			952			..	104
Tuna	0.500	..	whole	84	..	whole	..	33
Mackerel	0.021	..	whole	256	..	whole	11	21
Snapper	2.500	..	whole	..	..	..	..	..
Golden Beach (d)	0.100	..	whole	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7.281	0.2	7.081	1,945	433	1,512	116	338

(a) Esso/B.H.P. fields.

(b) 14 June 1974 was the date on which Esso/B.H.P. announced revision of estimates of reserves.

(c) At 14 June 1974. All figures are for products after processing.

(d) Golden Beach field of Woodside-Burmah.

Refining of petroleum products

The introduction of Gippsland crude in 1969 caused some refineries to modify their refining process and in some instances to install new plant. Until that time output had been designed for the processing of heavy crudes from the Middle East and Indonesia blended with small volumes of light indigenous crudes from the Moonie and Barrow Island fields. All Australian crudes are light with low sulphur content containing mainly fractionations suitable for the production of petroleum, jet fuel, and diesel oils. The BP refinery needed only very minor modifications but Shell and P.R.A. installed additional plant and modified their processes to overcome the problems encountered. The Shell refinery at Corio erected an alkylation plant during 1970 at a cost of about \$6m and nearly doubled its electricity generation plant, while the P.R.A. refinery at Altona carried out a big expansion and modification programme, including additional pipelines, costing about \$26m.

After the work had been completed the Shell refinery had increased its processing capacity to between 104,100 and 110,000 barrels a stream day (BSD) according to the blend of indigenous and imported crude oils used. Production at the P.R.A. refinery using almost 100 per cent Gippsland crude is now rated at 96,000 BSD while the BP refinery at Crib Point almost wholly using Gippsland crude has raised its output to 60,000 BSD. The total refining capacity is 12,495,000 tonnes a year. The various expansion and conversion programmes cost about \$50m and increased Victoria's maximum refinery capacity to 263,000 BSD or about 36 per cent of Australia's total. Shell also operates a lubricating oil refinery at Corio and imported crudes are used for the production of special oils and for bitumen, asphalt, and certain other "heavy ends" products.

Transportation

About 70 per cent of Australia's refined petroleum products, principally the light ends, are made from Australian crude oils. The balance is derived from imported crudes, the bulk of which come from the Middle East (Persian Gulf) with lesser amounts from Indonesia and Brunei. The three refineries in Victoria obtain crude oil feedstocks from the Gippsland fields and from the Persian Gulf, import wholly or partially refined products into the State from either overseas or other States, and export considerable volumes of wholly or partially refined products either to other States or overseas countries.

During 1973-74 the three refineries obtained by pipeline 64,704,314 barrels of Gippsland crude, and imported 15,004,000 barrels of crude oil from the Persian Gulf, making a total supply of 79,708,314 barrels of crude oil feedstocks.

During 1974 Victorian refineries imported by ship 4,383,000 barrels of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or other States in Australia, and exported by ship 27,918,000 barrels of wholly or partially refined products to overseas destinations such as New Zealand or the Pacific islands, and to other States in Australia.

Marketing

Motor spirit in two grades—98 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 4,757 retail outlets (31 December 1973), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. Victoria had a capacity to store in bulk (at 31 December 1973) 704,528,000 gallons of crude oil and petroleum products at 22 installations in Melbourne (15), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1), and Portland (4), including refineries.

The quantities detailed in the following table total 1,430,981,000 gallons or 25 per cent of the Australian total of the main petroleum fuels.

The principal petroleum products marketed in Victoria's marketing area for 1973-74 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS MARKETED, 1973-74**

Item	Quantity
	'000 barrels
Aviation gasolene	106
Motor spirit—	
Super	18,354
Standard	3,753
Total	22,107
Power kerosene	91
Aviation turbine fuel	2,329
Lighting kerosene	382
Heating oil	2,563
Automotive distillate—	
Inland	4,773
Bunkers	229
Total	5,002
Industrial diesel fuel—	
Inland	2,451
Bunkers	621
Total	3,072
Fuel oil—	
Inland (a)	4,721
Bunkers	3,920
Total	8,641
Other petroleum fuels (b)	7,441
GRAND TOTAL	51,734

Source : Petroleum Branch, Department of Minerals and Energy.

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Including refinery fuel.

Propane, butane (LPG), and ethane

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) comprising almost wholly propane and butane is a fuel assuming significance in the petroleum industry in Victoria. While some LPG is produced at each of the three refineries in the State, the largest quantity is produced at the Esso/B.H.P. fractionation plant at Long Island Point. This plant was erected between 1968 and 1970 for the purpose of treating the gas liquids remaining after processing the natural gas and stabilising the crude oil from the Gippsland fields. It is conveyed in a mixed stream to the plant at Long Island Point through a 190 kilometre, 250 millimetre pipeline from Longford. After treatment of the gas liquids, marketable propane and butane are stored in refrigerated storage tanks at the plant to await shipment to overseas markets—principally Japan.

On 5 July 1970 the first load of propane and butane was exported from Long Island Point in a refrigerated carrier to Japan. Since then many tankers have been loaded for destinations outside Victoria. About two thirds of the overseas shipments have been made to markets in Japan. Some has also been shipped to Argentina, Spain, and the Pacific islands. The balance of the shipments have been made in small pressure carriers to ports in Australia.

To 30 June 1974, 1,325,888 tonnes of propane and 1,783,725 tonnes of butane had been shipped. These volumes also contribute about 2 per cent of the revenue from petroleum royalties.

Ethane gas, the third product, was first conveyed on 31 December 1972 through a pipeline 250 millimetres in diameter and 79 kilometres in length to the Altona Petrochemical Company Ltd. Following the completion of separate contracts with Esso and B.H.P. assuring ethane shipments spread over several years, the company commenced an expansion programme in 1969. This programme provided for the erection of ethane cracking facilities to produce ethylene, a raw material used in production of a wide range of plastics.

Esso and B.H.P. are currently expanding the production facilities at Long Island Point and arrangements are currently being examined for the extension of supply of ethane gas to plants in the Brooklyn-Footscray area.

Further reference, 1974

Gas industry

The gas industry, one of Victoria's oldest energy industries, has been revitalised during the past five years due to the introduction of natural gas. It has changed from being operated by a large number of privately owned companies and small municipal undertakings to being controlled by a single public utility—the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, a State instrumentality with a percentage of private shareholdings.

At 30 June 1974 gas was being supplied to 631,168 customers in Victoria through a network of approximately 13,500 kilometres of transmission pipelines and reticulation mains. About 98 per cent of the total supplied is natural gas. All reticulated gas in Victoria is distributed by the State's gas authority—the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Early history

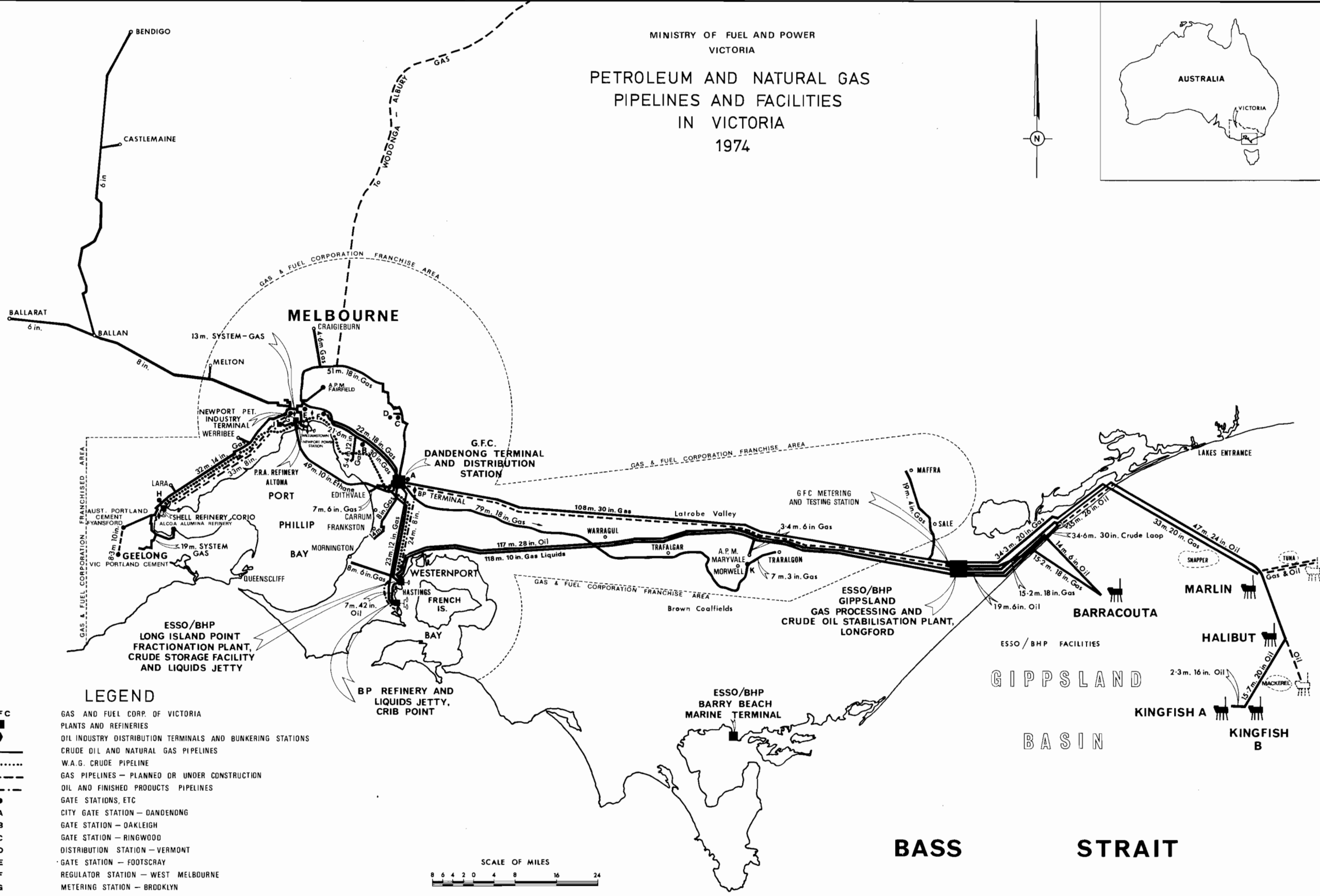
The first gas company in Victoria, known as the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company, was formed on 4 November 1850. It was later authorised by an Act which came into operation on 12 January 1853. The company was amalgamated, with two other metropolitan companies, into the Metropolitan Gas Company by Act of Parliament in 1877. This latter company ceased operations on 1 July 1951 when it was absorbed into the newly created Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

Gas companies were also established through Acts of Parliament in a number of country towns during the latter half of the nineteenth century. These included The Ballarat Gas Company in 1857, The Geelong Gas Company in 1858, and The Bendigo Gas Company in 1860. In many of the larger towns in the State, gas works were constructed by local municipal authorities between 1860 and 1900. During the late nineteenth century The Colonial Gas Association Ltd became established in Victoria. Originally incorporated in England in 1888 as the Australasian Gas Association Ltd, the company built works at Warragul, Seymour, Maldon, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Box Hill between 1888 and 1890. In 1893 it changed its name to The Colonial Gas Association Ltd.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

The Gas and Fuel Corporation was created by the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* 1950, which established it as a joint enterprise combining the State of Victoria with the shareholders of the Metropolitan Gas Company

MINISTRY OF FUEL AND POWER
VICTORIA
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
PIPELINES AND FACILITIES
IN VICTORIA
1974



BASS STRAIT

and the Brighton Gas Company. It is controlled by a Board of seven directors comprising the chairman and three directors appointed by the Victorian Government, and three directors elected by the preference shareholders. The purpose of the legislation was to provide the means for developing a method of using Victorian brown coal instead of New South Wales black coal for the production of gas, thereby freeing the State from repeated gas rationing and to consolidate and rationalise the gas industry by providing for the takeover or absorption of other gas utilities. The new Corporation commenced operating on 1 January 1951. By 1974 it had, through subsequent enabling legislation, become the sole authority for the distribution of reticulated gas throughout Victoria.

Using the Lurgi high pressure process developed in Germany in the 1930s the Corporation commenced the production of gas from brown coal briquettes in 1956 at a newly built plant at Morwell and laid Australia's first long distance gas pipeline 450 millimetres in diameter over a total distance of 161 kilometres from Morwell to the West Melbourne gas works. The country centres of Morwell, Warragul, and Trafalgar were connected to gas during 1959 and 1960 and a small diameter line was laid to Traralgon, 11 kilometres to the east.

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria during the years 1956 to 1971 exercised its powers to acquire other gas undertakings in the State and with the acquisition by takeover in 1973 of Colonial Gas Holdings Ltd, of which The Colonial Gas Association Ltd was a subsidiary (the last privately owned undertaking in the State), it is now the sole distributor of gas in Victoria except for liquefied petroleum gas sold by oil companies in certain areas in the State as provided for in the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*.

Gas, made in retorts from black coal shipped initially from Scotland and later from New South Wales, was used in homes and for street lighting, for cooking, and in light industry. The resulting by-product, coke, was used in furnaces in industry and in hospitals, offices, etc., for producing hot water and for steam raising, and in homes for heating rooms.

Using only black coal to produce towns gas, the industry in Victoria changed considerably during the period 1955 to 1969. Refinery and liquefied petroleum gases were introduced in 1955 following the erection of oil refineries at Altona and Geelong during that year; production of Lurgi gas made from brown coal briquettes began in 1956; gas was made from oil following the installation of Onia-Gegi plants in 1962; and finally, more refinery gas and LPG became available when the new BP refinery at Crib Point came on stream in 1966. Thus, prior to the introduction of natural gas in April 1969, towns gas comprised, through reforming and blending techniques, a mixture of black coal gas, Lurgi brown coal gas, water gas, oil gas, and liquefied petroleum gas, and refinery gases.

Natural gas

In 1965 occurred an event which was to prove to be of great significance in the history of the gas industry in Victoria. Natural gas in commercially recoverable quantities was discovered in eastern Bass Strait in the Gippsland Basin about 22 kilometres offshore in waters about 50 metres deep. A second and even larger field was found a year later. These two events introduced a new era in the gas industry in this State.

Discovery and development

The development of the Gippsland fields began in 1960 when The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd was advised to take out petroleum exploration permits over areas of Bass Strait, particularly the offshore part of Gippsland, in the belief that petroleum bearing rocks could exist in the young sediments of that region.

The company, through its subsidiary Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd, carried out geophysical surveys during the next three years and, due to the encouraging evidence revealed, entered into a farm-out agreement with Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. The original agreement provided for Esso, as the operator, to carry-out further seismic surveys and to drill five exploratory wells in the Gippsland Basin; and for Hematite to elect, in the case of a successful discovery, to take either a 12.5 per cent royalty or to share on an equal basis the costs and profits of any development enterprise. Hematite subsequently elected to take the latter course in all the commercial discoveries.

Success was immediate. The first well drilled by Global Marine's *Glomar III* drill ship found natural gas early in 1965. An assessment well was drilled and the Barracouta field was declared commercial. A second and larger field, Marlin, was discovered early in 1966 and suddenly Victoria found itself in the fortunate position of having over four trillion cubic feet of recoverable natural gas in two fields awaiting development and utilisation. (For reserves see section on petroleum, pages 346-52.)

The initial step in the development of the fields was to establish a marine terminal at Barry Beach in southern Gippsland, about 193 kilometres south-east of Melbourne and 145 kilometres west of the fields. This terminal, built between 1966 and 1968, became a general operational base for both exploration activities and the development projects, the most immediate of which was the fabrication of jackets and decks for the platforms from which the natural gas development wells would be drilled.

Negotiations with the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria for the sale of the natural gas to the State's gas utilities were virtually completed early in 1967 when agreement was reached on terms involving the payment, over a contract period of 20 years, of a fixed maximum price of 3.2 cents a therm and a minimum of 2.58 cents. A market for the gas was now assured.

While these events were taking place, a number of legislative measures were being passed by the Victorian Parliament. The first of these was activated by a report by the Canadian consultant, Chas E. Hetherington and Co. of Calgary, on the orderly development of petroleum in Victoria. The Government, late in 1966, established the Victorian Pipelines Commission whose primary task was to lay a natural gas trunkline to Melbourne's city gate at Dandenong from Longford where Esso and Hematite had selected a site for a plant to process the natural gas into a high quality, saleable product.

In 1967, realising that a number of pipelines would be needed to transport and distribute natural gas, the Government introduced Australia's first general pipelines enactment, the *Pipelines Act 1967*. This Act has since regulated the granting of permits and licences for gas and oil pipelines in the State.

Drafting of legislation which was to be of great significance to Australia, and which has served as a model to other countries, was expedited. After years of discussions between the Australian Government and all the States, the various enabling enactments applicable to each State and Australia were passed by the respective Parliaments in October 1967 and came into operation on 1 April 1968. Entitled the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, this legislation provided for uniformity in granting offshore petroleum exploration permits and production licences, the imposition of royalties, and the laying of submarine pipelines.

The Barracouta platform was erected early in 1968 about 24 kilometres offshore in water 46 metres deep, and later in that year construction of the Marlin platform about 52 kilometres offshore in deeper waters was completed. By the end of January 1969, the planned ten wells had been drilled from the Barracouta platform—six being completed as oil producers to drain the seven million barrel reservoir discovered in 1968 during development drilling, and the remaining four to provide gas. Since then three of the oil wells have been converted to gas production.

Development drilling from the Marlin platform commenced in August 1968 but ceased on 2 December 1968 when a gas blowout occurred and only four wells were subsequently completed as gas producers. Drilling from the platform resumed on 12 June 1972 and on 5 August 1973 had been completed with the drilling of 21 wells.

Two pipelines were laid from the platforms to the Longford plant during 1968 and 1969. The first was the 48 kilometre, 457 millimetre diameter Barracouta line, followed by the 109 kilometre, 508 millimetre Marlin line—about half of each pipeline being under the sea.

Construction of the gas processing facilities at Longford, a few kilometres south of Sale in east Gippsland, commenced late in 1967 and was at a sufficiently advanced stage in March 1969 to treat the first gas from the Barracouta field. The facilities comprised a twin-train, refrigerated absorption plant designed to process 400 million cubic feet a day (mmcf/d) of raw, wet gas. It was capable of removing about 35 per cent of ethane and all heavier hydrocarbons.

On 2 February 1973 the Esso/B.H.P. partnership announced that it would erect a new natural gas processing plant at Longford adjacent to and to be a part of the existing facilities. The new plant will be known as the Gippsland Gas Processing Plant No. 2. Current design is for it to be capable of producing 300 million cubic feet a day of treated gas. Construction began late in 1973 and is expected to be completed by late 1975 at a cost of approximately \$26m. The new plant will be a cryogenic type whereas the existing plant is an absorption type. The expansion is required to meet expected peak demands of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria during the latter part of the current decade.

Distribution

In order to provide means of transporting contract specification natural gas between Esso/B.H.P.'s treatment plant at Longford and the Gas and Fuel Corporation's principal distribution terminal at Dandenong, 32 kilometres south-east of Melbourne, the Victorian Government in 1966 created the Victorian Pipelines Commission to build gas trunklines in Victoria.

The Commission constructed a 174 kilometre, 750 millimetre diameter pipeline in 1968 and 1969 between Longford and Dandenong and natural gas first reached the latter point on 31 March 1969. From the metering and regulating station at Dandenong the Corporation commenced distributing natural gas to its own customers in April 1969 and to The Colonial Gas Association Ltd during the following month.

When it was realised that natural gas would become available to the Victorian gas industry both the Gas and Fuel Corporation and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd commenced planning for its introduction. The first two tasks were to ensure that there was an adequate system of pipelines to distribute gas to customers and, because the combustion characteristics of natural gas vary considerably from those of manufactured gas, to convert the existing gas appliances of consumers to burn natural gas correctly and efficiently.

During the late 1960s the Gas and Fuel Corporation commenced the construction of a ring main around Melbourne initially to cope with normal expansion of gas supply to the rapidly developing suburban areas and subsequently for the distribution of natural gas to its own customers and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd. The northern section of the ring main—82 kilometres in length and 450 millimetres in diameter—passing through the eastern and northern suburbs, was completed late in 1969 and the 35 kilometre, 750 millimetre diameter southern section direct from the Dandenong city gate to West Melbourne came fully into operation in May 1970. Built at a cost of \$11m, this 118 kilometre long pipeline now forms an essential part of the Corporation's entire metropolitan distribution system and supplies gas to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo and will provide supply to Shepparton, Seymour, Wangaratta, Benalla, Wodonga, and Albury by the winter of 1976.

Conversion of appliances

The conversion of existing gas appliances in the Melbourne metropolitan area by the gas utilities was completed in December 1970. The towns in central Gippsland already supplied by the Gas and Fuel Corporation received natural gas during the closing months of 1969. In Geelong conversion finished near the end of 1971, about five months after commencement. By the time conversion had been completed the Lurgi plant at Morwell and the gas making plants at West Melbourne, Highett, Footscray, and Box Hill in the metropolitan area had closed down.

Following the laying of a 196 kilometre system to Ballarat and Bendigo during 1972 and 1973 the former city first received natural gas on 14 April 1973. The conversion programme involving over 36,000 appliances used by about 17,000 customers was carried out in these two cities and at Castle-maine and Bacchus Marsh by the Corporation's own staff during 1973 at a cost of about \$1.6m. A further 2,649 appliances owned by 934 customers were converted at Melton during 1974. At 30 June 1974 a total of 1,375,000 appliances owned by 564,667 customers had been converted in the State.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1974 there was a total of 616,069 customers receiving natural gas in Victoria. A further 15,096 customers were using other reticulated gases, mainly tempered or reformed liquid petroleum gas, making a total of 631,165 customers.

The areas supplied with reticulated gas and the supplier concerned are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 30 JUNE 1974 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied with	
	Natural gas	Other gases (b)
Public utilities—		
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh Ballarat Bendigo Castlemaine Geelong Maffra Melbourne Morwell Sale Trafalgar Traralgon Warragul	Ararat Benalla Colac Hamilton Horsham Kyneton Lara Melton Portland Queenscliff Seymour Shepparton Stawell Warrnambool Wangaratta Wodonga
Private suppliers—		
Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (B.H.P.)	Western Port North Geelong	

Source : Ministry of Fuel and Power.

(a) Excludes Esso/B.H.P. plant use at Longford and Long Island Point.

(b) In addition the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria supplies Maryborough and Warracknabeal with bottled LPG, with on-site filling being used at the latter town.

NOTE. The Corporation supplies 616,069 consumers with natural gas and 15,096 with other gas, and private suppliers supply 3 consumers (2 at Western Port and 1 at North Geelong).

Gas is supplied to consumers in Victoria by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, which in addition transports gas to three companies which purchase directly from Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd at Western Port and Geelong; and to the partnership's fractionation plant at Long Island Point.

Liquefied petroleum gas is also supplied to over 100,000 customers from reticulation and cylinder by the Gas and Fuel Corporation and from cylinder by oil companies or subsidiary LPG marketing companies in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*.

Legislation, 1969 to 1973

The *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958* empowers the Corporation, the State's sole public gas authority, to acquire or take over other gas undertakings operated in the State and by 1 January 1974 all had been incorporated into the Corporation by this means. As a result of agreements, later ratified by Acts of Parliament in 1969 and 1970, the Corporation purchased from The Gas Supply Co. Ltd all of its gas installations in Victoria, including the one at Sale in 1969 and those at Ballarat and a number of other country towns in 1970. During the early part of 1971 Victoria passed an Act authorising the Corporation to make an offer to the shareholders in The Geelong Gas Company to purchase their shares. The bid was successful and in June of that year ownership of the company passed to the Corporation. The Corporation also took over in 1971, through enabling legislation, the functions and assets of the Victorian Pipelines Commission, originally formed early in 1967. The ownership and operation

of the 174 kilometre natural gas trunkline from Longford to Dandenong and the 53 kilometre transmission line from Brooklyn to Corio, passed to the Corporation on 1 July 1971.

Late in 1970 the Victorian Government, believing that the expenditure totalling about \$80m incurred by the Gas and Fuel Corporation and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd in introducing natural gas in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in a number of country centres in the State should be safeguarded, passed the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*. This legislation established the rights of the two utilities to supply reticulated gas and, subject to certain conditions, to sell liquefied petroleum gas in bulk, within geographical areas defined in the Act. A further Act passed by the Victorian Parliament late in 1972 extended the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970* to the Geelong area, enlarged the geographical boundaries of the areas of supply, and provided for the dissolution of The Geelong Gas Company, the last of the original private gas companies formed by Act of Parliament dating back to 1858. This company was dissolved on 1 January 1974.

On 19 December 1972 the Gas and Fuel Corporation announced its intention to submit an offer to acquire all the issued capital of Colonial Gas Holdings Ltd. The formal offer was submitted to shareholders on 15 January 1973 after it had been unanimously recommended by the directors of the company and on 3 April 1973 an Act passed by the Victorian Parliament entitled the *Gas and Fuel Corporation (Colonial Gas Holdings Limited) Act 1973*, came into operation. Ownership of Colonial Gas Holdings Ltd, of which The Colonial Gas Association Ltd is a subsidiary, passed to the Corporation and a new Board was elected on 18 April 1973. The company was dissolved on 1 January 1974 and The Colonial Gas Association Ltd registered in the United Kingdom, was vested in the Corporation on that date.

Production and sales

Since the Gippsland fields first came on stream in March 1969 the production of treated natural gas at Esso/B.H.P.'s plant at Longford has increased markedly as shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF TREATED
NATURAL GAS (a)
(mmcf)

Year	Quantity
1969	4,476.909
1970	22,089.221
1971	35,756.710
1972	42,479.756
1973	63,338.363
1974 (b)	35,421.424
Total	203,562.383

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

(b) For six month period 1 January 1974 to 30 June 1974.
mmcf : million cubic feet.

Sales rose sharply following the introduction of natural gas in April 1969. During the 12 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. Although the Corporation's sales areas were

enlarged through the purchase of undertakings in several country towns during the next three years, the ratio of additional consumers in these areas was relatively small compared with the total. Sales during the 12 month period ending 30 June 1974 increased by 58.4 per cent.

VICTORIA—SALES OF GAS

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation		Colonial Gas Association	
	Sales in millions of therms	Increase over previous period	Sales in millions of therms	Increase over previous period
		per cent		per cent
1969-70	129,966	20.3	23,331	29.0
1970-71	(a) 178,669	37.5	35,365	51.6
1971-72	247,011	38.3	49,692	40.5
1972-73	337,911	36.8	64,607	30.0
1973-74	(b) 59,674,000	67.4	(c)	(c)

Source : Ministry of Fuel and Power.

(a) Includes the undertakings purchased from The Gas Supply Co. Ltd from December 1970 and The Geelong Gas Co., acquired in June 1971, for the whole of the 1970-71 period.

(b) In gigajoules. Includes Mount Gambier Gas Co. Ltd in South Australia. 1 gigajoule = 9.479 therms.

(c) Incorporated into the Gas and Fuel Corporation.

The Victorian utilities realised at a very early stage that successful and economical marketing of natural gas depended on capturing large loads in the industrial sector. Industrial sales by the Gas and Fuel Corporation rose from 17,100,000 therms in 1968 to 37,421,000 gigajoules (1 gigajoule = 9.479 therms) in 1974. The principal industries concerned included paper and board manufacturers; cement works; brick, tile, and pipe works; food processors; metal fabrication and finishing; alumina smelting and fabrication; and for operations ancillary to the treatment of sewerage.

On 8 January 1973 the Gas and Fuel Corporation and Alcoa of Australia Ltd jointly announced the conclusion of a multi-million dollar contract for the supply of natural gas to Alcoa's alumina smelter and fabrication plant at Point Henry near Geelong. Natural gas will replace fuel oils and LPG for certain processes. A pipeline, part of which was laid in 1970, has now been extended to the plant and supply commenced on 20 August 1973. Arrangements have also been made for the Corporation to supply natural gas to Victorian Portland Cement Co. Pty Ltd at Waurin Ponds near Geelong and a 13.5 kilometre, 250 millimetre pipeline will be laid during 1975 for supply to commence during the third quarter of that year.

Extension to country areas

Natural gas became available in the Gippsland towns of Sale, Maffra, Traralgon, Morwell, Trafalgar, and Warragul in 1969, at Geelong in 1971, and at Bendigo, Ballarat, Castlemaine, and Bacchus Marsh in 1973. A 201 kilometre pipeline system was completed during the first half of 1973 and in April 1973 Ballarat commenced being supplied with gas. Conversion followed progressively in Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Bacchus Marsh. The laying of a spur pipeline to the township of Melton, about 32 kilometres west of Melbourne, and which is adjacent to the pipeline route to Ballarat, has been completed and natural gas became available there in May 1974. The conversion of appliances programme was completed two months later.

Further reference, 1974; Natural gas and crude oil development, 1961-1972; Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, 1974

MINING

Mines Department

The traditional role of the Mines Department has been to promote the exploration of the mineral resources of the State, including oil, gas, and groundwater ; to administer a system of leases and licences to enable the extraction and to regulate the extraction to ensure that it is carried out in an efficient and safe manner. The Department also carries out geological research and surveys for mineral resources and publishes the results in geological maps and reports. In addition to assisting in mineral exploration, these maps and reports provide basic information for soil survey, land-use, and environmental surveys and engineering undertakings. They are also of assistance to educational institutions and the general public.

The legislation administered by the Department includes the *Mines Act 1958*, *Petroleum Act 1958*, *Extractive Industries Act 1966*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, *Groundwater Act 1969* ; the Department also plays an important role in the functioning of the *Environment Protection Act 1970* and the *Land Conservation Act 1970*.

The *Extractive Industries Act 1966*, which provides for the regulation of quarries by leases and licences, also involves the Department in Town and Country Planning Schemes where the location and protection of deposits of "stone" are involved. "Stone" as defined by the Act includes basic construction materials such as hard rock for aggregates, sand, gravel, clay, limestone, etc. The Department's responsibility is to assist with the location of deposits of "stone" and to negotiate with the various planning authorities to obtain an adequate form of zoning to protect the deposit. Sources of construction materials are an essential requirement to maintain the development of housing, schools, factories, roads, dams, and sewerage systems, but with increasing public awareness on environmental issues, there often appears to be conflict between the respective interests. The planning authorities and the Department have a responsibility to plan for the future to ensure that valuable deposits of "stone" are not sterilised by other land-use, particularly if the resource is in short supply. The siting of extractive operations can generally be planned, taking into account the aesthetic interests and the material needs of the community.

The *Land Conservation Act 1970* set up a Land Conservation Council to publish reports in relation to the future use of Crown lands. The Council instigates studies of areas through study groups comprised of professional officers from State departments and authorities. Mines Department geologists work on the study groups to prepare reports on the physiography, geology, hydrogeology, and mineral resources of the study areas. Because important mineralised areas, deposits of "stone", and important aquifer systems often occur in Crown lands, the Department's contribution to the study groups is to point out where aquifer systems occur, where proven mineral deposits exist, or where potentially important minerals may be found. The Department then seeks provisions to permit exploration and mining should the need arise in the future. Some particular mineral may become of strategic significance at a later date and access to mineralised areas may be of vital importance.

Through the *Petroleum Act 1958* and the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, the Department regulates the exploration by companies

for oil and gas deposits in onshore and offshore areas. Leases and permits are issued and through a regular system of inspection of operations and of reporting from the companies, a high standard of professional efficiency and safety is maintained. On the development side the installation of production facilities and the production and transmission of the oil and gas by pipeline are rigidly controlled. Through the 1970s the exploration for petroleum and gas and the community's increasing dependence on a local source will place great emphasis on exploration and development. The Department's role will be to encourage and stimulate continuing exploration and assist as much as possible with expert technical advice and publications on geological and engineering matters. The Department, in collaboration with the South Australian Mines Department, carried out a major sedimentary basin study on the onshore Otway Basin during the 1960s and a comparable study is in progress on the onshore Gippsland Basin and the Port Phillip area.

The *Groundwater Act* 1969 confirmed the Department's long-standing role in the investigation and assessment of the State's groundwater resources and provided for the control, construction, and maintenance of water bores. The Act made explicit provisions for the protection of groundwater from pollution from the surface or by material injected underground. To carry out this part of the Act, the Department is required to report on any existing or proposed disposal sites for soluble solid or liquid domestic or industrial wastes, which may overlie unconfined aquifer systems or be sited in important aquifer intake areas. Under the Act, "bore" is defined in such a way that any quarries, sandpits, or comparable excavations are included. Several geologists are now working continuously on problems related to groundwater pollution and also investigating sites where disposal dumps and depots are established.

The Department's responsibilities under the *Groundwater Act* 1969 in relation to pollution increased with the passing of the Environment Protection Act in 1970. The Department is now an investigating agent of the Environment Protection Authority in matters relating to groundwater and programmes of groundwater pollution monitoring are being jointly undertaken. The Department is not only concerned with pollutant seeping laterally or vertically into unconfined aquifers from disposal bores or waste disposal depots, but also with the quality of surface waters flowing in streams. In an unconfined aquifer system a percentage of recharge is from the surface drainage system. Unconfined aquifer systems around the shores of bays such as Western Port and Port Phillip also discharge eventually into the bays, and the investigations in the next few years will be concentrated on methods of preventing polluted groundwaters eventually reaching the shallow bays or lakes.

Because of the Department's work on groundwater and groundwater pollution, the studies will be increasingly integrated with environmental studies of areas such as Western Port Bay, Port Phillip Bay, and the Gippsland Lakes. No study of surface waters can be carried out effectively without a detailed study of the groundwater regime in relation to the geological and hydrological environment.

The major mineral resources of the State are described on pages 366-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1967. A further article on the State's minerals appears on pages 1-29 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

Geological Survey of Victoria

Research activities

The Geological Survey of Victoria was formally established in 1852 following the first reported discovery of alluvial gold the previous year. The establishment followed an appeal by Governor La Trobe to the Colonial Office in London for urgent expert geological assistance. A.R.C. Selwyn arrived in Melbourne in 1852 to become the founding Director of Geological Survey. Selwyn immediately initiated a programme of geological mapping and mineral resource surveys to assess the distribution and nature of the gold bearing formations. In 1867 the Geological Survey was brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and at the present time functions as a Branch of the Mines Department.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and subsurface mapping of the important gold field 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 coal field in the early 1900s.

In the period 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 coal fields as a source of fuel prior to this responsibility being transferred to the State Electricity Commission 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 by the Geological Survey on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gas fields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main objectives of the Geological Survey are to investigate the State's geological structure, mineral, petroleum, groundwater resources, and engineering geology, and provide basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and other Victorian and Australian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides a scientific basis for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's subsurface resources.

Present day activities

1. *Mineral resource surveys.* These surveys include the use of mineralogical, petrological, geochemical, and geophysical methods to assess the potential of mineral deposits within Victoria. The surveys include research on the location, stratigraphy, and structural relationships of metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits.

2. *Hydrogeology.* This involves geological and hydrogeological investigation of the major sedimentary basins and the highland areas of Victoria to assess the groundwater resources. The characteristics of important aquifer systems are studied by means of systematic drilling programmes, pump tests, and regular monitoring of observation bores. Computers are used to analyse the data to estimate the discharge and recharge rates and the safe

yield of the aquifer systems for the future management of groundwater resources.

3. *Groundwater pollution.* Detailed studies are being carried out on the aquifer systems beneath residential and industrial areas to ascertain whether pollution has occurred, the nature of the pollutants, and their distribution. Research is being undertaken to measure the rates of dispersion and decay of pollutants in groundwater by using detailed temperature measurements and regular chemical analysis.

4. *Regional geology.* Detailed geological mapping of the State is carried out, producing maps at 1:1,000,000, 1:250,000, and 1:63,360. Regional studies are undertaken to elucidate the stratigraphic and structural relationships of the geological formations of the State and to ascertain their relative significance in the location of mineral deposits.

5. *Engineering geology.* Studies are undertaken on the chemical, physical, and mechanical stability of rock formations in relation to the siting and construction of dams, bridges, roads, freeways, sewer tunnels, underground railways, and multi-storied buildings. Studies are also being made of coastal geological features in relation to problems of harbour silting, beach erosion, and the disruptive influence of man-made constructions.

6. *Sedimentary basin studies.* Studies are conducted by petrological, mineralogical, geochemical, and geophysical methods on the geological successions of the major sedimentary basins of Victoria. The studies seek particularly to ascertain the distribution and importance of these formations in respect to the habitat of coal, phosphate, oil, and natural gas deposits.

7. *Palaeontological studies.* Areas covered are :

(i) *Micro-palaeontological.* Research on micro-fossils such as foraminifera to make age determinations and assist in the elucidation of the stratigraphic relationships between surface and subsurface formations.

(ii) *Palynological and palaeobotanical.* Studies of fossilised plant material found within the sedimentary rock formations as a means of establishing geological sequences. This work, together with (i), is directly applicable to hydrogeological studies and oil and gas exploration.

(iii) *Macro-palaeontological.* Study of the macro-fossils found in the Palaeozoic rock formations in Victoria to ascertain the age of the formations and their structural relationships. The Palaeozoic formations are host rocks for the deposits of gold, antimony, and base metals.

8. *Environmental geology.* The location and exploration of mineral deposits including groundwater, to ensure that for future planning valuable deposits are reserved and protected from other forms of land usage. The studies are directed towards controlled extraction of the resource so that conservation interests are considered and the extraction only takes place in the community's interest. The studies of groundwater pollution are particularly related to environmental geology because resources of high quality water must be protected.

Mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists in the search for, and/or appraisal of, new ore occurrences and known deposits of minerals (including extensions to deposits being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other

methods (including drilling). Exploration activity takes mainly two forms—exploration carried out in areas where production is current, that is, on a production lease; and exploration in other licensed areas, that is, in areas covered by exploration licences, authorities to enter, and authorities to prospect.

In addition to the above two forms of exploration activity, there is also general exploration activity such as general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to a particular lease or licence area. Information regarding all forms of mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) in Victoria and covering both metallic and non-metallic minerals, fuels, and construction materials is collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from every company or organisation engaged in exploration whether under licence, lease, or otherwise.

Details of exploration expenditure as reported by informants in the Annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics is set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Mineral exploration on—			Total
	Production leases	Other licensed areas	Other	
1967—Drilling	548	321	..	869
Other	108	524	..	632
Total	656	845	..	1,501
1968—Drilling	350	476	..	826
Other	181	465	80	726
Total	531	941	80	1,552
1968-69—Drilling	173	372	..	545
Other	436	581	52	1,069
Total	609	953	52	1,614
1969-70—Drilling	191	496	..	687
Other	800	640	254	1,694
Total	991	1,135	254	2,381
1970-71—Drilling	194	119	..	313
Other	922	491	149	1,562
Total	1,117	610	149	1,875
1971-72—Drilling	113	142	..	255
Other	264	452	323	1,039
Total	377	594	323	1,294

Extractive industries

Urban development in and around Melbourne after the Second World War enclosed and restricted the expansion of several quarrying operations ; this created the situation where urban growth was actually suppressing one of its own basic ingredients. Following a conference in 1956 to examine the position of all quarrying operations in relation to the future development of Victoria, the State Development Committee examined the problems of the expansion of Melbourne over the sites of the existing brickworks, sand pits, and stone quarries, the shortage or availability of various materials, and the despoiling of rural land near Melbourne. The Committee's report was presented in 1958.

In 1961 the subject of extractive industries was again referred to the State Development Committee which received evidence from further witnesses. Shortages of self-bonded moulding sands and of special types of plastic clays used in the manufacture of terra-cotta roofing tiles, agricultural drain pipes, and cream bricks were still apparent. Industrialists attempting to expand their operations into other suitable areas near Melbourne found municipal councils unwilling to grant permits for extractive industries within their boundaries, or reluctant to permit the extension of the established industries. After inquiries had been made into proposals submitted by the Mines Department, 35 recommendations were made, of which the most important was that legislation concerning the leasing, licensing, and regulation of extractive industries, and the fencing and reclamation of extractive industrial sites, should be enacted. In 1966 the Extractive Industries Act was passed, defining extractive industry as "the extraction from land down to a depth of more than six feet below the natural surface of the land of stone for commercial purposes and, where stone is treated or bricks, tiles, pottery or cement products are manufactured substantially from stone on or adjacent to the land from which the stone was extracted, includes that treatment or manufacture."

Prior to the introduction of this legislation the industry had been governed by the Mines Act. This was not necessarily appropriate, as the extractive industry and mining each have different characteristics. Mining involves the exploitation of minerals generally occurring in low concentrations; extractive industry involves the removal and treatment of the common substances of the earth.

The Extractive Industries Act defines the rights and responsibilities of owners of land used for quarrying, with particular reference to reclamation. It also defines the responsibilities of the quarry operator regarding progressive reclamation (the terms for which are the subject of the regulations and the licence conditions), and it provides for penalties for non-observance of these and other terms of the Act. Under the Act the Extractive Industries Advisory Committee was established; it comprises two permanent members (the State Mining Engineer and the Director of the Geological Survey) together with part-time members representing planning authorities and municipalities. Besides advising government authorities, State instrumentalities, and municipalities on matters concerning extractive industries, the Committee also conducts surveys for materials resources, prepares reports and recommendations, considers submissions for extractive industry leases and licences and determines the conditions for operation, and considers amending legislation. A Quarry Managers Board has been proclaimed and gazetted, training courses have been established, and several applicants have been approved as quarry managers.

As a result of this legislation the status of the industry has improved; it is being catered for by planners, and its needs are being considered by the authorities generally. Accidents, which had previously been of concern in the industry, have been reduced and now average less than one fifth of the figure prior to the legislation.

Mining and quarrying production

The mining and quarrying production of the State from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Mines Department, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000
Metallic minerals (a)—						
Gold bullion	r 171	(b) 180	r 208	(b) 223	148	(b) 138
	tonne		tonne		tonne	
Antimony concentrate	276	33	96	n.a.	..	..
Antimony ore	2,337	63	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.
Bauxite	7,902	58	..	..	4,222	36
Copper concentrate	91	17	..	..	..	..
Copper ore	1,085	22	..	..	..	..
Iron ore	290	1	123	1	596	3
Lead concentrate	2	(c)	..	..	..	..
Tin concentrate	6	11	30	42	10	20
Wolfram ore	..	..	..	..	12	n.a.
Non-metallic minerals—						
Diatomite	4	(c)	4	(c)	2,279	12
Fireclay	42,083	110	17,274	53	22,658	56
Fluorspar	946	30	380	22	1,700	79
Gypsum	46,304	151	42,063	128	43,694	154
Kaolin, refined	24,261	520	20,918	r 526	13,809	671
Kaolin, unrefined (d)	758	9	13,683	34	10,714	41
Limestone (e)	2,075,165	n.a.	2,158,991	n.a.	2,162,770	n.a.
Other clays	2,012,911	1,556	2,106,382	1,754	2,186,698	1,858
Silica	108,104	319	98,791	316	109,019	339
Fuel minerals—						
Briquettes	1,391,294	10,614	1,328,630	11,280	1,228,005	9,173
Coal, black	20	(c)	..	..	..	..
Coal, brown (f)	23,180,539	19,052	23,630,467	25,706	24,121,155	23,763
	'000 cub m		'000 cub m		'000 cub m	
Crude oil	12,124	n.a.	16,356	n.a.	18,190	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gases (g)—						
Commercial butane	393	n.a.	4,662	n.a.	988	n.a.
Commercial propane	347	n.a.	576	n.a.	798	n.a.
	million cub m		million cub m		million cub m	
Natural gas (h)	864	n.a.	1,097	n.a.	1,473	n.a.
Other derivatives (g)—						
Commercial ethane	'000 cub m		'000 cub m		'000 cub m	
	5,380	n.a.	3,087	n.a.	27,436	n.a.
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Construction materials—						
Sand	5,747	6,130	5,619	8,004	6,659	8,945
Gravel	3,599	1,727	3,486	2,121	3,633	2,401
Crushed and broken stone	17,505	31,828	r 16,057	32,908	15,805	31,985
	tonne		tonne		tonne	
Dimension stone	11,601	184	13,066	200	14,515	284
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Other quarry products	3,728	2,421	3,053	2,484	8,180	2,758

Source : Victorian Mines Department, Department of Minerals and Energy—Fuel Branch, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

(a) See subsequent table for assayed content.

(b) Includes gold subsidy of \$1,979 in 1970-71, \$9,101 in 1971-72, and \$36,361 in 1972-73.

(c) Under \$1,000.

(d) Excludes unrefined kaolin used in producing kaolin at or near mine.

(e) Excludes limestone used as construction material.

(f) Excludes brown coal used in production of briquettes : 1970-71 : 4,012,000 tonnes ; 1971-72 : 3,632,000 tonnes ; and 1972-73 : 3,199,000 tonnes.

(g) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.

(h) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.

The assayed content of metallic minerals produced in the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Alumina (tonne)—			
Contained in bauxite	3,373	..	1,977
Antimony (tonne)—			
Contained in antimony concentrate	93	n.a.	..
Contained in antimony ore	259	n.a.	n.a.
Total antimony	352	59	n.a.
Copper (tonne)—			
Contained in copper concentrate	18	..	..
Contained in copper ore	22	..	..
Total copper	40	..	..
Gold (gm)—			
Contained in antimony concentrate	19,035	1,586	..
Contained in copper concentrate	715	..	..
Contained in gold bullion	163,076	191,970	141,054
Total gold	182,826	193,556	141,054
Iron (tonne)—			
Contained in bauxite	390	..	310
Contained in iron ore	172	71	322
Total iron	562	71	632
Lead (tonne)—			
Contained in lead concentrate	1	..	..
Palladium (gm)—			
Contained in copper concentrate	1,757	..	..
Platinum (gm)—			
Contained in copper concentrate	1,190	..	..
Silver (gm)—			
Contained in copper concentrate	5,412	..	..
Contained in gold bullion	218	8,305	3,732
Total silver	5,630	8,305	3,732
Tin (tonne)—			
Contained in tin concentrate	3	18	7

Source : Victorian Mines Department and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows the average annual production and value of black and brown coal for each of the five year periods from 1926 to 1965 and the production and value for the years ended 31 December 1966 to 1968 and the years ended 30 June 1969 to 1973 :

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

(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, 1965-1974 ; Mining in Victoria, 1964 ; Underground water, 1964 ; Groundwater in Victoria, 1969 ; Victorian clays, 1970 ; Brown coal, 1971 ; Minerals in Victoria, 1970 ; History of the Mines Department, 1970 ; Natural gas and crude oil development, 1972 ; Mineral exploration, 1972

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 7.93 million hectares of which 6.74 million hectares are State forest being managed by the Forests Commission, Victoria. 2.29 million hectares of the State forest are classified as reserved forests while the remaining 4.45 million 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 found 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 the State where forests of red gum, ironbark, and box are present.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types varying 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 forest 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 760,500 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway Ranges. The forests are of 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 110,500 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 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 new 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 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 as 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 papermaking 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 eucalypts and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all of the forested 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 4.57 million hectares of which 1.50 million hectares are reserved forests and 2.51 million hectares are protected forests.

Fire plays an important role in the ecology of the stringybark forests. These forests are of a dry sclerophyllous nature and because of long dry summers they are among the most fire prone forests in the world. They produce large quantities of bark, branchwood, and other litter which accumulates on the forest floor and forms a highly inflammable fuel during the dry summer months. Fires from natural causes, such as lightning, have always been a feature of the stringybark forests. However, the number and intensity of the fires occurring appears to have increased since European settlement, and major wildfires have often had disastrous effects on the forest and the surrounding rural areas. The need to reduce the hazard of an extreme wildfire in the stringybark forests has led to the development of a practical technique for controlled burning of these forests. The technique involves the use of controlled fires during cool weather to remove a portion of the litter that accumulates on the forest floor. The application of controlled burning is carefully planned to reduce the danger of wildfire at strategic locations, and to maintain a pattern of different conditions through the forest which will provide a variety of natural habitats for flora and fauna. Large numbers of separate controlled fires are employed to achieve this effect and in 1972-73 the total area treated within State forests was 171,000 hectares.

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 prevent 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 with the principal uses of the timber being 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 80 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 place for recreational pursuits. 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.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is 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 the State.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are widely 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 good 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 strong 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 region 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 due to variations in soil type, and the past 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. However, 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 now exceeds 100,000 hectares, with more than half of this area being 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 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.

Further reference, 1972

Benefits derived from forests

The benefits provided by the State forests of Victoria include wood, water, recreation, minor vegetative products, honey, and scientific and aesthetic perspectives. Of these, wood products are the only benefit for which accurate records are kept. Information is also available on some aspects of water production and recreation, but no quantitative information is available on the wide range of intangible benefits that are derived from the forests, such as those associated with scientific and aesthetic values, atmospheric purification, and the subjective experiences obtained from recreation.

Wood

Statistics released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics indicate that the output of wood products from Victorian forests decreased in 1972-73 to 2,695,000 cubic metres. Of this total 2,390,000 cubic metres were logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping, and the wood used as firewood or hewn timber totalled 305,000 cubic metres. During 1972-73 there was a continuation of the trend towards amalgamation of sawmills into larger more efficient units. In addition the use of waste wood from sawmills for pulp and paper production continued to increase. The following table summarises the production of wood, for all species, from Victorian forests (including privately owned lands) for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF WOOD FROM FORESTS
(’000 cubic metres)

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping—					
Hardwoods	2,007	1,883	1,940	1,854	1,701
Softwoods (plantation grown pines)	434	469	473	586	689
Total logs	2,441	2,352	2,413	2,440	2,390
Hewn and other timber (not included above) estimated volume—					
Firewood (a)	303	279	263	254	187
Other (b)	119	119	112	116	118

(a) Excludes mill waste used as firewood.

(b) Includes telephone and electric supply transmission poles, bridge and wharf piles and beams, fencing timbers, railway sleepers, and mining timbers from Crown lands. Similar information for private lands is not available.

Recreation

The demand for recreational benefits from Victoria's State forests is of major proportions and growing rapidly. This large and increasing demand is attributed to the increasing urbanisation and mobility of the population, as well as a growth in the resources of time and money available for recreational activities. In addition the conservation movement has led to an increase in awareness of the importance of forests for recreation and

educational purposes. As a result, schools, scientific societies, clubs, and naturalists are now making wide use of forests for studies in geography, and the ecology of plant and animal communities.

During the year 1972-73, surveys showed more than three million visits by people to the more popular areas of State forest, and this recreational use is estimated to be increasing at a rate of 10-20 per cent per annum. The table below shows the numbers and main activities of visitors to some selected State forests in Victoria during 1972 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND MAIN ACTIVITIES OF VISITORS
TO SELECTED STATE FORESTS, 1972

Forest	Main activities	Number of visitors
You Yangs	Drives, picnics	82,000
Mt Macedon	Drives, picnics	82,000
Mt Disappointment	Drives, picnics	24,000
Grampians	Drives, picnics, camping, and hiking	150,000
Mt Buller	Skiing and other snow sports	140,000
Mt Baw Baw	Skiing	30,000

The Forests Commission has established a special Environment and Recreation Branch to plan and co-ordinate development of State forests to meet the upsurge in demand for recreation. Important projects undertaken during 1972-73 included extension of the alpine walking track and construction of interpretative nature trails in several Forest Parks. During 1972-73 a total of seven new Forest Parks and Reserves were set aside as areas where recreation was the prime objective of management. The number of such areas within State forest at 30 June 1973 was 107, covering a total area of 47,840 hectares.

The State forests of Victoria offer a wide range of recreational environments. An illustration of their potential is provided by a recent survey by the Forests Commission, Victoria that listed the resources and facilities in State forest, and adjoining roads and streams, that are available for recreational purposes. The results of the survey are contained in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST RECREATION RESOURCES, 1972

Resource	Quantity
Picnic grounds	791
Walking tracks	670 km
Camping grounds	346
Roads suitable for pleasure driving	5,600 km
Roads suitable for trail bikes and four-wheel drive vehicles	18,400 km
Beaches suitable for swimming	92 km
Water suitable for boating	18,200 ha
Streams suitable for canoeing	1,300 km
Streams and shore suitable for fishing	6,900 km
Land and water suitable for hunting and shooting	1,510,000 ha
Land suitable for bush hiking, orienteering, etc.	3,397,000 ha
Ski resorts and snow locations	4

Water

It is estimated that water catchments in State forests yield more than 50 per cent of the total surface water run-off in Victoria. These catchments provide water for irrigation and hydro-electric purposes and for domestic use by towns and cities throughout rural areas. State forests are obviously of considerable importance for water production although no records are available on the volume or value of the water produced. However, an indication of their importance is given by the fact that during 1972-73 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission supplied 2,800 million cubic metres of water for irrigation purposes, a major portion of which came from catchments within State forests.

Further references, 1965-1974

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 management of State forests is implemented. There are a total of 48 districts in the State, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

The Forests Commission is a large and diverse organisation. During 1972-73 it employed a total of 1,455 persons in a wide variety of occupations and its total expenditure was \$12.9m. Management activities undertaken in 1972-73 were extensive and a brief description of some major areas of activity is given in the following pages.

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 1972-73. A total of 620 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during the year, the main planting being mountain species in the Eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. The area planted is a considerable increase over that planted in previous years, but it is still well below that for softwood plantations. During the year a total of 4,690 hectares of new softwood plantations was established, almost 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 made, 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, 1972-73

Activity	Area
	hectares
New planting	4,690
Re-planting felled areas	347
Thinning—commercial	1,050
—non-commercial	65
Pruning	430
Fertilisation	2,170
Firming	385
Cleaning—ground	7,350
—aerial	2,800

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 1972-73 a total of 22,942 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silvicultural treatment. This area was larger than that treated in previous years due to the availability of labour from rural relief schemes.

VICTORIA—TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE
FORESTS, 1972-73

Treatment	Forest type (area treated in hectares)					Total
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	1,155	285	..	..	..	1,440
Hand seeding	347	111	4	20	..	482
Induced seed fall (a)	340	2,905	24	64	..	3,333
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	59	2,654	91	12	..	2,816
Liberation felling	113	5,984	98	61	2	6,258
Thinning	161	3,660	2,647	406	49	6,923
Coppicing	..	32	1,318	61	..	1,411
Other	..	..	279	..	..	279
Total	2,175	15,631	4,461	624	51	22,942

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.

Forest protection

Protection of State forests from damaging agencies, especially wildfire, is a most important management task. The term wildfire applies to uncontrolled forest fires. Strong northerly winds with high temperatures and low relative humidities during the dry summer period create conditions favourable to the rapid spread of wildfire in Victoria. The Forests Commission is responsible for prevention and suppression of wildfires in all State forests and national parks, and in most alienated land within 1.5 kilometres of State forest or national park boundaries. Legislation provides strict control over the lighting of fires, and the power to prohibit the use of fire and to close down certain forest operations during periods of extreme fire danger. Considerations of fire protection are important in most forest operations, in the training and deployment of staff and labour, and in formulation of regulations concerning the use of forest.

The use of aircraft on fire protection and suppression activities is now well established. Helicopter landing points are maintained at selected locations in remote mountain areas where access by ground is slow and difficult. In addition a number of landing strips have been constructed in forest areas with facilities for preparing and loading fire retardant chemicals for aerial bombing of remote fires. The Forests Commission maintains and uses an extensive radio communications network for fire protection and other activities. This network is currently being converted to VHF equipment.

The fire season in 1972-73 was reasonably mild due to good summer rains in the critical months of January and February. However, the preceding winter was very dry, and the driest season on record was experienced in east Gippsland, where the Prohibited Period was introduced on 21 September 1972. During the 1972-73 fire season, Forests Commission personnel attended 570 wildfires, 65 per cent of which were brought under control before they reached an area of 4.05 hectares. These fires burnt a total of 91,510 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 1972-73 is contained in the following table :

VICTORIA—AREAS OF STATE FOREST AND
NATIONAL PARK BURNT BY WILDFIRES
(hectares)

Year	Commercial area	Non-commercial area	Total
1968-69	14,960	14,020	28,980
1969-70	1,380	3,710	5,090
1970-71	610	4,200	4,810
1971-72	4,040	13,180	17,220
1972-73	31,010	60,500	91,510

The wildfires occurring in the State forests originated from a variety of sources. Of the total number of outbreaks, 26 per cent were attributed to landholders and householders, lightning caused 18 per cent and deliberate lighting accounted for 13 per cent. The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel for the years 1968 to 1973 follow :

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES

Cause	Number of fires				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Grazing interests	..	1	2	1	5
Landowners, householders, etc.	64	49	87	56	148
Deliberate lighting	74	43	48	56	75
Sportsmen, campers, and tourists	20	37	45	34	68
Licencees and forest workers	18	14	20	15	13
Smokers	15	27	11	12	23
Lightning	95	37	59	95	100
Tractors, cars, trucks, locomotives, and stationary engines	25	15	20	11	21
Children	13	13	12	8	18
Sawmills	7	6	4	3	12
Miscellaneous known causes	45	22	22	21	40
Unknown origin	15	40	28	13	47
Total	391	304	358	325	570

Fire lookout towers at 95 locations were manned during the summer period and aircraft were used extensively for fire protection and suppression activities. Aerial bombing with retardant chemicals was used to check a number of remote wildfires where access by ground crews was difficult. This technique was also used successfully to assist control of some sectors on a large wildfire in the Mt Buffalo National Park. A helicopter was again retained on contract and used for fire control operations.

The protection of State forests from destructive biological agencies is an important area of activity. During the year, work continued on control of siren wasp in pine plantations. Parasites of siren have now been successfully established and the use of physical destruction as a control measure has terminated. Leaf-eating phasmatid insects again appeared in plague proportions in some mountain ash forests, but regular prediction surveys coupled with an aerial spraying programme appears to be achieving control. The root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* is causing increasing concern and trials have been commenced in east Gippsland to determine the performance of resistant species on infected sites.

Fire protection, 1965

Research and development

The Forests Commission maintains an extensive research and development programme covering a range of its functions, including fire protection and suppression, forest ecology, forest management, and the provision of opportunities for recreation in forest environments. This research and development programme plays a vital role in Forests Commission activities by providing information on which to base management decisions aimed at meeting the changing needs of the community.

Studies of the behaviour of forest fires under various weather conditions are contributing to improvements in the strategies and methods of fire fighting. They also enable more efficient use of controlled fires for fuel reduction, habitat management, and silvicultural purposes. Particular achievements include the development of a new method for estimating the flammability of samples of forest litter by measuring their moisture content ;

the development of a relatively low cost, long-term fire retardant; and improvements in the use of fire for preparation of sites for seeding and planting. A study of the revegetation following an intensive wildfire in a foothill eucalypt forest has been continued. The results to date indicate that although the wildfire was detrimental to timber values, revegetation following the fire has restored, and in some cases improved, the forest as a habitat for native mammals.

Research into the silviculture of both native hardwood and exotic softwood forests is continuing. The major areas currently being investigated cover nursery practice, crop establishment, and tending practices such as fertilisation and thinning. An interesting project initiated during 1972-73 was an investigation of the possibility of growing short rotation forest crops under irrigation in the Goulburn valley for production of wood fibre. A total of 44 tree species has been established on a trial basis and annual measurements of growth are being made.

An extensive research programme into the genetics of both hardwoods and softwoods is being maintained. The benefits of earlier research in this field are now apparent with increasing yields of superior radiata pine seed from the Korweinguboorra seed orchard.

Research in entomology is concentrated on the leaf-eating phasmatid insects and the sirex wood wasp. In both cases research has led to the development of techniques that are assisting in field control of these insect pests. Studies in phytopathology are concerned mainly with evaluation of the threat to native eucalypt forests posed by the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

Mensuration and management studies include projects covering the development and use of models to simulate the growth and harvesting of forests, and to assist in planning the harvesting activities within a forest. The use of State forests for recreation is currently the subject of a major survey designed to assess the nature and intensity of such use, its seasonal variations, and the socio-economic backgrounds and origins of visitors.

An important study of the ecology of radiata pine plantations in north-east Victoria commenced in the summer of 1971-72. The aim of this long-term project is to examine plantations as habitats for macroscopic flora and fauna, including mammals, birds, and insects. Changes in species and population density that occur following establishment of a plantation are being recorded, and the influence of native vegetation in and around a plantation is being investigated.

Conclusion

The forests of Victoria are an important natural resource which makes a major contribution to the environment and welfare of the community. Forested catchments provide large quantities of water without which cities, towns, industry, and agriculture could not exist. The trees produce a supply of wood, which is a primary raw material for the development and maintenance of our society and the forests themselves constitute a habitat in which native flora and fauna can be conserved for the purposes of study and enjoyment by future generations. They supply a wide variety of excellent recreational opportunities that are both popular and necessary with the increasing urbanisation of the population. In addition they provide

a variety of other products and intangible benefits for various sections of the community.

Perhaps the most important and distinctive feature of Victoria's State forests is that they constitute a renewable natural resource, which with efficient management will continue to provide major benefits for future generations.

Further references, 1965-1974 ; Economic aspects of forests, 1967 ; Commonwealth-State Reforestation Agreement, 1969 ; Forest fires, 1970 ; Forests of Victoria, 1972

FISHERIES

FISHERIES IN VICTORIA

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

The development of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division as a research and management organisation effectively began in the 1940s. Before Federation the responsibility for fisheries and wildlife was vested in the Department of Trade and Customs and from 1901 in the Department of Public Works ; in 1909 these activities were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Until then there was little more than limited enforcement work and stream stocking. A separate office for the Fisheries and Game Branch (as it was then called) was established in 1913 when the group came under the control of the Chief Secretary, and until 1940 activities were mainly centred on the acclimatisation programme which had begun in the 1870s. Trout were distributed from hatcheries at Ballarat and Geelong, a small government hatchery, and a number of small hatcheries operated by local angling clubs throughout the State. In 1933 a trout licence was introduced at a cost of 50c per season. In 1940 the branch consisted of eleven persons and the total budget was \$21,000.

The appointment of the first biologist in 1941 resulted in bream fishery research at the Gippsland Lakes, leading to the first Victorian fisheries management regulations based on scientific observations. Information on trout food and growth was also collected and plans were formulated for a large trout hatchery and research station near Eildon ; in 1946 the first temporary buildings of the Snobs Creek Freshwater Fishery Research Station and Hatchery were erected. In 1947 the Port Phillip Bay fisheries were studied extensively with particular reference to snapper, and these studies foreshadowed a relatively short-term but lucrative scallop fishing industry. In 1948 research was expanded to cover mammals and birds, resulting in more knowledge and better management of quail, water-rats, koalas, and fish-eating birds. Enforcement was also increased by the appointment of six new inspectors in that year. By 1950 the staff of the branch had increased to 40 and the annual budget had reached a figure of \$82,000 of which about \$5,000 was spent on research. From 1950 to 1952 research was conducted into Murray River fish, trout, and pond culture, and in 1953 the need for research into game was recognised by the appointment of a biologist. Research into ducks resulted in the game licence being introduced in 1959, and in that year 34,863 shooters took out the \$2 licence, a wildlife reserves system was established, and the programme was expanded with the appointment of the State Wildlife Reserves Investigation Committee. In 1973 a new

hunting licence system was introduced, with a basic Shooters Licence and Game Stamps for particular game species. It is anticipated that revenue from this licence system will raise some \$300,000 per annum for the Wildlife Management Fund, to be used for wildlife conservation projects. State wildlife reserves continue to be established through consideration of regions of Victoria by the Land Conservation Council.

Following the appointment of a scientific superintendent at the Snobs Creek Station in 1952 several basic problems relating to the culture of trout under Australian conditions were overcome, and by 1956 large numbers of trout were being produced and released into streams and lakes. Further additions to the research staff, particularly on other wildlife, resulted in a new research wing being opened in 1959. By 1960 the total number of staff had risen to 121 and the annual budget was slightly in excess of \$500,000 of which approximately \$100,000 was devoted to research.

Since 1959 the Serendip Wildlife Research Station near Lara has been developed to demonstrate that farming and wildlife are not incompatible; research work at the Station includes the rehabilitation of declining species of birds, including waterfowl. In a report by the State Development Committee on the fishing industry in Victoria, major recommendations aimed at securing development of the fishing industry and led to the creation of the Commercial Fisheries Council in 1961.

There has been increasing interest in studies of the total environment since 1962, and this broad ecological approach provided the basis for the beginning of the Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study in 1968. The programme, undertaken by the Marine Pollution Section in co-operation with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and the universities, is to establish the ecological status quo of Port Phillip Bay so that a sound scientific basis can be developed for the long-term management of the Bay. The results of the first stage of the Environmental Study have been assessed in a major publication entitled *Environmental Study of Port Phillip Bay, Report on Phase I 1968-1971*. (See also pages 48-50.)

The second major environmental study being undertaken by the Section is the marine biological component of the Western Port Bay Environmental Study (see also pages 50-1). This commenced in 1972 and a Phase I report was proposed for publication in early 1975. A third investigation currently in progress is designed to elucidate the effects of the additions of large amounts of cooling water to the marine environment. The Heated Effluent Study is financed by the State Electricity Commission and the Victorian Government with the initial phase of the work centred on the proposed Newport power station, but with sampling sites in the wider area of Port Phillip and in Western Port.

The Marine Pollution Section has eighteen scientific officers and some 45 support staff. At the beginning of 1973 the total staff was over 250 and about half of the annual operating budget of approximately \$1.8m was devoted to research. A new and spacious research facility, the Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, was opened at Heidelberg in 1970.

Concurrently with the amending of the Act it was recognised that some heavily fished and economically important species of limited potential, namely rock lobster, abalone, and scallop needed protection against uncontrolled exploitation stimulated by increasing export demand. A

“limited entry” policy was consequently adopted, supported by legislation, which sought to hold the fishing effort directed towards rock lobster, abalone, and scallop at the 1967 level until research could establish the optimum degree of exploitation desirable. Control over effort in the abalone fishery was achieved by limiting the number of divers and in the case of rock lobster and scallop fisheries by limiting the number of fishing vessels licensed to fish for those species.

In January 1973 the Ministry for Conservation was set up and Fisheries and Wildlife was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Department to become a Division of the new Ministry for Conservation.

Victorian marine fisheries development

The existence of stocks of many marine species which are currently under-exploited in Victoria has been known for many years. However, during the early growth of the rock lobster, shark, and barracouta fisheries—and more recently the scallop and abalone fisheries—there was little incentive to explore the commercial potential of these under-exploited stocks. In 1973, however, the major fisheries were approaching their maximum production levels and the industry became aware of the need to diversify its activities by developing new fisheries and expanding existing minor fisheries. The statutory restrictions imposed on school shark production in 1972 because of high mercury content highlighted this need and accelerated fisheries development by the Victorian and Australian Governments and by fishermen themselves.

The fishing industry therefore endorsed a comprehensive programme to investigate the potential of several new fisheries. This programme, designed and conducted by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, was financed jointly by the Victorian and Australian Governments at a total cost of \$240,000. Sixteen shark-fishing boats were chartered for periods of between twelve and forty-eight weeks and fitted out for exploratory fishing.

Four vessels were engaged in drop-lining for trevalla and other deep-sea fish on the edge of the continental shelf off eastern and western Victoria. Two other vessels fitted with experimental gill nets operated from Port Fairy and Lakes Entrance to determine whether this gear could be used at depths down to 550 metres and whether nets would capture these fish more efficiently and over a greater part of the year than drop-lines.

Three vessels were chartered and equipped for beam trawling in central Victorian coastal waters, and operated from Port Albert, Flinders, and Barwon Heads. Beam trawling is an ideal method for small boats working in shallow water and small open areas among scattered reefs; this project was of great interest to small-boat owners in this area.

One boat, operating from San Remo, was fitted out and chartered for stern trawling in Bass Strait, and another from Apollo Bay investigated the potential for Danish seining off western Victoria. A San Remo boat was also fitted with four automatic squid-fishing machines and high-powered lighting and fished in Victorian and Bass Strait waters for forty-eight weeks. Squid are known to be abundant in this region for part of the year. There was considerable local and overseas interest in the development of a squid fishery in Victoria and a Japanese company provided two squid-fishing advisers to accompany the chartered vessel for two months in 1973.

Two Port Fairy boats were engaged in a project to develop a trap for giant crabs which are caught incidentally in rock lobster pots over an extensive area off western Victoria. Fish trapping was investigated by two vessels from Lakes Entrance and Port Albert. This project was conducted during the summer of 1973-74 when stocks of snapper were present on reefs off eastern Victoria. Because rock lobster are likely to enter fishtraps, experimental trapping by individuals was closely controlled, while traps which do not catch or retain rock lobster were being developed.

A major developmental project, financed jointly from the Commonwealth Fisheries Development Trust Account and the Victorian Fisheries Research Fund, was concerned with pair trawling in Bass Strait. Two shark-fishing vessels were chartered to develop demersal and midwater trawling gear and methods suited to local species and conditions and to demonstrate these to the fishing industry. Exploratory purse seining was also conducted for tuna and jack-mackerel in Victorian and adjacent waters during 1973 and 1974. This project was conducted by a Victorian boat and was partly financed by the Australian Government.

The Lakes Entrance scallop fishery developed in 1970 when fishermen moved out of Port Phillip Bay after the decline of the scallop fishery in the Bay. In 1972 the Fisheries and Wildlife Division conducted a survey, financed by a grant from the Commonwealth Fisheries Development Trust Account, of the distribution and abundance of scallops off eastern Victoria.

Commercial fishermen also made significant progress in fisheries development. Fishing for southern calamary squid, using manual jig-lines, developed in 1973 and a few boats between San Remo and Apollo Bay fitted automatic squid-fishing machines to fish for both calamary and Gould's squid.

Two boats at San Remo were given experimental permits to use traps for snapper, leather jacket, and other reef fish; rock crabs were also being caught in traps and sold locally. In 1972 western Victorian rock lobster fishermen began landing giant crabs for processing and were keen to develop crab fishing as an adjunct to the rock lobster fishery.

Boats at San Remo and Lakes Entrance were rigged for otter trawling and commenced fishing off eastern Victoria in 1973. Otter and pair trawling should enable major fisheries to develop on the known but unexploited trawl grounds in eastern Bass Strait and possibly off western Victoria.

Occasional catches of school prawns have been made off Lakes Entrance and early in 1973 small quantities were taken in makeshift trawl gear. Local vessels and a new fisheries research vessel investigated the potential of a seasonal prawn fishery off eastern Victoria. Divers were also issued with permits allowing them to collect sea urchins and periwinkles, both of which are known to be abundant along parts of Victoria's coast. If a market could be developed then a fishery for these species should become established.

As well as conducting exploratory and experimental fishing, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division acts in an advisory capacity and has demonstrated and lent fishing gear to fishermen. The new fisheries research vessel, commissioned late in 1974, will greatly increase the Division's capacity to promote fisheries development.

Fisheries statistics

The statistics of production shown in the following tables are in terms of live weight for fish, crustaceans, and molluscs. In interpreting fisheries statistics, allowance should be made for the incomplete coverage. Returns are collected from licensed professional fishermen only, and as a result the published totals fall short of total fish production to the extent of the catch by amateur fishermen, the commercial catch by persons not licensed as professional fishermen, and unrecorded catch by professional fishermen.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		Value of nets and other equipment
		Number	Value	
			\$'000	\$'000
1968-69	1,571	871	5,363	1,047
1969-70	1,429	795	4,966	944
1970-71	1,504	815	5,862	1,174
1971-72	1,534	808	6,237	1,329
1972-73	1,573	806	7,090	1,390

The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught. Also included are fish, etc., landed by Victorian fishermen in South Australia.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : QUANTITY AND GROSS VALUE OF CATCH

Year	Fish (a)		Crustaceans		Molluscs		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1968-69	10,690	2,775	719	1,458	7,270	1,699	18,679	5,932
1969-70	15,983	3,396	812	1,502	4,409	1,081	21,204	5,979
1970-71	14,510	3,277	780	1,719	7,007	2,314	22,297	7,310
1971-72	15,893	3,335	799	1,970	10,416	4,201	27,108	9,506
1972-73	10,768	3,306	859	2,093	14,380	6,072	26,007	11,471

(a) Includes freshwater.

Further references, 1961-1974 ; Wildlife in relation to other natural resources, 1962 ; Introduced fish, 1963 ; Commercial fisheries, 1964 ; European carp, 1964 ; Freshwater research, 1965 ; Marine fisheries, 1966 ; State wildlife reserves system, 1966 ; Scallop fishery, 1967 ; Serendip Wildlife Research Station, 1968 ; Tower Hill State Game Reserve, 1969 ; Rehabilitation of species, Arthur Rylah Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, 1970 ; Economic aspects, 1971 ; Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research, 1972 ; Marine pollution studies, 1974

RURAL INDUSTRY

LAND SETTLEMENT AND IRRIGATION

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 Fawcner who in the following year similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, by 1836 settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland.

Efforts were made to legalise the squatters and in 1836 regulations were made to enable them to acquire for £10 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, owing to 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 also to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. By the use of "dummy settlers" vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Crops that were grown were for their own consumption and for food for the horses. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rush and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture. 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.

Rural districts

Mallee District

This district is situated in the far north-west of Victoria and has a total area of 4.4 million hectares. However, there are extensive areas in the north and west which, because of water shortage and the liability to severe soil

erosion, have not been settled, and the total area occupied is 3.1 million hectares.

The soils of the district being light in texture are easily and cheaply cultivated, and the main farming enterprise is cereal cropping associated with wool and prime lamb production. Wheat is the principal crop grown, in addition to oats for grain, hay, and grazing, and barley. Yields from cereal crops vary widely according to seasonal conditions. The following table shows the areas sown and average yields per hectare for the season 1972-73 :

MALLEE DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS, SEASON 1972-73

Crop	Area	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes
Wheat	486,337	0.76
Oats—grain	47,980	0.24
hay	7,943	0.30
grazing	10,828	..
Barley	115,455	0.47

In the past, lack of suitable pasture species was a major problem in pasture development, and the grazing was provided largely by native pastures, green cereal crops, and crop stubbles. The discovery and introduction into crop rotations of suitable medics has resulted in marked benefit to both crop production and grazing. The use of medics is now widespread in the district, and has greatly improved the conditions for production of early prime lambs, mainly for the Melbourne market. Dry land lucerne has also contributed to the vastly improved grazing afforded by the pastures.

At 31 March 1973 the district carried 1.2 million sheep and lambs. The total wool clip was 7.4 million kilograms.

Irrigation areas located close to the Murray River, which marks the northern boundary of Victoria, produce most of the State's dried vine fruits and considerable quantities of citrus fruits.

Wimmera District

The Wimmera occupies the central western part of Victoria and has an area of 3 million hectares, of which 2.5 million hectares are occupied. Average annual rainfall in the north is about 406 mm per year, increasing in the south to 508 mm. The Grampians in the south of the district have a higher rainfall. This area is unsuited to agricultural production, and is retained by the Crown as a watershed area and forest reserve.

There are wide variations in soil type, but the district includes substantial areas of fertile self-mulching clay loams, which are among the most productive wheat-growing soils in Australia. South and east of the Grampians the soils are podsols, and in the south-west there is a large area of light-textured grey soils.

Wheat farming in association with fine-wool growing or prime lamb production is the main farm enterprise over the north and central Wimmera. Both climate and soils are suited to cereal cropping, and yields obtained are high. In recent years the development of suitable strains of medics and clovers has resulted in the inclusion of a pasture phase in crop rotations.

The table below shows the areas of the cereal crops sown and average yields for the season 1972-73 :

WIMMERA DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS, SEASON 1972-73

Crop	Area	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes
Wheat	359,629	1.60
Oats—grain	90,956	0.98
hay	14,772	2.97
grazing	3,438	..
Barley	78,891	0.87

In addition to mixed sheep and wheat farming, there are extensive areas, particularly in the south and west of the district where rainfall is higher and pasture establishment easier, which are used solely for grazing. About three quarters of the sheep carried in the area are Merinos, and, although a number of early fat lambs come from the wheat growing areas, emphasis here is more generally on fine-wool production and breeding. At 31 March 1973 the district carried 4.3 million sheep and produced 23.7 million kilograms of wool. As is the case in the Mallee, dairying and beef cattle production are only of minor importance.

Northern District

This is an area of plains country extending from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River in the north. The total area of the district is 2.6 million hectares, of which 2.3 million hectares are occupied for agricultural purposes. The soils vary from typical light Mallee soils in the north-west to fertile red-brown earths in the east. Average annual rainfall is 356 mm in the north-west increasing to 635 mm over the foothills of the ranges, which are on the eastern boundary of the district. The district includes the major irrigation areas of Victoria, and, because of this, several different farming activities are carried out.

Wheat growing is an important industry, and, because of climatic and soil differences, yields vary widely across the area. As in the other wheat producing districts, oat crops are an important feature in rotations and for grazing. In the 1972-73 season the following areas of cereal crops were sown:

NORTHERN DISTRICT—CEREAL CROPS, SEASON 1972-73

Crop	Area	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes
Wheat	189,702	1.15
Oats—grain	55,163	0.78
hay	34,103	2.80
grazing	6,600	..
Barley	45,404	0.87

In 1972-73 the district carried about 3 million sheep, largely on wheat farms, mainly for prime lamb production rather than fine-wool growing. Extensive irrigation has made it possible to establish highly productive

perennial pastures which are used mainly for dairy production. In addition, the irrigation areas fatten sheep and lambs from non-irrigated parts of Victoria and New South Wales. The milk produced is mostly used for butter, cheese, and other manufactured products, with relatively small quantities for city wholemilk supply. In 1972-73 there were over 514,000 dairy cattle in the district.

Apart from dairying, irrigation has permitted the establishment of an important fruit growing industry. This area supplies fresh fruit to Victorian and interstate markets, and also provides fruit, mainly apricots, pears, and peaches, for the important canneries operating in the district. Tomatoes are also produced on a large scale.

North Central District

This district includes much of the Central Highlands area. The average annual rainfall is generally over 700 mm, but on the northern slopes it is as low as 550 mm. There is wide variation in topography and soils, and much of the area is used for grazing sheep and beef cattle. However, the district is relatively small, containing only 1.2 million hectares, of which 0.8 million hectares are used for farming production.

Cereal cropping is unimportant; potatoes in the volcanic hills east of Ballarat and pome fruits in the Harcourt area are the most important crops grown. Although dairy farms are scattered throughout the district, it is marginal for this form of production and emphasis is on sheep production associated with beef production. In 1972-73 the district carried about 2 million sheep and about 250,000 beef cattle.

North Eastern District

This district has a total area of 2.9 million hectares, but includes substantial areas of Crown lands, much of which is very steep and heavily timbered. The area occupied is 1.5 million hectares. Average annual rainfall varies from 500 mm in the north-western corner of the district to in excess of 1,500 mm over the mountains. Almost all of the area used for rural production has a 500 mm to 760 mm rainfall.

Although cereal cropping is not general, there is an interesting development of ley farming based on subterranean clover pastures. However, areas concerned and production are small in relation to the State totals. The fertile river valleys are suited to speciality crop production, and in 1972-73, 3,900 hectares of tobacco and 453 hectares of hops were grown in these areas. In 1972-73 the district carried 100,000 dairy cattle, mainly along the river valleys.

Prime lamb growing and crossbred wool production are the main sheep enterprises in the north-western and western parts of the district, but fine-wool growing is common on the unimproved pastures along the Murray valley and in the Omeo area. The district carries about 1.2 million sheep.

The North Eastern District is an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area, and in 1972-73 over 500,000 head were carried. The cattle make good use of the rough pastures of the foothill country, and the productive pastures of the flats provide suitable fattening areas.

Western District

Most of the district is in the 630 mm to 760 mm average annual rainfall belt, but an area north and east of the Otways is influenced by a rain shadow effect so that the average annual rainfall is about 600 mm. In the Otway Ranges the average annual rainfall is as high as 1,800 mm. The soils of the district vary considerably in type and fertility. Basaltic soils cover the great bulk of the plains area. In the north the soils are similar to those of the southern Wimmera. The total area of the district is 3.5 million hectares of which 2.8 million hectares are occupied. There are substantial areas of forest reserve in the Otways in the south-eastern part of the district.

The only cereal crop of importance grown is oats, which is used as a fodder crop, cut for hay, or harvested for grain which is used largely to feed stock. The more fertile soils produce both potatoes and onions, and about 60 per cent of Victoria's onion area is located on volcanic tuff soils near Colac and Warrnambool. However, emphasis is placed on animal production as climatically the district is well suited to the development of improved pastures. It is the major wool producing area of the State, and at 31 March 1973 there were 9.5 million sheep in the district. The Western District is also an important beef cattle breeding and fattening area, and in 1972-73 carried 940,000 head. Many of Victoria's leading stud herds are located in the district; many sheep properties also carry beef cattle.

Dairying is an important industry here, and there is widespread distribution of dairy cattle. The main concentrations are in the following areas: Colac, Camperdown, Koroit, Allansford, and the Casterton-Coleraine region. A proportion of production is used as wholemilk for town supply, but a considerable proportion of Victoria's total processed milk products and butter is produced in the district, which in 1972-73 carried 479,000 dairy cattle.

Central District

Average annual rainfall varies from 600 mm within the rain shadow area north of Geelong to more than 900 mm over the ranges north and east of Melbourne. Topographically there is variation from plains country on the western side of Port Phillip Bay to the steep hill country north and east of Melbourne. There is also a wide variation in soil type and fertility. The total area of the district is 1.6 million hectares of which 1.0 million hectares are occupied, the remainder being reserved as forest and watershed areas.

The climate is suited to the production of malting barley, and in 1972-73 21,400 hectares were grown—mainly on the plains to the west. Potatoes are grown in the Romsey-Ballarat area, on the Bellarine Peninsula, and on the Koo-Wee-Rup swamp.

Market gardening is important in the area extending from the south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne to the northern shores of Western Port, and also on the irrigation settlements near Werribee and Bacchus Marsh.

The district is Victoria's major producer of apples; dessert types of pears and peaches and other stone fruits are also important. Orchards are located in the eastern metropolitan area, on the Mornington Peninsula, and near Bacchus Marsh and Pakenham. Ninety per cent of the State's strawberry crop is grown in the Dandenong Ranges some 40 kilometres east of Melbourne.

In 1972-73 the district carried 1.7 million sheep, production being almost evenly divided between fine-wool growing and fat lamb production.

Beef cattle are grazed in conjunction with sheep over most of the area, but in the east they are run with dairy cows to produce vealers. At 31 March 1973 the district carried 483,000 head of beef cattle.

The major dairying area is in the east, and this forms part of the most important dairying area of the State. The area is a major supplier of wholemilk for city supply and for butter and cheese manufacture. In 1972-73 there were 251,000 dairy cattle in the district. Pig production is also important.

Gippsland District

The total area of this district is 3.5 million hectares, but the northern and eastern parts are mountainous and are reserved by the Crown. The area occupied is 1.8 million hectares, the bulk of settlement being south of a line between Dandenong and Bairnsdale. Average annual rainfall varies from just under 550 mm within the rain shadow near Maffra and Sale to 1,500 mm and above in the highlands. An intensive irrigation scheme has developed around Maffra with highly productive dairying. Average rainfall over most of the settled areas in the west is sufficient for the development of fertile perennial pastures. The soils range from poor sands to relatively fertile loams. The highly fertile alluvial soils of the river valleys are important sources of production.

With the exception of forage crops, cropping is not important in the area, although certain speciality crops, such as maize, beans, and potatoes, contribute substantially to Victoria's total production.

Gippsland is the main dairying district of the State, and dairying is by far the most important rural industry in the district. The highly productive pastures of the 760 mm to 1,000 mm average annual rainfall areas are the basis of the industry. The district supplies the greater part of the wholemilk requirements for the Melbourne market, and plays a major role in Victoria's production of butter, cheese, and other processed dairy products. In addition, the dairy herds contribute to veal and beef production. In 1972-73 the district carried about 542,000 dairy cattle and 556,000 beef cattle. Pig raising is often associated with dairy farming, and there were 50,000 pigs carried in the area at 31 March 1973.

In western and southern Gippsland, sheep production is small and consists largely of fat lamb producing flocks run in conjunction with dairy cattle. In parts of the district east of Rosedale, fine-woolled sheep and beef cattle are valuable enterprises.

Alienation of land

The following tables give particulars of the utilisation of the 22,761,851 hectares of Victoria's area at 30 June 1973 :

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1973

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee-simple	13,547,291
Lands in process of alienation	133,391
Crown lands	9,081,169
Total	22,761,851

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1973

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	16,070
Grazing leases and licences	2,277,467
Other leases and licences	11,507
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,289,371
Forest and timber reserves (under Land Act)	59,664
Water catchment and drainage purposes	85,827
National Parks (under National Parks Act)	205,276
Wildlife reserves (administered by Fisheries and Wildlife Department)	54,793
Water frontages, beds of streams, and lakes (not included above)	342,525
Other reserves	118,654
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	3,620,015
Total	9,081,169

Crown lands alienated in fee-simple during the years ended 30 June 1970, 1971, 1972, and 1973 were 36,868, 34,830, 24,323, and 39,195 hectares, respectively.

Government assistance to the farming industry, 1964*Improvement purchase leases*

Crown land can be made available for application under improvement purchase lease conditions, and applications received are dealt with by a local land board.

The essential conditions of an improvement purchase lease are as follows :

1. That the lessee will make such land improvements within the first six years as are specified. "Land improvements" means the clearing, draining, or grading of land, the preparation of land for the sowing of crops and pasture, and soil improvement and maintenance.
2. That the lessee will commence to carry out the land improvements within one year and will complete one quarter within three years.
3. That the lessee will not sell, assign, or part with possession of the leasehold during the first six years.
4. That the lessee will not mortgage his interest in the leasehold during the first six years without first obtaining the consent of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.
5. That the lessee will reside in person on or within forty kilometres of the leasehold during the first six years.

The purchase money is payable in twenty annual instalments, and on satisfactory compliance with the conditions of the lease and on payment of the balance of purchase money and fees, a Crown grant will be issued at any time after the first six years except where the lease contains a soil erosion prevention condition. The period is then twelve years or such further period as is provided in the lease.

Land utilisation

The climatic conditions of Victoria (for details see pages 66–86), especially the varying incidence of rain, have resulted in the development of a wide range of farming practices, but at the same time have been largely responsible for restricting the range of activities on individual farms.

Most farms in Victoria are owner operated, and, with the exception of the larger holdings, the routine work on the farm is carried out by the farmer and his family, but at times of peak labour requirement, such as during shearing or harvest, additional labour is employed.

Considerable areas in Victoria are retained as forest reserves and for water catchments (see page 392).

The pattern of land-use is more or less clearly defined in each of the statistical districts (see map on page 421). Thus the Mallee and the northern part of the Wimmera District are used almost exclusively for cereal production and sheep raising. The more intensive carrying of livestock in these districts has been made possible by a channel system of domestic and stock water supply originating in the mountainous areas of the Grampians to the south. The agriculture of the Northern District is based largely on irrigation and ranges from dairying to fruit production. The non-irrigated parts of the district are used for cereal and sheep production. In the Western, Central, North Central, North Eastern, and Gippsland Districts, the rainfall is heavier and more reliable; consequently, there is more diversity in land utilisation. In these districts, sheep grazing and dairying are the most important industries. Cultivation is generally limited. Some wheat is grown in the North Eastern and Western Districts, and there is some production of potatoes, vegetables, and other intensive cultivation crops on the more fertile soils in the higher rainfall parts.

Soil Conservation Authority

Information about the activities of the Soil Conservation Authority can be found on pages 42-6 of this *Year Book*.

Land Conservation Council

Information about the activities of the Land Conservation Council can be found on pages 40-1 of this *Year Book*.

Rural finance

Australia's national policy for permanent land settlement has been based on the family unit farm. Financially this has seldom been easy because even in the early days settlers found it difficult to earn enough to maintain themselves while they were clearing and developing their blocks. The conditions of purchase were made very easy, but considerable aggregation of holdings took place because settlers failed. Later, some of these large estates were re-purchased, subdivided, and the smaller farms made available to settlers under closer settlement schemes.

After each world war these schemes were expanded to enable ex-servicemen to acquire farms under generous terms of settlement. In addition, money was advanced to returned servicemen to enable them to buy their own "single unit" farms. Soldier settlers were also granted loans for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment.

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and 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.

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, payment of probate, and seasonal advances. Loans to secondary industry have resulted in the establishment of a number of successful country industries over the years. The Victorian Development Corporation was established towards the end of the 1972-73 financial year and the Commission is working in close co-operation with the new body regarding loans to establish new country industries and for expanding and improving existing facilities. It is anticipated that the Corporation will now be the major channel through which Victorian Government loan assistance is made available to country secondary industry. The Commission, however, will still have a role to play in selected cases and industries.

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 members of 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. Three major Australian-State Government schemes—the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, and the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme—have also been administered in Victoria by the Commission under an agency direction from the Treasurer pursuant to section 35 of the Rural Finance Act.

VICTORIA—LOANS UNDER THE RURAL FINANCE ACT
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	2,666	4,830	4,529	2,519	2,347
Agency lending	3,394	823	74	240	1,229
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	32	807	441	868	1,301
Agency lending	54	..	4,000	230	1,415
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary lending	27,330	29,099	30,875	30,924	29,223
Agency lending	6,412	6,203	9,376	8,773	9,824

Soldier settlement and land settlement

The Commission administers the Soldier Settlement Act and the *Land Settlement Act* 1959. Allocation of soldier settlement ceased some years ago. In total, 6,171 ex-servicemen were assisted, either to obtain farms of their own choosing or allocated a farm under the various general settlement projects. At 30 June 1973, 3,286 of these farmers had completely repaid their liabilities to the Commission. Under the Land Settlement Act the Commission has developed several projects, and 573 farms have been allocated to settlers under purchase leases.

The Victorian Government decided in June 1970 to refrain until further notice from making further land available for dairying. Pending a decision for future use, the Commission has used the 15,600 hectares at Heytesbury, 1,400 hectares at Rochester, and 2,800 hectares at its Palpara Project to graze its own beef cattle.

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 Australian and all State Governments.

Initially, the Australian Government agreed to provide \$100m to the States (of which Victoria's share was \$22.07m) for the purposes of the scheme, to be expended over four financial years. This expenditure was later agreed to be concentrated into two financial years to 30 June 1973, and it was also later agreed to continue the scheme for a further three financial years beyond that date. Additional funds allocated to Victoria to 30 June 1974 totalled \$11.2m. In addition, Victoria had available an amount of \$4.5m from funds received as repayments of the farmers debts adjustment scheme of the 1930s.

The scheme provides for three main forms of assistance :

Debt reconstruction. The purpose of this was to assist a farmer who, although having sound prospects of long-term commercial viability, had used all his cash and credit resources and could not meet his financial commitments.

Farm build-up. The object of this was to supplement the normal processes under which uneconomic properties were amalgamated with adjoining holdings or were subdivided and the subdivided portions added to adjoining holdings. It also aimed at assisting the farmer of sound financial position, but whose property was too small to be economic, to purchase additional land to build up his property to at least an economic size.

Retraining and rehabilitation. This aimed at providing assistance, where necessary, for those who were obliged to leave the industry, in retraining for some other occupation. Loans up to \$3,000 could also be made available to alleviate personal hardship.

Initially, expenditure under the scheme was concentrated on debt reconstruction, with only a small interest being shown in farm build-up. As confidence in the rural sector increased, however, particularly because of the higher prices being obtained for products, including wool, the emphasis shifted from debt reconstruction to farm build-up. Loans made for debt reconstruction purposes carry an interest rate of 4 per cent, and loans for the purpose of farm build-up carry an interest rate of 6.25 per cent.

To 30 June 1973, 2,747 applications were received for debt reconstruction loans, of which 774 were approved, while 885 applications were received for farm build-up loans, of which 396 were approved. Expenditure to 30 June 1973 totalled \$18,418,481 for debt reconstruction and \$8,168,020 for farm build-up.

Marginal dairy farms reconstruction scheme

This scheme was introduced in 1970 so that dairy farmers whose farms had insufficient potential to become viable economic units could voluntarily dispose of their land and improvements at market value to the State. The State, after allowing for redundant improvements on the basis of the most practical and economic land-use, could then sell the land and remaining improvements with the object of building up other rural properties to economic levels or for specific purposes other than farming, such as forestry. Victorian dairy farmers have shown little interest in this scheme, and to 30 June 1973 the total commitment by the Commission amounted to only \$375,864.

Fruitgrowing reconstruction scheme

During 1971 and 1972, growers in the canning fruit and export apple and pear industries continued to experience financial difficulties brought about by restriction of market outlets. The industry, generally, was experiencing high levels of stocks. Against this background, proposals were put forward by the industry for the curtailment of production by means of a tree removal scheme. The Australian Government, after consultation with the States, offered to finance a scheme within the context of the rural reconstruction measures, with the emphasis on relief being given to the individual grower. Legislation was passed in 1972 to establish the scheme. A total of \$4.3m was made available to the States under the scheme to pay compensation to growers for the removal of trees. Half the amount available was to be applied to canning peach and pear trees, and the other half to fresh apples and pears. State authorities were to administer the scheme so that the average rate of assistance did not exceed \$350 per acre for canning peaches and canning pears and \$200 per acre (later amended to \$250 per acre) for fresh apples and fresh pears. Compensation in respect of trees was to be assessed after having taken due regard to age, yield, and condition of the trees, and market access availability.

Eligibility for admission to the scheme was divided into two categories :

- (a) clear fell for the grower in severe financial difficulties who intended to clear fell his orchard, leave the industry, and convert his land to other use ; and
- (b) partial fell for the grower who did not have adequate resources to withstand the short-term effect on his economic viability of removing surplus trees without assistance.

To 30 June 1973, 149 applications had been received, of which 6 were later withdrawn and 53 rejected. At that date, 26 applications were pending and offers had been made in 64 cases, of which 44 had accepted, involving compensation totalling \$253,000. The scheme was extended for a further year to 30 June 1974.

Other rural finance facilities

State Savings Bank of Victoria

State Savings Bank loans for rural purposes are available on the security of first mortgage over freehold property. Loans are repayable over periods

varying between fourteen and a half and twenty-one years. Interest is charged at the rate ruling from time to time—in 1973 ranging from 6.75 to 7.75 per cent per annum depending on the amount of the loan and whether the property is worked by the applicant. The maximum loan must not exceed two thirds of the value of the property.

Particulars for the year ended 30 June 1973 may be found in the Private Finance chapter.

Reserve Bank of Australia—Rural Credits Department

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 as a department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and is now part of the Reserve Bank of Australia. Its function is to provide finance to statutory marketing boards and similar authorities and to co-operative associations of primary producers. Advances are used by borrowers principally for making payments to growers for their primary produce pending its sale and to finance marketing expenses, which in some cases include processing and packing of the commodity.

Finance for the marketing of wheat, and to a lesser extent, dairy products, has comprised the major portion of credit provided, but the Department's operations have also covered such commodities as barley, cotton, canning fruits, dried fruits, meat, eggs, and superphosphate.

Interest rates since 20 September 1973 have been 7 per cent per annum if against the security of an Australian or State Government guarantee; and 7.25 per cent per annum against other securities. The interest rates were previously (from 8 August 1969) 5 per cent and 5.25 per cent, respectively.

Grants have also been made by the Rural Credits Development Fund for research and extension work to assist the development of primary industries. The Fund is financed by one half of the annual net profits of the Rural Credits Department.

Farm Development Loan Fund

The Farm Development Loan Fund was established in 1966 to provide loans to primary producers, at preferential rates and conditions, for drought relief and farm development purposes. Loans are made by the trading banks from their Farm Development Loan Fund Accounts with the Reserve Bank, and are designed to supplement other loans available from the banking system.

Commonwealth Development Bank

A brief outline of the functions of the Commonwealth Development Bank, together with particulars of rural loans outstanding at 30 June 1973, may be found in the Private Finance chapter. Rural loans are made for a variety of purposes, e.g., clearing, fencing, pasture improvement, farm water conservation, erection of essential farm buildings, and the basic stocking of properties. Other aspects of assistance granted include aid to successful applicants in government sponsored rural development schemes and land ballots. Special attention is also given to providing finance to applicants opening up new areas.

Advances by major trading banks

The extent of rural lending in Victoria by the Commonwealth Trading and other major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows bank advances to borrowers outstanding at the end of June for the five years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK AND PRIVATE
TRADING BANKS: BUSINESS ADVANCES OUTSTANDING TO
RURAL INDUSTRY BORROWERS AT END OF JUNE
(\$m)

Industry of borrower	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Sheep grazing	82.2	81.0	78.9	67.3	53.5
Wheat growing	26.5	28.4	27.2	25.6	26.4
Dairying and pig raising	54.2	48.7	45.5	44.9	57.0
Other rural	44.7	50.9	51.8	59.4	73.9
Total	207.6	209.1	203.3	197.2	210.7

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 14.8 per cent of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June 1973, and 11.2 per cent of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30 June 1973 was 7.75 per cent per annum for amounts under \$50,000 but the average rate on rural loans would probably be below this level. Actual rates for amounts \$50,000 and over are now a matter for negotiation between banks and their customers.

Advances of pastoral finance companies

The following table shows total rural advances outstanding to pastoral finance companies at 30 June for the five years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES (a)
OF PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES
(\$m)

At 30 June—	Advances outstanding
1969	65.9
1970	66.1
1971	57.2
1972	57.2
1973	68.0

(a) Held by branches located in Victoria, which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Water supply and land settlement

History

For practical purposes, the history of water supply in Victoria—outside the metropolitan area—can be taken up in the early 1880s when the miners who had left the goldfields to settle on the northern plains began to assess, after a few exceptionally favourable years, the true nature of the arid lands which they were pioneering. It was their agitation which led to the *Irrigation Act* 1886 providing for elected local trusts to construct water supply works with government loan funds.

Between 1886 and 1900 about ninety Trusts were set up under this Act, but for a variety of reasons they all proved a failure. By 1900 the need for a State-wide approach to the water supply problem was apparent and in 1905 the Water Act was passed. This innovatory Victorian Act, which has since provided the basis for practically all of the rest of Australia's water supply development, had three main features:

1. it abolished all but one of the Trusts (Mildura) and wrote off their debts;
2. it set up the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to develop and control water supply and conservation throughout the State, with the exception of the Melbourne metropolitan area; and

3. it completed the nationalisation of water resources commenced in the 1886 Act and vested in the Crown the right to the use and control of the water in the State's rivers, streams, etc., thus avoiding the litigation which has clouded the history of water supply elsewhere.

Control of surface waters and other functions

One of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's main functions is to exercise the Crown's rights to the control and use of rural waters, and to act on any infringement of these rights. The Crown's interest is to see that limited resources are distributed fairly and productively between users. This is done by licences and permits for private diversions from streams, and by the apportionment of resources to authorities constituted under the Water Act.

The Commission also investigates water resources and plans works. It operates 438 gauging stations on streams and publishes the information obtained. Records of river flows date back to the 1860s. Investigation and planning require surveys, and there are thirty-five surveyors working from ten centres. Other Commission investigatory services are its Testing Laboratory and Water Research Section at Head Office and its Hydraulic Research Station at Werribee.

New ten year plan

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's second ten year plan, a full programme of works for the period 1973-1983, received Victorian Government approval (subject to funding) during the year under review. The new programme reflects a changing emphasis in the Commission's work towards greater involvement with urban water supply, sewerage, environmental protection, and water quality.

Two basic principles were adopted by the Commission in formulating the programme:

1. the environmental impact of new projects would be taken into account with emphasis on multi-objective planning. The Commission would take into consideration both the effects its works would have on the environment and the contribution they would make to the environment and to the quality of life of those people whom they serve.
2. each project should be economically sound and viable. There are a number of intangible benefits which accompany water conservation projects and one of the Commission's tasks will be to evaluate these in money terms.

Major provisions of the 1973-1983 programme include :

- (a) construction of new water supply trunk mains, reticulated services, and water treatment plants at an estimated cost of \$112m (including \$46m for locally administered waterworks trusts).
- (b) sewerage of all towns with populations over 200 by the end of 1982 at an estimated cost of \$37m.
- (c) expenditure of \$15m by river improvement, flood protection, and drainage trusts to preserve flood waterways, protect valuable marginal land, and safeguard the natural environment of streams in their catchment area.
- (d) \$7.5m expenditure on rural waterworks districts, including the Millewa pipeline scheme (scheduled for completion in 1975) and commencement of the pipelining of the extensive Mallee domestic and stock channel system.

- (e) construction or enlargement of ten major storages at a total cost of \$47m (including Victoria's share of the cost of the Dartmouth Dam project).
- (f) expenditure of \$58m on irrigation and drainage works within existing irrigation districts.
- (g) expenditure of \$30m to reduce water losses and control seepage in irrigation distribution systems.
- (h) provision of adequate drainage systems, including groundwater control in irrigation districts, at an estimated cost of \$15m.
- (i) expenditure of \$13m on salinity control works to arrest the deterioration of highly productive irrigated lands and protect the Murray River from saline inflows from Victorian irrigation areas.
- (j) expenditure of \$5.5m as Victoria's share of capital works undertaken by the River Murray Commission (additional to the Dartmouth Dam project).
- (k) expansion of Water Commission facilities and resources at an estimated cost of \$12m.

The ten year programme as proposed is consistent with the Victorian Government's aim of encouraging decentralisation. The programme provides for safeguarding and improving the service to rural based enterprises reliant on the State's irrigation systems and for adequate and high quality urban water services and proper sewerage systems in country areas throughout Victoria.

Additional recreational facilities for the people of Victoria will be provided as a by-product of further storage construction and provision has been made in the programme for the development of these assets.

Groundwater Act

The Groundwater Act, which was passed in the 1969 autumn session of Parliament and proclaimed in September 1970, enables the Mines Department and the Commission to establish the administrative procedures necessary for the investigation, conservation, and utilisation of the groundwater resources of Victoria.

The Act gives the Mines Department authority to investigate the State's groundwater resources so that Victoria's total water resources and their proper use can be considered by the Government in the future.

Staff have been appointed to administer the Act. The Groundwater Appeal Board has been appointed and will serve to protect the rights of the individual in the equitable distribution and use of groundwater resources.

Since the proclamation of the Act, 3,175 applications for licences to extract groundwater for purposes other than domestic and stock use have been lodged with the Commission and over 5,850 bores from which water is extracted only for domestic and stock use have been registered.

A Groundwater Conservation Area has been declared in the Koo-Wee-Rup-Dalmore District. Over 200 bores are operated in the district for the irrigation of a total area of about 4,000 hectares of pastures and miscellaneous cash crops and the volume of groundwater extracted annually exceeds the natural rate of replenishment of the aquifer. The groundwater level is falling steadily, leading to a deterioration in water quality in areas adjacent to the coast. Investigations are in progress to determine the safe volume which may be extracted annually.

Irrigation

Most irrigation is carried out in districts directly controlled by the Commission, although there is an increasingly large proportion of "private diverters", irrigators who are authorised to take water from streams, lakes, etc., but who do not come within the boundaries of an irrigation district. (See private irrigation on page 402.)

Characteristic of the districts is the "water rights" system. Under this system a certain quantity of water is assigned to each district and allotted to the lands commanded and suitable for irrigation. The irrigators pay a fixed sum for this water each year, whether they use it or not, and also pay a general rate. The irrigators get this water right in all except the very driest years and they can also buy water in excess of the water right in most seasons. The water right system assures irrigators of a definite quantity of water each year, and the Commission can rely on fairly constant revenue to meet the cost of district operation. Water usage varies according to seasonal conditions and the water right system provides a constant minimum income.

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

VICTORIA—MAJOR IRRIGATION STORAGES

River	Irrigation storage	Capacity	Principal system or district served
		megalitres	
Goulburn	Lake Eildon	3,390,000	Goulburn-Loddon Systems
	Waranga Reservoir	411,200	" " "
	Green's Lake	32,750	" " "
	Goulburn Reservoir	25,500	" " "
Campaspe—Coliban	Lake Eppalock	311,900	Campaspe Irrigation District and Coliban System
	(a) { Upper Coliban Reservoir	31,700	
	Lauriston Reservoir	19,620	
Loddon	Malmsbury Reservoir	17,760	Loddon District
	Cairn-Curran Reservoir	148,800	
	Tullaroop Reservoir	73,690	
Broken	Lake Mokoan	364,800	Maryborough town supply; Goulburn-Loddon System
	Lake Nillahcootie	39,790	Broken River valley private diverters
Ovens	Lake Buffalo	24,050	Wangaratta town supply; private diverters, Ovens valley
	Lake William Hovell	12,330	
Macalister Werribee	Lake Glenmaggie	190,300	Macalister District
	Pykes Creek Reservoir	23,920	Bacchus Marsh District
	Melton Reservoir	17,150	Werribee District
	Lake Merrimu	19,140	Bacchus Marsh District
Murray	(b) { Lake Hume	1,529,500	Goulburn—Murray
	Lake Mulwala	58,600	
	Torrumbarry	17,800	Torrumbarry System
	Euston	19,300	Robinvale
	Mildura	18,300	Sunraysia
	Wentworth	23,510	Sunraysia
	Kow Swamp	50,400	Loddon District
	Kerang North-West Lakes	69,940	Loddon District
	Dartmouth (b) under construction	1,850,000	Goulburn—Murray

(a) Multi-purpose storages—Bendigo town supply and irrigation supply.

(b) Victoria's half share under the River Murray Agreement subject to certain obligations to South Australia.

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 greater rural population is supported. In 1973-74, the total area under development in irrigation districts was 647,706 hectares and the total water right allocated to these lands was 1,842,176 megalitres.

VICTORIA—AREA IRRIGATED
(hectares)

Source of supply	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Goulburn-Loddon system	259,955	274,499	275,525	276,172	234,074
Murray River system	183,600	195,460	193,063	193,963	183,488
Other northern systems	7,437	7,445	7,346	7,360	7,316
Southern systems	29,724	30,907	34,137	33,789	34,998
Private diversions	81,403	82,383	85,872	87,710	85,176
Total	562,119	590,694	595,943	598,994	545,052

Private irrigation

Private irrigation by diversion of water from rivers, lakes, etc., has increased in recent years. From 1942-43 to 1972-73 the area watered privately increased from 9,454 hectares to 93,028 hectares, the latter being 12.5 per cent of the total area irrigated. The number of private diversions authorised during 1972-73 was 11,412 and the water delivered was used mainly to produce annual and perennial pastures and fodder, as well as potatoes, tobacco, hops, vegetables, vines, fruit, 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 streams normally used.

Irrigation farms and produce

The total value of all farm produce derived from irrigation in Victoria was in excess of \$235m in 1972-73. Over one third of this value was attributable to milk, while the other main forms of produce in order of value were meat, vine fruits, vegetables, canning fruits, fresh and jam fruits, tobacco, potatoes, and wool.

Irrigation contributes towards a very wide range of produce and some of the items of lesser importance which are sold off some irrigation farms are hay, cereal grains, poultry and eggs, oilseeds (particularly sunflowers), pasture seeds, sorghum, goat's milk, broom millet, and cut flowers.

Pastures, lucerne, and fodder crops occupy about 84 per cent of the irrigated land in Victoria. Orchards and vineyards each account for a further 3.5 per cent, while vegetables, potatoes, and cereals each use about 1.5 per cent of the State's land under irrigation.

Town supplies

The Commission operates major works for town water supplies outside the Melbourne metropolitan area—the Coliban System supplying Bendigo, Castlemaine, and other towns in that area; the Mornington Peninsula System supplying towns extending from Longwarry to a portion of Dande-

nong, the bayside towns from Seaford to Portsea, the Western Port towns from Hastings to Flinders, and the township of Wonthaggi; the Bellarine Peninsula System supplying water to the towns extending from Portarlington to Anglesea; and the Otway System supplying water from the Otway Ranges to Camperdown, Cobden, Terang, and Warrnambool. The total towns supplied by the Commission are 150 and their total population is 312,610. (For other town supplies and sewerage, see pages 154-5.)

Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock Supply System

The Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock Supply System is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It extends from the Grampians in western Victoria to Ouyen and Manangatang in the north, Underbool in the west, and Korong Vale in the east. The system supplies water to about 20,500 farm storages and 60 towns and villages in 28,489 square kilometres of agricultural land, through 9,656 kilometres of Commission and 6,437 kilometres of farm earthen channels.

The ten major storages in the region are interconnected and serve a complex system of over 9,656 kilometres of distributory channels. Six main channel routes take water by gravitation from any of the storages to anywhere in the Wimmera-Mallee System. To reach the furthest limits of the system, it is necessary for the water to travel about 563 kilometres of channel in one section alone. Unlike irrigation channels elsewhere in the State, which are run in the hot, drier months, water from the Grampians storages is released during the cooler and wetter months in late autumn, winter, and early spring, to minimise seepage and evaporation. During the summer months, maintenance work such as channel cleaning of weeds and sand drift is carried out.

When the water is released, it is run first to the northern-most limits of the system. It is then systematically worked back until the end of the watering season when farm storages nearest to the headworks are filled so as to leave empty channels behind. All farm dams and town storages are filled only once a year.

Water is supplied to 52 towns from the system's storages. The Commission controls and operates the water supply for 38 of these towns. Trusts or local government bodies are in charge of water supply to the remainder.

Millewa scheme

Land in the Millewa, which has some of the best soil in the Mallee, was first released for closer settlement in 1923. However, despite the pioneering spirit of the early settlers, their attempts at making a living were unsuccessful. The small size of the holding, low prices for farm produce, and the inexperience of the settlers combined to make farming in this dry region an uneconomic proposition.

In 1948 the North-West Mallee Settlement Act amalgamated the small holdings to form larger properties from which a living could be made. Consequently, farming has generally produced good results with the exception of severe drought years.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1973-74

Name of irrigation district area, etc.	Area irrigated, incl. lands adjoining a district															
	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as irrigable within constituted districts	Water rights apporportioned including extra water right	Cereals		Lucerne grown for pasture and hay		Sorghum and other annual fodder crops		Pastures		Vineyards		Market gardens	Fallow and miscellaneous	Total
				hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares			
Goulburn-Campaspe																
Loddon System—																
Shepparton	90,581.8	64,964.6	190,224	14.0	751.0	648.0	43.0	12,528.0	17,484.0	132.0	4,834.0	325.0	289.0	37,048.0		
Rodney	109,303.0	88,940.2	254,195	168.2	1,567.8	332.2	975.5	19,198.0	28,805.2	61.3	3,698.4	832.6	514.9	56,155.1		
Tongala-Stanhope	30,948.0	7,281.2	104,660	108.0	120.0	25.0	4.0	6,538.0	6,453.0	..	256.0	56.0	44.0	23,580.0		
Deakin	63,613.5	7,866.2	147,658	112.0	295.0	107.0	390.0	6,289.0	5,852.0	..	12.0	128.0	44.0	13,222.0		
Rochester	73,522.5	57,031.9	147,968	349.0	494.0	677.0	93.0	13,468.0	20,702.0	..	50.0	148.0	320.0	36,212.0		
Dingee	4,192.3	3,131.9	39,045	..	543.0	7.0	8.0	1,042.0	3,202.0	..	..	..	5.0	2,264.0
Cailwil	23,970.3	20,379.3	39,045	..	543.0	200.0	32.0	4,869.0	3,870.0	..	..	..	246.0	9,760.0
Tragowel plains	88,682.3	70,118.0	121,026	6.0	369.0	863.0	2,918.0	23,060.0	6,829.0	..	..	..	1,101.0	37,146.0
Boort	43,403.9	30,118.4	50,898	127.0	1,279.0	894.0	29.0	8,193.0	2,506.0	..	..	34.0	1,661.0	14,723.0
Campaspe	8,695.3	4,923.4	14,741	..	434.0	33.0	15.0	700.0	1,366.0	..	..	249.0	16.0	2,739.0
East Loddon	..	..	..	..	24.0	..	..	75.0	14.0	..	..	..	..	129.0
West Loddon	..	..	..	..	170.0	40.0	..	493.0	63.0	..	..	..	263.0	1,029.0
Total	543,522.9	386,128.3	975,083	882.2	6,053.8	3,822.2	4,507.5	98,453.0	105,061.2	193.3	8,850.4	1,764.6	4,481.9	234,070.1		
Murray River System																
Torrumbarry																
weir—																
Cohuna	45,815.0	29,017.4	120,236	204.0	804.0	381.0	1,872.0	14,473.0	26,843.0	..	6.0	5.0	219.0	44,807.0		
Koondrook	37,843.8	28,185.7	71,197	164.0	319.0	373.0	2,324.0	15,355.0	4,631.0	2.0	186.0	3.0	543.0	23,900.0		
Swan Hill	15,603.2	9,910.4	55,759	53.0	507.0	17.0	71.0	1,493.0	6,414.0	1,189.0	439.0	220.0	23.0	10,426.0		
Third Lake	7,915.4	3,728.3	11,812	10.0	94.0	..	..	1,669.0	155.0	..	..	..	..	2,028.0
Mystic Park	8,399.1	4,335.2	11,535	..	105.0	11.0	114.0	1,521.0	221.0	23.0	..	..	..	2,004.0
Tresco	1,857.3	773.9	5,015	..	55.0	1.0	..	11.0	13.0	595.0	2.0	1.0	..	809.0		
Fish Point	7,431.4	5,314.5	9,857	12.0	16.0	87.0	482.0	1,223.0	265.0	..	..	45.0	41.0	2,128.0
Kerang	37,175.1	29,724.1	68,816	35.0	132.0	64.0	212.0	11,668.0	4,495.0	..	..	..	2.0	17,417.0
Kerang North-West	..	..	..	81.0	196.0	83.0	50.0	574.0	32.0	45.0	79.0	5.0	18.0	1,163.0
Total	162,040.3	110,989.5	354,227	559.0	2,228.0	1,017.0	5,125.0	48,093.0	43,069.0	1,854.0	801.0	281.0	1,655.0	104,682.0		

Yarrawonga weir	121,951.5	88,611.2	246,101	561.8	1,428.1	1,401.4	1,755.4	20,584.3	18,941.4	233.8	2,396.0	242.8	1,039.1	48,584.1
Murray valley pumping—														
Nyah	1,564.5	1,070.2	9,070	202.3	667.4	106.3	7.3	1,169.3	523.6	194.4	216.4	114.8	293.4	3,495.2
Red Cliffs	5,510.5	4,618.9	43,693		199.7	18.8	52.3	223.3	5,449.9	1,355.3	635.0	46.0	46.0	7,999.4
Merbein	3,733.5	3,145.5	30,140	32.0	109.5	34.0	26.0	1,027.9	3,738.9	757.4	88.1	16.7	16.7	5,830.5
Robinvale	3,609.1	2,281.0	17,533	..	35.0	..	..	42.0	589.0	2,808.0	945.0	544.0	..	4,963.0
Total	14,417.6	11,115.6	100,436	234.3	1,011.6	159.1	85.6	2,258.3	5,074.8	9,209.7	2,604.8	1,293.8	356.1	22,288.1
First Mildura Trust	15,863.7	7,933.3	72,542	..	..	..	..	..	269.1	6,160.9	310.8	..	1,192.5	7,933.3
Murray River System	314,273.1	218,649.6	773,306	1,355.1	4,667.7	2,577.5	6,966.0	70,935.6	67,354.3	17,458.4	6,112.6	1,817.6	4,242.7	183,487.5
Other northern systems—														
Coitban	..	2,582.0	..	4.0	155.0	..	168.0	758.0	2,309.0	4.0	614.0	96.0	19.0	4,127.0
Western Wimmera	..	466.0	..	..	48.8	56.7	..	..	2,531.0	0.2	62.8	5.0	..	2,704.5
Wimmera United	..	..	..	..	63.3	11.0	..	15.3	385.6	..	5.3	4.0	..	484.5
Total	..	3,048.0	..	4.0	267.1	67.7	168.0	773.3	5,225.6	4.2	682.1	105.0	19.0	7,316.0
Southern systems—														
Bacchus Marsh	2,545.6	1,285.5	3,956	7.0	107.0	..	23.0	..	869.0	..	181.0	177.0	15.0	1,379.0
Werribee	3,872.9	3,245.6	9,902	..	115.0	..	15.0	..	1,556.0	..	57.0	1,532.0	13.0	3,293.0
Maffra-Sale	34,800.2	21,389.0	63,551	34.0	76.0	139.0	284.0	..	18,395.0	..	..	27.0	..	19,155.0
Central Gippsland	17,898.7	13,960.8	38,643	..	27.0	23.0	..	..	10,883.0	..	..	..	..	10,933.0
Mornington Peninsula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellarine Peninsula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	59,217.4	39,880.9	116,052	41.0	325.0	167.0	307.0	15.0	31,903.0	..	238.0	1,898.8	93.0	34,987.8
Private diversions throughout the State	..	..	..	374.0	6,115.0	3,829.0	1,556.0	7,277.0	48,933.0	2,465.0	2,718.0	7,322.0	4,587.0	85,176.0
GRAND TOTAL 1973-74	917,013.4	647,706.8	1,864,441	2,656.3	17,428.6	10,463.4	13,504.5	177,453.9	258,477.1	20,120.9	18,601.1	12,908.0	13,423.6	545,037.4
GRAND TOTAL 1972-73	914,019.0	643,962.0	1,794,677	17,117.0	22,157.0	10,294.0	17,808.0	218,061.0	246,420.0	20,850.0	18,889.0	12,791.0	14,607.0	598,994.0

Original scheme

Since Millewa lands were opened to settlement, water has been supplied through a network of open channels to earthen dams located on farms. Water was pumped from the Murray River by the Millewa A pumping station and discharged through a 100 cusec earthen channel into Lake Cullulleraine. The Millewa main station then lifted the water about 29 metres to discharge into open earthen distributory channels. Millewa B and Millewa C sub-stations relifted water to areas which could not be supplied by gravity after the initial lift by the main station. Dams were filled once a year in winter when evaporation was at its lowest.

However, the system was inefficient. Only about 5 per cent of water pumped from the Murray River was available for use by the farmer, with evaporation and seepage accounting for much of the remainder. To maintain such an obsolete system would have required a huge capital commitment which investigations revealed would be economically unsound. Alternatively, a system of pipelines to replace the old earthen open channels was proposed.

New scheme

In the new piped reticulation scheme, water will be pumped from the Murray River to Lake Cullulleraine when necessary to replenish the lake's supply level. A new pumping station to be built at Lake Cullulleraine will then relift water to a 19,094 kl earthen storage at a high point at Bambill South. Water will then be reticulated by gravity from the earthen storage through 644 kilometres of pipeline to impervious tanks on landholders' properties. The new Millewa scheme will provide a continuous pressurised supply of water for domestic, stock, and home use to 126 holdings with a total area of 226,624 hectares.

The Millewa pipeline scheme is being carried out in five major stages at a cost of about \$3m. The Australian Government has provided a grant of \$2m under the National Water Resources Development Programme, with \$1m being provided by the Victorian Government.

Construction of the earthen storage and the installation of the majority of the main trunk lines has been carried out by contract. Commission work forces will connect farms to the installed mains. Holdings are progressively connected to the newly installed pipelines.

Stage 4 of the scheme is well advanced, with work under way to install the balance of the rising main and associated spurs. Designs for the pumping station have been completed and orders have been placed for the pumping station equipment. Tenders for the construction of the pumping station were let in 1974.

When completed in 1975 the Millewa pipeline scheme will provide a constant water supply to farms and considerably reduce operating and maintenance costs. The reduction in operating costs will occur through eliminating both the need to convey large volumes of water through extremely wasteful open earth channels, and also the high annual sand cleaning bill, since the new system will be fully piped.

Tarago-Western Port pipeline

The Mornington Peninsula Waterworks District, encompassing towns along the Princes Highway between Dandenong and Longwarry and the

Mornington Peninsula generally south and east of the Patterson River, receives its water supply from diversion points on the upper reaches of the Tarago and Bunyip Rivers. Presently the water is conveyed into the supply areas via an open raceline.

The average annual water requirement within these areas has now reached the capacity of the raceline and to meet future demands increased conveyance capacity is required. To meet this increase the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is now constructing a steel pipeline between the Tarago Reservoir and a service reservoir near Tyabb. The location of the pipeline has been selected so that it crosses the rapidly developing industrial area of Western Port. Water demands of industry are expected to form a very large part of the overall future water requirements.

The urban development now occurring in the Berwick-Narre Warren area will require most of the water being conveyed by the existing raceline. The Tarago-Western Port pipeline will be best used by cross-connecting it into the existing supply system to provide alternative water resources when the existing race is closed for maintenance and by directly supplying the southern parts of the Mornington Peninsula. Excess quantities will be stored in Devilbend Reservoir and used when required during periods of peak demand.

Consideration is also being given to augmenting the water supply of some towns and rural areas en route which are not already supplied from this system. The pipeline will consist of 92.5 kilometres of 1,050 millimetre cement mortar lined mild steel pipes, and will be installed at an estimated cost of \$13m.

The route of the pipeline from the Tarago Reservoir will follow the Tarago River valley to a point near Rokeby and then proceed west to a crossing with the Bunyip River just south of the Princes Highway. It will continue further west past the townships of Bunyip and Garfield and then generally south-west along the Koo-Wee-Rup drainage district's northern boundary drain and Rhythdale Road to the Toomuc Creek-Deep Creek outfall drain near Cardinia. It will continue south along the drain to the Cardinia Creek confluence and then in a south-westerly direction, past Tooradin and Cannons Creek, and parallel to the Tyabb-Tooradin Road on to the service reservoir at Tyabb.

The pipeline has been designed to carry 67 megalitres per day under gravity supply conditions, and 115 megalitres per day under boosted conditions. Provision has also been made in the pipe track for a second pipeline of similar capacity to allow for further development of the existing headworks resources.

Finance

Acting as a government authority, the Commission constructs its works with funds provided for the purpose by Parliament, amounting by 30 June 1973 to \$356m including contributions by Victoria towards works carried out for the River Murray Commission. A further \$104m of government loan moneys has been provided for expenditure by local authorities under the supervision of the Commission. In recent years the rate of expenditure on construction of State works has been about \$13m

annually, and the Commission also supervises the expenditure of about \$4.8m annually by local authorities.

The Commission administers, supplies water to, and collects revenue from nearly 110 separate districts, each of which is run financially as a separate undertaking. Revenue from its ten irrigation districts exceeds \$7m; from its urban districts about \$3m; from its thirteen rural and waterworks districts about \$1.7m; and from its three flood protection districts about \$100,000; the total annual revenue, including other sources, is about \$13m.

Administration

The Commission is served by a decentralised organisation designed to carry out diverse functions all ultimately related to water. Central administrative, engineering, and clerical functions are carried out by a staff of 585 in the head office at Armadale, near Melbourne. At the many country centres throughout Victoria there are 1,116 other officers and 1,339 casual employees. Together they are engaged in planning, building, maintaining, and operating waterworks vital to the prosperity of rural Victoria.

Irrigation, 1962; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963; Underground water, 1964; Water supply in Victoria, 1964; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965; Private irrigation development, 1966; Water Research Foundation, 1966; River improvement, 1967; Rivers and streams fund, 1967; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968; Water conservation, 1969; Water supply to Western Port, 1971; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972; Ten year plan, 1974; Millewa pipeline project, 1974; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Functions

The functions of the Department of Agriculture may be described briefly as providing regulatory, research, diagnostic, and extension services in the fields of animal health, animal industry, agriculture, dairying, and horticulture; discharging the statutory responsibilities imposed by the legislation administered directly by the Department; and administering Victoria's agricultural and horticultural colleges.

The current administrative and functional pattern may be said to have originated from the appointment of Dr S. S. Cameron as Director of Agriculture in 1911. The Department comprises Central Administration and eight divisions: Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Education, Agriculture, Animal Health, Animal Industry, Dairying, Extension Services, and Horticulture, as well as the two major servicing branches, Economics and the Victorian Plant Research Institute (Biology). Under the divisional and branch structure, the Department operates a number of agricultural research establishments, veterinary diagnostic laboratories, and offices throughout the State, in addition to the colleges.

Regulatory activities

The Minister of Agriculture administers more than forty Acts of Parliament, a number of which establish statutory authorities that are independent bodies such as the Australian Barley Board, the Grain Elevators Board, the Milk Board, the Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee, the Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee, the Tobacco Quota Committee, the Tobacco

Quota Appeals Tribunal, the Veterinary Board of Victoria, the Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority, the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, the Western Metropolitan Market Trust, the Wheat Quota Committee, the Wheat Quota Review Committee, and the marketing boards for chicory, citrus fruit, egg and egg pulp, onions, and tobacco leaf. In addition, legislation provides for a number of advisory statutory authorities such as the Agricultural Colleges Advisory Committee, the Consumers' Committee (Marketing of Primary Products Act), the Dairy Produce Board, the Filled Milk Advisory Committee, the Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Advisory Committee, the Imitation Milk Advisory Committee, the Milk Pasteurization Committee, the Stock Medicines Board, and the Victorian Dairy Products Board.

The Department is responsible for the administration of legislation within the Department 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 of manufacturers of margarine and the limitation of the quantity of table margarine which may be made by each manufacturer; 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 agricultural limes, 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 including the control over the feeding of food refuse to stock and the licensing of premises where chickens are hatched for sale; the assessment and payment of compensation to owners of cattle, swine, and bees condemned because of infection with prescribed diseases; the inspection and registration of stallions; 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 and processing of poultry intended for sale; the inspection and testing of seeds for sale to ensure compliance with prescribed standards 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; the inspection of accommodation provided for shearers to ensure that it conforms to prescribed standards; and the control of agricultural colleges.

In addition the Department, on behalf of the Australian Government, undertakes the inspection of fruit and grain for export and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Since 1971, apart from a number of amendments to established legislation, the Bees Act, the Fertilizers Act, and the Seeds Act have been reviewed and updated as new pieces of legislation; additional legislation has been enacted to provide for the stabilisation of the egg industry and for the transfer of the Veterinary Research Institute and the control of abattoirs and meat inspection to the Department of Agriculture.

The *Bees Act* 1971 contained substantially the same provisions as the

Bees Act 1966 relating to the registration and inspection of apiaries to control diseases and maintain proper hygiene standards in the preparation of honey, with the addition of sections to provide for a compensation scheme to alleviate the losses experienced by beekeepers when disease occurs in their apiaries. The *Seeds Act* 1971 took cognisance of developments in the seed industry over a number of years. The legislation relates to seed sold or intended for sale for the purpose of sowing, other than seeds of wheat, oats, barley, and cereal rye except where the seeds are used or intended to be used for mixing with other kinds of seeds to form a seed mixture. Significant new principles in the Act were the compulsory examination of all seed prior to sale in relation to physical purity and germination, the follow-up examination at prescribed periods, and the registration of all seed cleaning plants. The *Fertilizers Act* 1974 consolidated and amended the law relating to the sale of agricultural limes, fertilisers, and soil conditioners.

The *Veterinary Research Institute Act* 1972 provided for the transfer of the Institute and appropriate staff from the University of Melbourne to the Department of Agriculture as part of a programme of establishment and development of veterinary diagnostic and research laboratories by the Department throughout Victoria. The *Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act* 1973 provided for the transfer of the control of abattoirs and meat inspection (other than the public health control of meat at retail outlets, which is still exercised by the Department of Health and municipal health inspectors), previously exercised by the Department of Health and municipal councils under the provisions of the Health Act, to the Department of Agriculture. The legislation provided for the establishment of a Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority and for the licensing of abattoirs, slaughterhouses, meat inspection depots, meat processing works, knackeries, and pet food establishments. The *Egg Industry Stabilization Act* 1973 provided for the stabilisation of the egg industry by the introduction of a poultry farmer licensing scheme, and the allocation of a hen quota to each licensee.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, RESEARCH, AND EXTENSION SERVICES

Agricultural education

Agricultural colleges

The Department of Agriculture administers four colleges through its Division of Agricultural Education. The main purpose of the colleges is to provide appropriate education for practising and future farmers and for those wishing to work in industries related to farming. The colleges are financed chiefly from Victorian Government funds, but some Australian Government assistance is attracted at the tertiary level by Burnley Horticultural College, Dookie Agricultural College, and Longerenong Agricultural College (State Grants [Advanced Education] Acts for the period 1967–1975). Glenormiston Agricultural College has received assistance from the State Grants (Technical Training) Acts.

Dookie Agricultural College, established in 1886, and *Longerenong Agricultural College*, established in 1889, provide a three year course leading to the Diploma of Agricultural Science. The course is open to applicants who have passed in five subjects, including English, at Form V level of a secondary or technical school. Also, it is important that applicants should have studied chemistry, at this level at least; preference is given to those who have passed in chemistry. Other subjects recommended to

provide applicants with a good preparatory background are mathematics, physics, biology, economics, and agricultural science.

The course for the Diploma of Agricultural Science has developed from the needs of those whose first wish is to follow a career in farming or in an allied field as an alternative. To meet these dual needs, it was necessary to provide a course of study reaching tertiary level which emphasised the training of technologists to assist in agricultural research and extension and in the many government and private enterprises which service agriculture.

Training is given in the basic technical, scientific, and economic principles underlying all aspects of production management and business management relevant to farming in southern Australia. Lectures on all topics are complemented by laboratory work, field demonstrations, personal assignments, visits to commercial farms and agricultural industries, and by practical work on the farm which is part of each college campus.

Burnley Horticultural College, established in 1891, provides a three year course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science, with the same pre-requisite entrance requirements as for the agricultural colleges. The course is comprehensive, giving tuition and practical experience in fruit and vegetable production, ornamental horticulture, nursery management, and landscape design, as well as training in the basic physical, biological, and applied sciences.

Glenormiston Agricultural College, established in 1971, has an annual intake of about sixty students. It was established to meet the needs of those young men and women who, having already gained some experience in farming, wish to be trained in the principles and practices of farm management before returning to a farm career. The college, built with Victorian Government funds at a cost of \$2.5m, provides unrivalled facilities for the many educational functions for which it is used.

In December 1974 the Victorian Government decided to establish, at Warragul, a new agricultural college to provide for the continuing education of primary producers, principally those in the Gippsland region.

The colleges have traditionally provided the location and much of the content of short courses and field days for farmers. A significant change in the concept of adult farmer education has taken place since 1971 when the Department established a regionally-structured Extension Services Branch which became a Division in 1974. All colleges are now involved in an active programme of adult farmer education in co-operation with this Division to provide a wide variety of activities including short courses and seminars based on regional needs.

Part-time evening classes are conducted at the colleges, the majority being given at Burnley Horticultural College. Subjects in horticultural, agricultural, and associated sciences were available to the 1,350 persons enrolled in 1973, and included such specialist areas of instruction as greenkeeping, weeds and their control, and the genetics of sheep breeding. The Agricultural Education Division also administers the Victorian Government grant to the Victorian Young Farmers movement.

University of Melbourne

School of Agriculture

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.

The purpose of the four year 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 Mount Derrimut, Deer Park. This is a property of 320 hectares, about 21 kilometres from the School, 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.

Since the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture, 1,000 graduates have entered the profession. A quota of 70 is placed on the numbers in the first year of the B.Agr.Sc. course ; the number of graduates averages about 55 per annum. There are some 30 students working for higher degrees (Ph.D. and M.Agr.Sc.) either at the University or at Mount Derrimut, and about ten postgraduate students attend the course for the Diploma in Agricultural Extension. The buildings and facilities provided at Mount Derrimut Field Station for training students and for research in the soil, plant, and animal sciences, have been made possible by generous grants from primary industry funds from the Victorian and Australian Governments.

Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

In addition to the degree course in agricultural science at the University of Melbourne, in which emphasis is placed on biological studies, the University 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 maximised 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.). Although close links are maintained with the School of Agriculture and its B.Agr.Sc. programme, students interested in the agricultural engineering course must enrol through the Faculty of Engineering.

Latrobe University—School of Agriculture

Latrobe 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, and covers 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 crops and animal husbandry. These on-campus facilities are supplemented by the provision of at least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms for students.

Agricultural extension services

The maintenance and progress of successful primary industries depend largely on the information which is available to the farmer and on his ability to make the best decisions regarding his farm operations. Technical skill alone is not the key to successful modern farming; financial management is becoming increasingly important in rural industries as well as in manufacturing and commerce. Advancing technology and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the need for farmers to be advised quickly about each new development and to establish sound bases for the many decisions which are necessary as consequences of rapid change. Extension services to provide advice and training in these matters are conducted by several government departments and also by commercial firms such as the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants to advise them personally.

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 co-ordinated throughout Victoria by a regionalised Extension Services Division. Administered locally by Regional Officers, regional centres are located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Benalla, and Warragul. Within each region, district offices have the appropriate staff to serve a more limited area. These are under senior district officers and are located at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Colac, Echuca, Hamilton, Horsham, Leongatha, Maffra, Melbourne (Port Phillip District), Mildura, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warragul, Warrnambool, and Wodonga. Each Regional Officer co-ordinates the activities of a group of extension specialists, according to the needs of his region, 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 com-

munity, commercial firms that serve agriculture, and associated government departments.

While the Department's continuing programme aims to promote efficient primary production and maintain the viability of the farming community, the regional 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. Quite often these methods are used in combination: a pamphlet might be used to answer a query through the post; a guide book may complement the information which is given at a field day; or a film could stimulate discussion among a group of farmers.

If a farmer has a problem which could be common in a locality, several farmers are asked to meet on the one property, rather than involve the extension officer in additional time while he attends to the same problem on several properties. More formal group activities occur at regular field days on research stations, experiment 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. 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.

Occasionally groups within a district combine to hold schools for farmers or to tour together to other dairying areas in Victoria, other States, and even 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 strongly by articles in newspapers and magazines, the *Journal of Agriculture*, industry digests for all dairy farmers, fruit growers, and apiarists, a wide range of books and pamphlets, farm radio and television programmes, and films. In fact, farmers often become aware of new developments through the media before seeking further advice to help them to decide on the adoption of the 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.

Farming for unstable markets

In 1973 Victorian agriculture experienced high prices for the major commodities and favourable weather conditions for crop and livestock production. This followed lower rural returns in the preceding few years as a result of drought, wool price recession, and quotas on wheat. These events again illustrated that farmers and agricultural institutions have to adapt production and marketing systems to cope with the underlying fluctuations of Australian agriculture.

A large part of the short-term variation in output can be explained in terms of climate—especially the amount of rainfall and its time pattern of incidence. Although low crop yields and loss of livestock production occur most often in low rainfall years, there are also dangers of substantial plant and animal disease losses in a high rainfall year such as 1973, as well as the losses from floods and the dislocation of cropping operations in some areas.

The reasons for price fluctuations are more complex. For some commodities, prices are mainly determined overseas: for example, wool, beef, mutton, and lamb in the export season. In other cases, such as fresh fruit and vegetables, prices are mainly determined in a local market which extends to other States as well as Victoria. Frequently, prices are administered by institutional arrangements which attempt to ameliorate the effects of price fluctuations. Among the export products, wheat, dried vine fruits, and butter are notable examples, while milk is an important example on the domestic market.

Price fluctuations in overseas markets occur because agricultural output elsewhere is also subject to the vagaries of climate, disease, and such: at least in the short-term, there is not much variation in food consumption. Australian agriculture is vulnerable because, although a major exporter of many commodities, this country produces a small proportion of global production. Trade volumes and prices, therefore, are subject to unpredictable output fluctuations, and, in the extreme, with policies of self-sufficiency in food being followed by many countries, variations in their output can change their status from net importers to net exporters and vice versa.

Wool price fluctuations are a special problem. As an industrial raw material, wool has more in common in its economic behaviour with metals and with other fibres such as cotton, jute, and sisal than it has with food products. Most of the variation in wool prices arises from changes in demand for wool products in consuming countries. As textiles are durable and expensive, and wool products especially so, textile expenditures are postponed or advanced by processors according to economic conditions, so that there is a cycle of activity in the wool processing industry which is linked to other economic fluctuations.

Another source of instability in wool prices arises from speculation in wool stocks. Wool processors may increase purchases in a period of rising prices to protect themselves against future price rises. Conversely, when prices are falling, processors may buy less than their consumption at the time by running down their stocks in order to avoid losses on stocks as prices fall. This behaviour may mean rapid price rises and declines in wool auction markets. Such destabilising speculation will be offset by

stabilising speculation which aims at making profits in the process of "buying cheap and selling dear". This was traditionally undertaken by specialist operators in the wool market or by wool merchants or processors until 1970 when the Australian Wool Commission, a statutory body set up by the Australian Government and whose activities are now performed by the Australian Wool Corporation, commenced large scale stockholding operations designed to stabilise the price of wool on behalf of woolgrowers. This body accumulated about one million bales of wool during the wool price recession, which were successfully disposed of in 1972 when the wool market recovered. The key to success in such public stockholding operations is the ability to forecast the direction of wool price movements.

Another source of fluctuations in demand for wool is "fashion" or consumer preference for wool relative to other fibres. After a long period of intense competition from synthetic fibres, wool's position now seems to be stronger as part of the world-wide consumer interest in "natural" rather than "artificial" products. Synthetic fibre prices have also risen because of widespread difficulties in the petrochemical industry arising from oil shortages. Unlike the cyclical behaviour that arises because of income changes, fashion influences are not amenable to economic explanation or prediction. Fibre choice by processors, however, is also affected by differences in manufacturing costs. Synthetic fibres have some advantage in high speed knitting processes because of their more consistent breaking strength. The more variable breaking strength of wool can lead to greater losses of machine time. The decline in wool prices from 1969 to 1971 coincided with fashion preference for knitted fabrics as well as the economic and textile recession in major wool consuming countries.

Wool is also a special case among Australian farm products in the sense that as the major world producer of fine or apparel wool, Australian output has considerable influence on the price received for wool. For other farm commodities, Australian output has only a marginal impact on world prices except where by tradition or trade arrangement, Australia exports a large proportion of supplies to particular markets.

For agricultural products which are solely traded on the local market, prices will be determined essentially by variations in supplies, although demand, too, can be subject to weather influences. For perishable products, prices are determined by supplies available and demand in the short period since storage operations are impossible. This causes some wide swings in prices, particularly of some vegetables, but producers have learnt to protect themselves against these sorts of risks by spreading their efforts across the production of a wide range of vegetables. Furthermore, for a lot of vegetables the time of marketing is flexible, so producers can "average" prices by spreading their consignments over a number of markets. Fruit and vegetable marketing has also been subject to major technological developments in processing and storage techniques. These changes have been based on developments in food technology and, in the case of frozen vegetables, domestic refrigerators needed to be widespread throughout the community before this simple innovation could be adopted on a wide scale. Such changes have also had complex ramifications for the production of vegetables. For example, production has tended to become concentrated in areas where

processors' facilities are located to minimise transport costs. Moreover, to assure continuity of supplies, a contract system of production has developed and although disputes naturally arise about prices paid under such contracts, they clearly offer advantages to both producers and processors. Risks are considerably reduced for producers under a guaranteed price system and they can more readily plan their farming operations: this encourages investment in plant that enables lower cost methods of production. On the other hand, a contract system is necessary for processors to invest in costly processing and storage facilities without risks of shortages. Another effect of storage is that it reduces the benefits of "out-of-season" production of vegetables since consumers may substitute frozen or canned vegetables for more expensive fresh vegetables at such times. This further concentrates the production of vegetables on specialist farms in locations of least cost.

The benefits of technological change in the vegetable industry, which caters solely for the local market, have been enjoyed much more by Australian consumers rather than by producers since rationalisation of production has involved the departure from the industry of many producers. It is noteworthy that, seasonal factors aside, the retail prices of fresh fruit and vegetables have scarcely risen in money terms in the past decade or more, which means that "real" prices have fallen considerably. The exit of producers from this industry has not been accompanied by much controversy because it is, in any case, a small industry and being often located close to major centres of population, those leaving have often benefited from capital gains on their land.

Much more controversy and governmental intervention has taken place in large industries, such as wheat, characterised by fluctuating fortunes, or by a general tendency towards a long-term decline, such as has occurred with butter, affecting the dairy industry.

The major measure adopted by Australian governments in response to the economic problems of wheat and butter has been to establish guaranteed or equalised prices for part of the output of the industry. For wheat, the guarantees extend to domestic consumption plus 200 million bushels of exports, which is about one half of output in an average season, while for butter an acceptable price is assured for Australian consumption, now about 60 per cent of output. This acceptable price for butter has been reinforced by restrictions on the import and manufacture of margarine, and further protection has been afforded through the payment of a subsidy, although this is now being phased out. Returns from the unstable export market are "equalised" by payment to producers of an average return from the local and export markets.

These methods have in the past depended on price rather than output stabilisation. However, the attempt to stabilise prices has often been achieved at the cost of distorting physical output of various commodities. Also, the instability of incomes in Australian agriculture places great strains on financial institutions in devising suitable credit arrangements for farmers. There are three major sources of demand for credit facilities: credit to maintain the consumption expenditure of the farm family, credit for the farm business, both for current expenses and for investment in capital improvements, and finally, credit for purchasing land for extending existing

farms or for new entrants into farming. For all types of credit, the instability of prices and output creates difficulties.

These have included a lack of flexibility to maintain reasonable living standards on the farm during times of drought or serious price falls; difficulties in repaying loans incurred on farm expenditure and investment during low income years; and the element of sheer chance (brought about by good or bad seasons) which affects the farmer's ability to service long-term loans for farm purchase or enlargement.

Closely connected to these problems of stabilisation and credit management is the Australian tradition of purchasing the farm in a single generation; it is to be seen whether all these factors can be resolved harmoniously without basic innovations in rural financial management.

Further reference, 1966; Farm management, 1967; Agricultural extension services, 1968; Size distribution of rural holdings, 1969; Research and extension activities of the Department of Agriculture, 1970; Application of scientific research to agriculture, 1970; Research stations of the Department of Agriculture, 1971; Bureau of Agricultural Economics: activities in Victoria, 1972; Research activities of the Department of Agriculture, 1974

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL ACTIVITY

General

Collection of statistics

Before 1904 agricultural and pastoral statistics were collected by the municipal authorities, who were required by statute to furnish information on such forms and in such manner as was required by the Governor in Council. During the period 1904 to 1966, police officers were required to collect agricultural, pastoral, and dairying statistics from land-holders in Victoria. Commencing with the 1966-67 Farm Census, the collection of these statistics has been carried out on a direct postal basis by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The rural statistics contained in this section are mainly compiled from annual returns of agricultural and pastoral production collected from some 70,000 rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March each year. Statistics from these schedules are compiled for each county and local government area.

Every holding used for the commercial production of agricultural products or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products is required to supply full particulars of the area occupied, the number of persons employed, the area and yield of each kind of crop cultivated, artificial fertiliser usage, numbers of certain items of farm machinery, the number and description of livestock, the quantity of wool clipped, and other relevant matters.

Data relating to area sown, production, yield per hectare, and number of holdings growing crops are for the season ended 31 March, thus including crops which are sown and harvested, or harvested, during the twelve months ended 31 March. In cases where harvesting of certain crops has not been completed by 31 March (potatoes, fruit, vines, etc.), supplementary collections are made later in the year. Livestock numbers and farm machinery on rural holdings are reported at 31 March.

Summary of Australian statistics

The following table, which summarises the principal farming activities in Australia during the 1972-73 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States:

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1972-73

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural holdings—								
Number	74,587	66,890	42,329	29,001	21,128	9,733	587	244,255
Area ('000 hectares)	68,849	15,771	155,136	65,372	113,961	2,592	78,135	499,815
Principal crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 hectares)	2,618	1,087	471	986	2,437	4	..	7,604
Production ('000 tonnes)	1,954	1,249	405	815	2,003	8	..	6,434
Oats—								
Area ('000 hectares)	285	255	10	142	297	6	..	995
Production ('000 tonnes)	196	238	8	74	212	7	..	736
Barley—								
Area ('000 hectares)	336	277	78	692	744	13	..	2,140
Production ('000 tonnes)	266	214	80	509	640	19	..	1,727
Hay—all types—								
Area ('000 hectares)	304	517	61	210	224	58	3	1,378
Production ('000 tonnes)	1,041	1,975	349	623	664	233	8	4,893
Tobacco—								
Area (hectares)	898	4,068	4,632	..	..	..	..	9,598
Production (dried leaf '000 kg)	1,449	5,769	8,203	..	..	..	..	15,421
Onions—								
Area (hectares)	910	922	1,370	900	132	224	6	4,464
Production (tonnes)	19,246	13,608	25,662	23,014	4,877	6,752	75	93,234
Potatoes—								
Area (hectares)	9,134	13,120	5,960	2,673	2,378	3,330	12	36,607
Production (tonnes)	130,301	286,990	92,164	69,483	63,282	78,286	198	692,606
Other vegetables—Area (hectares)	17,410	17,258	17,628	7,512	3,184	6,683	201	69,876
Fruit—Area (hectares)	34,887	25,785	22,111	16,730	8,680	7,223	84	115,500
Vineyards—								
Area (hectares)	13,274	21,526	1,560	29,528	2,614	..	..	68,502
Table grapes (tonnes)	6,422	9,583	4,567	1,213	1,611	..	..	23,396
Wine made ('000 litres)	61,579	25,840	n.a.	188,315	n.a.	..	..	279,943
Currants (tonnes)	373	2,323	..	2,026	936	..	..	5,658
Sultanas and raisins (tonnes)	7,443	40,158	..	3,712	36	..	..	51,349
Livestock numbers, 31 March 1973—								
Sheep ('000)	52,037	24,105	13,346	15,651	30,919	3,824	146	140,029
Cattle ('000)	7,918	5,464	9,795	1,583	2,182	900	1,257	29,101
Pigs ('000)	1,065	585	542	499	476	85	7	3,259
Livestock slaughtered for human consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	6,357	7,856	1,713	2,397	4,229	637	13	23,202
Lambs ('000)	6,241	6,673	740	2,141	1,319	642	177	17,932
Cattle ('000)	2,071	1,895	1,676	337	463	235	97	6,774
Calves ('000)	278	665	329	56	15	26	5	1,374
Pigs ('000)	1,324	1,210	964	527	538	152	28	4,743
Wool production (million kg)	226	172	71	101	147	18	1	736
Wholemilk production—								
All purposes ('000 litres)	1,176,962	3,944,600	736,792	424,265	242,060	423,841	2,990	6,951,509
Tractors on rural holdings—(number)	89,390	82,568	74,614	37,258	35,519	12,905	792	333,046
Gross value of production—								
Crops (\$'000)	436,206	282,696	452,137	177,768	203,417	43,693	2,133	1,598,050
Pastoral (\$'000)	840,790	607,812	399,232	270,233	321,111	72,357	30,873	2,542,408
Dairying (\$'000)	176,991	263,161	78,436	47,808	34,022	29,914	777	631,109
Poultry (\$'000)	89,032	49,099	29,020	14,274	15,069	5,822	1,626	203,942

Land occupied in different districts, 1972-73

For the season 1972-73 the number of rural holdings was 66,890, the area devoted to agriculture 2,729,502 hectares, and the total area occupied 15,771,423 hectares.

It should be noted that statistics in this section of the *Year Book* have been compiled for statistical districts, which are groups of counties, i.e., land areas with immutable boundaries. A map defining the boundary of each statistical district appears on page 421.

The following table shows the land in occupation for agricultural and pastoral purposes in each statistical district for the season 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURPOSES IN EACH DISTRICT, SEASON 1972-73

Statistical district	Total area of district	Number of holdings	Area occupied				Total
			For agricultural purposes		Pasture sown, grasses, clover, or lucerne	Balance of holdings (b)	
			Crops (a)	Fallow			
	'000 hectares		'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	
Central	1,645	13,656	82	11	602	333	1,028
North Central	1,186	4,312	30	3	397	391	821
Western	3,551	12,272	130	9	1,878	735	2,752
Wimmera	2,992	5,704	559	267	879	808	2,513
Mallee	4,364	5,789	698	417	503	1,484	3,102
Northern	2,565	11,201	375	87	965	846	2,273
North Eastern	2,922	5,109	42	3	510	900	1,456
Gippsland	3,537	8,847	23	6	721	1,075	1,826
Total	22,762	66,890	1,939	804	6,456	6,573	15,771
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED							
Central	..	..	7.98	1.07	58.56	32.39	100.00
North Central	..	..	3.65	0.37	48.36	47.62	100.00
Western	..	..	4.72	0.33	68.24	26.71	100.00
Wimmera	..	..	22.24	10.62	34.98	32.15	100.00
Mallee	..	..	22.50	13.44	16.22	47.84	100.00
Northern	..	..	16.50	3.83	42.45	37.22	100.00
North Eastern	..	..	2.89	0.21	35.05	61.86	100.00
Gippsland	..	..	1.26	0.33	39.51	58.90	100.00
Total	..	..	12.29	5.10	40.94	41.68	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE							
Central	7.23	20.42	4.23	1.37	9.33	5.07	6.52
North Central	5.21	6.45	1.55	0.37	6.15	5.95	5.21
Western	15.60	18.35	6.70	1.12	29.09	11.18	17.45
Wimmera	13.14	8.53	28.83	33.25	13.62	12.29	15.94
Mallee	19.17	8.65	36.00	51.93	7.79	22.58	19.67
Northern	11.27	16.75	19.34	10.83	14.95	12.87	14.41
North Eastern	12.84	7.64	2.17	0.37	7.90	13.69	9.23
Gippsland	15.54	13.23	1.19	0.75	11.17	16.36	11.57
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Excludes area of clover and grasses cut for hay and seed.

(b) Native grasses and unused and unproductive land.

Classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity

Tabulations classifying rural holdings by principal characteristics have, in the past, been undertaken at irregular intervals. Since the Second World War they have been prepared for each of the years 1947-48, 1949-50, 1955-56, 1959-60, 1965-66, 1968-69, and 1970-71.

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING: NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS

Size of holding (hectares)	1965-66		1968-69		1970-71	
	Number of holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings	Total area of holdings	Number of holdings	Total area of holdings
		hectares		hectares		hectares
0.4- 39.9	21,340	325,816	23,298	333,233	21,462	314,965
40.0- 79.9	12,219	705,236	12,077	702,815	11,787	687,791
80.0- 119.0	6,693	656,895	6,657	653,614	6,646	651,461
120.0- 159.0	5,312	729,968	5,292	727,407	5,157	709,246
160.0- 199.0	3,297	595,057	3,342	602,040	3,298	594,033
200.0- 399.0	11,037	3,155,449	10,754	3,083,437	10,489	3,006,857
400.0- 499.0	3,738	1,782,574	3,811	1,820,385	3,814	1,821,093
500.0- 799.0	2,573	1,722,287	2,662	1,789,029	2,683	1,805,291
800.0-1,199.0	1,599	1,544,762	1,665	1,607,580	1,701	1,643,898
1,200.0-1,999.0	926	1,397,750	972	1,461,989	986	1,487,049
2,000.0 and over	465	2,698,755	526	3,074,455	532	3,038,388
Total	69,199	15,314,549	71,056	15,855,984	68,555	15,760,072

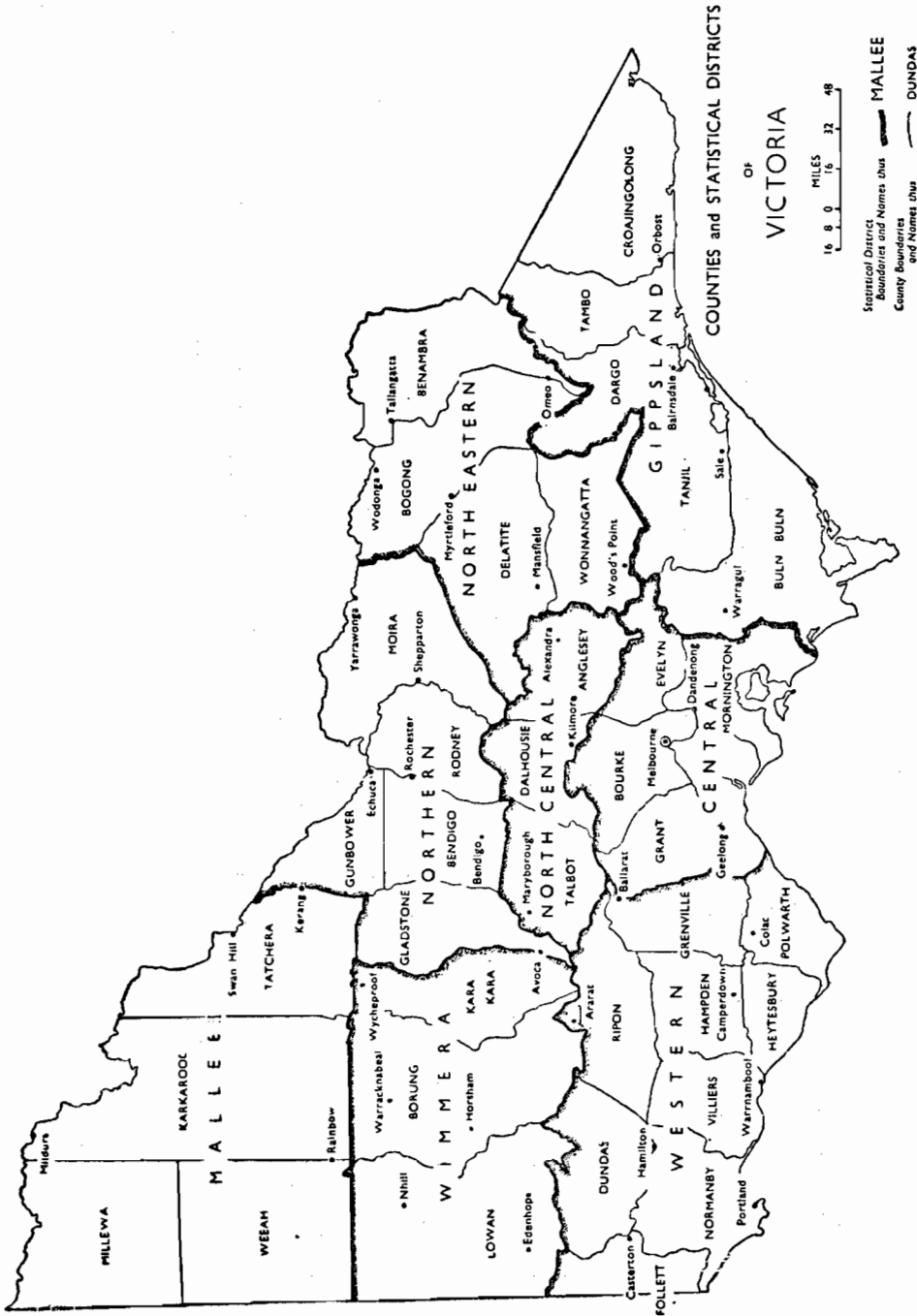


FIGURE 11. Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria.

The following tables show some of the information, in summary form, from the 1970-71 classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity :

VICTORIA—HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF ACTIVITY : NUMBER AND TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS, 1970-71

Predominant activity	Number of holdings	Total area of holdings hectares
Sheep—Cereal grain	5,850	3,742,923
Sheep	15,885	7,232,380
Cereal grain	881	338,183
Beef cattle	4,908	1,533,439
Dairying	16,263	1,657,755
Vineyards	1,987	33,181
Fruit (other than vine)	1,815	48,564
Vegetables—		
Potatoes	655	44,251
Other and mixed	999	47,394
Poultry	946	26,599
Pigs	620	41,710
Tobacco	327	37,231
Other	331	15,807
Multi-purpose	463	111,707
Total classified holdings	51,930	14,911,124
Unclassified holdings—		
Sub-commercial	11,506	488,360
Unused, special, etc.	5,119	360,751
Total all holdings	68,555	15,760,235

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOLDINGS GROWING WHEAT, AND NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ON WHICH LIVESTOCK WERE DEPASTURED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING, 1970-71

Size of holding hectares	Number of holdings with—				
	Wheat	Sheep	Cattle for		Pigs
			Milk production	Beef production	
0.4- 39.9	70	2,541	4,958	8,443	1,461
40.0- 79.9	191	2,670	7,003	7,242	1,170
80.0- 119.0	267	2,322	3,716	4,673	724
120.0- 159.0	586	2,692	2,252	3,697	571
160.0- 199.0	521	2,145	1,205	2,492	361
200.0- 399.0	3,485	8,600	2,681	7,520	1,388
400.0- 499.0	1,835	3,462	827	2,772	557
500.0- 799.0	1,442	2,483	474	1,969	441
800.0-1,199.0	998	1,592	460	1,248	496
1,200.0-1,999.0	604	941			
2,000.0 and over	262	470	85	411	83
Total	10,261	29,918	23,661	41,206	7,252

NOTE. Individual holdings may appear in more than one category.

Superphosphate and fertiliser development

Approximately 80 per cent of the annual tonnage of fertilisers used in Victoria is superphosphate.

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia. The phosphatic material used in the manufacture of the early superphosphate consisted of bone char, ground bones, and guano, but subsequently rock phosphate was imported from Florida and Tennessee, U.S.A. However, since the First World War, high grade deposits of rock phosphate from Nauru and Ocean and Christmas Islands have provided almost all of the rock phosphate used for superphosphate manufacture in Australia.

Since the 1920s there has been a growing consciousness of the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for maximum productivity. In 1972-73, 853,545 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria, of which 659,125 tonnes were used on pastures.

Fertiliser developments

Next to phosphorus, nitrogen is the most important nutrient in Victorian agriculture. For many years animal manures supplemented by nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia were the only nitrogenous fertilisers available. Production of animal manures is now insignificant, but urea, ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea-formaldehyde, and anhydrous ammonia are additions to the list of manufactured fertilisers.

Legislation

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizer Act* 1958 manufacturers must register the brands, analyses, and prices of their product with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published annually in the *Government Gazette*.

In 1972-73 artificial fertilisers were used on 959,095 hectares of wheat; 523,644 hectares of other cereal crops; 21,784 hectares of vegetables; 27,269 hectares of orchards; 32,708 hectares of other crops; and 4,277,125 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1972-73 amounted to 232,485 tonnes of single strength equivalent, or 84 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used on all crops, and 659,125 tonnes or 84 per cent of that used on pastures.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year	Crops			Pastures		
	Number of holdings	Area fertilised '000 hectares	Quantity used '000 tonnes	Number of holdings	Area fertilised '000 hectares	Quantity used '000 tonnes
1968-69	n.a.	2,286	321	34,994	3,737	648
1969-70	27,055	2,001	299	35,426	4,212	725
1970-71	24,164	1,529	326	34,668	3,979	695
1971-72	22,147	1,585	237	33,827	3,763	684
1972-73	n.a.	1,565	232	34,274	4,277	782

Artificial fertilisers, 1970; Superphosphate, 1971

Aerial agriculture

Aircraft are used extensively in Victoria for agricultural purposes such as topdressing, and less frequently for seeding, crop spraying with weedicides

and insecticides, and the control of rabbits by the dropping of poisoned carrot baits. A more recent phase of aerial development is the dropping of young fish into Victorian lakes and streams. A full description of aerial agriculture may be found on pages 494 and 764-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Before 1 January 1967, statistics on aerial agriculture were collected by the Department of Civil Aviation (now part of the Department of Transport), who developed the series in 1956. Since 1 January 1967 these statistics have been compiled from quarterly returns collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from operators of aircraft engaged in aerial topdressing, seeding, spraying, and allied activities such as rabbit and dingo baiting.

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURE AT 31 MARCH

Particulars	Unit	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total area treated (a)—	'000 hectares	792	946	754	640	659
Topdressed or seeded	'000 hectares	(b)	726	621	489	559
Sprayed or dusted	'000 hectares	(b)	196	96	99	82
Rabbit baiting, etc.	'000 hectares	18	23	38	53	19
Materials used—						
Superphosphate	tonnes	88,625	117,988	92,317	68,515	86,505
Seed	'000 kg	71	45	79	76	66
Aircraft utilisation (flying time)	hours	15,536	20,893	15,294	11,767	15,197

(a) Areas treated with more than one type of material on one operation are counted once only.

(b) Not available for publication.

Farm machinery

The numbers of the selected items of farm machinery on rural holdings at 31 March during each of the five years 1969 to 1973 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS AT 31 MARCH

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Milking machines—Units	112,618	112,012	(a)	108,745	113,335
Shearing machines—Stands	43,393	43,152	(a)	42,876	(a)
Tractors—Wheeled type	79,101	79,188	78,830	79,369	79,449
Crawler type	2,958	3,130	3,071	3,101	3,119
Rotary hoes	12,915	11,646	12,373	12,736	12,229
Fertiliser distributors and broadcasters	30,383	30,036	29,337	28,552	27,829
Grain drills—Combine	20,217	19,919	19,710	20,175	19,999
Other	9,002	8,641	8,395	7,202	6,948
Maize planters	909	877	811	837	790
Headers, strippers, and harvesters	14,179	13,310	13,289	13,068	12,549
Pick-up balers	14,106	14,337	14,692	14,822	14,814
Forage harvesters	2,080	2,108	2,134	2,217	2,211

(a) Not collected.

NOTE. Details of items which have not been collected since 1955 are published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1954-1958, page 88.

Mechanisation of farming, 1962 ; Farm machinery, 1974

Land cultivation

The first Statistical Register of Victoria published in 1854 shows that in 1836 there were 20 hectares of land under cultivation in Victoria.

By 1840 this figure had increased to 1,299 hectares. This progress continued until 1852 when 23,258 hectares were under cultivation. With the discovery of gold, agricultural progress slackened temporarily, the area of land cultivated declining to 14,090 hectares in 1854. However, with population growth came a demand for agricultural products and, by the end of 1860, the area of land under cultivation amounted to 165,007 hectares.

VICTORIA—AREA CULTIVATED ANNUALLY

Period or year (ended March)	Annual average area in each decennium, 1856 to 1965, and actual area each year 1967 to 1973, under—		
	Crop (a)	Fallow	Total cultivation (a)
	hectares	hectares	hectares
1856 to 1865	131,795	4,915	136,710
1866 to 1875	252,673	23,178	275,851
1876 to 1885	528,884	55,658	584,542
1886 to 1895	853,602	147,418	1,001,020
1896 to 1905	1,223,313	212,132	1,435,445
1906 to 1915	1,520,063	516,432	2,036,495
1916 to 1925	1,859,199	749,526	2,608,725
1926 to 1935	2,118,052	1,012,249	3,130,301
1936 to 1945	1,795,017	867,210	2,662,227
1946 to 1955	1,876,089	935,378	2,811,467
1956 to 1965	1,708,718	886,654	2,595,372
1967	2,081,469	1,113,477	3,194,946
1968	(b)2,105,440	(b)1,070,987	(b)3,176,427
1969	2,491,442	1,103,673	3,595,115
1970	2,175,096	706,231	2,881,327
1971	1,698,536	930,910	2,629,446
1972	1,937,207	904,527	2,841,734
1973	1,925,984	803,518	2,729,502

(a) Until 1960 the area of crop included pasture cut for hay and seed. For the decennium 1956 to 1965 and 1961 onwards, area of pasture cut for hay and seed is excluded in the above table.
 (b) Includes 54,864 hectares under crop and 22,587 hectares under fallow resulting from change in coverage referred to on page 418.

Crops and growers

The information below has no relation to the number of rural holdings in the State, as some growers cultivate more than one of the crops specified.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS, SEASON 1972-73

Crops grown	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-ern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain crops—									
Wheat	385	250	650	3,552	2,415	2,860	297	19	10,428
Oats	279	317	1,348	2,291	958	1,859	351	31	7,434
Barley	498	110	471	1,727	1,452	1,222	56	26	5,562
Maize	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	39	46
Rape	48	26	254	49	4	33	26	20	460
Safflower	..	2	3	15	4	6	1	..	31
Sunflower	1	..	6	2	18	76	..	1	104
Other—									
Potatoes	886	251	283	6	10	11	45	231	1,723
Onions	190	..	83	4	30	4	..	2	313
Other vegetables	1,542	266	489	31	344	369	65	354	3,460
Orchards	1,143	96	31	50	975	830	108	35	3,268
Vineyards	23	13	8	9	2,235	140	35	3	2,466
Grass and clover seed	1	36	37	18	7	13	52	2	166
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	20	350	..	370

A summary of the area under cultivation and yield of crops in each statistical district of Victoria for the season 1972-73 is given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1972-73
(hectares)

Crop	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain crops—									
Wheat	10,215	7,013	20,349	359,629	486,337	189,702	13,376	756	1,087,377
Oats	4,599	6,253	42,385	90,956	47,980	55,163	6,950	370	254,656
Barley	22,161	2,323	10,762	78,891	115,455	45,404	1,052	1,037	277,085
Rye	9	10	80	172	2,293	43	8		2,615
Maize		2	1	1		53	3	436	496
Field peas	2,133	193	1,104	806	40	301	9		4,628
All hay	54,387	28,990	124,655	40,379	20,242	146,881	32,467	68,678	516,679
Green fodder	8,201	2,661	11,648	4,796	14,904	13,673	6,183	11,213	73,279
Grass, clover, and lucerne for seed	2	1,261	655	913	452	509	1,838	85	5,715
Tobacco						149	3,919		4,068
Potatoes	6,931	2,158	1,850	4	24	199	160	1,794	13,120
Onions	362		381	1	96	67		15	922
All other vegetables	8,050	59	3,664	18	1,465	2,072	86	1,843	17,258
Vines	74	293	77	379	19,669	404	627	4	21,527
Fruit	6,302	595	128	819	3,566	13,667	559	148	25,784
All other crops	2,536	602	13,716	1,880	962	3,697	1,003	1,210	25,606
Total area under crop	125,962	52,413	231,455	579,644	713,485	471,984	68,240	87,631	(a)2,330,815
Land in fallow	11,156	3,269	9,209	266,689	417,017	86,832	3,057	6,289	803,518
Total area under cultivation	137,118	55,682	240,664	846,333	1,130,502	558,816	71,297	93,921	3,134,333

(a) The total area under crop includes 377,333 hectares of grass and clover cut for hay and 13,402 hectares double-cropped.

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1972-73

Crop	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain crops—									
Wheat tonnes	13,950	12,618	34,234	578,332	373,202	219,337	16,469	1,161	1,249,303
Oats "	4,941	8,137	73,029	89,177	11,605	43,288	7,814	236	238,227
Barley "	29,306	3,214	16,680	69,016	53,871	39,527	997	976	213,587
Maize "		2	(b)	3		205	10	1,288	1,506
Field peas "	2,276	234	1,388	241	1	80	16	(b)	4,236
All hay "	225,256	118,432	527,062	117,947	48,042	534,228	114,714	289,462	1,975,143
Linseed "	386		4,990		17			78	5,471
Rapeseed "	500	329	5,431	836	34	541	127	218	8,016
Tobacco "						189	5,580		5,769
Potatoes "	146,873	50,569	38,972	64	457	3,969	2,728	43,358	286,990
Onions "	5,248		5,484	7	1,562	1,157		150	13,608
Wine made kilolitres	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	24,866
Dried vine fruit—									
Raisins tonnes					3,834				3,834
Sultanas "					36,324				36,324
Currants "					2,323				2,323

(a) Details for individual districts are not available for publication.

(b) Crop failure.

Principal crops

The cereals wheat, oats, and barley are the principal crops grown in Victoria and these, together with hay, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year. The growing of potatoes, grapes, and apples is also important.

In the following pages some detailed descriptive and statistical information is given on all main crops grown in Victoria, including those mentioned above.

Wheat

The area sown to wheat in recent years has been more than 1.0 million hectares, which represents approximately half the total area under crop in Victoria. Virtually all the wheat crop is used for grain production, with only about 1 per cent cut for hay. The average annual production for the five years ended 1972-73 was about 1.75 million tonnes of which about 65 per cent is normally exported. Grain yields during these five years averaged about 1.51 tonnes per hectare, although yields as high as 4.00 tonnes per hectare or more are harvested on individual farms in most seasons. The highest yield officially recorded is 5.30 tonnes per hectare from 20.25 hectares grown near Murtoa in 1960. The lowest yield in recent years was recorded in the drought year of 1967-68, when production fell to 0.77 million tonnes at an average yield of 0.59 tonnes per hectare.

Record production occurred in the year following the 1967 drought when an area of just over 1.61 million hectares produced almost 2.47 million tonnes of grain. Similar increases in several other States led to considerable surplus over the requirements for export with the result that quotas on production were introduced. The Wheat Marketing Act, proclaimed on 9 December 1969, implemented in Victoria the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme proposed by the Australian Wheat Growers' Federation, and provided the administrative machinery decided upon by the Victorian Farmers' Union for the operation of the scheme. Victoria's quotas for the first five years of the scheme were as follows: 1969-70 (1.77 million tonnes), 1970-71 (1.41 million tonnes), 1971-72 (1.55 million tonnes), 1972-73 (1.82 million tonnes), and 1973-74 (2.49 million tonnes).

An amendment to the Wheat Marketing Act in 1972 provided for all wheat supplies in excess of growers' quotas to be treated as quota wheat in special circumstances. Declarations to this effect were made in 1972 when production failed to reach the quota, and again in 1973 when, although the State quota was raised by nearly 30 per cent, individual growers' quotas were slightly reduced because of a very large accumulation of unfilled quotas in previous seasons.

The main wheat belt lies in the northern part of the State, in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern districts, where about 94 per cent of the crop is grown. The average annual rainfall varies from about 305 mm in the north-west of Victoria to 500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern and southern regions. About three quarters of the wheat crop is sown on bare fallowed land.

Phosphorus fertiliser is applied to virtually all crops. Zinc is added in the Wimmera District, applications normally being made to each third or fourth wheat crop. Nitrogen fertilisers are used in particular circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Mallee and on heavily cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Diseases are not normally a major problem, but heavy losses can occur due to root rot and cereal cyst nematode in some seasons. Ball smut is effectively controlled by pickling with fungicide powder which is done at the same time as the seed is graded. Weeds are controlled by fallow cultivation or by crop spraying. The crop is harvested from mid-November in the early districts to January under late conditions.

Wheat is grown in rotation with fallow, other cereal crops, and pastures. The use of subterranean clover and medic leys has greatly improved soil fertility, with resultant benefit to wheat yields and quality. Sheep grazed on these, and on native pastures, contribute materially to Victoria's wool and prime lamb production, especially to the production of early prime lambs.

Wheat is grown on three major soil types : Mallee soils referred to as solonised brown soils ; self-mulching grey soils of heavy texture and high fertility in the southern Wimmera ; and red-brown earths of varying texture in the northern Wimmera and the Northern District.

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, but limited areas of the hard variety Emblem are sown in the eastern Mallee where wheat with protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety in order of popularity, season 1972-73	Season 1970-71		Season 1971-72		Season 1972-73	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Insignia	269,100	35.0	345,402	32.8	255,154	22.8
Olympic	149,158	19.4	203,240	19.3	238,873	21.4
Summit	86,881	11.3	153,746	14.6	204,206	18.3
Halberd	(a)	(a)	7,371	0.7	137,652	12.3
Heron	86,881	11.3	113,730	10.8	86,396	7.7
Pinnacle	53,051	6.9	66,342	6.3	66,214	5.9
Emblem	35,367	4.6	61,077	5.8	64,659	5.8
Insignia 49	38,443	5.0	67,396	6.4	45,718	4.1
Robin	4,613	0.6	7,371	0.7	5,666	0.5
Sherpa	3,844	0.5	4,212	0.4	3,473	0.3
Falcon	2,307	0.3	4,212	0.4	2,307	0.2
Beacon	3,076	0.4	3,159	0.3	2,049	0.2
All other (incl. mixed and unspecified)	36,136	4.7	15,796	1.5	5,290	0.5
Total	768,857	100.0	1,053,054	100.0	1,117,657	100.0

(a) Included in other.

Almost all the varieties grown in Victoria in recent years have been developed by the Department of Agriculture. One exception is the South Australian variety Halberd, which was introduced into Victoria in 1970, and by 1972-73 occupied 12 per cent of the total Victorian area. Because of its superior yielding ability in the drier areas, Halberd is expected to further increase in popularity. Marked improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past 30 years, and the leading soft wheats grown at present have excellent bread making characteristics.

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Holdings growing wheat (8 hectares and over)	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value	F.a.q. wheat standard
	number	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	kg/h.l.
1968-69	11,686	1,612	(a) 2,469	1.53	122,008	81.1
1969-70	11,618	1,335	2,274	1.70	116,747	81.7
1970-71	9,669	760	1,004	1.32	51,127	81.4
1971-72	10,273	1,040	1,797	1.73	96,765	80.4
1972-73	10,002	1,087	1,249	1.15	68,263	82.3

(a) Record production.

The adoption of clover and medic ley rotation systems has led to a substantial improvement in the protein content, and thus the quality of Victorian wheat.

Virtually the whole of the wheat crop is handled, stored, and transported in bulk. The crop is marketed through the Australian Wheat Board. The greater part of the crop is marketed as one grade known as f.a.q. (fair average quality), although this may require amendment under new stabilisation proposals to Australian standard white. A small amount of the semi-hard wheat grown in the eastern Mallee is segregated for separate sale.

Australian Wheat Board

History

After the outbreak of the Second World War, the Australian Wheat Board was established in September 1939 under national security legislation. When the war ended in 1945 the Board continued to operate until 1948 as an agent for the Australian Government under "transitional legislation".

In 1948 agreement was reached between the Australian and State Governments for the first of the wheat industry stabilisation schemes. For constitutional reasons, it was necessary for each State to pass legislation accepting the Australian Wheat Board as the central marketing authority, and to permit it to operate within the States. Before the outbreak of the war, progress had been made in Australian—State Government Conferences towards a comprehensive stabilisation scheme. The war intervened and full control over the sale of Australian wheat was given to the Board under the exigencies of war-time conditions.

The marketing experience of the Board and the desires of the growers were finally combined in the wheat stabilisation legislation of 1948 and renewed under successive five year schemes. The Australian Wheat Board now functions under the present *Wheat Stabilization Act* 1968. This Act authorises the Board to market all wheat harvested between 1 October 1968 and 30 September 1975 (seven seasons) but limits the application of the revised guaranteed price provisions to wheat harvested between 1 October 1968 and 30 September 1973 (five seasons). This five season plan was extended for the 1973–74 season to give the Australian Government time to review the next five season proposal submitted by the Board. A Wheat Stabilisation Plan to operate beyond 30 September 1974 has been negotiated between the Australian Government and the Australian Wheatgrowers Federation but the appropriate legislation has yet to be passed by the Australian and State Governments.

Constitution

The Board comprises fourteen members, two growers from each of the five mainland States together with the chairman, a finance member, a millers' representative, and an employees' representative.

Functions and operations

Under complementary Australian and State legislation:

1. the Board is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat in Australia and for both wheat and flour for export;
2. growers are required to deliver to the Board all wheat grown by them except that required as seed or feed on the farms where it is grown; and

3. the Board becomes the owner of all wheat delivered to it.

The Board employs various bulk handling authorities and wheat merchant-shippers for the receipt of bagged wheat.

The bulk of local sales of wheat is made to flour millers under agreements which provide for the Board to keep mills stocked with sufficient wheat to meet their trade requirements. The mills account to the Board for all wheat delivered to them. The local trade in wheat for stock and/or poultry feeding is arranged through distributing agents who lodge orders through the Board for their clients' requirements. The local price of wheat f.o.r. (free on rail) ports is a uniform home consumption price in all States established by legislation based on an annual review of the cost of production plus a surcharge to cover the cost of transporting the wheat from the mainland to Tasmania.

Export sales are negotiated by Head Office for all markets except those negotiated by the Australian Wheat Committee in London for the United Kingdom, European countries, and certain other markets in the Middle East. Sales of export flour are made by Head Office where the purchasers are government controlled instrumentalities, but mills and approved exporters are able to negotiate sales to private buyers subject to purchase of the flour from the Board. All export prices are determined by the Board on a competitive basis with other exporting countries, having due regard to the provisions of the International Grains Arrangement to which the Australian Government is a signatory.

Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian branch of the Australian Wheat Board during the 1972-73 season were 1,171,506 tonnes including 42,800 tonnes of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to storages at railway sidings operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales, and 10,790 tonnes of southern New South Wales wheat delivered to storages in Victoria.

Wheat standard

The fair average quality (f.a.q.) standard is determined each season by a State committee and is the basis for sales of each crop.

Samples of wheat from various districts are obtained each year and mixed to obtain a representative sample of the whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1 litre scale chondrometer. The f.a.q. standard was set at 82.3 kg per hectare for 1972-73.

Wheat breeding

The objective of wheat breeding in Victoria is to produce new varieties which will give higher yields of better baking quality grain than existing varieties. Included in the yield objective is the reduction of losses due to drought and various diseases, which include cereal cyst nematode (eelworm), stem rust, leaf rust, septoria, and eye spot lodging. The breeding work is a function of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, which undertakes plant breeding, field testing, and quality evaluation. In current breeding programmes, selections are being made from crosses between semi-dwarf and dwarf imported varieties of high yielding ability and established Victorian varieties.

The wheat breeding activities of the Department are centred on the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Victorian Wheat Research

Institute at Horsham where the hybridisation is carried out, the early generations raised, and the initial quality and disease testing done. This work is supplemented by regional selection centres in other wheat growing districts.

Field testing is undertaken in all districts at Departmental research stations and colleges and on farmers' properties. There are about thirty-five centres for varietal testing in Victoria. Disease testing is carried out at research stations in appropriate areas and at the Victorian Plant Research Institute at Burnley. After the early generation quality testing, which is done at the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Victorian Wheat Research Institute at Horsham, final evaluations, including test baking, are undertaken at the Department's cereal laboratories in Melbourne.

The wheat breeding work of the Department has been very successful. During the past fifty years over forty new varieties of wheat have been released for cultivation by farmers. The most widely grown of these have been Free Gallipoli (1923), Ghurka (1924), Rancee 4H (1930), Magnet (1939), Quadrat (1941), Insignia and Pinnacle (1946), Sherpa (1953), Olympic (1956), Emblem (1963), Summit (1966), and Zenith (1973). Almost 80 per cent of the wheat area in Victoria is sown to varieties bred by the Department and for some years Insignia has been the most widely grown variety in Australia.

Since 1930 the baking quality of Victorian wheat has improved markedly. This has been due to varietal improvement and improved soil fertility by the use of legume leys with a resultant continuing effect on grain protein content.

Grain Elevators Board of Victoria

In 1934 an Act was passed to provide for the handling of wheat in bulk in Victoria. The Act gave the Victorian Government power to constitute a Board of three members to implement the provisions of the Act. As a result of submissions made by the Board to, and approved by, the Government, 226 country receiving elevators and a 1,100,000 cubic metres capacity shipping terminal at Geelong and storage facilities for 145,000 cubic metres at Portland have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans totalling \$31,218,000. Repayment of the principal and interest are guaranteed by the Victorian Government. In 1963 the Act was amended to provide for the handling of barley in bulk by the Grain Elevators Board.

The Grain Elevators Board first received and shipped Victorian wheat in bulk for the 1939-40 season and first received barley in bulk for the 1963-64 season.

The main shipping terminal is at Geelong where the storage comprises concrete vertical storage bins with a capacity of 285,000 cubic metres and horizontal shed type storage with a capacity of 815,000 cubic metres.

Grain can be received from rail trucks at the rate of 1,600 tonnes per hour and loaded into ships at the rate of 2,000 tonnes per hour.

Ships are loaded at the Board's pier at which there is accommodation for two vessels. At Portland, the shipping rate is 600 tonnes per hour, and the rail truck receipt rate is 500 tonnes per hour.

The Grain Elevators Board has under its control storage for 3.8 million tonnes of wheat and barley. In comparison with the season 1971-72, when the quantity of 1.8 million tonnes of bulk wheat and 270,000 tonnes of

bulk barley were delivered to the Board, the receivals for the 1972-73 season were 1.2 million tonnes of bulk wheat and 92,000 tonnes of bulk barley. Wheat quotas were introduced for the 1969-70 season, Victoria's quota being fixed at 1.77 million tonnes and the balance of the receivals, 566,000 tonnes being over-quota wheat. The Victorian quota for 1972-73 was 1.82 million tonnes.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the Grain Elevators Board in Victoria :

VICTORIA—GRAIN ELEVATORS BOARD : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 31 October—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Revenue—					
Grain handling charges	4,654	5,022	5,506	5,818	5,133
Interest on investments	552	584	649	765	862
Total revenue	5,206	5,606	6,155	6,583	5,995
Expenditure—					
Operating and maintenance expenses	1,651	1,949	2,329	2,568	1,849
Administration expenses	458	505	582	648	667
Depreciation and renewals	573	600	576	589	587
Interest on loans	1,516	1,590	1,638	1,631	1,646
Sinking fund charges	288	292	301	304	306
Appropriations to reserves	720	669	558	973	940
Other	..	..	41	..	..
Total expenditure	5,206	5,605	6,025	6,713	5,995
Net surplus	..	1	130	--130	..
Fixed assets at 31 October	31,823	32,825	31,668	31,839	31,305
Loan indebtedness at 31 October—					
Victorian Government	1,672	1,630	1,598	1,568	1,526
Public	26,572	26,734	27,232	27,164	27,000

Alternative crops to wheat, 1974

Oats

Oats are the second most widely grown crop in Victoria, and in recent years the area of this cereal has averaged about 0.53 million hectares. Nearly 72 per cent of this is normally harvested for grain, some of it after winter grazing. Although oaten hay was important in the past, only about 15 per cent of the area is now harvested for this purpose, the remainder (13 per cent) of the area being used solely for grazing.

As the land on which oats are grown is normally not fallowed or as well prepared as that intended for wheat, production of oats shows greater fluctuations than wheat production. This seasonal variability is particularly marked in the northern parts of Victoria. While the average annual grain production is about 0.45 million tonnes, it has ranged from 0.13 million tonnes in 1967-68 to 0.56 million tonnes in 1966-67.

Over half the oaten grain produced in Victoria is held on farms or used within Victoria for stock feed. Large quantities are retained for feeding during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a relatively small proportion is used to manufacture foods for human consumption. Milling quality oats usually

command a higher price above feed oats. The other uses of the grain by the mills are for the manufacture of stock foods and for the manufacture of unkilned rolled oats, mainly for export. The remaining quarter of the crop is exported as grain. More than 95 per cent of the oats exported are sold as "Victorian No. 1" grade. Oaten grain is sold in an open market through merchants or through the voluntary pool, and prices fluctuate widely according to seasonal conditions and supplies available. The merchants and the pool provide facilities for bulk deliveries at most main centres.

During the past ten years the area cut for hay has fluctuated around 81,000 hectares in normal seasons with an average production of about 340,000 tonnes. About double the normal area was cut for hay during the 1967-68 drought and production increased by about 100,000 tonnes. The hay may be cut either for farm use or for sale, mainly to chaff mills near Melbourne, Ballarat, and Maryborough.

Most of the area completely fed-off is grazed by sheep in the winter, but in dairying districts oats are sometimes sown for autumn and winter grazing to supplement pasture growth. About 30 per cent of the oats completely grazed are in the Mallee District.

The main oaten grain producing areas are in the Mallee, Wimmera, Northern, and Western Districts. The popularity of varieties has undergone marked changes in recent years. For forty years up to 1962 Algerian was the leading oats variety; it was supplanted, in turn, by Orient and Avon. In the 1972-73 season the variety Swan, developed in Western Australia, was the most popular, occupying almost 41 per cent of the total oats area.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73:

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1968-69	401	548	1.37	13,029
1969-70	358	470	1.31	10,495
1970-71	399	467	1.17	13,558
1971-72	329	449	1.36	11,334
1972-73	255	238	0.93	8 345

Barley

In 1958-59, 146,500 hectares, a record at that time, were sown to barley, producing approximately 0.20 million tonnes. After that, production declined in the early 1960s and in 1964-65 only 76,000 hectares were sown. However, greatly increased production has been sustained since that time, aided undoubtedly in the late 1960s by the introduction of wheat quotas, when many wheat growers increased their barley sowings at the expense of wheat. In 1972-73, more than 324,000 hectares were sown. About 95 per cent of the barley grown in Victoria is of the two-row or malting type. The remainder is sown with six-row varieties, which are used primarily for stock feed.

Although some barley is grown in all districts, the production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-western Mallee and the adjacent area of the north-western Wimmera. While wheat is the main cereal throughout the cereal growing districts, barley occupies second position in the areas noted above, whereas, in most other portions of northern Victoria, oats occupy this position.

In this northern barley growing area the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on ley land cultivated in the autumn just prior to sowing or on wheaten stubble land. Weeah, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1968, is the most popular variety sown in this area. Superphosphate is the standard fertiliser applied. Average district yields are about 1.10 tonnes per hectare.

The other important area is in southern Victoria between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh. Here, barley is the main crop, and the normal practice is to sow it with phosphorus fertiliser on fallowed land. The main varieties in recent years have been Research and Resibee, but Lara, released by the Department of Agriculture in 1971, is now being grown to an increasing extent. Lara has a 12 per cent yield advantage over Research and Resibee, and the malt is superior in quality. Yields are considerably higher than those obtained in the north, the average yield being about 1.8 tonnes per hectare. This region is close to the main barley shipping terminals, and growers' freight costs are much lower than in the northern areas.

The Victorian Grain Elevators Board has provided a bulk handling scheme for barley since 1963. The provision of extra facilities, including special aerated storages at Hopetoun, Rainbow, and Jeparit, and terminal storages at Geelong and Sunshine, with the use of existing elevators on a throughput basis before the wheat harvest, has made it possible for the crop to be handled in bulk in almost all the districts where it is grown. The increased production in 1969-70 exceeded the storage space available, and growers' deliveries were regulated pending disposal of part of the crop.

Barley is marketed through the Australian Barley Board, which operates in Victoria and South Australia and provides an orderly marketing system for barley grown in those States. The barley is classified to suit specific purposes on delivery. Classification is, first, on varietal type—Chevalier (Weeah, and similar varieties), Research (Research, Resibee), and Lara, and second, on quality—Malting, Milling (No. 3), and Feed (Nos. 4 and 5). There are price differentials between each grade.

The Victorian malting industry takes most of the malting quality grain for malt for local use and also uses some of the lower grade grain for

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare			Gross value \$'000
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	Total	
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	
1968-69	157	9	190	11	1.21	1.22	1.21	8,868
1969-70	187	10	245	13	1.31	1.30	1.31	11,060
1970-71	259	10	306	12	1.18	1.20	1.18	16,379
1971-72	286	9	382	13	1.34	1.44	1.34	15,689
1972-73	269	9	207	7	0.77	0.78	0.77	11,352

producing malt for export, principally to eastern Asia, the Pacific islands, and Africa. Lower quality barley is used for stock feeding as whole grain and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. Barley surplus to these requirements is exported.

Australian Barley Board, 1974

Maize

Maize is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder and 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, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain						Av. yield per hectare	Gross value
		Area			Production				
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total		
hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	
1968-69	1,452	429	41	470	1,741	91	1,832	3.90	108
1969-70	985	436	27	463	1,760	67	1,827	3.95	111
1970-71	546	520	15	535	1,546	32	1,578	2.95	101
1971-72	806	370	5	375	1,907	12	1,919	5.12	122
1972-73	1,132	493	3	496	1,490	16	1,506	3.04	96

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 Mallee District. There is some interest in it for winter grazing in cold districts during the winter months. The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of rye for each of the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1968-69	4,730	1,912	0.40	73
1969-70	4,678	1,551	0.33	58
1970-71	4,992	2,746	0.55	111
1971-72	5,062	2,597	0.51	81
1972-73	2,615	975	0.37	47

Oilseeds

Linseed

For many years linseed has been the major oil producing crop grown in Victoria. Its commercial production, which began in 1947, has increased to over 10,000 hectares in suitable years, with an output in excess of 7,620 tonnes. In wet seasons, however, such as 1963-64, weather and soil conditions seriously cut the intended area. Since 1964, area has fluctuated following

a reduction in demand due to the introduction of synthetic paints and floor coverings. In 1971-72, 3,700 hectares and, in 1972-73, about 6,000 hectares, were sown.

Linseed has proved to be well adapted to broad hectare production over a wide area of mixed farming and pastoral country in the 500 mm to 750 mm rainfall zone in the western part of Victoria. Initially, the industry was developed on imported varieties, and, in the period to 1955, yields were low because these varieties were not fully suited to Victorian conditions and susceptible to disease. Greater stability was given to the industry with the release by the Victorian Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties.

Victorian linseed contains 38 to 40 per cent of oil of satisfactory quality. Linseed oil is one of the main components of paints, varnishes, and linoleum, and also has many other industrial uses. The meal or press cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is a valuable stock food.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of linseed for each of the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—LINSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1968-69	5,789	5,160	0.89	658
1969-70	7,640	9,502	1.24	1,167
1970-71	6,830	6,472	0.95	763
1971-72	3,694	3,388	0.92	343
1972-73	5,843	5,471	0.94	590

Rapeseed

Rapeseed growing underwent rapid expansion in the late 1960s, mainly because of the introduction of wheat delivery quotas. The area sown to rapeseed increased from 24 hectares in 1967-68 to a peak of 18,600 hectares in 1970-71. After that season the area steadily declined until by 1973-74 only some 5,000 hectares were sown.

Rapeseed contains about 40 per cent of oil, which is mainly used for edible purposes, particularly in blended cooking oils. Rapeseed grows satisfactorily on a wide range of soils, the highest yields being obtained in cool, damp districts. About 60 per cent of the Victorian crop is produced in the Western District. The Northern District is the next most prominent area with 15 per cent of the total crop.

Phosphorus is the major fertiliser element required by rapeseed—the optimum rate of application is similar to that for wheat. The varieties currently being grown in Victoria were produced in Canada but plant breeders and agronomists of the Department of Agriculture are actively engaged in developing varieties that are better suited to Victorian conditions.

Blackleg is a major disease problem of rapeseed, to which all currently grown varieties are susceptible. In years favourable to the disease, large yield losses (up to 40 per cent) have been experienced. At present, there are no effective control methods although sound crop rotation can greatly minimise its incidence.

VICTORIA—RAPESEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1968-69	1,416	510	0.36	55
1969-70	4,367	3,946	0.90	459
1970-71	18,740	16,160	0.86	1,401
1971-72	14,881	12,610	0.85	1,152
1972-73	13,674	8,016	0.59	751

Other oilseeds

Production of other oilseeds has also increased in recent years due to the introduction of wheat quotas and the world-wide shortage of feed grains. Production of the more significant of these other oilseeds is shown below :

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
SAFFLOWER				
1968-69	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2
1969-70	n.a.	3	n.a.	3
1970-71	5,071	1,569	0.31	153
1971-72	1,272	722	0.57	70
1972-73	556	328	0.59	34
SUNFLOWER				
1968-69	379	358	0.94	51
1969-70	1,217	918	0.75	90
1970-71	1,422	1,583	1.11	171
1971-72	2,141	2,384	1.11	274
1972-73	2,129	2,046	0.96	261

Tobacco

Flue-cured Virginia tobacco is the only type produced in quantity in Australia and is mainly absorbed 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 set at 50 per cent and at the present high level of usage it is important that only leaf of desirable smoking quality is produced. Such leaf can be grown with some certainty only in areas having sandy friable soils and, during the summer months, appreciable rainfall, moderate temperatures, and high atmospheric humidity.

The Victorian crop usually accounts for rather more than one third of the total Australian tobacco production. Suitable growing conditions are found in the north-eastern river valleys, and the industry is concentrated at present along the Ovens and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of the State. Recent trends disclose a concentration of production in the higher parts of these valleys, with some contraction at certain climatically less favoured downstream centres and in the inundated area above the Buffalo River dam. The Mount Beauty district in the upper Kiewa valley has also become established as a reliable centre for the production of good quality leaf.

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition due to wide fluctuations in production and market conditions, and it is only in the past decade that any degree of stability has become apparent. This has been due to a consistent upward trend in average yield which has resulted in the Victorian figure approaching a level comparable to that achieved by the world's major tobacco producing countries.

The fungus disease, blue mould, has often brought about drastic reduction of yield and has been the prime cause of most short Victorian crops in the past. Growers are now able to control this disease by implementing fungicidal spray programmes and this is perhaps the main factor in current yield improvement.

The implementation in 1965 of a Tobacco Stabilisation Scheme, whereby a market is guaranteed for the annual sale of up to 12.9 million kg of leaf meeting certain quality standards, has promoted further stability in the industry.

Victorian tobacco producers are assisted in their efforts to increase yield and improve leaf quality by the Department of Agriculture, which conducts research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station at Myrtleford and its substation at Gunbower, and also provides an intensive farm-to-farm advisory service for growers.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of tobacco in each of the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)	\$'000
1968-69	3,936	5,477	1.39	13,910
1969-70	4,458	7,038	1.58	15,348
1970-71	4,241	6,902	1.63	16,087
1971-72	3,844	5,765	1.50	14,690
1972-73	4,068	5,769	1.42	13,918

Further reference, 1963 ; Marketing of tobacco, 1969

Fruit

Victoria is a major producer of a wide variety of fruit and almost 48,000 hectares are used for orchards and vineyards. Victoria produces about 75 per cent of Australia's pears and dried sultanas, about 50 per cent of the peaches and cherries, 20 to 25 per cent of navel oranges, apricots, and apples; it is also a large producer of other citrus fruits and grapes. Many fruit and nut crops are grown commercially in Victoria. The three most important districts are : the area within 80 kilometres of Melbourne (fresh market pome, stone, and other tree fruits, and berries), the Goulburn valley (canning fruit), and the Mallee (vine fruit and citrus). Fruit growing within 30 kilometres of Melbourne is declining as a result of housing development.

Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Great Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 600 mm and 900 mm. This rainfall

is fairly evenly spread, but in many areas irrigation is essential from January to March. This water is supplied from natural catchments, rivers, or town supplies. The north-eastern section of the State has a rainfall of from 500 mm to 1,250 mm, but the average rainfall in the Goulburn valley is about 480 mm and in the Mallee only 250 mm. In these districts the elaborate irrigation schemes of the lower Murray valley and of the Goulburn and Campaspe Rivers make possible the large-scale development of the fruit industry. The distribution of water is effected by gravity, except for some areas under spray irrigation.

The Australian market is insufficient to support the extensive production of horticultural crops, and the overseas markets are vital for the economic survival of this activity. Dried vine fruits, and canned peaches, pears, and apricots are mostly exported, as are large quantities of fresh apples, pears, and oranges.

Growers maintain a satisfactory level of efficiency by mechanisation to reduce labour costs; high capacity spraying units for pest and disease control, bulk handling of the crop, modern packing shed equipment, the use of fruit thinning sprays and weedicides, and the lighter pruning of apple trees contribute to reduce labour costs.

Statistics on fruit growing are collected from all persons who grow fruit for sale (for all purposes). Particulars of fruit production (excluding vines) for the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Number of growers		4,197	3,937	3,660	3,388	3,268
Area	hectare	28,975	28,685	26,957	26,851	25,784
Gross value of fruit produced	\$'000	30,804	45,093	46,723	42,107	49,867
Production—						
Apples	bushel	4,857,746	5,330,770	5,078,604	3,628,886	5,081,703
Pears	"	3,419,992	7,043,916	7,061,229	7,145,265	7,211,184
Quinces	"	17,515	22,257	15,346	13,474	11,008
Apricots	"	440,205	574,483	677,143	618,381	589,567
Cherries	"	148,824	141,741	184,709	189,150	199,318
Nectarines	"	33,358	34,502	35,897	42,618	61,198
Peaches	"	2,721,995	2,974,780	2,925,282	2,924,656	3,258,556
Plums	"	124,591	114,003	159,116	142,488	160,859
Prunes	"	12,874	18,416	16,516	15,149	13,251
Lemons and limes	"	215,255	163,930	236,450	229,415	265,119
Oranges—						
Navels	"	527,480	504,589	641,704	679,874	727,507
Valencias	"	808,095	742,038	1,111,198	980,581	1,290,147
Other	"	24,217	33,216	32,870	17,094	20,680
Mandarins	"	81,181	77,752	110,606	118,485	119,887
Grapefruit	"	95,498	111,382	133,805	149,831	152,588
Figs	"	1,049	626	1,840	2,599	2,058
Passionfruit	"	5,532	4,534	3,274	2,269	1,052
Olives	"	23,957	34,595	29,591	37,589	40,296
Gooseberries	kg	19,305	30,939	44,452	36,222	48,163
Loganberries	"	32,564	23,877	57,711	12,599	11,259
Raspberries	"	108,615	165,920	173,236	152,559	136,013
Strawberries	"	1,700,506	1,951,571	1,514,721	1,400,924	1,351,925
Youngberries	"	136,912	243,140	226,832	248,626	261,881
Other berries	"	16,816	42,725	44,300	35,308	23,520
Almonds	"	8,141	15,267	5,170	15,230	3,661
Filberts	"	1,331	2,997	1,724	528	662
Walnuts	"	82,957	67,902	122,663	71,538	46,435
Chestnuts	"	6,468	12,582	18,682	19,605	14,053

Information on the number of trees of each variety is collected annually ; before 1971-72 the collection was triennial. The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts grown on commercial holdings during the seasons 1971-72 and 1972-73 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS
AND GARDENS (a)

Fruit and nuts	1971-72			1972-73		
	Bearing	Not bearing	Total	Bearing	Not bearing	Total
			number of trees			
Apples	1,354,119	344,738	1,698,857	1,323,644	282,302	1,605,946
Pears	1,440,261	203,508	1,643,769	1,472,759	160,046	1,632,805
Quinces	3,553	2,657	6,210	3,443	1,738	5,181
Plums	112,864	43,968	156,832	112,016	40,583	152,599
Prunes	15,493	2,437	17,930	10,854	3,545	14,399
Cherries	150,555	58,396	208,951	147,855	48,937	196,792
Peaches	1,089,741	263,593	1,353,334	1,030,293	249,925	1,280,218
Apricots	266,559	59,101	325,660	258,729	48,494	307,223
Nectarines	30,634	20,836	51,470	36,719	18,394	55,113
Oranges—						
Navels	225,640	52,439	278,079	226,197	47,554	273,751
Valencias	324,053	50,370	374,423	330,497	42,541	373,038
Other	5,354	348	5,702	5,099	1,251	6,350
Mandarins	50,151	10,989	61,140	50,587	9,036	59,623
Grapefruit	27,090	17,436	44,526	29,594	20,543	50,137
Lemons and limes	72,639	39,746	112,385	75,557	45,410	120,967
Figs	1,804	845	2,649	2,234	505	2,739
Olives	70,785	20,053	90,838	72,887	23,411	96,298
			hectares			
Passionfruit	20	5	25	14	6	20
Raspberries	52	12	64	50	7	57
Loganberries	5	..	5	4	..	4
Strawberries	162	17	179	151	22	173
Gooseberries	9	8	17	9	7	16
Youngberries	49	8	57	50	4	54
Other berries	8	2	10	7	2	9
			number of trees			
Almonds	8,426	12,108	20,534	7,546	28,398	35,944
Walnuts	4,819	2,076	6,895	5,684	3,476	9,160
Filberts	455	1,553	2,008	1,173	1,700	2,873
Chestnuts	671	2,058	2,729	717	6,260	6,977

(a) Berries and passionfruit collected on an area basis only.

The distribution of the fruit industry over Victoria is set out in the following table, where the number of trees of each kind in each statistical district is given for the season 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., SEASON 1972-73

Particulars	Unit	Statistical district								Total
		Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	
Growers Area	number hectare	1,308 6,302	105 595	33 128	51 819	976 3,566	833 13,667	111 559	38 148	3,455 25,784
Apples	tree	967,974	102,951	30,290	7,096	11,203	369,178	84,514	32,740	1,605,946
Pears	"	83,446	36,565	465	3,091	1,572	1,506,871	425	370	1,632,805
Peaches	"	139,471	2,347	195	6,422	12,109	1,115,669	2,885	1,120	1,280,218
Apricots	"	11,801	99	232	4,088	82,209	208,201	378	215	307,223
Plums	"	52,441	2,668	27	571	51,751	44,995	110	36	152,599
Prunes	"	605	24	..	1,320	3,908	8,542	..	..	14,399
Cherries	"	165,460	2,470	..	720	1,030	19,673	6,439	1,000	196,792
Quinces	"	2,553	..	..	72	..	2,556	..	..	5,181
Nectarines	"	23,115	589	..	51	22,986	8,099	173	100	55,113
Figs	"	1,439	..	..	20	55	1,225	..	..	2,739
Olives	"	836	377	..	45,769	45,140	1,656	2,470	50	96,298
Oranges	"	200	..	200	..	523,391	128,990	358	..	653,139
Mandarins	"	200	..	..	..	57,244	2,179	..	..	59,623
Grapefruit	"	50	..	..	..	38,976	11,025	86	..	50,137
Lemons and limes	"	43,407	100	..	100	41,365	29,956	646	393	115,967
Passionfruit	hectare	7	..	..	..	(a)	..	6	6	20
Strawberries	"	164	1	2	(a)	(a)	(a)	4	1	173
Raspberries	"	56	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	1	57
Loganberries	"	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gooseberries	"	13	(a)	..	(a)	..	..	..	3	16
Youngberries	"	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Other berries	"	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Almonds	tree	727	20	..	3,300	26,474	1,647	3,776	..	35,944
Walnuts	"	859	100	..	..	524	739	6,503	435	9,160
Filberts	"	490	1,100	150	..	..	..	1,133	..	2,873
Chestnuts	"	390	80	100	..	..	..	6,107	300	6,977

(a) Less than 1 hectare.

The production of the principal kinds of dried tree fruits for each of the seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 is shown in the following table. Particulars in respect of dried vine fruits appear on page 442.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE FRUITS
(kg)

Season	Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
1968-69	13,532	1,378	4,498	74,801	32	94,241
1969-70	2,144	356		89,962		92,462
1970-71	4,463	317	2,540	43,913	726	51,959
1971-72	10,525	1,572	29,309	64,633	26	106,065
1972-73	18,463	711	18,797	77,796	2,540	118,307

Cool storage

The fruit industry has been well aware of the importance of refrigeration since the end of the last century. Before the First World War several co-operative and privately owned cool stores had been built, besides the first Government Cool Stores at Flinders Street, Melbourne. The Victorian Government also built and operated five other stores situated in the fruit growing districts close to Melbourne. These have gradually been handed over to growers' co-operatives.

The extension of electric power to rural areas throughout the State has resulted in the construction of numerous small private cool stores. More efficient refrigeration techniques and insulating materials have also helped to spread the idea of cool storage. Since the Second World War there has been a rapid increase of cool store capacity in Victoria, mainly because of the very rapid development of small cool stores built in individual orchards. In the last few years, "controlled atmosphere" stored apples have been in strong demand.

Many of the small orchard cool stores are used to pre-cool highly perishable soft fruits (apricots, peaches, plums, and berries) and tomatoes before they are forwarded to Melbourne or interstate markets. These fruits ripen in the summer and at high summer temperatures often become over-ripe and worthless in the interval between picking and marketing, unless pre-cooled at the orchard within a few hours of picking.

Most of the orchard cool stores situated within 80 kilometres of Melbourne, with the larger co-operative and proprietary stores, are used to achieve a more gradual marketing of Victoria's apple and pear crop. This supply of good quality fruit from store at regular intervals for a period of 6 to 9 months calls for considerable skill and knowledge. The fruit picked is still alive and continues its living processes for a certain time, influenced by the variety, its ripeness at the time of harvesting ("picking maturity"), interval between harvesting and beginning of cool storage, temperature and humidity of cool chambers, and other factors. Cool storage behaviour of the fruit and the type of storage provided are also of great importance with the fruit exported to overseas markets.

To assist the industry with cool storage research, experimental cool chambers were set up at the Government Cool Stores, Victoria Dock, in 1923. In 1956 these were transferred to the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station, where large and better experimental chambers were constructed for this purpose.

Vine fruits

Most vine fruits grown in Victoria are marketed as dried fruits (currants, sultanas, and raisins). Smaller quantities are sold as fresh fruit or are used for wine production or in canned fruit cocktail. Some 19,670 hectares of vines are grown in the Murray River irrigation districts at Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. The climate at Mildura and Robinvale provides the high temperatures and clear sunny conditions during the growing season and drying period which are essential for the production of first quality dried fruit. The Swan Hill district with slightly lower temperatures and higher rainfall is less suitable than Robinvale and Mildura.

After dipping and sun drying by the grower, the dried fruit is processed and packed in packing houses. The production of dried fruits in Victoria for the season 1972-73 amounted to 36,324 tonnes of sultanas, 2,323 tonnes of currants, and 3,834 tonnes of raisins. Approximately 60 per cent of this produce was exported.

During recent years the growing of grapes for table use has expanded rapidly and with some growers has become a specialised industry. The main varieties are Waltham Cross, Purple Cornichon, Ohanez, Sultana, and Muscat Gordo Blanco. Melbourne and Sydney are the main market outlets, and continuing efforts are being made to develop overseas markets.

Grapes are grown specifically for wine production at Rutherglen, Great Western, Avoca, Drumborg, and Nagambie. While the wine growing area around Rutherglen is slowly expanding, the other districts mentioned are expanding more rapidly. Increasing quantities of grapes for wine making are produced in the Murray River irrigation districts. In 1972-73, 24,866 kilolitres of wine were produced.

The Victorian Department of Agriculture has introduced a large number of virus-indexed wine and table grape varieties for testing and evaluation under local conditions and is undertaking the selection of superior clones of established varieties. Research associated with the propagation of dried and other varieties of fruit on nematode resistant and salt tolerant rootstocks has reached an advanced stage.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—VINE FRUIT PRODUCTION

Season	Number of growers	Area		Production				
		Bearing	Not bearing	Grapes gathered	Wine made	Dried fruits		
						Raisins	Sultanas	Currants
hectares	hectares	tonnes	kilolitres	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes		
1968-69	2,443	18,097	1,720	208,361	28,112	3,630	34,874	2,730
1969-70	2,493	18,473	1,696	343,997	31,934	3,322	64,825	3,438
1970-71	2,487	18,559	2,053	218,452	30,078	3,894	37,342	3,083
1971-72	2,463	18,988	1,805	354,973	35,835	4,854	68,292	3,409
1972-73	2,470	19,947	1,580	212,701	24,866	3,834	36,324	2,323

Growing of grapes for wine, 1964; Dried fruits industry, 1967; Wine, 1968

Vegetables

The climate of Victoria is such that practically every kind of vegetable can be grown in some part of the State during the favourable season in each area. Consequently, there is a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables on

the market for the whole year in normal years. These vegetables (excluding potatoes and onions, see page 444), worth about \$22m to Victoria, are harvested from about 17,000 hectares.

About half the area under vegetables is within 80 kilometres of Melbourne. Other vegetable producing centres south of the Dividing Range are in the Western District (the centre of processed pea production) and in Gippsland (the centre of the stringless bean growing industry for processing, for dry edible bean seed, and for seed bean production). These areas are fairly free of frosts and have a well distributed annual rainfall ranging from 500 mm to 875 mm. Vegetables are grown on a wide variety of soils (sand, sandy loam, clay loam, peat, and volcanic). Many vegetable growers use irrigation from town water supplies, storage catchments, streams, and dams to supplement rainfall.

North of the Dividing Range the summer is longer and hotter, but winter frosts are more frequent. Many areas along the lower Murray are ideal for growing early spring crops and efficient transport enables produce to be shipped to both Melbourne and Sydney. In some instances intercropping in orchards and vineyards is practised. Tomato production for processing is largely concentrated in the Goulburn valley but other important production areas are situated along the Murray and Campaspe Rivers and in the Maffra irrigation district in Gippsland.

Returns from vegetable growing can fluctuate greatly according to weather and market conditions, and production methods have to be highly efficient. Market gardens near Melbourne may grow two and sometimes three crops in the one year. While a number of hand operations are still essential, mechanisation and the use of selective weedicides have greatly reduced labour costs. Peas, beans, and onions can be harvested mechanically, and several tomato harvesting machines are now in use; a number of mechanical aids are used for harvesting other crops. New varieties and improved storage and transport techniques have also increased production efficiency.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1972-73

Type	Area sown	Production	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
Potatoes	13,120	286,990	16,478
Onions	922	13,608	1,336
Carrots	826	25,954	2,161
Parsnips	194	4,740	757
Beetroot	84	2,143	100
Tomatoes	2,245	53,103	4,503
French beans	1,152	5,154	844
Green peas—			
Sold in pod	651	1,648	565
Processing	6,288	(a)8,386	755
Cabbages	687	18,062	1,444
Cauliflowers	905	31,433	1,976
Brussels sprouts	261	2,112	679
Lettuce	793	12,802	2,013
Pumpkins	915	11,580	683
Other vegetables	2,985	37,935	5,141
Total	32,028	515,650	39,435

(a) Shelled weight.

While most crops reach the consumer as fresh vegetables, an increasing amount of produce is being processed, and a feature of the Victorian industry is the increase in the production of peas, sweet corn, and beans for freezing, and tomatoes for canning and other processing.

Potatoes

Victoria is the largest producer of potatoes in Australia, contributing over one third of the total annual requirement. Potatoes are generally sold as a fresh vegetable, but about 25 per cent of the crop is processed into chips, crisps, and other prepared forms, as well as dehydrated flakes and granules. Generally regarded as a summer crop, potato planting goes on in one district or another for ten months of the year, while harvesting extends over the whole year.

Early crops are grown in favoured localities where the risk of frost is not acute, such as the Bellarine Peninsula and the market garden areas south-east of Melbourne. These are lifted from September to December. Mid-season crops come on the market in January, February, and March from districts such as Koroit, Gembrook, Koo-Wee-Rup, and other parts of Gippsland. The late or main crop is produced in the Central Highlands (Ballarat to Trentham), Kinglake, the Otways, and the Gippsland hill country. Its harvest commences in April and runs on until October.

About two thirds of the total area of potatoes planted in Victoria is grown under spray irrigation. In most cases the water is derived from farm storages or from bores. Potato growing has become increasingly mechanised, and production has, therefore, tended to pass into the hands of specialist growers having large individual areas.

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production (a)	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1968-69	16,179	304,774	18.84	10,343
1969-70	16,092	284,039	17.65	17,002
1970-71	14,150	303,900	21.48	20,916
1971-72	13,986	306,707	(b) 21.93	15,002
1972-73	13,120	286,990	21.87	16,478

(a) Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, etc., as follows: 36,911 tonnes in 1968-69; 30,094 tonnes in 1969-70; 27,332 tonnes in 1970-71; 37,384 tonnes in 1971-72; and 28,098 tonnes in 1972-73.

(b) Record average yield.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1972-73 these areas were responsible for 78 per cent of the total onion production of Victoria.

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1968-69	1,471	21,624	14.70	905
1969-70	1,334	21,681	16.25	1,469
1970-71	1,049	17,178	16.38	1,366
1971-72	951	17,492	18.39	1,354
1972-73	922	13,608	14.76	1,336

Onion Marketing Board, 1974

Minor crops

There are other crops cultivated in Victoria in addition to those already mentioned. The most important of these are nursery products, cut flowers, Japanese millet, agricultural seeds, and vegetable seeds.

Pastoral
Livestock

The first great development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral interest. 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 Colony 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 number of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961 and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1969 to 1973. As from 1957 no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK : NUMBERS (a)
(‘000)

Year	Horses (including foals)	Cattle (b)		Sheep	Pigs
		Dairy	Beef		
1861 at 31 March	77		722	5,781	61
1871 " "	167		721	10,762	131
1881 " "	276		1,286	10,360	242
1891 " "	436		1,783	12,693	282
1901 " "	392		1,602	10,842	350
1911 at 1 March	472		1,548	12,883	333
1921 " "	488		1,575	12,171	175
1931 " "	380		1,430	16,478	281
1941 " "	318		1,922	20,412	398
1951 at 31 March	186	1,489	727	20,012	237
1961 " "	64	1,717	1,147	26,620	319
1969 " "	(c)	1,960	1,918	30,185	422
1970 " "	53	1,975	2,488	33,157	495
1971 " "	(c)	1,974	3,086	33,761	520
1972 " "	(c)	1,927	3,508	29,496	590
1973 " "	(c)	1,957	3,488	24,105	585

(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 years before 1943.

(c) Not collected.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at 31 March 1971 appears on page 422. Dot maps showing the distribution of livestock on rural holdings in Victoria at 31 March 1962 appear on pages 577-80 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Following an investigation into the adequacy of the wording and layout of the cattle sections of the Agricultural Census form, changes were introduced to the 1963-64 form.

Before 1964 farmers were asked to classify their herds as either "beef cattle" or "dairy cattle". As these two terms tended to confuse breed and purpose, farmers were asked in the new design to classify their cattle, with the exception of bulls, according to the two main purposes of (i) milk production and (ii) meat production, irrespective of breed, and to report separately the number of cows and heifers kept for their own domestic milk supply; bulls were to be reported according to their breed and age, i.e., dairy or beef and over or under one year of age. Consequently, the detailed statistics of cattle for 1973 set out in the following table are not comparable with those for years prior to 1964.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK AT 31 MARCH 1973
(’000)

Particulars	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	North-ern	North East-ern	Gipps-land	
Cattle—									
Bulls for service—									
Bulls, 1 year and over—									
Dairy breeds	4	1	8	1	(a)	7	1	8	30
Beef breeds	11	5	22	4	2	10	10	12	76
Bull calves—under 1 year—									
Dairy breeds	2	(a)	3	(a)	(a)	3	1	3	12
Beef breeds	5	2	8	2	1	3	3	3	27
Cows and heifers for milk and cream—									
Cows in milk	123	12	198	5	12	289	37	280	956
Cows—dry	40	6	115	4	3	39	28	83	318
Heifers—1 year and over	44	6	78	3	4	86	17	84	321
Heifer calves—under 1 year	38	5	79	3	4	91	16	85	321
House cows and heifers	3	1	4	3	2	3	2	2	20
Other cattle and calves for meat production—									
Cows and heifers	235	123	509	93	42	200	262	267	1,730
Calves—under 1 year	148	75	259	68	35	162	148	159	1,055
Other	84	44	142	23	11	89	91	115	599
Total cattle	737	281	1,424	208	116	982	616	1,101	5,464
Pigs	78	19	53	78	59	201	47	50	585
Sheep	1,663	2,041	9,544	4,320	1,276	3,028	1,219	1,014	24,105

(a) More than nil but less than 500.

Changing patterns in animal husbandry, 1963

Fodder

Hay

The pattern of hay production in Victoria changed considerably in the 1950s. More complete mechanisation and the virtual disappearance of the working horse removed the previous emphasis from cereal hay. The harvesting of large areas of cereal crops, particularly oats, grown specifically for the production of hay for the maintenance of horse teams, is no longer necessary and so there has been a marked decline in the amount of cereal hay produced.

On the other hand, there were spectacular increases in the production of other forms of fodder. The annual production of meadow hay increased from about 400,000 tonnes to over 2 million tonnes during this period. There was also a substantial increase in the amount of lucerne hay conserved. Ensilage made mainly from pasture growth increased from about 25,000 tonnes annually to over 300,000 tonnes in the 1950s, yet it supplies something under 10 per cent of the dry nutrients in Victoria's fodder reserves.

This increase in fodder conservation has resulted in more efficient utilisation of the extra herbage grown as the result of pasture improvement

in all districts. Large numbers of livestock are now being maintained with greater safety following the conservation of portion of the surplus spring growth for feeding out during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought.

As pastures have been improved and livestock production intensified, the provision of supplementary fodder has become an important factor in the Victorian grazing industry. The conservation of meadow hay fits in well with farm management routine and is a convenient method of ensuring continuity of fodder supplies.

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, 1972-73

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Wheaten	28,053	79,001	2.82
Oaten	105,956	348,266	3.29
Lucerne	45,396	200,539	4.42
Barley and rye	5,218	13,752	2.64
Meadow and other	332,056	1,333,585	4.02
Total	516,679	1,975,143	3.82

Ensilage

Much ensilage is still made in open stacks using a mower and buckrake. This is simple, but wastage is high. The flail-type forage harvester is popular because of its simple cutting action and relative cheapness. It consists of swinging blades which rotate at high speed on a horizontal shaft. The crop is thrown into an accompanying trailer or truck for transport to storage. Flail cutting has opened the way to more effective ensilage making and control of the process, because the cut material packs better in storage. This excludes air and so prevents the heating which destroys nutrients and lowers digestibility of the resulting ensilage. Improved storage and feeding techniques are generally leading to more effective use of ensilage than is possible with high wastage open stack methods. Trenches and pits, if suitably sited and well made, provide excellent storage conditions. Stacks with clamp sides or bunkers also give good storage, while plastic sheeting can also be used to exclude air and water and thus reduce waste when properly applied.

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF ENSILAGE AND HAY (tonnes)

Statistical district	Ensilage made, 1972-73	Stocks at 31 March 1973	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	43,417	27,139	306,229
North Central	7,569	10,508	172,570
Western	16,103	38,047	700,819
Wimmera	1,900	9,507	186,923
Mallee	1,433	5,561	59,792
Northern	11,458	22,371	528,813
North Eastern	7,279	17,170	200,305
Gippsland	59,335	27,304	391,972
Total	148,494	157,607	2,547,423

Further references, 1963, 1965-1974; Fodder conservation, 1974

Dairying industry

The dairying industry in Victoria continues to change its structure in response to economic changes and a shift to new markets. Despite withdrawal of the subsidy, formerly \$27m a year, over two years commencing from July 1973, and the loss of the former British market following enlargement of the European Economic Community, an optimistic attitude prevails. In favoured districts as much as \$1,000 a hectare has been paid for dairying land.

Under pressure of high debt servicing costs and prices for farm equipment and supplies, the trend continues towards larger herds on existing farms. In 1972-73 the number of cows milked was over 1.2 million, an increase of 28,551 over the previous year, although the number of licensed dairy farms fell by 449 to 16,765. Of these, 14,409 supply milk for home consumption, while 2,295 send cream to processing factories. Of the milk suppliers, 11,302 have refrigerated bulk milk tanks. This can be seen as evidence of the belief that their farms will continue to be used for dairying, although those farms milking 60 cows or less would almost certainly require an additional source of income.

The trend continues towards fewer but larger dairy manufacturing companies which are able to make a wide range of products either in one large factory or in several plants specialising in different lines of manufacture. In August 1973 general dairy manufacture was under 26 managements. One large co-operative operated 17 factories in Victoria. One other management operated five, three had four factories, two had three factories,

VICTORIA—DAIRYING

Year	Number of cow keepers at 31 March	Number of dairy cows (in milk or dry) at 31 March	Estimated total production of milk for all purposes (year ended 30 June)	Gross value of dairy produce (a) (year ended 30 June)
		'000	'000 litres	\$'000
1969	(b)	1,209	3,715,472	183,895
1970	20,894	1,245	4,028,363	204,682
1971	19,942	1,244	4,062,068	215,412
1972	18,266	1,256	3,973,122	238,190
1973	17,817	1,274	3,944,600	237,670

(a) Includes subsidy.

(b) Not collected.

VICTORIA—BUTTER, CHEESE, CONDENSED AND
POWDERED MILK, AND CASEIN MADE
(⁰⁰⁰ kg)

Year ended 30 June—	Butter (a)	Cheese (a)	Condensed milk	Powdered full-cream milk	Casein
1969	127,101	34,136	42,620	13,884	26,909
1970	142,318	33,506	51,469	12,338	29,006
1971	135,845	35,804	58,637	17,081	25,519
1972	129,897	38,788	64,539	19,496	27,003
1973	128,029	49,001	50,105	25,631	19,359

(a) Small quantities of butter and cheese made on farms are excluded from the above table.

five had two plants, and there were 14 single-factory companies. In addition to these there were 16 small companies licensed to make varieties of cheese other than cheddar. Of the general factories, 21 were in Gippsland, 15 in the Western District, 14 in the northern irrigation area, 7 in the north-east, and 7 elsewhere.

At that date, Gippsland had almost two fifths of Victoria's dairy herd, the northern irrigation area and the Western District each had nearly one quarter, and the remaining milking cows were mainly in the north-east, the central highlands and the outer metropolitan area.

Further reference, 1971; Eradication of tuberculosis, 1962; Sharefarming in the dairying industry, 1967; Milk Board, 1971; Dairying industry, 1974

Pig industry

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 in Victoria most of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is now produced in the State.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters but eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides about only 11 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, poultry, 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, the 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, 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. There have been large variations in the annual production of pigs and these 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. Usually there is ample grain to maintain pig production. 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 over one third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, due mainly to orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6-7 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 1973 was 585,227. About 70 per cent of these were held in the Central, Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee districts. The following table shows classifications (in statistical districts) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig keepers :

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1973

Statistical district	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Central	688	8,898	67,981	77,567	557
North Central	229	2,229	16,788	19,246	289
Western	742	7,319	45,400	53,461	787
Wimmera	1,077	9,385	67,065	77,527	1,137
Mallee	833	7,179	51,242	59,254	892
Northern	2,186	24,679	174,142	201,007	1,385
North Eastern	588	5,639	41,058	47,285	543
Gippsland	608	6,577	42,640	49,825	500
Total	6,951	71,905	506,316	585,172	6,090

Sheep breeds

Sheep industry

The first sheep to arrive in Victoria were Tasmanian Saxon Merinos which were brought to the Portland area by Edward Henty in December 1834. In the following year William Furlonge landed Saxon Merinos at Port Phillip, and shared with Henty the distinction of founding the sheep industry in Victoria. Sheep numbers increased rapidly until the early 1840s, due largely to New South Wales pastoralists bringing their flocks southwards and John Batman's Port Phillip Association landing Saxon Merinos from Tasmania. In November 1836 there were only 41,000 sheep in Victoria, increasing to 310,000 by 1838; two years later the sheep population was 782,000. By 1851 Victoria had over six million sheep. At this time most of the available pastoral land had been taken up and was being used for grazing.

Despite periodic droughts, Victorian sheep numbers have shown a steady trend upwards. At the Agricultural Census of 31 March 1973, Victoria had 24 million sheep, which was 17.13 per cent of the total Australian sheep population.

Relative to other States (except Tasmania) the most noticeable feature of Victorian sheep numbers in 1971 was the smaller proportion of Merinos (49 per cent) and the larger proportion of crossbred and comeback sheep (32 per cent) and breeds other than Merino (19 per cent). By comparison the Australian flock consists of Merinos (73 per cent), comebacks and crossbreds (15 per cent), and other recognised breeds (12 per cent). These figures indicate the importance to Victoria of the prime lamb industry, which is largely based on first cross ewes (Border Leicester x Merino) and British breed rams.

Although Victoria has relatively fewer Merinos, they produce the finest quality wool. In particular, wools from the Western District enjoy a world-wide reputation for their colour, style, fineness of spinning count, and their high yielding properties. With the exception of the Mallee and Wimmera and parts of the Northern District, where the South Australian

VICTORIA—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH 1971

Breed	Statistical district								Total	Percentage of total sheep
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland		
Merino	807,925	1,528,305	5,580,892	4,023,819	1,100,875	1,922,817	827,927	947,258	16,739,818	49.58
Crossbred	958,977	671,363	1,898,216	634,746	1,740,560	1,834,064	687,056	718,838	8,143,820	24.12
Corriedale	358,524	182,736	2,224,281	357,366	79,128	225,090	135,523	154,577	3,717,225	11.01
Merino Comeback	165,913	208,954	1,142,617	140,429	114,125	199,783	119,312	107,910	2,199,043	6.51
Polwarth	150,693	15,918	732,802	9,738	3,167	26,140	61,933	7,661	1,008,052	2.99
Border Leicester	63,990	48,878	129,306	101,831	62,309	137,749	24,954	46,603	615,620	1.82
Dorset Horn	70,169	37,704	103,143	35,567	42,383	122,449	26,793	26,041	464,249	1.38
Romney Marsh	18,142	2,874	368,704	15,513	4,443	3,285	9,739	22,471	445,171	1.32
Poll Dorset	20,445	11,564	28,063	16,386	23,431	35,226	11,648	14,682	161,445	0.48
Southdown	28,110	13,638	52,132	1,184	774	11,734	3,601	22,129	133,302	0.39
Zenith	2,162	1,177	31,452	11,710	146	16,918	7,058	99	70,722	0.21
Ryeland	5,415	928	9,320	283	8	2,080	1,685	2,726	22,445	0.07
Cheviot	1,949	169	5,154	7	132	99	710	1,354	9,574	0.03
Suffolk	438	199	6,120	633	981	32	11	336	8,750	0.02
Perendale	2,257	2	2,540	79	..	64	448	404	5,794	0.02
English Leicester	189	833	1,308	155	6	112	383	1,063	4,049	0.01
All other	630	630	7,662	228	22	1,728	727	781	12,408	0.04
Total	2,655,928	2,725,872	12,323,712	5,349,674	2,172,490	4,539,370	1,919,508	2,074,933	33,761,487	100.00

RURAL INDUSTRY

VICTORIA—GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAMS ACCORDING TO BREED AT 31 MARCH 1971

Breed	Statistical district								Total	Percentage of total rams
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland		
Merino	5,601	10,264	66,395	32,403	5,098	12,525	5,370	7,113	144,769	38.13
Dorset Horn	8,130	5,375	13,121	6,011	8,773	21,453	7,817	3,681	74,361	19.58
Corriedale	3,806	2,219	25,375	5,301	767	2,252	1,095	1,856	42,671	11.24
Border Leicester	1,016	2,524	3,357	5,982	5,465	8,910	2,156	1,924	31,334	8.25
Poll Dorset	3,596	2,445	4,379	2,879	4,982	7,289	2,903	2,539	31,012	8.17
Southdown	4,816	2,641	5,362	152	116	2,198	1,176	4,153	20,614	5.43
Polwarth	1,408	383	9,721	73	49	366	625	114	12,739	3.35
Romney Marsh	232	43	7,739	696	19	140	260	523	9,652	2.54
Ryeland	851	291	1,345	53	8	344	668	739	4,299	1.13
Crossbred	234	145	805	119	93	252	189	523	2,360	0.62
Zenith	17	56	410	298	14	211	85	4	1,095	0.29
Merino Comeback	41	19	490	161	56	145	30	73	1,015	0.27
English Leicester	22	171	228	64	6	46	30	150	717	0.19
Cheviot	136	50	274	7	10	44	86	101	708	0.19
Suffolk	55	57	228	33	109	32	11	54	579	0.15
South Suffolk	11	53	268	34	20	89	48	2	525	0.14
Perendale	109	2	88	29	..	4	28	49	309	0.08
All other	64	39	529	22	2	80	104	117	957	0.25
Total	30,145	26,777	140,114	54,317	25,587	56,380	22,681	23,715	379,716	100.00

types of Merino are more numerous, a majority of Merinos found in Victoria are fine-woolled and medium-woolled types.

In 1971 Corriedales comprised 11 per cent of the sheep population of Victoria. The breed is noted for its production of high quality, fine crossbred wool, and its meat producing ability. The breed originated in 1874 in New Zealand. However, it was not until 1882 when Henry Corbett mated Merino rams to Lincoln ewes, and fixed this "half-bred" type, that the breed was established in Australia. Corriedales are found throughout most of Victoria with a heavier concentration in the Western District.

Like the Corriedale, the Polwarth is regarded as a dual-purpose animal and is based on Lincoln ($\frac{1}{4}$) and Merino ($\frac{3}{4}$) blood lines. The breed was developed in Victoria for those areas which were believed to be too wet and cold for Merino wool growing. It comprised 3 per cent of the total sheep numbers in 1971 and is concentrated in the southern parts of the Western District, the Central District, and the North Eastern District.

The main British breeds of sheep in Victoria are the Romney Marsh, Border Leicester, Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown. Romney Marsh and Border Leicester rams are often joined with Merino ewes to produce prime lamb dams. Southdown, Dorset Horn, and Poll Dorset rams are the most important sires for prime lamb production.

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1968		1970		1971	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	12,810,165	45.90	16,217,856	48.91	16,739,818	49.58
Corriedale	4,081,828	14.63	3,560,181	10.74	3,717,225	11.01
Merino Comeback	1,584,194	5.67	1,970,247	5.94	2,199,043	6.51
Polwarth	981,631	3.52	999,322	3.01	1,008,052	2.99
Border Leicester	509,229	1.82	570,155	1.72	615,620	1.82
Dorset Horn	409,774	1.47	380,334	1.15	464,249	1.38
Romney Marsh	597,952	2.14	432,712	1.31	445,171	1.32
Poll Dorset	106,562	0.38	119,481	0.36	161,445	0.48
Southdown	108,508	0.39	110,583	0.33	133,302	0.39
Zenith	56,493	0.20	63,179	0.20	70,722	0.21
Ryeland	18,816	0.07	18,832	0.06	22,445	0.07
Cheviot	10,152	0.04	8,465	0.02	9,574	0.03
Suffolk	4,365	0.02	3,543	0.01	8,750	0.02
Lincoln	6,881	0.02	4,953	0.01	7,284	0.02
English Leicester	8,144	0.03	7,028	0.02	4,049	0.01
Other (including crossbreds and unspecified)	6,614,060	23.70	8,689,959	26.21	8,154,738	24.16
Total	27,908,754	100.00	33,156,830	100.00	33,761,487	100.00

(a) Not collected in 1969, 1972, or 1973.

The numbers of each of the breeds are continually changing as a result of seasonal conditions throughout the State and the relative prices of wool, meat, and cereal grains. In a poor season sheep numbers may decrease as a result of lower lambing percentages and increased slaughtering of "fat" stock. There is often a large seasonal variation in sheep numbers because of movement of fat and store sheep between Victoria and New South Wales and South Australia.

The numbers of sheep in Victoria in selected years since 1861 are shown in the table on page 445. The distribution of all livestock is shown in the table on page 446. The increase in sheep numbers in recent years has been due to pasture improvement and intensification of stocking rates on established improved pastures.

However, factors such as seasonal conditions, prices of wool, mutton, lamb, and to a lesser degree, wheat, affect the number of sheep in Victoria in any given year. In an adverse season flocks may be reduced by lack of fodder or water, by the increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, or by the decrease in lambing. Decreased imports from other States are another factor. In addition to the seasonal movements of sheep from New South Wales and South Australia for agistment, there is a regular importation of sheep from those States for slaughtering purposes.

Lambing

Climatic conditions also play a large part in determining the proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated, and thus the natural increase from season to season may vary considerably. The following table shows the number of ewes mated or intended to be mated, the number actually mated, and lambs marked, in each of the five seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes intended for mating	Ewes actually mated	Lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1968-69	11,797	11,557	9,255	80
1969-70	14,037	13,910	12,266	88
1970-71	14,830	14,841	12,724	86
1971-72	14,511	13,774	11,583	84
1972-73	12,389	10,840	9,003	83

Sheep and lambs in statistical districts

The following table sets out on a statistical district basis the numbers of ewes mated or intended to be mated for the 1973 lambing season classified according to whether the progeny is intended for wool or fat lamb production :

VICTORIA—LAMBING FORECAST: EWES MATED OR INTENDED TO BE MATED FOR LAMBING DURING 1973 SEASON (As advised by farmers at 31 March 1973) (‘000)

Statistical district	Breed of ram used—				Total
	Merino	Corriedale or Polwarth	Shortwool breeds	Longwool breeds	
Central	173	131	391	55	751
North Central	313	72	324	83	792
Western	1,687	993	900	352	3,932
Wimmera	997	127	418	173	1,716
Mallee	136	31	507	110	784
Northern	384	75	941	234	1,634
North Eastern	170	41	350	62	624
Gippsland	192	42	232	53	519
Total	4,052	1,513	4,063	1,123	10,751

The following table sets out the number of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each statistical district of Victoria at 31 March 1973 :

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DISTRICT AT
31 MARCH 1973
(’000)

Particulars	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gippsland	
Rams	23	25	123	50	21	46	19	16	322
Ewes	877	934	4,815	2,107	836	1,780	699	610	12,659
Wethers	382	720	2,526	1,298	115	573	293	232	6,139
Lambs	380	362	2,080	865	305	629	208	156	4,985
Total sheep and lambs	1,663	2,041	9,544	4,320	1,276	3,028	1,219	1,014	24,105

Production of wool

Statistics of wool production are obtained direct from growers, from fellmongeries and, for wool exported on skins, from the Department of Police and Customs.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1972-73

Statistical district	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
Central	1,816	508	7,914	622	4.36	1.22
North Central	2,351	472	10,577	561	4.50	1.19
Western	10,649	2,464	45,992	3,039	4.32	1.23
Wimmera	4,818	1,030	22,529	1,280	4.68	1.24
Mallee	1,420	400	6,882	548	4.85	1.37
Northern	3,527	938	16,586	1,195	4.70	1.27
North Eastern	1,484	289	6,136	318	4.13	1.10
Gippsland	1,202	245	4,604	292	3.83	1.19
Total	27,267	6,346	121,220	7,855	4.45	1.24

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep's	Lambs'	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1968-69	28,653	6,227	127,239	8,378	4.44	1.35
1969-70	30,646	8,546	148,249	11,745	4.84	1.37
1970-71	32,363	8,390	151,673	11,623	4.69	1.39
1971-72	31,316	7,502	141,434	10,247	4.52	1.37
1972-73	27,267	6,346	121,220	7,855	4.45	1.24

VICTORIA—WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)	Gross value	Average price per kg
1968-69	135,616	31,462	167,078	155,547	93.10
1969-70	159,994	36,219	196,213	154,693	78.84
1970-71(a)	163,296	37,991	201,287	118,123	58.68
1971-72(a)	151,683	45,831	197,514	134,513	68.10
1972-73(a)	129,075	43,248	172,323	(b)254,434	147.65

(a) Excluding support payment of 0.51 cents per kilogram for 1970-71, 0.81 cents per kilogram for 1971-72, and 0.69 cents for 1972-73.

(b) Excludes estimated value of skins of non-Victorian origin exported from Victoria.

Australian Wool Corporation

In 1972 the Australian Wool Industry Conference recommended to the Australian Government that the activities of the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission be amalgamated. On 1 January 1973 the Australian Wool Corporation was established, bringing the activities of the Board and the Commission under one body. There are two divisions within the Corporation: the General and Product Operations Division which continues the promotion and development work of the Wool Board, and the Fibre Marketing Division which continues the raw wool marketing activities, including the reserve price scheme, of the former Wool Commission. The Australian Wool Corporation has a full-time chairman and eight Corporation members, comprising four woolgrower representatives, three persons with special qualifications, and one government representative.

Wool growing districts, 1962, 1967; Wool marketing, 1963; History of pastoral industry, 1963

Beef cattle industry

Southern Australia had no indigenous beef cattle population, cattle being brought by the first settlers. These early introductions were poor stock from Africa intended to meet the needs of draught, milk, and meat. They were, however, quickly replaced by herds of the beef cattle breeds imported from Britain. Though in its early years the beef cattle industry faced many natural hazards including drought, disease, and pests, 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 development of overseas markets for beef meat have all been important factors.

Refrigeration allowed the export of carcass beef and with an expanded market Victoria's beef cattle population reached more than one million head in the years 1890 to 1900. Not until the late 1950s was this level again reached. Refrigeration also made the export of butter possible and, dairying being a more profitable form of land-use, little time was wasted in subdividing the large beef cattle runs into smaller dairy farms. Pasture improvement, begun in the early 1920s, accelerated during the 1950s and has been the major factor contributing to increased livestock numbers. Both the numbers of sheep and the numbers of beef cattle responded to the improvement of pastures but wool production was generally a more profitable form of land-use than beef production. However, in the late 1950s, the strong demand for manufacturing type beef for the United States market, the assured demand from the United Kingdom under the terms of an agreement, and an increased demand from an increasing local population, led to further development of the beef cattle industry. Victoria's beef production rose to a peak level in the mid-1960s and then fell again.

Continuing high prices for beef meat and marketing difficulties in the sheep, dairy, and wheat industries encouraged farmers to withhold stock from slaughter in order to build up breeding herds. As a result, from 1968 to 1972, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million to 3.5 million. With 2.0 million dairy cattle, total cattle numbers were 5.5 million in 1972. More than 60 per cent of farms run a herd of cattle for meat

production, although the majority of herds are small. On most of these farms the beef enterprise is associated with other enterprises including sheep production, dairying, and cropping.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze pasture throughout the year. Levels of reproductive performance are high, growth rates of slaughter animals are high, and animals can be sold for slaughter at a young age. Turn-off of slaughter animals from breeding herds is therefore high. In the early 1970s beef production again increased rapidly and in 1972-73 reached a record level of over 400,000 tonnes. In that year Victoria was the major beef producing State, responsible for 30 per cent of Australian production.

More beef from Victoria is being sold on overseas markets. In 1972-73, 58 per cent of production was exported. The most important overseas market is the United States of America which takes lean, boneless cuts of beef suitable for manufacturing purposes. Japan is increasing in importance as an export market, taking chilled cuts of beef for table purposes as well as beef suitable for manufacturing. Other important markets are Canada, the United Kingdom, and Europe.

A table showing the sizes of holdings and the numbers of holdings depasturing stock at 31 March 1971 appears on page 422. Historical figures are set out on page 445, while a table showing distribution of livestock at 31 March 1973 appears on page 446.

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED IN ESTABLISHMENTS
AND ON FARMS AND STATIONS
(‘000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73(a)
Sheep	5,853	8,209	8,554	11,954	7,856
Lambs	7,040	7,570	7,880	8,129	6,673
Bulls and bullocks	256	385	725	811	1,015
Cows	418	458	657	705	880
Young cattle	348	413	(b)	(b)	(b)
Calves—Bobby	{ 510	465	402	492	573
Other	{ 31	30	62	66	92
Pigs	772	897	941	1,051	1,210
Number of slaughtering establishments	251	230	221	235	245

(a) Average dressed weights per carcass during 1972-73 were : sheep 20.26 kg, lambs 15.73 kg, bulls, bullocks, and steers 233.86 kg, cows and heifers 181.48 kg, bobby calves 17.89 kg, other calves 99.45 kg, and pigs 49.98 kg.

(b) A change in the collection form in July 1970 resulted in the elimination of "young cattle" which have been absorbed by "bulls, bullocks, and steers", "cows and heifers", and "other calves".

Frozen meat exported, 1969 ; Australian Meat Board, 1971 ; Meat industry, 1974

Egg industry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry is towards large specialised farms—egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers—utilising modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of the State's estimated 4.5 million adult female fowls are now part of the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in country areas. The main areas of

PRIMARY PRODUCTION BY STATE, 1972-73

Number of dairy cattle

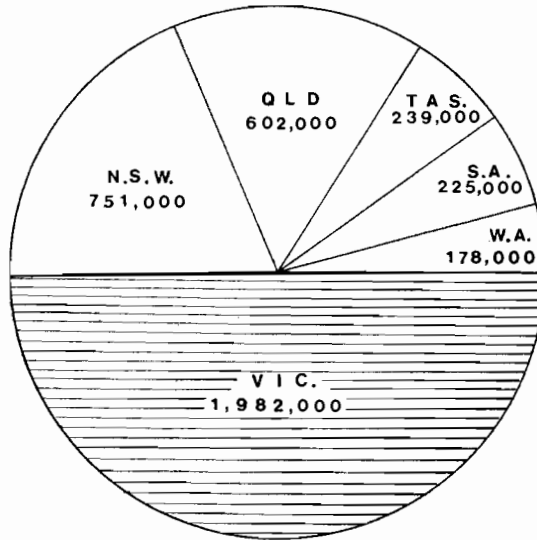


FIGURE 12. Australia—number of dairy cattle, 1972-73.

Gross value excluding mining (\$ m)

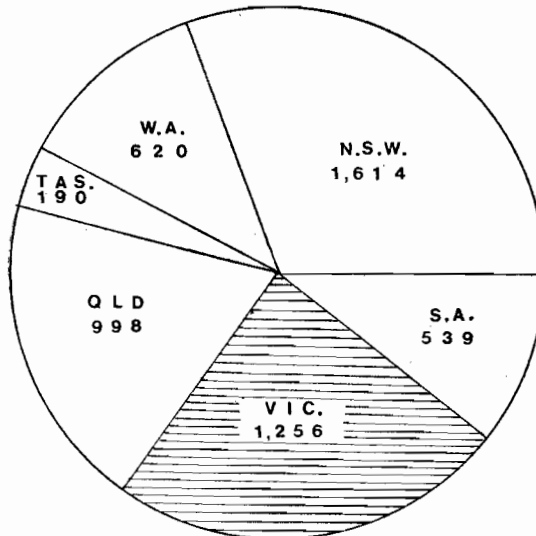


FIGURE 13. Australia—gross value of primary production, excluding mining, 1972-73.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION BY STATE, 1972-73

Number of beef cattle (thousands)

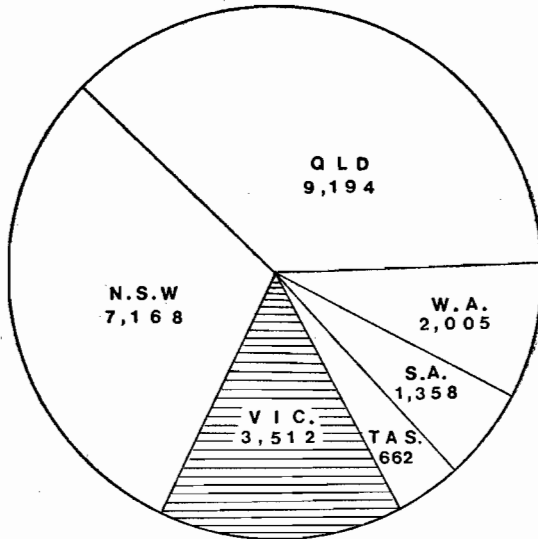


FIGURE 14. Australia—number of beef cattle, 1972-73.

Number of sheep (thousands)

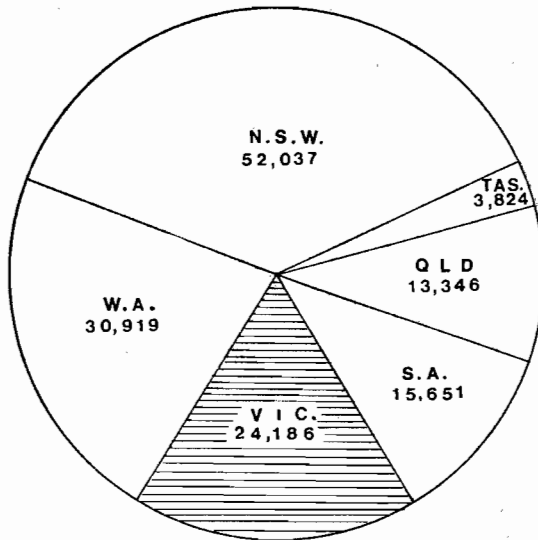


FIGURE 15. Australia—number of sheep, 1972-73.

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.

One-man or one-family farms 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 larger farms.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is on the laying cage system. A small proportion of layers is kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses under 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). Meatmeal is the major protein supplement. Wide ranges of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations are also available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbred between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately 216 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability at the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley. Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year with an emphasis on the June–November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators from 5,000 to 90,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed when a 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.

VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED
(‘000)

Period	Hen eggs set (a)	Chicks hatched (b) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding		
				Pullets	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1968–69	20,120	15,546	(c)	..	..	15,546
1969–70	21,945	17,334	(c)	..	..	17,334
1970–71	29,400	22,104	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)22,104
1971–72	35,097	26,951	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)26,951
1972–73	36,487	27,746	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)27,746
EGG STRAINS (d)						
1968–69	13,104	880	4,455	184	26	5,545
1969–70	14,439	1,464	4,977	211	30	6,683
1970–71	15,342	1,096	5,349	(e) 132	(e) 23	(e) 6,601
1971–72	14,251	431	4,861	153	21	5,466
1972–73	14,354	489	4,875	146	14	5,524

(a) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(b) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Egg strain chicks reported as "unsexed" have been allocated half to chicks for meat production and half to chicks for egg production. The number so reported was 223,321 in 1968–69; 172,222 in 1969–70; 93,031 in 1970–71; 99,462 in 1971–72; and 81,875 in 1972–73.

(e) Incomplete.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction, and owners of flocks with over forty adult female fowls are required to market their eggs through the Board. 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, commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chicken drugs, and equipment, and the University of Melbourne. **Egg marketing, 1972, 1974**

Broiler industry

The raising of chickens for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid-1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grains, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 1.0 kg of poultry feed to produce 0.5 kg of poultry meat, and a 2 kg chicken is grown in ten weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes; the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins and 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 conducive to fast growth.

The organisation of the broiler industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-like operation, has been a major factor in the great reduction in price to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all 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 cheap and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula and in areas south-east and east of Melbourne and the Geelong area, near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, while considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 10,000 to 30,000 broilers, about four times a year. A one-man or one-family farm raises approximately 120,000 to 200,000 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 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. It is considered that they give a high level of coverage of chicken hatchings and poultry slaughterings in Victoria.

**VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(‘000)**

Period	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1968-69	13,832	1,326	272
1969-70	16,562	1,643	246
1970-71	19,854	1,908	283
1971-72	23,347	2,140	322
1972-73	23,101	1,919	219

**DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (a),
AND INTENDED FOR SALE (b)
(‘000 kg)**

	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen
1968-69	9,549	8,343	1,720	397	370	86
1969-70	12,134	8,305	1,997	645	355	44
1970-71	15,900	9,301	2,178	915	354	107
1971-72	19,788	10,337	2,519	967	367	123
1972-73	20,297	8,025	2,519	525	269	58

(a) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets as reported by producers.
(b) Fresh: Sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after.
Frozen: Frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Honey industry

Victoria ranks second among the States in apicultural activity. Eucalyptus species provide the bulk of the honey crop—up to 90 per cent of the total—with the balance being derived from ground flora such as clovers, lucerne, and Patterson’s Curse. The industry therefore adds considerably to the value of forest production in Victoria.

The most sought after eucalypt honeys are produced in the yellow box-ironbark areas of central and western Victoria, and the red gum stands on the Murray valley, northern rivers, and Western District. Yellow box is distributed widely over Victoria. The mallees are being used to an increasing extent where water supply and access can be obtained.

In 1972-73 there were 1,342 apiarists in Victoria owning five or more hives; they produce an average of 3.1 million kilograms of honey per annum. Colony yields, by world standards, are very good and range from 40 kilograms up to 90 kilograms. The larger commercial enterprises range up to 90 kilograms per hive per year or better.

The industry is, of necessity, migratory, whole apiaries with attendant plant being moved by road transport from one part of the State to another following the flowering of various species of honey flora in the forests and on the farmlands. Hives, trucks, and plant have been designed and modified to suit the requirements of mobility demanded by the industry. The technological perfection of road transport has enabled a trend towards central plants to develop. Under this system the bees are still migrated and robbed at the apiary site, but the honey extraction is done at or near the beekeeper’s home.

Pollination of agricultural and horticultural crops is another aspect of the industry which is of importance to the economy and the community. Many fruit and seed crops require, or are benefited by, the activities of honey bees, and at times thousands of colonies of bees have been hired out for pollination. However, the development and increasing use of the newer

insecticides has caused grave concern among apiarists, most of whom are no longer prepared to lease their colonies for pollination following heavy losses of bees from pesticide applications. Many problems exist in this field and their ultimate solution seems to be through the development of a policy of co-operation and co-ordination by both growers and apiarists.

Hive products other than honey and beeswax have come into prominence in recent years. Bee-collected pollen is now in demand through health food stores for human consumption. It is also finding a place in cosmetic manufacture. Pollen production was previously left to the amateur beekeeper but increasing interest is now being shown by some of the larger commercial operators. Outlets for this product are now available on both domestic and export markets.

Propolis, a resinous material collected and used by bees, has aroused considerable interest, especially in Europe, as an antiseptic material and now the industry is showing some interest in testing out the market prospects for this product.

Marketing has always been difficult for the industry. With exports comprising some 40 to 60 per cent of production, world supply and demand exercise a strong influence on prices. The Australian Honey Board was established under Australian Government legislation in 1962 to regulate the export of honey from Australia. Minimum export prices are fixed by the Board and finance is made available to hold stocks of honey off the market during times of glut and unprofitable prices. Finance is derived from a levy on domestic consumption and it is now proposed to introduce a smaller levy on export honey. The Board also provides finance for promotion and research.

State interest in the industry is authorised by the *Bees Act* 1971 and extends to disease control, advisory services, research into problems of the industry, and hygiene in the production and processing of honey. A compensation scheme is now in operation to alleviate economic losses suffered by apiarists because of bee diseases. An Apicultural Research Unit operates on the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station.

Particulars relating to apiculture for the five years 1969 to 1973 are given in the following table. Since 1958 beekeepers with less than five registered hives have been excluded from the collection.

VICTORIA—BEE HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 31 May—	Beekeepers	Hives	Production		Gross value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
1969	1,240	99,953	1,650	23	520	37
1970	1,256	102,100	3,729	47	800	65
1971	1,278	103,454	4,447	55	984	68
1972	1,321	105,709	2,170	24	793	32
1973	1,342	104,235	3,769	50	2,077	65

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The value of primary production, excluding mining, as estimated in the following tables is based to a large extent on returns received annually from individual producers throughout Victoria. A detailed account of the period covered for individual rural industries is given on page 418. Statistics for the non-rural industries refer to the year ended 30 June.

Gross value of production

Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale price realised in the principal market. In cases where primary products are absorbed locally, or where they become raw material for secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets. Care is taken to prevent, as far as possible, all overlapping or double counting. The primary value of dairy production, in accordance with the above definition, is the price paid at the factory for milk or cream sold by the farmer; the value added by the process of manufacturing into butter, etc., is included in manufacturing production value of production statistics.

VICTORIA—GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION EXCLUDING MINING
(\$'000)

Industry	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Agriculture (a)	331,715	314,647	262,475	299,177	282,696
Pastoral	345,275	385,025	354,607	394,451	607,812
Dairying (b)	201,595	225,614	239,626	262,507	263,161
Poultry and bees	47,377	49,325	48,849	49,659	51,241
Trapping	3,623	3,078	1,749	2,406	3,225
Forestry	28,343	25,611	34,687	35,854	36,792
Fisheries	5,933	5,979	7,310	9,507	11,471
Total gross value	963,861	1,009,279	949,303	1,053,561	1,256,398

(a) Includes net payouts: 1970-71, \$130,278; 1971-72, \$455,939; and 1972-73, \$186,297, from the Apples and Pears Stabilization Fund.

(b) Includes subsidy: 1968-69, \$16,667,000; 1969-70, \$16,597,000; 1970-71, \$27,710,000; 1971-72, \$25,700,000; and 1972-73, \$17,969,000.

Net value of production

Net value of production is computed by subtracting from local value the cost of materials used in the process of production. These materials include stock feed, seed, manures, power, petrol, kerosene, other oils, dips, sprays, and other costs. No deductions have been made for depreciation or certain maintenance costs. The net value of production is the only satisfactory measure to use when comparing or combining the value of primary industries with those of other industries. Details for primary industries excluding mining are shown in the table below:

VICTORIA—NET VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION EXCLUDING MINING
(\$'000)

Industry	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Rural—					
Agriculture	247,194	230,388	202,244	222,971	218,132
Pastoral	262,707	307,734	273,134	292,638	458,349
Dairying	165,486	187,786	198,768	207,258	188,066
Poultry	25,675	25,409	22,692	21,866	23,344
Bee farming	396	821	997	774	2,089
Total rural	701,458	752,139	697,835	745,507	889,980
Forestry, fishing, trapping	36,735	33,462	42,372	46,582	50,161
Total net value	738,193	785,600	740,207	792,089	940,141

Local value of production

The gross value of production, less costs of marketing (freight, cartage, brokerage, commission, insurance, and containers), represents the gross production valued at the place of production, that is, local value, details of which are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
EXCLUDING MINING
(\$'000)**

Produce	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Agriculture—					
Barley	6,470	8,982	13,753	13,444	10,393
Maize	80	99	88	107	84
Oats	10,560	8,189	11,077	9,677	8,263
Wheat	95,832	86,198	41,030	77,604	53,719
Onions	649	731	1,148	913	1,058
Potatoes	6,891	13,680	18,305	10,766	12,649
Other vegetables for human consumption	19,668	19,978	21,865	18,954	19,693
Hay and straw	71,956	33,841	36,205	39,874	51,564
Fruit	23,469	37,077	38,277	34,010	42,093
Vineyards	16,160	21,344	15,706	24,119	24,670
Other crops	24,688	27,781	27,552	23,638	21,724
Total	276,423	257,900	225,006	253,107	245,910
Pastoral—					
Wool	145,557	143,040	108,215	122,043	235,638
Sheep slaughtered	56,192	67,430	50,794	68,256	97,298
Cattle slaughtered	118,882	146,015	166,353	171,723	227,813
Total	320,631	356,485	325,362	362,022	560,749
Dairying—					
Whole milk used for—					
Butter	95,110	109,859	104,476	120,428	121,434
Cheese	13,727	11,991	13,088	14,650	19,158
Condensing, concentrating, etc.	13,777	12,753	16,087	19,098	21,126
Human consumption and other purposes	37,844	41,455	40,253	43,199	42,673
Subsidy paid on wholemilk for butter and cheese	16,667	16,597	27,710	25,700	17,969
Pigs, slaughtered	16,392	19,372	22,415	22,551	23,517
Total	193,517	212,027	224,029	245,627	245,877
Poultry and bees—					
Eggs	31,163	33,395	25,471	24,364	27,392
Poultry	11,731	11,830	14,068	15,333	14,946
Honey and beeswax	396	821	997	774	2,088
Total	43,291	46,046	40,536	40,471	44,426
Trapping, etc.—					
Rabbits and hares	2,875	2,371	1,196	1,889	2,473
Rabbit and hare skins, etc.	524	513	427	379	596
Total	3,400	2,884	1,623	2,268	3,069

VICTORIA—LOCAL VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION EXCLUDING MINING—*continued*
(\$'000)

Produce	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Forestry—					
Sawmills	24,288	21,739	29,980	31,019	31,583
Hewn timber	2,231	2,076	2,619	2,736	3,385
Firewood	1,371	1,348	1,600	1,579	1,387
Bark for tanning	63	59	1	1	1
Other	48	52	87	124	89
Total	28,000	25,274	34,287	35,459	36,445
Fisheries—					
Fish	2,343	2,819	2,635	2,735	2,644
Rock lobster (a)	1,436	1,481	1,696	1,926	2,018
Scallops	856	196	901	2,502	4,461
Other	701	807	1,230	1,692	1,523
Total	5,336	5,304	6,462	8,855	10,646
Total local value	870,597	905,920	857,304	947,808	1,147,123

(a) Includes freshwater crayfish.

MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's temperate climate and its rainfall, soil, and water resources have been used to develop the production of wool, grains, fruit, dairy products, and timber. On these the State's early secondary industries were based. There are extensive fuel resources of brown coal in the La Trobe valley, oil and natural gas fields in Bass Strait, and clay, limestone, stone and gravel, gold, gypsum, salt, and forests.

The La Trobe valley brown coal deposits are the most important mineral deposits in Victoria. The open cuts of the Yallourn-Morwell area produce about 22 million tonnes of brown coal annually for briquette making and electricity generation.

Clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery industries are worked east of Melbourne and near Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, and Wangaratta, and at other locations throughout the State. Sand, for the concrete and glass industries and for use in foundries, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland areas. Stone and gravel quarries are worked in many parts of the State. The main market for quarry products is the metropolitan area and as these products are bulky and expensive to transport, most quarrying is located within an 80 kilometre radius of the capital. Local limestone deposits attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale limestones are used in the manufacture of agricultural lime.

Other mineral resources of Victoria include gold mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrietville areas; salt produced from deposits of the Mallee and Wimmera lakes and from solar evaporating pans on the western shores of Port Phillip; and gypsum in the north-western Mallee. For more detailed information on mining activity in Victoria see pages 360-8.

The forests of Gippsland and the Central Highlands form the basis of important forestry activities, especially in Gippsland where paper is produced at Maryvale. Victorian forests provide approximately one quarter of Australia's timber.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of the State from the dams and storages in the catchment areas of the

main rivers (see map on page 478 of *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most years Melbourne is well supplied with water from the storages to the north and north-east of the City in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy river catchments. However, severe water restrictions were imposed during the 1967-68 and 1972-73 summers due to State-wide drought conditions. To meet future requirements, construction works for extending the water supply are in progress.

Power supplies are essential for industrial development. The lack of black coal once necessitated significant imports from New South Wales. For a number of years the State Electricity Commission has generated practically all of Victoria's electricity available for public supply, mostly from steam plants fired by brown coal or briquettes in the La Trobe valley (see page 339); the balance is purchased interstate. Electricity is now transmitted throughout the State by the high voltage grid network shown on the map on page 345.

The discovery in February 1965 and subsequent development of large offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin has increased Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969 natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and on 14 April 1969 natural gas was made available to the first domestic consumer in Victoria, at Carrum. This was supplemented in January 1970 with gas from the Marlin field. Natural gas is now brought by pipeline from Longford to Melbourne and thence to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities became available from the Barracouta field in October 1969, from the Halibut field in March 1970, and from the Kingfish field in April 1971. In addition, there are petroleum products from refineries at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and the fractionation plant at Long Island Point.

Location

The early concentration of industry in Melbourne has continued, although power supplies now come largely from the La Trobe valley. At 30 June 1973, 83 per cent of Victoria's 11,734 manufacturing establishments were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division as were 85 per cent of the persons employed in such establishments. They contributed 85 per cent to the value added in manufacture. This concentration of manufacturing in the metropolitan area is partly due to the fact that Melbourne is Victoria's main port and the hub of the transport network. It is also the largest market in the State and the centre of commerce and finance; it has a large labour force; and it is the administrative and educational centre of Victoria.

Many types of secondary industry are well represented in Melbourne. There are particularly high concentrations of the State's chemical, metal processing, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries in the capital. In terms of numbers employed, the engineering and metal processing industry is the major industry of Melbourne. Initially, industries developed in the inner areas of Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. The more recently established industries such as the motor vehicle, chemical, rubber, and refining industries, have taken up land in the outer industrial areas of Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where considerable areas of flat land are available for future expansion.

Outside the 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 urban 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 urban area, Bendigo urban area, La Trobe valley, Wangaratta City, Shepparton City, Warrnambool City, Portland Town, Maryborough City, Castlemaine City, and Wodonga 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, which sometimes had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century, and more recently in decentralised plants with defence significance. In addition, approximately 4,200 persons are engaged by the State Electricity Commission in power generation and ancillary activities. These are not taken into account in the foregoing ranking.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Sources of information

At the Australian level of aggregation, information on the subjects dealt with in this section of the *Year Book* is contained in the annual *Manufacturing Establishments and Manufacturing Commodities—Principal Articles Produced and Principal Materials Used* issued by the Central Office of the Bureau. At the Victorian level of aggregation, the annual publications issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Melbourne, are *Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics*, *Manufacturing Establishments: Usage of Electricity and Fuels*, and *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (available for 1968–69 only). Current information on factory products is available in the *Victorian monthly statistical review* and the monthly Victorian publication *Secondary production*.

In addition to the above-mentioned publications there is also a series of fifty-two *Monthly Production Summaries*, each relating to the production of a particular commodity or group of commodities at the Australian level of aggregation.

In respect of the year 1968–69 the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the annual census of manufacturing industry as part of a programme of fully integrated economic censuses covering manufacturing, mining, retail, wholesale, and electricity and gas establishments. For a detailed description of the purposes served by this project, and of the new concepts and methods adopted, the reader is referred to the special article on these censuses on pages 368–89 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971. A more detailed version of this article appears as Chapter 31 of the *Commonwealth Year Book* 1970.

The integrated economic censuses have been a major undertaking involving the development of new concepts, definitions, and procedures, and, inevitably, there were considerable delays in finalising the results of the 1968-69 and 1969-70 censuses, so much so in fact that the 1970-71 census of manufacturing establishments was abandoned. However, the later censuses of manufacturing establishments were completed close to timetables realised in respect of 1967-68 and previous years, and, as far as possible, 1972-73 data appears in this chapter. (See also pages 476-7 and Appendix E.)

Manufacturing developments during 1973

Victorian manufacturing industry expanded further during 1973, but with new emphasis on protection of the environment. During 1973, industry was required under the terms of the Environment Protection Act to apply for licences from the Environment Protection Authority to discharge waste or effluent whether to land, water, or air. Any discharge must meet pre-determined standards.

In the chemical industries, commercial production of polypropylene was commenced in mid-1973 following completion of a \$15m construction programme. A plant to manufacture specialised P.V.C. plasticisers was built and included additional plant for the treatment of sludge waste material at a cost of \$400,000. At Portland, increased storage and dispatch facilities for fertiliser were commenced and scheduled for completion early in 1974 at a cost of \$1.5m. A new plant for the production of tyres was commissioned and is capable of producing the largest tyres made in Australia. A water effluent treatment plant was commenced for a large firm in the petrochemical industry and atmospheric venting from the plant was upgraded at a total cost of \$700,000. Capacity of the Western Port refinery was increased at a cost of \$1.1m.

In the food industries, construction of a new soft drink plant began at Tullamarine. When finished it will be the largest and most modern soft drink plant in Australia with four bottling and two canning lines and will cost \$11m. A \$3m plant at Cobram commenced production of gouda cheese and whey powder. A very early start is expected on a large confectionery factory and warehouse at Scoresby for the manufacture of Easter eggs. A start was made on a new \$1.4m freezer-storage complex and a further \$1.9m expansion of capacity at a Brooklyn meatworks.

In the light engineering field, two large companies joined together to establish a plant for manufacture of colour television sets together with other radio and electrical products at Wodonga. Construction is under way on a \$1.25m factory at Ballarat for the manufacture of containers and caravans. A new plant was opened at Clayton employing 1,500 persons and manufacturing television and radio receivers and records.

In the automotive field, work commenced on a new engine and chassis component plant at Geelong to cost a total of \$25.2m. Plans were also announced for a \$7m centre for research on engines and emissions. Two other companies have announced plans for substantial expansion of vehicle manufacturing capacity. Both companies plan expenditure in excess of \$40m, but the projects are dependent upon Australian Government decisions on a report by the Industries Assistance Commission. A new plant for

manufacture of auto parts, accessories, and instrumentation is being erected at Gisborne.

In the heavy engineering industry, development of the Western Port steelworks continued with the completion of the galvanising line and the cold reduction mill. The mill has a capacity of some 1.5 million tonnes per annum of steel sheet and coil. Environment protection has been a major aspect of the project. Over \$7.1m has already been spent on pollution control equipment including a water purification plant, package sewerage plant, and an acid regeneration system. A start has been made on Australia's first plant to produce steel cord for car tyres. The plant at Geelong will include a \$300,000 acid waste treatment plant which is the second of its type in the world.

In July 1973 production of the Australian designed Nomad aircraft commenced at Fishermens Bend. There were 325 people employed in the initial production stage. The first of the initial batch of seventy aircraft is scheduled for completion in mid-1974 and the rate of production is expected to exceed six aircraft per month by 1975.

In the packaging industry, a plant for the manufacture of steel and aluminium cans has been constructed. Costing \$8m, the plant was completed in 1974. A major project has been announced for the La Trobe valley. To be built over a seven year period at a total cost of approximately \$100m the project includes a new paper machine together with a chemical recovery plant and pulp mill and will be used to manufacture heavy papers for corrugated fibre containers.

Developments in the textile and apparel industries during 1973 have tended to be in the form of expanding existing capacity rather than the construction of entirely new projects. There has been a remarkable growth in country areas. One company has doubled the size of its clothing factory at Wangaratta and established a new factory at Wodonga, while another company is doubling the size of its modern clothing factory at Eaglehawk. The Wool Textile Research Division of the C.S.I.R.O. has identified a number of biodegradable detergents suitable for use in the wool-scouring industry and as a result wool scourers are now phasing out hard detergents. The Leather Research Section of the C.S.I.R.O. has demonstrated a simple process for the re-cycling of chemical solutions used for unhairing of hides and the chrome tanning of leather. This process greatly reduces the volume of tannery effluents and is now being adopted by tanneries.

There were two large timber based developments. An area of more than 240 hectares at Yarrowonga has been developed over 15 years with timber suitable for the manufacture of matches. With the first of the trees reaching maturity a factory is being constructed at a cost of \$1m. At Myrtleford an integrated forest products complex has been completed. Costing \$6m, it will produce both timber products and pulp. The sawmilling complex will be the largest production centre of this type in Victoria. The plant is aimed at giving total tree usage to eliminate wastage.

Further reference, 1974

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 265-300. The Act debars employment in factories of children under the age of fifteen years, and the Victorian Education Act makes daily attendance at school compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen years. Some children under fifteen may work in a shop or office if they are exempted under the Education Act, but the general effect of the two statutes contributes to the very low incidence of child labour in Victoria.

*Division of Industrial Development of
Department of State Development
Decentralisation of manufacturing industries*

Two years after the formation of the Department of State Development in 1970, the Victorian Government introduced its new ten-point plan for decentralisation of manufacturing industries. At the same time it was felt that the promotion of decentralisation was as specialised as the Department's other Divisions of Tourism and Immigration, and this led to the creation of the Division of Industrial Development. The Division's role is to certify as Approved Decentralised Secondary Industries all those companies which are eligible and to add to that number wherever possible after due investigation. These A.D.S.I.'s then receive the benefits outlined in the ten-point plan in order to balance regional development against the metropolis.

Perhaps the most important of these benefits are the cash incentives offered in the form of pay-roll and land tax rebates, long-term, low interest finance, road and rail transport concessions, transfer of personnel and machinery subsidies, and an increase-in-employment grant. Other incentives cover gas and power, road construction, housing assistance, and Ministerial approval of loans raised for industrial purposes by local government.

Another point of the plan for decentralisation which has since become highly significant is the Victorian Government's intention to cross borders to co-operate with State or Federal authorities in joint development ventures. Originally selected by Victoria as one of five growth centres in 1967, Wodonga is now part of the first exercise in co-operative federalism. The Division has resident promotion officers in each of the remaining centres: Portland, Ballarat, Bendigo, and La Trobe valley, and studies will be conducted to gauge their potential for declaration as joint Federal-State projects.

To make industry aware of the incentives available, the Division has implemented an extensive publicity programme. This has emerged with a two-fold approach: to inform and remind existing country industries, and to inform and persuade those in the metropolitan area. During the year a series of supplements on each of the five regions of Victoria was published in the *Age* newspaper, supported by advertising from the Division and local industry. Radio, magazine, and press advertising have been complemented by news releases, a house journal, film, and displays. The latter medium was utilised at the Royal Melbourne Show, where all three divisions of the Department of State Development were publicised. Overseas advertising is

placed through the Agent-General's Office in London and the Department's representative in Toyko.

As a further inducement, the Victorian Decentralisation Awards are presented each year by the Victorian Government and private enterprise. These awards recognise outstanding contributions towards decentralisation in each of three categories: large companies, smaller companies, and municipalities.

Many related activities at a less intense level are carried out by the Division of Industrial Development. Foreign trade delegations are conducted to areas of interest and the Division acts as a clearing house for overseas licence and agency agreements.

Victorian Development Corporation

The Victorian Development Corporation is a statutory authority established in April 1973 under the general direction and control of the Minister for State Development and Decentralization, and in certain financial arrangements is subject to the direction of the Treasurer. Its charter is broadly to encourage and assist in the establishment, expansion, and development of country manufacturing and processing industries and the provision of tourist facilities throughout the State.

Constitution

In accordance with statutory requirements, the Corporation consists of a chairman and four members appointed by the Governor in Council. Of the members appointed, one is required to be a person with special knowledge of tourism and one to be a person with experience in banking finance or economics.

Powers

The Corporation is specifically authorised to encourage, promote, facilitate, and assist in the establishment, carrying on, and development of country industries and in the provision of tourist accommodation and facilities throughout Victoria. For the purposes outlined, country industry means a manufacturing or processing industry carried on at an establishment:

- (a) beyond a radius of 80 kilometres from the post office at the corner of Bourke Street and Elizabeth Street in the City of Melbourne;
- (b) within a radius of eight kilometres from the principal post offices at Bacchus Marsh, Broadford, Gisborne, Kilmore, Kyneton, or Woodend; or
- (c) which is a special establishment under the *Decentralized Industry Incentives (Pay-roll Tax Rebates) Act 1972*.

The Corporation's charter enables it to purchase land, to take land on lease, and to acquire land by compulsory acquisition, subject to Ministerial consent, and to subdivide and sell or lease land for the benefit of country industry or tourism. It may make loans or grants, acquire for sale or lease or otherwise make available to country industry, plant, machinery, and other equipment. It may provide assistance by giving guarantees for loans made by approved lenders. Specific provision has been made for the Corporation to make grants or loans to a municipal council for the acquisition of land and the erection of buildings and the provision of services required for the promotion of country industry.

Financial assistance

Financial assistance may be made in the form of direct loans, guarantees to approved lenders, or grants.

The terms of direct loans are generally of a medium to long-term nature at an interest rate related to the long-term semi-government rate, the general rate to be applied being determined from time to time by the Treasurer.

In relation to the provision of guarantees, the Corporation may execute a guarantee in favour of a person or business enterprise, other than a co-operative society under the *Co-operation Act* 1958, for the repayment of monies expended or to be expended on the acquisition of land or the construction, improvement, or alteration of buildings, the acquisition of plant or other equipment for use by a country industry, and for the repayment of loans entered into for the provision of tourist accommodation or other tourist facilities. The aggregate amount the Corporation may guarantee will be as determined from time to time by the Treasurer.

Grants may be provided in special circumstances to assist with, for example, research work, or to pay a subsidy in relation to rail freight.

Generally the Corporation sees its major role as providing finance to enable industries to purchase land, erect suitable buildings thereon, and to provide plant, machinery, and other equipment for manufacturing and processing purposes and, in relation to tourism, to provide additional facilities including accommodation.

Funds

The Corporation's funding is subject to the same borrowing restrictions imposed under the Australian Loan Council arrangements as they apply to other statutory authorities. The Corporation draws its funds from three basic sources. First, by allocations made from time to time from Treasury sources. Second, it may be authorised by the Treasurer to raise loans by the issue of debentures and inscribed stock and, third, by arrangements for overdraft facilities as determined from time to time by the Treasurer. In the financial year 1973-74 the total funds available to the Corporation from the above sources have been determined at \$7.5m. The Victorian Development Corporation Act currently enables the Corporation to borrow in aggregate up to \$200m subject to the foregoing authorisations and restrictions.

Australian Department of Overseas Trade

The functions of this Department relate chiefly to the formulation of international trade policy for the Australian Government and the development, maintenance, and diversification of export markets for primary and manufactured products through international trade agreements.

Australian Department of Manufacturing Industry

The functions of this Department are the formulation of policy proposals designed to encourage and promote the development and efficiency of Australian manufacturing industry and to promote research into the special problems of small industries, the location of industry, and the efficiency of industry. The Department also manufactures, in its own factories, munitions and aircraft for defence.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* provides for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority comprising not more than three persons. This authority replaces the previous Special Advisory Authority. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular industries against import competition. This action can take the form of temporary duties or restrictions on imports. The Temporary Assistance Authority is required to report to the Minister within thirty days of being asked to undertake an inquiry. However, before taking action on the Authority's report the Minister is required first to refer the question of any permanent change in protection against imports to the Industries Assistance Commission for inquiry and report. Temporary protection recommended by the Authority may operate for a period of up to three months after the date of receipt of the final report by the Industries Assistance Commission on the goods concerned.

For further information on the Industries Assistance Commission see page 526.

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization

The C.S.I.R.O. is a statutory body established by the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949*. 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; 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 national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of the community; standards are evolved and accepted by general consent. It is the Australian member body of the International Organisation of Standardisation and of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This is the Australian organisation for approval of testing laboratories. The Association registers laboratories of governmental and industrial testing authorities, thereby organising a national testing service. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Owners of registered laboratories are members of the Association. They have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association, to indicate their technical and managerial competence.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia established the Australian Design Centre, 151 Flinders Street, Melbourne as its State Office for

Victoria in 1969. The Council is concerned with encouraging Australian design and improving design standards in manufactured goods. Its work is financed by Australian and State Governments with further support from manufacturing companies and organisations, and it is assisted by State Committees which provide direct local contacts.

Field advisers who are experienced in engineering, industrial design, and marketing visit manufacturers—particularly those of small to medium size—to suggest ways of improving design and production. This service is furthering decentralisation objectives by assisting country manufacturers as well as those in the metropolitan area.

The State director arranges an annual programme of lectures and discussion meetings for senior executives and design consultants who participate in the Council's Design Delegate service.

Products accepted for the Australian Design Index and the Good Design Label are displayed in the Australian Design Centre, which is open to the general public on weekdays. The education officer arranges talks for teacher and student groups as well as for other visitors. I.D.C.A. publications, including the Australian Design Index, the magazine *Design Australia*, and the monthly bulletin *Design Report* are available from the 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 478 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 Censuses 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 Factory 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 Bureau 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.

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 factory statistics

Factory statistics compiled for 1967–68 were the last of the old series, and definitions used in the 1967–68 and previous factory 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 ten 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.

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 178,545 persons or 39.2 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1972–73, employed considerably more persons than any other part of manufacturing industry. Next in order of employment was Food, beverages, and tobacco (sub-division 21–22), with 63,847 or 14.0 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24) and Paper, paper products, and printing (sub-division 26) with 61,129 and 34,976, respectively, or 13.4 per cent and 7.7 per cent of the total.

The following table shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1967–68 and 1968–69, 1969–70, 1971–72, and 1972–73, the development of manufacturing activity in Victoria :

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
1940-41	9,121	237,636	105	241	178	419	184
1946-47	10,949	265,737	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
1966-67	18,054	445,557	1,168	2,814	2,236	5,051	2,617
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)11,734	455,763	2,045	(d)5,392	3,738	(e)9,078	(f)439

(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.

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, 1972-73

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	13,618	503,629	2,332	5,891	4,256	10,119	424
Victoria	11,734	455,763	2,045	5,392	3,738	9,078	439
Queensland	4,212	116,345	483	1,834	1,013	2,845	132
South Australia	2,914	121,396	523	1,286	897	2,172	96
Western Australia	2,814	64,077	275	894	501	1,376	94
Tasmania	912	30,684	131	395	283	679	25
Northern Territory	100	2,236	14	23	28	43	28
Australian Capital Territory	132	3,458	16	31	30	61	4
Total	36,436	1,297,588	5,819	15,746	10,746	26,373	1,242

For footnotes see previous table.

The total value added in 1972-73 was \$3,738m. Of this amount the metal products sub-divisions contributed \$1,406m which represented 37.6 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$677m or 18.1 per cent, and the next in order were the Clothing and footwear sub-division with \$320m, 8.6 per cent, and the Paper, paper products, and printing sub-division with \$309m, 8.3 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the year 1972-73:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SUB-DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRY, 1972-73

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
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,220	63,847	288	1,510	677	2,168	64
23	Textiles	398	28,410	113	311	200	505	13
24	Clothing and footwear	1,596	61,129	201	371	320	681	11
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,488	20,340	80	175	144	318	12
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,205	34,976	163	308	309	617	38
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	363	22,566	118	351	271	617	61
28	Non-metallic mineral products	445	14,595	76	152	153	307	18
29	Basic metal products	211	12,829	70	235	113	340	88
31	Fabricated metal products	1,518	38,204	173	324	303	620	21
32	Transport equipment	471	60,909	308	746	469	1,227	56
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,716	66,603	315	591	521	1,109	36
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,103	31,355	139	316	258	569	21
	Total	11,734	455,763	2,045	5,392	3,738	9,078	439

For footnotes see page 478.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1969, 1970, 1972, and 1973, classified according to sub-division of industry:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SUB-DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969	1970	1972	1973
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,351	1,290	1,197	1,220
23	Textiles	376	371	384	398
24	Clothing and footwear	1,691	1,634	1,606	1,596
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,531	1,478	1,473	1,488
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,145	1,145	1,156	1,205
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	363	362	357	363
28	Non-metallic mineral products	434	449	446	445
29	Basic metal products	218	210	203	211
31	Fabricated metal products	1,499	1,496	1,477	1,518
32	Transport equipment	444	438	451	471
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,524	1,538	1,651	1,716
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	987	983	1,007	1,103
	Total	11,563	11,394	11,408	11,734

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1969 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS) (a)
AT 30 JUNE 1969

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering	Number of establish- ments	Number of persons employed (a)
Less than 5	3,696	9,598
5 to 9	2,464	17,623
10 to 19	2,079	29,874
20 to 49	1,684	53,142
50 to 99	758	53,599
100 to 199	486	69,484
200 to 499	295	88,326
500 to 999	66	42,759
1,000 and over	35	61,925
Total	11,563	426,330

(a) Includes persons employed in separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving the establishment.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1969, 3,696 such establishments employing less than five employees had a total employment of 9,598 persons. 32.0 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than five persons—employed 2.3 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than five persons were printing, stationery and bookbinding, furniture (excluding sheet metal), joinery and wooden structured fittings, and industrial machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria as at 30 June 1973 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1972-73

Statistical division	Establish- ments (c)	Employ- ment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expendi- ture
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	9,753	388,980	1,755	4,409	3,175	7,551	359
West Central	331	20,907	101	251	179	426	37
North Central	162	4,561	17	33	28	60	2
Western	385	14,927	57	205	110	313	8
Wimmera	112	1,513	5	11	9	20	1
Mallee	98	1,022	3	14	8	21	1
Northern	297	11,190	46	227	93	312	10
North Eastern	202	5,284	21	71	48	119	9
Gippsland	303	5,757	34	131	74	203	10
East Central	91	1,622	6	40	14	53	2
Total	11,734	455,763	2,045	5,392	3,738	9,078	439

For footnotes see page 478.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 83.1 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1973, 85.4 per cent of the persons employed, and 84.9 per cent of the value added.

The number of manufacturing establishments and persons employed therein, classified according to statistical division, is shown in the table on page 482.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the West Central Statistical Division, Castlemaine and Maryborough in the North Central Statistical Division, Ballarat and Warrnambool in the Western Statistical Division, Bendigo and Shepparton in the Northern Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the 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 (i) working proprietors; (ii) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (iii) 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.

The following two tables show the average number of persons employed in each industrial sub-division in Victoria in the years 1968-69 to 1972-73, and for each statistical division during 1972-73:

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS, 1968-69 TO 1972-73

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73		
					Males	Females	Persons
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	57,134	60,125	62,805	46,396	17,451	63,847
23	Textiles	28,559	28,999	28,587	16,415	11,995	28,410
24	Clothing and footwear	63,998	64,258	61,772	14,674	46,455	61,129
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,801	19,612	20,315	17,632	2,708	20,340
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	33,582	34,361	34,866	25,815	9,161	34,976
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	21,944	22,862	22,638	16,668	5,898	22,566
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,868	14,022	13,799	12,675	1,920	14,595
29	Basic metal products	10,807	11,332	11,680	11,465	1,364	12,829
31	Fabricated metal products	36,745	38,969	38,233	30,590	7,614	38,204
32	Transport equipment	53,274	56,237	59,579	52,190	8,719	60,909
33	Other machinery and equipment	63,528	65,906	65,856	49,670	16,933	66,603
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	28,411	28,980	29,896	20,569	10,786	31,355
Total		431,651	445,663	450,026	314,759	141,004	455,763

The dominance of the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), Food, beverages, and tobacco sub-division (21-2), and Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) should be noted. Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1973 were 30.9 per cent of the total. Females exceeded males

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1972-73

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division										Total
		Melbourne	West Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North Eastern	Gipps-land	East Central	
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a)												
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	684	53	41	95	33	49	103	55	84	23	1,220
23	Textiles	341	26	6	7	3	..	7	4	3	1	398
24	Clothing and footwear	1,528	10	11	13	2	..	10	13	3	4	1,596
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,032	58	37	78	17	10	42	68	107	39	1,488
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,025	22	17	37	14	12	30	15	25	8	1,205
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	338	14	2	3	..	..	3	1	1	1	363
28	Non-metallic mineral products	273	23	13	40	14	10	33	18	18	3	445
29	Basic metal products	190	7	3	7	..	..	1	2	1	..	211
31	Fabricated metal products	1,322	46	8	44	15	6	34	19	21	3	1,518
32	Transport equipment	403	21	5	17	1	5	12	2	5	..	471
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,553	39	12	35	10	7	29	7	15	9	1,716
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,069	13	3	5	2	..	2	2	6	1	1,103
Total		9,758	332	158	381	111	101	306	196	299	92	11,734
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)												
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	45,703	1,815	522	4,394	502	572	5,697	1,488	2,217	937	63,847
23	Textiles	20,938	3,000	497	1,032	274	782	1,536	308	308	43	28,410
24	Clothing and footwear	55,646	1,137	762	1,755	137	26	756	126	622	162	61,129
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	15,013	665	456	899	72	53	264	998	1,652	268	20,340
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	31,389	292	324	711	101	139	304	227	1,345	144	34,976
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	20,979	1,223	31	259	..	96	7	14	50	3	22,566
28	Non-metallic mineral products	11,875	1,093	84	742	84	..	231	152	223	15	14,595
29	Basic metal products	9,620	2,118	51	848	63	53	21	165	6	..	12,829
31	Fabricated metal products	34,611	787	111	880	63	53	1,077	132	331	159	38,204
32	Transport equipment	52,992	5,452	70	1,598	3	10	656	6	28	94	60,909
33	Other machinery and equipment	60,437	2,248	1,161	948	165	61	718	189	657	19	66,603
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	30,727	288	21	25	52	..	80	23	137	1	31,355
Total		389,930	20,118	4,090	14,091	1,453	1,010	10,593	5,056	7,576	1,845	455,763

(a) See footnotes on page 478

in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 76.0 per cent of the sub-division total. Of the total females employed 33.0 per cent were in sub-division 24; 12.0 per cent were in sub-division 33; and 12.4 per cent were in sub-division 21-2.

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 for 1969, 1970, 1972, and 1973:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT

At 30 June-	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1969	7,005	100,545	332,686	440,236
1970	6,904	102,053	341,395	450,352
1972	6,734	104,024	341,998	452,756
1973	7,101	108,364	348,299	463,764

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments in 1972-73 classified according to industry sub-division:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1973

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	842	16,268	44,483	61,593
23	Textiles	158	5,047	23,638	28,843
24	Clothing and footwear	1,044	7,081	53,620	61,745
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,213	3,466	16,473	21,152
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	736	10,370	24,165	35,271
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	104	9,248	13,384	22,736
28	Non-metallic mineral products	186	3,769	10,969	14,924
29	Basic metal products	87	4,274	9,130	13,491
31	Fabricated metal products	916	8,994	29,517	39,427
32	Transport equipment	273	13,688	48,444	62,405
33	Other machinery and equipment	765	18,534	50,489	69,788
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	777	7,625	23,987	32,389
	Total	7,101	108,364	348,299	463,764

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 75.1 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 86.8 per cent in sub-division 24 to 58.9 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 40.7 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 23.4 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 5.7 per cent of the total number employed.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number			
		1969	1970	1972	1973
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco—				
211	Meat products	2,634	2,743	3,675	3,279
213	Fruit and vegetable products	1,993	2,141	1,814	2,193
216	Bread, cakes, and biscuits	3,349	3,613	3,373	3,758
217-8	Sugar and other food products	3,081	2,938	3,352	3,314
	Other	4,339	4,496	4,358	4,755
	Total	15,396	15,931	16,572	17,299
23	Textiles—				
231-2	Textiles, yarns, and woven fabrics	9,484	9,512	9,008	8,977
	Other	2,766	2,775	3,088	3,151
	Total	12,250	12,287	12,096	12,128
24	Clothing and footwear—				
241	Knitting mills	9,823	10,522	10,028	9,987
242	Clothing	31,781	31,103	30,207	29,932
243	Footwear	7,634	7,685	6,902	6,745
	Total	49,238	49,310	47,137	46,664
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,483	2,622	2,833	2,994
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	9,281	9,545	9,484	9,580
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,948	6,295	5,892	5,951
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,830	1,832	1,821	2,026
29	Basic metal products	1,285	1,162	1,257	1,466
31	Fabricated metal products	6,903	7,498	7,362	8,168
32	Transport equipment	7,310	8,154	8,583	9,527
33	Other machinery and equipment—				
332	Appliances and electrical equipment	10,039	10,656	10,665	12,364
333	Industrial machinery and equipment	3,839	3,944	3,725	4,129
	Other	1,547	1,532	1,761	1,781
	Total	15,425	16,132	16,151	18,274
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,602	9,692	10,390	11,250
	Total	136,951	140,460	139,578	145,327

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES

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	848
1920-21	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1940-41	161,880	1,708	75,756	782	237,636	1,240
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	1,759	139,276	787	450,026	1,273
1972-73	314,759	1,761	141,004	787	455,763	1,273

(a) Yearly average, including working proprietors.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.9 per cent. In sub-division 24, Clothing and footwear, females predominate and comprise 75.6 per cent of the total number of persons employed; within this sub-division in the Clothing group, 242, 48.5 per cent of the total employed are females.

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 1972-73 and earlier years are shown in the previous table.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1972-73. 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:
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1972-73
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Paid to—		
		Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other workers	All employees
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	87,950	200,116	288,066
23	Textiles	25,922	86,777	112,699
24	Clothing and footwear	34,859	166,076	200,935
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	17,367	62,407	79,774
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	55,213	107,329	162,543
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	55,564	62,506	118,071
28	Non-metallic mineral products	22,046	54,241	76,287
29	Basic metal products	27,012	43,445	70,457
31	Fabricated metal products	48,338	124,760	173,098
32	Transport equipment	90,534	217,788	308,323
33	Other machinery and equipment	105,070	210,212	315,282
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	42,367	96,858	139,225
	Total	612,248	1,432,514	2,044,762

Of the total amount of wage and salaries paid in Victoria in 1972-73—\$2,045m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$866m or 42.4 per cent ; Food, beverages, and tobacco \$288m or 14.1 per cent ; Clothing and footwear, \$201m or 9.8 per cent ; and Paper, paper products, and printing, \$163m or 8.0 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by this 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 (other than hire purchase), royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	
					Value	Percentage of total turnover
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,406	1,598	1,869	2,168	23.7
23	Textiles	380	392	432	505	5.6
24	Clothing and footwear	529	565	637	681	7.5
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	227	242	273	318	3.5
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	434	472	548	617	6.8
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	454	469	564	617	6.8
28	Non-metallic mineral products	209	222	256	307	3.4
29	Basic metal products	227	274	280	340	3.8
31	Fabricated metal products	462	505	572	620	6.8
32	Transport equipment	833	945	1,147	1,227	13.6
33	Other machinery and equipment	795	887	981	1,109	12.2
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	382	423	492	569	6.3
	Total	6,336	6,995	8,051	9,078	100.0

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 AND
SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	
					Value	Percentage of total purchases
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,018	1,166	1,302	1,511	27.9
23	Textiles	224	236	266	311	5.8
24	Clothing and footwear	308	322	350	371	6.9
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	127	137	155	175	3.3
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	230	249	280	308	5.7
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	260	265	321	351	6.5
28	Non-metallic mineral products	110	119	133	152	2.8
29	Basic metal products	157	195	184	235	4.4
31	Fabricated metal products	255	287	311	324	6.0
32	Transport equipment	503	573	702	746	13.8
33	Other machinery and equipment	443	506	525	591	11.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	222	253	282	316	5.9
	Total	3,860	4,307	4,810	5,392	100.0

Stocks

The figures in these tables include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	
					Value	Percentage of total opening stocks
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
	OPENING					
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	194	209	237	252	16.8
23	Textiles	75	76	89	94	6.3
24	Clothing and footwear	82	89	99	105	7.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	32	32	37	41	2.7
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	61	63	79	79	5.3
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	90	92	106	113	7.5
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26	26	32	36	2.4
29	Basic metal products	36	40	51	59	3.9
31	Fabricated metal products	84	90	106	113	7.5
32	Transport equipment	167	171	200	229	15.3
33	Other machinery and equipment	212	233	287	291	19.4
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	66	72	80	89	5.9
	Total	1,126	1,193	1,403	1,502	100.0

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION—*continued*

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	
					Value	Percentage of total closing stocks
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
	CLOSING					
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	205	225	253	271	17.5
23	Textiles	75	80	95	100	6.4
24	Clothing and footwear	89	96	102	115	7.4
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	33	33	40	42	2.7
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	64	73	81	78	5.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	89	99	107	118	7.6
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26	28	36	34	2.2
29	Basic metal products	40	42	55	68	4.4
31	Fabricated metal products	89	99	116	120	7.7
32	Transport equipment	175	188	232	217	14.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	233	261	286	294	19.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	73	78	86	94	6.1
	Total	1,192	1,301	1,489	1,553	100.0

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

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	
					Value added	Percentage of total value added
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	398	447	583	677	18.1
23	Textiles	157	161	173	200	5.4
24	Clothing and footwear	227	250	289	320	8.6
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	101	106	121	144	3.9
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	207	232	269	309	8.3
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	193	211	244	271	7.2
28	Non-metallic mineral products	99	105	127	153	4.1
29	Basic metal products	73	81	100	113	3.0
31	Fabricated metal products	211	226	271	303	8.1
32	Transport equipment	337	389	478	469	12.5
33	Other machinery and equipment	372	409	456	521	13.9
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	167	177	216	258	6.9
	Total	2,541	2,796	3,328	3,738	100.0

Relation of costs to turnover and value added

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 1972-73 are given in the following tables :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1972-73
(\$m)**

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			
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,510	288	+ 19	389	2,168
23	Textiles	311	113	+ 6	87	505
24	Clothing and footwear	371	201	+ 10	119	681
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	175	80	+ 1	64	318
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	308	163	— 1	145	617
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	351	118	+ 5	153	617
28	Non-metallic mineral products	152	76	— 2	77	307
29	Basic metal products	235	70	+ 9	44	340
31	Fabricated metal products	324	173	+ 7	130	620
32	Transport equipment	746	308	— 12	161	1,227
33	Other machinery and equipment	591	315	+ 3	206	1,109
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	316	139	+ 5	119	569
	Total	5,392	2,045	+ 51	1,692	9,078

(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.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1972-73
(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			
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	69.7	13.3	+ 0.9	17.9	100.0
23	Textiles	61.6	22.4	+ 1.2	17.2	100.0
24	Clothing and footwear	54.5	29.5	+ 1.5	17.5	100.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	55.0	25.2	+ 0.3	20.1	100.0
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	49.9	26.4	— 0.2	23.5	100.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	56.9	19.1	+ 0.8	24.8	100.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	49.5	24.8	— 0.7	25.1	100.0
29	Basic metal products	69.1	20.6	+ 2.7	12.9	100.0
31	Fabricated metal products	52.3	27.9	+ 1.1	21.0	100.0
32	Transport equipment	60.8	25.1	— 1.0	13.1	100.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	53.3	28.4	+ 0.3	18.6	100.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	55.5	24.4	+ 0.9	20.9	100.0
	Total	59.4	22.5	+ 0.6	18.7	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.

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 29.5 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 54.5 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21-2 the expenditure on wages amounts to 13.3 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 69.7 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 1968-69, 1969-70, 1971-72, and 1972-73:

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			
1968-69	3,860	1,342	+66	1,199	6,336
1969-70	4,307	1,497	+108	1,299	6,995
1971-72	4,810	1,802	+86	1,526	8,051
1972-73	5,392	2,045	+51	1,692	9,078

(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.

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—		Movement in stocks	Balance between turnover, stocks, and costs (a)	Turnover
	Purchases and selected items of expense	Wages and salaries			
1968-69	60.9	21.2	+1.0	18.9	100.0
1969-70	61.6	21.4	+1.5	18.6	100.0
1971-72	59.7	22.4	+1.1	19.0	100.0
1972-73	59.4	22.5	+0.6	18.7	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.

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. The following table shows fixed capital expenditure and rent and leasing expenses for 1972-73 by industry sub-division:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: FIXED CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE AND RENT AND LEASING EXPENSES, 1972-73
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure				Rent and leasing expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Motor vehicles	Other plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	16,227	4,634	43,190	64,052	12,068
23	Textiles	1,209	537	11,233	12,979	4,228
24	Clothing and footwear	1,094	1,309	8,406	10,809	8,589
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,775	1,422	8,135	12,333	4,401
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	3,769	876	33,517	38,163	6,319
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	11,656	850	48,826	61,332	3,306
28	Non-metallic mineral products	5,189	822	11,552	17,564	1,462
29	Basic metal products	21,308	189	66,647	88,143	2,442
31	Fabricated metal products	2,347	1,447	17,382	21,176	6,697
32	Transport equipment	17,387	-711	39,421	56,097	6,605
33	Other machinery and equipment	4,522	1,819	29,273	35,612	11,207
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	901	839	19,104	20,844	7,114
	Total	88,384	14,033	336,686	439,104	74,439

In the next table fixed capital expenditure by industry sub-division is shown for 1968-69, 1969-70, 1971-72, and 1972-73:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	41,137	42,337	53,132	64,052
23	Textiles	15,339	22,928	14,268	12,979
24	Clothing and footwear	12,238	12,320	11,896	10,809
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	5,027	5,107	4,328	12,333
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	23,391	17,839	41,770	38,163
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	30,004	44,351	39,465	61,332
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,048	16,064	10,072	17,564
29	Basic metal products	25,957	22,584	54,053	88,143
31	Fabricated metal products	17,942	20,528	26,034	21,176
32	Transport equipment	40,764	46,566	58,591	56,097
33	Other machinery and equipment	28,872	32,782	36,573	35,612
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	22,967	16,128	23,653	20,844
	Total	277,686	299,535	373,835	439,104

Electricity and fuels used

The following tables show electricity and fuels used during the years 1968-69, 1969-70, 1971-72, and 1972-73:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	17,807	18,816	20,648	21,856
23	Textiles	6,414	6,661	7,098	7,767
24	Clothing and footwear	3,737	3,595	4,113	4,277
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,391	2,535	2,769	2,927
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	8,160	8,713	10,010	10,819
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12,262	12,458	12,804	12,908
28	Non-metallic mineral products	11,941	12,170	12,489	13,284
29	Basic metal products	8,943	13,851	12,317	13,254
31	Fabricated metal products	6,144	6,477	6,763	7,083
32	Transport equipment	8,425	8,751	10,244	10,897
33	Other machinery and equipment	8,199	8,738	8,742	9,087
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,592	7,206	7,929	8,623
	Total	101,014	109,970	115,927	122,782

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED

Commodity	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	
				Cost	Percentage of total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Electricity	63,989	71,891	71,173	76,006	61.9
Coal and coke—					
Black coal	2,092	2,130	646	503	0.4
Brown coal	1,531	1,515	1,647	1,208	1.0
Brown coal briquettes	3,328	3,466	3,354	3,493	2.9
Coke (including coke breeze)	1,176	1,329	2,011	2,316	1.9
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—					
Light oils, etc.	1,054	1,523	1,912	2,281	1.9
Industrial diesel fuel	2,712	3,236	5,158	3,161	2.6
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	15,930	15,524	17,579	17,180	14.0
Town gas	4,326	4,510	7,158	11,189	9.1
Other fuels	4,874	4,846	5,288	5,445	4.4
Total	101,014	109,970	115,927	122,782	100.0

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED

Commodity	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Coal and coke—					
Black coal	tonnes	231,854	230,785	56,419	37,635
Brown coal	"	713,261	696,750	591,609	458,882
Brown coal briquettes	"	415,564	462,525	428,943	449,185
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	48,110	49,178	52,136	60,267
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—					
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	28,709	35,214	38,583	44,655
Industrial diesel fuel	tonnes	91,156	120,609	252,727	104,071
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	946,743	909,789	910,058	846,455

Some principal factory products of Victoria and Australia

Annual quantity and value

The next table shows quantities of some of the principal articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1972-73 and 1973-74. 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 in the following table :

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
023.18, 20	Bacon and ham—bone-in	tonnes	3,176	3,190	24,779	23,035
19, 21	—bone-out	"	11,598	12,383	34,492	36,397
027.02-29, 72-77 ; 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	mill kg	32	37	49	56
051.21-27 ; 052.42	Milk—condensed, concentrated, and evaporated : full cream	"	50	36	72	47
051.31	Butter	"	128	128	185	175
051.36-46	Cheese	"	48	48	93	96
051.61	Ice cream	mill litres	61	68	209	212
051.72-73	Milk—powdered : full cream	mill kg	26	27	36	37
062.01, 32	Flour, plain—wheaten (including sharps)	'000 tonne	287	289	1,120	1,163
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	mill kg	196	197	339	361
064.21	Biscuits	"	43	45	116	119
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	"	116	73	170	113
076.60	Jams, fruit spreads, fruit butters, etc.	"	18	17	33	33
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	23	24	104	120
	Confectionery—					
104.06-18	Chocolate base	"	22	24	50	58
104.21-29	Other without chocolate	"	27	27	60	62
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	11	12	19	18
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonne	62	63	240	250
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (a)	mill litres	223	235	877	865
242.07-11	Wool—scoured or carbonised	mill kg	24	22	60	43
242.33, 35, 70-76	Wool tops—pure and mixed	"	11	10	30	17
246.46-49	Briquettes—brown coal	'000 tonne	1,221	1,164	1,221	1,164
261.41	Cloth piece goods woven—woollen or predominantly woollen	'000 sq m	7,580	7,111	15,353	15,010
372.22-50	Blankets, bed (b)	'000	976	912	1,686	1,725
372.52-66 ; 374.51-57	Plastics and synthetic resins	mill kg	128	164	341	405
403.02, 18, 20, 52-92, 96 ; 404.01-98	Bricks—clay	mill	443	524	2,039	2,239
472.01, 03	Tiles, roofing	"	61	69	218	233
472.12, 475.30	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub m	2,380	2,553	9,726	10,225
475.90	Electric motors	'000	885	1,063	3,796	4,589
503.13-32	Finished motor vehicles (c)—					
581.02-08, 10-16	Cars	'000	188	196	370	399
582.04-28	Other	'000	29	31	69	73
773.02-35	Shirts (men's and boys') Underwear—	'000 doz	1,123	1,229	2,549	2,692
773.90, 94 ; 774.01-17, 36-39, 96, 97	Men's and boys'	'000 doz	1,199	1,362	2,636	2,968
774.44, 46, 48, 49, 61, 63, 68-73	Women's and girls'	'000 doz	2,536	3,166	3,909	4,683
775.01-19	Stockings—women's (d)	'000 doz pair	6,982	6,251	8,503	7,653
775.51-82, 91-98 ; 776.01-42	Socks and stockings—men's, children's, and infants' Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (e)—	'000 "	2,977	3,225	3,222	3,415
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 65, 66	Men's and youths'	'000 pair	6,656	6,837	10,944	12,011

For footnotes, see next page.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED—*continued*

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia		
			1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	
Footwear— <i>continued</i> —							
793.06, 09, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 68	Women's and maids'	'000 pair	13,571	12,117	16,576	17,317	
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 69							
	Children's (including infants')	..	6,012	6,336	6,784	8,077	
Soaps and soap based products for other than personal use—							
805.22-60	Powder and granule	tonnes	7,772	6,890	13,840	12,823	
	Abrasive cleaners and scourers	..	790	798	2,209	2,173	
	Other	..	6,184	6,460	27,831	24,893	
844.22-67	Mattresses—all types	'000	383	459	1,231	1,335	

(a) From October 1969 includes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(b) Double, three quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram, etc.; wool, wool mixture, and other fibre.

(c) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers organisation.

(d) Includes panty hose.

(e) Excluding wholly of rubber.

Monthly production statistics

The Bureau 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 summaries is given below.

In addition, statistical publications for the meat, gold mining, and dairying industries, and minerals and mineral products are issued each month. Australian totals for a greater range of commodities are published in these publications and production summaries than are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Production Statistics*. Victorian figures are published in the Victorian monthly publication *Secondary production*.

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
1	Automotive Spark Plugs and Shock Absorbers	16	Wool Top Making and Yarn Produced
2	Chemicals, etc.	17	Wool Woven Fabric, etc.
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	18	Hosiery
4	Paints and Other Surface Coatings	19	Women's, Maids' and Girls' Clothing, and Infants' and Babywear
5	Electricity and Gas	20	Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns and Woven Fabrics
6	Soap, Detergents, Glycerine and Fatty Acids	21	Paper, Wood Pulp and Adhesive Tapes
7	Internal Combustion Engines	22	Floor Coverings and Felts
8	Lawnmowers	23	Electric Motors
9	Electrical Appliances	24	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing
10	Motor Bodies, Trailed Vehicles, Lift-on Freight Containers, etc.	25	Foundation Garments
11	Pedal Cycles	27	Gloves and Slide Fasteners
12	Meters	28	Footwear
13	Building Fittings	29	Biscuits, Cocoa, Confectionery, Ice Cream
14	Cotton Goods	30	Storage Batteries—Wet Cell
15	Fellmongering, Woolscouring and Carbonising	32	Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION SUMMARIES—*continued*

Ref. No.	Subject	Ref. No.	Subject
33	Motor Vehicles	47	Aerated and Carbonated Waters; Cordials and Syrups
34	Television, Radios, Other Sound Equipment; Transistors	48	Sports Goods
35	Bed Bases and Mattresses	49	Building Materials
36	Processed Milk Products	50	Electrodes for Manual Welding
38	Fish Preserving	51	Hides and Skins Used in Tanneries
39	Jam, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables	52	Electrical Power Frequencies Transformers, Chokes and Ballasts
40	Cereal Products	53	Plastics Film, Sheeting and Coated Materials
41	Vegetable Oils; Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats	55	Butter and Cheese
42	Malt and Beer	56	Canned Meat
43	Stock and Poultry Foods and Canned Pet Food	58	Steel Wire and Wire Products
45	Gramophone Records	59	Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES

Introduction

Particulars on pages 495–9 show the principal statistics of the fifteen major groups of industry in Victoria indicated in the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. These industry groups have been selected on the basis of employment. While it is not possible, within the limits of the *Year Book*, to give a detailed account of each individual industry, particular industries will be dealt with annually commencing with this edition. Where there are only one or two establishments in a particular industry, details of activities are not published but are combined with some other industry so that operations of individual establishments will not be disclosed. As well as detailing the major groups, the first mentioned group, i.e., 211, has been expanded to the four digit or class level and is shown on pages 499–500. It is proposed to publish the following groups at the class level in a five yearly cycle: *Victorian Year Book* 1975 (Groups 211, 212), 1976 (231, 232, 241, 242), 1977 (261, 262), 1978 (272, 343), and 1979 (312, 313, 321, 322, 332, 333). For a description of each of the classes in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, see Appendix E.

Details of industries

Major groups

The following table details particulars of establishments classified to the manufacture of meats and associated by-products:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 211: MEAT PRODUCTS

Particulars	1968–69	1969–70	1971–72	1972–73
Number of establishments at 30 June	356	327	303	288
Average number of persons employed	13,504	16,271	18,839	18,975
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	42,715	54,203	79,830	89,123
Turnover \$'000	295,681	401,435	487,877	647,594
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	237,285	313,505	367,637	496,145
Value added \$'000	67,417	88,292	128,187	161,581
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,988	1,924	2,589	3,378
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	4,249	6,697	10,676	17,203

The following table details particulars of establishments classified to the manufacture of milk products:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 212: MILK PRODUCTS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	159	152	142	135
Average number of persons employed	9,000	8,875	8,724	8,673
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	28,936	30,989	36,048	40,657
Turnover \$'000	394,845	425,377	462,488	496,978
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	318,444	346,805	383,251	411,849
Value added \$'000	75,627	79,745	83,317	97,618
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	994	1,056	1,519	1,809
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	8,534	8,166	9,506	11,195

Information in the following table relates to establishments manufacturing textile fibres, yarns, and woven fabrics, and household textiles :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 231-232 : TEXTILE FIBRES, YARNS,
AND WOVEN FABRICS, AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	239	234	234	234
Average number of persons employed	22,156	22,322	21,681	21,471
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	62,870	65,623	75,622	85,035
Turnover \$'000	293,634	299,416	309,286	352,236
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	171,587	180,096	184,959	212,241
Value added \$'000	121,568	122,565	124,950	147,270
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,459	1,350	2,015	2,467
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	12,874	19,373	12,978	7,970

Particulars of establishments classified as knitting mills are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 241: KNITTING MILLS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	315	313	315	303
Average number of persons employed	13,653	14,417	14,286	14,666
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	34,253	39,328	44,794	52,938
Turnover \$'000	151,870	172,199	193,833	210,100
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	94,768	103,212	110,442	123,160
Value added \$'000	60,152	70,601	83,355	93,440
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,381	1,545	1,873	2,164
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	6,166	4,393	5,799	4,822

Information in the following table deals with establishments manufacturing clothing:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 242: CLOTHING

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,165	1,123	1,112	1,116
Average number of persons employed	37,476	37,197	35,881	35,750
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	80,977	85,195	98,202	110,410
Turnover \$'000	274,317	280,097	316,883	343,788
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	155,076	153,381	164,454	180,580
Value added \$'000	121,865	130,207	152,291	166,835
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	3,341	3,678	4,088	4,745
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	3,530	4,045	4,107	3,815

Information in the following table deals with establishments manufacturing paper and paper products:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 261: PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	118	106	109	112
Average number of persons employed	10,287	10,153	11,139	10,799
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	36,449	38,650	50,019	54,956
Turnover \$'000	190,904	199,959	250,261	275,683
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	120,836	122,152	149,887	160,505
Value added \$'000	71,460	83,081	101,530	114,199
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,856	1,813	1,346	1,370
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	10,019	10,298	26,988	28,859

Particulars of establishments classified to printing and publishing industries are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 262: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,027	1,039	1,047	1,093
Average number of persons employed	23,295	24,208	23,727	24,177
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	75,982	84,597	96,434	107,588
Turnover \$'000	242,768	272,006	297,801	340,921
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	109,625	127,005	130,226	147,280
Value added \$'000	135,560	149,386	167,815	194,361
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,749	3,220	4,133	4,950
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	13,372	7,541	14,782	9,304

The following table shows particulars of establishments manufacturing chemical and related products:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 272: CHEMICAL AND RELATED PRODUCTS (EXCEPT BASIC CHEMICALS)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	274	273	268	272
Average number of persons employed	13,833	14,371	14,567	14,402
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	45,257	50,987	60,835	67,867
Turnover \$'000	195,837	221,469	248,312	270,984
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	107,128	122,948	128,349	144,226
Value added \$'000	92,166	106,685	119,184	131,032
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,472	1,516	1,962	2,362
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	8,595	10,173	10,989	11,691

Particulars of establishments classified to the sheet metal products industry are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 312: SHEET METAL PRODUCTS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	360	360	352	367
Average number of persons employed	11,122	11,671	11,086	10,909
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	35,403	40,975	42,948	49,583
Turnover \$'000	153,770	166,127	179,840	187,355
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	90,998	101,220	108,920	100,140
Value added \$'000	63,701	67,579	78,811	87,133
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,221	1,344	1,649	1,974
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	7,222	6,955	12,528	8,545

Particulars of establishments classified to the other fabricated metal products industries are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 313: OTHER FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	776	775	758	775
Average number of persons employed	17,790	18,611	19,703	19,993
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	55,639	63,782	78,722	88,949
Turnover \$'000	198,735	221,537	259,621	292,441
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	99,309	114,324	126,477	140,455
Value added \$'000	102,094	110,671	137,794	156,476
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,028	2,232	2,536	2,966
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	7,881	10,175	10,366	9,604

The following table gives details of establishments classified to the manufacture of motor vehicles and parts :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 321: MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS (EXCEPT OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	326	323	324	334
Average number of persons employed	35,521	38,700	42,340	43,507
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	119,762	145,056	195,810	224,198
Turnover \$'000	701,443	813,731	994,392	1,064,935
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	456,319	520,412	641,703	692,362
Value added \$'000	249,889	312,917	384,773	358,998
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	3,569	2,625	3,857	4,916
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	19,782	27,333	38,929	32,226

Information in the following table relates to establishments manufacturing other transport equipment:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 322: OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	118	115	127	137
Average number of persons employed	17,753	17,537	17,239	17,402
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	61,824	65,998	74,785	84,124
Turnover \$'000	131,128	134,455	156,453	161,923
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	47,040	52,195	60,010	53,521
Value added \$'000	87,358	79,312	97,093	109,688
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	774	730	2,144	1,690
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	20,982	19,233	19,662	23,871

Particulars of establishments classified to the household appliances and electrical equipment industries are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 332: HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	420	417	445	477
Average number of persons employed	26,524	28,460	29,250	29,810
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	81,499	94,201	116,340	131,658
Turnover \$'000	342,031	402,818	428,861	500,879
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	210,243	247,983	250,838	284,224
Value added \$'000	145,242	166,414	184,347	219,042
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,863	2,316	3,392	4,513
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	14,141	13,774	20,387	18,876

The following table gives particulars of establishments manufacturing other machinery and equipment:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 333 : OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,007	1,028	1,101	1,133
Average number of persons employed	32,433	32,984	31,448	31,673
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	115,126	125,595	142,779	158,314
Turnover \$'000	406,115	429,328	480,862	522,875
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	207,925	227,479	238,596	265,434
Value added \$'000	204,837	216,577	234,683	256,614
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,804	3,378	4,795	5,744
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	12,270	16,076	13,472	13,505

Particulars of establishments classified to the plastic and related products industries are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 343: PLASTIC AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	271	282	316	349
Average number of persons employed	12,071	12,696	13,915	15,067
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	38,287	43,838	57,679	69,283
Turnover \$'000	182,754	206,516	257,556	310,255
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	109,883	127,345	153,323	175,626
Value added \$'000	77,093	84,871	108,790	137,527
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,189	2,515	3,991	4,272
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	11,502	9,461	14,839	13,909

Group 211 expanded

The following tables show the principal statistics of the classes of industry combined in Group 211 on page 495. For reasons of confidentiality, Group 212 shown on page 496 cannot be expanded to the class level.

VICTORIA—ASIC 2111 : FRESH, PRESERVED, AND CANNED MEAT (INCLUDING TALLOW, MEALS, AND FERTILISERS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	229	202	185	178
Average number of persons employed	10,151	12,543	14,470	14,625
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	33,034	42,719	64,065	71,296
Turnover \$'000	224,508	321,033	390,855	531,866
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	187,155	256,324	296,587	415,965
Value added \$'000	46,285	65,820	101,127	127,653
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,461	1,522	2,086	2,475
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	2,225	3,850	7,899	15,670

VICTORIA—ASIC 2112: FRESH AND FROZEN POULTRY

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	62	61	55	48
Average number of persons employed	818	1,008	1,287	1,340
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	1,904	2,526	3,900	4,262
Turnover \$'000	18,892	22,587	29,822	36,112
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	13,114	16,396	23,315	25,212
Value added \$'000	5,615	5,783	7,029	9,143
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	275	141	162	463
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	492	899	525	637

VICTORIA—ASIC 2113: BACON, HAM, AND SMALLGOODS

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	49	48	46	46
Average number of persons employed	2,130	2,224	2,414	2,503
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	6,675	7,469	9,585	11,483
Turnover \$'000	47,459	51,097	59,845	72,168
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	34,531	37,051	43,238	50,844
Value added \$'000	13,184	13,799	17,101	21,722
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	210	217	288	391
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	1,507	1,873	1,799	861

VICTORIA—ASIC 2114 : CASINGS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73
Number of establishments at 30 June	16	16	17	16
Average number of persons employed	405	496	668	507
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	1,102	1,489	2,279	2,082
Turnover \$'000	4,822	6,718	7,354	7,448
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	2,484	3,735	4,497	4,124
Value added \$'000	2,333	2,890	2,930	3,061
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	42	44	53	49
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	25	76	453	34

Concrete pipe industry

Victoria is the home of methods of concrete pipe manufacture which have been adopted in many countries. The methods are devised for the production of high quality, thin-walled reinforced concrete pipes to meet the standard specifications of major sewerage, drainage, and water supply authorities throughout the world.

Two companies, Humes Ltd and Rocla Industries Ltd, developed similar techniques for making concrete pipes over the period 1910 to 1945. Both companies now have factories throughout Victoria and Australia, and operate through licensees, partnerships, or directly in other countries.

The impact of the Australian industry derives from the early shortages of pipes made of steel, cast iron, and wrought iron. In the early 1900s Australia was far from the sources of steel and iron. Engineers first devised simple methods of casting reinforced concrete pipes in moulds without mechanical compaction. A series of later developments led to the two manufacturing systems currently used: the centrifugal spinning machine of Humes and the roller suspension machine of Rocla.

The "modern" industry really began between 1910 and 1920 when the W. R. Hume process of centrifugal compaction was developed in Adelaide. This process involves feeding concrete into a spinning mould, and was subsequently adopted in other Hume factories in Australia. It was also used by Rocla and employed widely overseas.

In the 1940s a modification of the centrifugal spinning process was developed by Rocla in Melbourne. Called the roller suspension process, it involves a combination of spinning, kneading, and vibration to compact the concrete. It has also been widely adopted.

In the Hume centrifugal process, concrete is fed by an advancing endless belt into a rotating horizontal pipe mould. The moulds are supported and rotated by discs. During rotation, the filled mould is screeded and may be rolled by a sleeved internal shaft. The rate of spinning is increased gradually so as to compact the concrete finally under a centrifugal force equal to fifty times that of gravity. Steam curing and demoulding follows.

In the Rocla roller suspension process, a pipe mould is hung horizontally on a rotating steel roller with two end bearings. The mould rotates by friction and concrete is fed evenly to the mould by an advancing endless belt. The concrete is stiff and cohesive, with a water/cement ratio of about 0.3 by weight. When the mould is full, the roller bears against the concrete with a high pressure accompanied by some vibration of the roller. The pressure is determined by weight of the filled mould, and the narrow width of contact between roller and concrete. Steam curing and demoulding follows.

Attendant upon the development of the pipemaking systems has been the invention of automatic electric reinforcing cage welding machines, which spiral the wire to various pitches, diameters, and lengths, and other ancillary equipment. Other innovations of wide significance from the Victorian industry include the rubber ring joint, which enables pipelines to be constructed with a greater degree of flexibility and watertightness, the non-cylinder prestressed concrete pipe, and the incorporation of a protective P.V.C. lining on the internal surface of concrete pipes.

Concrete pipes are produced in many different sizes, from 100 mm to 3,600 mm diameter and up to six metres long. Nearly all production has to conform to the Australian Standard Specifications for precast concrete drainage pipes and pressure pipes. The Australian standards, drawn up by consumers, specifiers, and manufacturers, are generally more stringent than those overseas and were among the first in the world to specify performance of the product, rather than a prescription of manufacture. Australian concrete pipes have to undergo tests for resistance to external loads and internal hydraulic pressures, and for absorption. Emphasis is placed on the quality of aggregates, cement, and steel, as well as on workmanship, finish, and dimension tolerances.

Concrete pipes and allied products are used by the public and the private sectors of the economy. The public group comprises government and semi-governmental authorities, municipalities, and their contractors. It is this sector which buys nearly all of the production of the major concrete pipe manufacturers in Australia. The private group comprises farmers and irrigators, and merchants supplying them, private land developers, and contractors acting for them.

Concrete Industries (Monier) Ltd, the other major Victorian manufacturer, began in Sydney as the N.S.W. State Monier Pipe Works in 1910. This was taken over by employees in 1936. The company mainly uses the centrifugal spinning process of manufacture, operating in the eastern States.

The Australian processes are used widely overseas under licence or by affiliated companies. Humes Ltd has subsidiaries making concrete pipes in New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia, Sabah, and Fiji, while Rocla Industries Ltd operates directly in Great Britain and Canada and in partnership in South Africa. Concrete Industries (Monier) Ltd also has factories in Papua New Guinea. The two Melbourne-based companies, with Monier, together account for about 96 per cent of concrete pipe production in Australia. They employ a total of about 5,000 persons in Australia in seventy separate plants located in all States, the Australian Capital Territory, and the Northern Territory.

INTERNAL TRADE

TRADE PRACTICES LEGISLATION

Concern with trade practices arises traditionally from a desire to protect the public from "exploitation" by a monopolist, defined in the simplest terms as a "single seller", who in the absence of competition may be able to raise prices, restrict production, and possibly retard development.

Three complications arise in translating this concern into practice. The first is that even in purely economic terms the problem of monopoly has proved to be much more complicated than outlined above. A firm does not need to be a "single seller" to behave as a monopolist; a trade association or marketing agreement may pursue a monopolistic sales policy even though its members are independent and competitive in other respects; and monopolistic practices such as refusal to deal are often more important than monopolisation in itself. The second complication is that government policy is much more ambivalent in practice than appears at first sight. Governments have themselves sponsored some forms of monopoly, e.g., patent and copyright laws and agricultural marketing schemes. The third complication is that, under Australia's federal system, monopoly control is divided between State and Federal Governments, the broad principle being that federal powers are confined to monopolies which operate interstate or abroad (e.g., shipping), and State powers to those which operate on a local or regional basis. However, as a result of judicial decisions in 1970-71, federal legislative powers were held to apply to the trade practices of corporations (as distinct from those of individual businessmen) operating within a State as well as across State borders.

Monopolisation

The first attempts at monopoly control in Australia as well as overseas were probably in connection with "natural monopolies" or public utilities, such as gas, electricity, or transport companies. In Victoria, for example, the old Metropolitan Gas Company operated under 1877 legislation according to which the maximum price of gas was fixed but had to be reduced if dividends rose above 10 per cent. With long-term inflation this type of price control eventually became ineffective and the ultimate solution was found in public ownership, and the administration of government-owned enterprises by statutory corporations or commissions.

In fields other than public utilities, government ownership has not generally found favour as a means of monopoly control. State governments

have been inhibited from taking over large enterprises in the fields of industry, mining, commerce, and finance because so many of them operate on an interstate basis. On the other hand, the Australian Government has found its constitutional powers limited by section 92 of the Australian Constitution, as became evident when attempts were made to "nationalise" airlines and banking after the Second World War. The only significant action in these fields has probably been the establishment of government enterprises, such as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, to operate in competition with private enterprise.

In the United States of America, federal "trust busting" legislation designed to break up large monopolies has been on the statute books for over eighty years, but there have been few successful anti-monopoly actions. Following the American example, monopolisation and combinations in restraint of trade were both declared illegal in Australia in 1906. No effective action was taken to enforce the monopolisation provisions of this legislation until shortly before its repeal in 1965, perhaps because of the difficulty of defining "monopolisation". By 1965, however, statistical studies of industrial concentration had led to the concept of a "dominant firm", i.e., one accounting for at least one third of a particular trade. In 1948 this concept had been adopted in British legislation enabling the government to refer cases of suspected dominance to a Monopolies Commission, which was required to report on the facts and the extent to which they gave rise to practices which were against the public interest. In 1965 the Australian Government adopted some features of this procedure, but made examination a much more elaborate process, and limited it to cases where a dominant firm actually engaged in or induced the specified practices of refusal to deal, predatory price cutting, and monopolistic price fixing. In consequence the new provisions proved as ineffective as the old.

Marketing agreements and restraint of trade

As mentioned above, combinations in restraint of trade were declared illegal under Australian Government legislation in 1906. Previously they had been merely unenforceable under common law. The prohibition applied specifically only to trade with other countries and among the States, but at that time and for many years afterwards Victoria and other States were heavily dependent on the coastal trade in coal from New South Wales. The Northern Collieries Association maintained the price of coal by control of output, and sales were made only through the Associated Shipping Companies, who were designated sole purchasing agents and for their part agreed not to handle coal from other sources. Prosecutions launched under the Act were unsuccessful on appeal both to the High Court and later to the Privy Council, apparently because of the difficulty of proving "intent" and defining the "public interest".

In the depressed inter-war years the attention of both State and Australian Governments was diverted to agricultural marketing. Here the objective was to protect the producer rather than the consumer by stabilising and generally raising the prices received by growers. Statutory authority was necessary to enable producer boards compulsorily to acquire, store, and market agricultural products. Following the example of Queensland and New South Wales, Victoria passed a Marketing of Primary Products Act in 1935 under which marketing boards could be established on the

petition of growers. In fact, most of the marketing schemes set up under the Act proved to be of relatively short duration. At present the two most important agricultural marketing boards in Victoria are the Egg and Egg Pulp Board and the Milk Board. One difficulty encountered by State marketing schemes has been that of controlling sales across State boundaries because of the constitutional requirement under section 92 that trade among the States be "absolutely free". Australian Government efforts to supplement State legislation, particularly with respect to dried fruits marketing, also ran into constitutional difficulties. A number of Australian Government export control boards have, however, operated successfully in conjunction with State boards.

The *Trade Practices Act* 1965, introduced after lengthy discussion, repealed the American-type prohibitions of the 1906 legislation and substituted a procedure adapted from modern British practice. Apart from agricultural marketing schemes, trade agreements which aimed at fixing prices and discounts directly, or indirectly by control of stocks, control of output, zoning of markets, or exclusive dealing arrangements, were required to be registered with the Commissioner of Trade Practices. Registered agreements were subject, first, to examination and investigation by the Commissioner; second, to consultations between the Commissioner and the parties; and third, to the possibility of proceedings before the Trade Practices Tribunal. This procedure was again far more elaborate than the British and after seven years resulted in only two agreements, to control frozen vegetable and fibreboard prices, being terminated by the Tribunal as against the public interest. A number of other agreements were terminated after examination or consultation, but a body of general principles was much slower to emerge than in Britain. On the other hand, the Australian register was much more inclusive than the British. During the first five years, 1967 to 1972, 13,629 agreements were registered, which was about five times as many as were registered during the initial period in Britain. The number lodged in Melbourne was 5,787, more than in any other capital city. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Australian register was unmanageably large, which was partly explained by the fact that three quarters of the registered agreements were either "vertical" (i.e., between manufacturers and distributors) or "miscellaneous" in character (e.g., licensing or leasing agreements). This left only 1,549 trade associations and 1,825 other "horizontal" agreements of the traditional cartel type, and of these less than half were among manufacturers.

Collusive tendering and bidding

In the discussions leading up to the *Trade Practices Act* 1965, the hope was expressed that the States would collaborate with the Australian Government by referring to it their power to control intrastate restrictive agreements and practices. In the event, only Tasmania took this step with the result that there remained, in the words of the Trade Practices Commissioner, "a big gap with regard to professional and other services that are provided by individuals whose activities and restrictions are organised on an intrastate or regional basis".

However, in respect of agreements involving collusive tendering and bidding, Victoria and New South Wales both enacted legislation comple-

mentary to that of the Australian Government. This is a particularly sensitive field because collusive tendering notably affects building contracts and material supplies for government departments and municipalities. Similarly, collusive bidding, although less important as far as public authorities are concerned, may adversely affect the returns of growers at wool auctions and so acquires political significance.

The Victorian Collusive Practices Act of 1965 was narrower in scope than the Australian Act, and applied only to tenders submitted to State and municipal authorities. On the other hand, it provided fewer opportunities for successful defence against the prescribed penalty. The Act does not appear to have been widely used, but it was invoked in 1969 to require the submission of information from the concrete pipe manufacturers to the State Attorney-General at a time when that industry was under investigation by the Australian Government.

Resale price maintenance

With the development of discount houses and supermarkets the old monopolistic practices of boycotts and refusal to deal have acquired a new importance as instruments of resale price maintenance. A manufacturer with a branded pre-packaged product supported by national advertising may find it in his interest, and in that of his distributors, to enforce prescribed retail prices by withholding, or threatening to withhold, supplies to discounters and price cutters.

No special mention was made of resale price maintenance in the 1965 Trade Practices Act. Collective agreements and trade associations which enforced resale price maintenance were clearly registrable and examinable under the Act, but there was doubt whether it restrained a single manufacturer from enforcing resale price maintenance in respect of his own products. The matter was brought to a head in 1971 when Dunlop Australia Ltd refused to supply Bourke's Ltd, a Melbourne store operated in association with the Australian Council of Trade Unions (A.C.T.U.). Dunlop finally agreed to supply the store under threat of industrial action, and the Australian Government introduced new legislation to deal specifically with the problem.

Under this legislation resale price maintenance became unlawful in Australia, whether enforced collectively or by a supplier acting on his own. Prices could still be "recommended" provided that the recommendation was not obligatory. Two judicial processes were provided, one by way of the Trade Practices Tribunal where suppliers could seek exemption from the ban, and one by way of the Commonwealth Industrial Court where an injunction to restrain the practice could be sought by the Australian Attorney-General, the Commissioner of Trade Practices, or any injured party. Both processes were promptly resorted to. In May 1972 the Trade Practices Tribunal dismissed an application for exemption of the book trade. In 1971-72 the Industrial Court had before it three applications for injunctions, and similar cases arose in subsequent years. This activity seemed more decisive than that experienced with respect to other trade practices, and certainly attracted wider public interest and concern.

Trade Practices Act 1974

In order to overcome the difficulties experienced in regulating trade practices other than resale price maintenance, the principles which underlay

the latter legislation were in effect extended to the other forms of restrictive practices by a new Act which came into force on 1 October 1974. Australian trade practices policy thus returned full circle to American-type prohibitions, enforced by court injunctions, to which were added financial penalties and damages. The step-by-step procedure introduced in 1965 to determine which practices should be prohibited, however, was retained under the new legislation to determine which practices should be permitted. Non-price fixing restrictions, exclusive dealing arrangements, and mergers could be granted "clearances" if held to have an insignificant effect on competition, or "authorisations" if held to be in the public interest, by a Trade Practices Commission which replaced the previous Commissioner. The Trade Practices Tribunal was retained to consider appeals against the Commission's decisions. Applicants for "clearances" or "authorisations" were allowed four months grace after the commencement of the Act but in this period the number of applications received exceeded the number of agreements registered under the previous legislation and in most cases the Commission had to grant interim approvals pending full case-by-case examination. Finally it may be noted that the 1974 Act also sought to protect consumers by prohibiting a wide range of "unfair practices", some of which like pyramid selling had already been the subject of State legislation.

CONSUMER PROTECTION LEGISLATION

The *Consumer Protection Act* 1964 was the first such Act to be enacted in Australia and simply provided for a Consumer Protection Council, which was a representative body appointed to advise the Minister on general questions. The Act was initially administered by the Law Department, but in 1968 its administration was transferred to the Department of Labour and Industry.

The *Consumer Protection Act* 1970, which repealed the original Act, enlarged the Consumer Protection Council, and caused a change of name to the Consumer Affairs Council. The Consumer Protection Bureau was also created. At the time of introducing this legislation it was realised that several other Departments administered legislation which in part related to consumer protection. The Government therefore undertook to examine additional legislation that could be incorporated in the Consumer Protection Act. The *Consumer Protection Act* 1972 was the result of this investigation and brought together the appropriate provisions of the Goods Act, the Summary Offences Act, the Footwear Regulation Act, the Labour and Industry Act, and the Door to Door (Sales) Act, together with new legislation with respect to unordered goods and services and the safe design and construction of goods.

Since that time further amendments have been made to the Act including additional requirements regarding price marking of goods, prohibiting what is commonly known as "mock auctions", and prohibiting pyramid selling.

In June 1974 the activities of the Consumer Affairs Council, the Consumer Protection Bureau, and the newly constituted Small Claims Tribunal were brought under the administration of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, and a Director of Consumer Affairs appointed.

The Director of Consumer Affairs is responsible for the operation of the Ministry. One important power given to the Director by the Consumer Protection Act is that he may institute legal proceedings on behalf of consumers if he is satisfied that the consumer has a good cause of action or defence and that such a case is in the public interest. The Director cannot undertake such action without the approval of both the Minister of Consumer Affairs and the consumer.

Consumer Protection Bureau

The Consumer Protection 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 role of the Bureau is to receive and investigate complaints from individual consumers, and in certain circumstances to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Act. The Bureau also advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and carries out research into matters affecting consumers.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is composed of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services.

A series of complaints in a particular area of marketing will sometimes warrant investigation of the whole marketing process for a particular product or service. In such cases reports are prepared and the opinion of the Consumer Affairs Council is sought. The Council will analyse the effects of the problem on the community as a whole and make recommendations to the Minister for specific action.

The Council may also be approached directly by the Minister to consider and report on marketing procedures about which the Government may wish to obtain expert advice. The Council prepares an annual report to Parliament to bring to the attention of Parliament and the community marketing practices which are not in the best interest of the public.

Consumer education is another important function of the Consumer Affairs Council. In this respect the issue of monthly information bulletins and various pamphlets are the main means by which the Council carries out this function.

Small Claims Tribunal

The Small Claims Tribunal was created by the *Small Claims Tribunal Act* 1973, and has been set up to deal with disputes between consumers and traders at a nominal cost to the consumer.

The aim of the Tribunal is to settle cases by negotiation but a settlement or order made by the Tribunal is final and binding on both parties. The Act provides that no appeal lies in respect of an order or settlement.

Hearings before the Tribunal are informal with the trader and consumer, except in special circumstances, presenting their cases personally. The Act provides that a barrister, solicitor, or other professional advocate may not appear unless all parties agree to their presence and the Tribunal is satisfied that neither of the parties will be unfairly disadvantaged by the presence of a professional advocate.

The Tribunal can hear any claim irrespective of the value of the goods or services in dispute. However, an order made by the Tribunal can only be enforced up to a maximum value of \$500.

Consumer protection, 1972, 1974

PRICES JUSTIFICATION TRIBUNAL

Introduction

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established in August 1973 under the provisions of the *Prices Justification Act 1973*. The Tribunal is a fully discretionary body appointed under the Act to consider the justification for proposed price increases put to it by companies subject to the Act. It is not a price regulating authority.

The Prices Justification Tribunal consists of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and five members appointed by the Governor-General. The Office of the Prices Justification Tribunal comprises the staff required to assist the Tribunal in the performance of its functions and consists of persons appointed or employed under the *Public Service Act 1922-1973*. Further information on the Prices Justification Tribunal is contained in its first annual report to the Australian Parliament.

In the period 1 August 1973 to 30 June 1974 the Tribunal processed 3,859 Notices of Proposed Prices. In 3,356 cases, the proposed prices were approved, without public inquiry, on the basis of the original notice. In 421 cases, notices were approved on the basis of substituted notices for lower price increases, 36 notices were withdrawn, and 46 notices were heard, or to be heard, at public inquiry.

Legislative provisions

Section 16 of the *Prices Justification Act 1973-1974* provides that :
 "The functions of the Tribunal are to inquire and report to the Minister, in any case where the Tribunal is required to do so by the Minister or the Tribunal considers that it is desirable to do so, whether the price or prices at which a company or companies (whether a prescribed company or prescribed companies or not) supplies or supply, or proposes or propose to supply, goods or services of a particular description is or are justified and, if the Tribunal is of the opinion that the price or any of the prices is not justified, what lower price for the supply by the company or companies concerned of goods or services of that description would be justified."

Three important features of the legislation are :

- (a) a Tribunal inquiry may be initiated by the Minister ;
- (b) the Tribunal may initiate inquiries in its own right ; and
- (c) following an inquiry, the Tribunal is required to report whether it is of the opinion that the price at which the company supplies or proposes to supply the goods in question is justified and if not what lower price would be justified.

Other important aspects of the legislation include the following :

- (a) the legislation applies to prescribed companies which are companies or groups of related companies with an annual turnover in excess of \$20m. Such companies are required to notify the Tribunal in writing of any proposal to increase the prices of goods or services supplied by that company ;

- (b) companies whose annual turnover does not exceed \$20m are not required to notify the Tribunal of proposed price increases, but the Tribunal may investigate the prices charged by such companies on its own initiative ;
- (c) the Tribunal must notify a company within 21 days of the receipt of a notice of proposed prices if it intends to proceed to a public inquiry. If the period of 21 days has elapsed or the Tribunal has notified the company that it does not intend to hold an inquiry, the company may put the proposed prices into operation ; and
- (d) in the event of a public inquiry the prices of a company's goods and services referred to in its notice must not be raised until the Tribunal has completed the inquiry and its report has been made public by the Minister.

Guidelines and criteria

The legislation does not provide guidelines or criteria for the Tribunal to observe in its consideration of price proposals. The development of such guidelines and criteria has rested with the Tribunal. In considering notices of proposed price increases the Tribunal has regard for all relevant aspects and particularly the following :

- (a) costs which have actually been incurred ;
- (b) the distinction between " avoidable " and " unavoidable " cost increases ;
- (c) wage increases which are over-award wage agreements, consent agreements, or other arrangements. In this regard the Tribunal places responsibility on companies to justify recoupment in prices of additional costs resulting from such agreements or arrangements on wage rates ;
- (d) prices should reflect a reasonable allowance for productivity achievements to offset increases in costs ; and
- (e) regard is taken of the level of profitability of the company and its capacity to maintain a reasonable level of investment and growth.

Notices of proposed prices

Section 18 of the Prices Justification Act requires companies to submit a notice in writing to the Tribunal giving details of proposed increases in prices to apply to goods or services supplied by the company. There are four broad categories of treatment of a company's notification of price increases :

- (a) where notified price increases are accepted by the Tribunal the company is forwarded a Notice of No Inquiry and may proceed with the proposed price increases ;
- (b) if the Tribunal considers that a lower price than that proposed by a company is just, it may invite the company to discuss the matter in private session. If agreement is reached on a level of price increase then a Substituted Price Notice is issued and the company may proceed with the agreed price increase ;
- (c) if a company chooses to pursue a price proposal discussed in private session but for which agreement was not forthcoming, the Tribunal may decide to consider the matter in a Public Inquiry ; and
- (d) the Prices Justification Act, Section 18 (8), provides for the Tribunal to give an exemption to a company in respect of its obligation to notify the Tribunal of proposed increases in prices of goods or services supplied. Such exemptions are given as a device to enable companies to proceed with price increases in cases where the Tribunal is satisfied the conditions

governing the exemption and the competitive forces in the market place are sufficient to ensure that prices charged will be justified.

RETAILING IN VICTORIA

General

The best available starting point in surveying retailing in Victoria is the 1968-69 Economic Census of Retail Establishments. The industry can be viewed as three distinct groups according to the degree of specialisation of retailing:

Type of store (by ASIC code) (a)	Percentage of		Value added as percentage of sales (b)
	Employment	Sales	
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Food stores—			
Supermarkets (4821)	5.0	8.8	15.4
Other food stores (balance of 482)	37.7	38.1	21.0
Other specific stores—			
Clothing (4842-44), Shoe (4845), Furniture (4841), Electrical appliances (4851), Watchmakers (4854), Musical instruments (4855), Photographic equipment (4872), Sporting goods (4873), Newsagents (4874), Nurserymen and Florists (4876)	28.7	28.6	29.6
General stores—			
Larger—Department, Variety, and General stores (4811-13)	17.9	16.6	28.9
Smaller—Hardware (4853), Pharmacies (4871), Antiques and second-hand goods (4875), Retailers n.e.c. (4877)	10.7	7.9	40.4
	100.0	100.0	25.7

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification. For further information refer to Chapter 31 of the *Commonwealth Year Book* 1970.

(b) For definitions, see page 522.

NOTE. This analysis excludes Bread and Milk vendors (4831-32), Dealers in Motor vehicles and boats and retailers of petrol, motor vehicle parts, tyres, and related products (4861-67), Shoe repairers (4846), and Household electric appliance repairers (4852).

The "value added as percentage of sales" figures indicate the proportion of the selling price which the retailer retains to meet operating and overhead expenses and to provide a contribution to profits. Thus supermarkets retain about 15 per cent in each sales dollar for these purposes, compared with about 40 per cent for the smaller general merchandise stores—retailers call this their gross profit margin. If the margin is related to the cost of the goods instead of the selling price, this indicates that supermarkets have a mark up of 15 divided by 85, or around 18 per cent, as against a 66.7 per cent mark up for the smaller general merchandise stores.

Retailers exist to channel goods between manufacturers and consumers. In the example some can do this with an on-cost of 18 per cent, others with an on-cost of 66.7 per cent; the Victorian average is 34.6 per cent (equivalent to a gross profit rate of 25.7 per cent). These differences are attributable to the ability of retailers to utilise economies of scale, and to the level of service which consumers will accept. Service is related to the level and range of stock, number and expertise of sales staff, credit, parking and delivery facilities, store location and occupancy costs, and trading hours. Thus supermarkets minimise the use of labour and personal service, and salaries represent 7.7 per cent of sales. The smaller general merchandise

stores' salaries cost is 14.6 per cent of sales, and they do not enjoy the economies of scale of supermarkets.

Late-night shopping is a notable feature of retailing which emerged in Victoria in the early 1970s. As a result of representations for late-night shopping and unrestricted trading hours, the Victorian Government passed the *Labour and Industry (Shop Trading Hours) Act 1971*. The Act, which came into operation on 23 November 1971, amended the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*, by removing restrictions contained in section 80 and by enlarging the list of goods contained in the Sixth Schedule (which may be sold by Fifth Schedule shops, the trading hours of which are not restricted, in addition to the goods normally sold in such shops).

Following the passing of the amending Act the Food Shops, General Shops, Electrical, Furniture, and Hardware Shops and the Clothing and Footwear Shops Wages Boards included new provisions in their determinations to prohibit the employment of persons (other than casuals) after 6 p.m. Monday to Thursday and after 9 p.m. on Friday.

An appeal against the determination of the Food Shops Board was subsequently upheld by the Industrial Appeals Court on the grounds that the Board did not have the power to include such a provision and it was removed from the determination. The four Wages Boards then made new determinations which introduced a five-day, forty-hour week on a roster basis. The currently prevailing practice is for late Friday night shopping, with some shops offering extended trading hours on other week-nights as well.

For the last few years there has been a trend for retail outlets to become bigger, and more specialised. The supermarket is the best known form of specialisation, and is likely to continue as the main food retailing outlet in new areas. The term "discount store" is ambiguous. Its earliest connotation related to small low-margin electrical stores and soft-goods stores, which stocked best-selling lines only. These were supplemented by much bigger stores, better described as "mass merchandising outlets". The first opened in Victoria in 1969, on a pattern which has become fairly standard. Typically the stores are of about 10,000 square metres; three quarters of this is for general merchandise, and one quarter is a supermarket. All merchandise is sold through a check-out, and can be carried away by the customer in a car; the development is on one level (avoiding the costs of vertical transportation) and airconditioned, and there is ample parking space; a central buying office services all outlets. Mass merchandisers operate at a lower mark up than department and variety stores, and can be expected to play an increasingly important part in retailing. By 1980 over 40 per cent of wives could be at work, and more of them will be driving cars; shopping time will have a high opportunity cost.

One other aspect of mass merchandising which deserves note is the fast growth of the Levitz-type furniture warehouse sales operation in the United States in recent years. Lower selling costs, high stock turnover, and a very restricted choice of fabrics have enabled such outlets to keep mark ups and prices lower than conventional furniture stores. In the smaller Australian market and with relatively few national furniture manufacturers, it is not certain whether there will be a comparable growth of mass merchandising of furniture.

Towards the other end of the spectrum is the department store. The characteristics are a higher degree of product knowledge on the part of sales staff, a wider selection of goods, service and advice at point of sale, availability of credit and delivery, and ability to return unwanted merchandise. If the discretionary proportion of incomes increases, department stores will help to meet the demand. Speciality stores maintain their position by offering exclusive and personal service.

Retailers see the need to retain their flexibility and close contact with the market place. Some trends are clear, such as the increasing demand for colour television, sound equipment, and overseas travel. The less obvious needs generated by affluence will be assessed and marketed with varying degrees of skill, and this process will help shape retailing in the 1970s.

Retailing in Victoria since 1957, 1969

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, and 1968-69 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia. A further Retail Census has been conducted in respect of 1973-74. Results are expected to be published by the end of 1975.

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 second-hand 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 1961-62 Census. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use.

A comparison of the results of the 1961-62 Retail Census with those of the 1956-57 Retail Census, which were modified to take into account the changes in scope mentioned above, was last published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1970 on pages 725-31. Retail Census bulletins for 1968-69 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 cover, 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.

Where ownership of an establishment changed during the census year separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietor. Where it was impracticable to obtain returns from each proprietor estimates were included for the period concerned.

Each establishment in the integrated censuses is identified in terms of a particular location and all sales, employment, etc., are recorded for that location, regardless of the size of the sales territory covered, i.e., regardless of the location of customers. For this reason, all of the sales, etc., of the wholesale establishments located in the State of Victoria are credited to Victoria even though the sales territories may extend over several States.

For a detailed description of the Integrated Economic Censuses, refer to Chapter 31 of the *Commonwealth Year Book* 1970.

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.

To conform to this definition, sales of building materials, timber, commercial refrigerators and freezers, business machines, agricultural machinery and implements, agricultural tractors, construction and earth-moving machinery and equipment and grain feed and fertilisers were not treated as retail sales.

Censuses of retail trade in Australia have traditionally included certain types of service establishments in their scope, in addition to retail establishments more narrowly defined. The census of retail trade for 1968-69 included the following types of service establishments in its scope in addition to establishments classified to retail trade: motion picture theatres; cafés and restaurants; licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons; licensed

clubs; laundry and dry cleaning services; and hairdressing and beauty salons. Of these service industries, cafés and restaurants, licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons, and hairdressing and beauty salons had been included in previous censuses as retail establishments, whereas the remainder were included in the supplementary collections made from establishments not described as retail establishments.

Some changes in the scope of the retail census have been made for reasons not connected with the introduction of a standard industrial classification; for example, bread vending and milk vending by independent vendors mainly engaged in retailing bread or milk by home delivery service were included for the first time.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census, 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, reference should be made to Chapter 31 of the *Commonwealth Year Book 1970* and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4*.

Definitions

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

(a) *Number of retail and selected service establishments.* The number of retail and selected service establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1969. These relate to establishments as such and do not include the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(b) *Persons employed.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1969, employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll of the last pay period in June 1969, and unpaid members of the proprietor's family and other unpaid helpers working at least 15 hours during the last week of June 1969. Persons employed include those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State. Note that persons employed (and their wages and salaries) relate to those employed at establishments, administrative offices or ancillary units located in the State even though the administrative offices or ancillary units may serve establishments located in another State.

(c) *Wages and salaries.* The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

(d) *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale), all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise such as repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, commission, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, theatre admissions, and laundry and dry cleaning and goods withdrawn from stocks for own use as fixed tangible assets or for rental or lease.

(e) *Stocks at 30 June 1968 and 1969.* All stocks of goods for sale, materials, fuels, and work-in-progress, owned by the enterprise and controlled by the

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1969	Wages and salaries (b) (c)	Turnover (c)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (c)	Value added (c)
					1968	1969		
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Retail establishments—								
Department, variety, and general stores	514	26,399	55,223	369,974	49,071	54,352	274,701	100,555
Food stores	15,633	63,408	67,656	996,247	46,001	49,412	803,355	196,306
Bread and milk vendors	367	3,245	7,575	51,603	203	228	38,043	13,585
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	6,414	26,526	41,961	370,017	72,789	78,188	267,709	107,709
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,484	12,400	24,940	192,292	33,760	35,710	139,036	55,207
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	6,551	45,948	99,881	1,164,691	83,339	97,926	926,456	252,823
Other retailers	5,184	22,417	31,249	265,773	38,764	42,547	181,144	88,411
Total	37,147	200,343	328,486	3,410,598	323,927	358,364	2,630,443	814,592
Selected service establishments—								
Motion picture theatres	196	2,218	3,168	14,346	35	40	5,398	8,953
Restaurants and licensed hotels	2,889	34,786	54,850	328,590	7,617	8,546	199,836	129,681
Licensed clubs	310	3,596	7,052	25,752	834	919	12,525	13,312
Laundries and dry cleaners	650	6,239	11,387	32,368	393	411	9,355	23,030
Hairdressing and beauty salons	2,762	8,090	7,903	25,721	742	829	5,374	20,434
Total	6,807	54,929	84,361	426,776	9,622	10,744	232,488	195,409
GRAND TOTAL	43,954	255,272	412,847	3,837,375	333,549	369,108	2,862,930	1,010,002

(a) Includes working proprietors and unpaid helpers.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(c) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS :
TURNOVER BY COMPONENTS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69**
(\$'000)

Industry group	Turnover (a)				All other operating revenue	Total
	Sales of goods		Wholesale sales	Total		
	Retail sales					
Retail establishments—						
Department, variety, and general stores	348,317	12,319	360,636	9,338	369,974	
Food stores	981,275	6,534	987,810	8,437	996,247	
Bread and milk vendors	47,645	3,764	51,408	194	51,603	
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	360,161	1,425	361,586	8,433	370,017	
Household appliance and hardware stores	157,692	12,068	169,761	22,533	192,292	
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers	831,500	172,416	1,003,915	160,776	1,164,691	
Other retailers	249,339	3,561	252,901	12,872	265,773	
Total	2,975,928	212,088	3,188,017	222,583	3,410,598	
Selected service establishments—						
Motion picture theatres	685	..	685	13,662	14,346	
Restaurants and licensed hotels	238,724	140	238,864	89,726	328,590	
Licensed clubs	14,862	..	14,862	10,889	25,752	
Laundries and dry cleaners	203	..	203	32,165	32,368	
Hairdressing and beauty salons	2,161	35	2,196	23,525	25,721	
Total	256,635	175	256,810	169,966	426,777	
GRAND TOTAL	3,232,563	212,262	3,444,827	392,549	3,837,375	

(a) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1968-69

Statistical division	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1969	Wages and salaries (b) (c)	Turnover (c) (d)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses (c)	Value added (c)
					1968	1969		
Melbourne	30,154	185,096	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
West Central	1,955	10,382	313,884	2,856,321	234,262	263,526	2,130,411	755,177
North Central	1,023	4,187	15,310	148,814	12,207	13,250	111,147	38,709
Western	2,760	14,732	5,043	54,110	5,411	5,617	40,274	14,043
Wimmera	943	4,109	21,532	205,853	21,756	22,720	154,176	52,640
Mallee	949	5,194	5,308	55,561	6,074	6,787	41,612	14,663
Northern	2,390	12,249	7,631	69,712	7,722	8,223	51,621	18,593
North Eastern	1,156	5,803	17,168	173,799	18,802	19,898	129,711	45,184
Gippsland	2,067	11,315	7,884	81,954	8,472	8,835	60,919	21,399
East Central	557	2,205	16,569	163,722	16,159	17,382	122,565	42,382
Total	43,954	255,272	412,847	3,837,375	333,549	369,108	2,862,930	1,010,002

(a) Includes working proprietors and unpaid helpers.

(b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

(c) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

(d) Includes retail sales (\$'000) as follows : Melbourne Statistical Division, 2,383,736 ; West Central, 131,148 ; North Central, 47,806 ; Western, 177,525 ; Wimmera, 48,522 ; Mallee 59,878 ; Northern, 149,528 ; North Eastern, 69,680 ; Gippsland, 140,871 ; East Central, 23,867 ; total for Victoria, 3,232,563.

INTERNAL TRADE

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE, MANUFACTURING, MINING, WHOLESAL, AND ELECTRICITY AND GAS ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING RETAIL SALES OF GOODS AND THE VALUE OF THESE SALES OF GOODS, BY COMMODITY ITEM, 1968-69

Commodity item	Industry sector						Percentage of total retail sales in each commodity item	Value per head of population (c)
	Total retail and selected service		Manufacturing, mining, wholesale, electricity and gas industries		Total all sectors			
	Number of establishments (a)	Value of sales (b) \$'000	Number of establishments (a)	Value of sales (b) \$'000	Number of establishments (a)	Value of sales (b) \$'000		
Groceries	8,251	396,434	177	9,851	8,428	406,282	12.2	121
Fresh meat	3,731	193,355	65	4,128	3,796	197,483	5.9	59
Fresh fruit and vegetables	4,122	74,353	19	205	4,141	74,556	2.2	22
Bread, cakes, and pastries	7,276	58,054	54	1,499	7,330	59,551	1.8	18
Delivered bread	89	4,208	60	11,902	149	16,112	0.5	5
Delivered milk	305	42,939	30	19,001	335	61,940	1.9	18
Fish (fresh or cooked), chips, hamburgers, etc.	2,357	31,471	20	304	2,377	31,775	0.9	9
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, wrapped lunches, etc.	11,070	121,986	66	897	11,136	122,883	3.7	37
Beer, wine, and spirits	2,664	276,762	21	849	2,685	277,611	8.3	83
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	14,939	108,820	70	508	15,009	109,328	3.3	33
Furniture, mattresses, blinds, etc., including installation and repairs	1,254	77,753	87	1,822	1,341	79,575	2.4	24
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, etc., including laying of floor coverings	847	37,159	45	433	892	37,592	1.1	11
Fabrics, piece goods, manchester, blankets, soft furnishings, etc.	2,265	73,284	95	1,136	2,360	74,420	2.2	22
Clothing—men's and boys'	2,255	115,316	93	1,039	2,348	116,355	3.5	35
Clothing—women's, girls', and infants'	3,764	196,448	67	1,603	3,831	198,051	5.9	59
Footwear—men's and boys'	1,717	24,921	70	198	1,787	25,119	0.8	7
Footwear—women's, girls', and infants'	1,513	40,661	64	131	1,577	40,792	1.2	12
Radios, radiograms, tape recorders, etc.	1,103	21,596	..	..	1,103	21,596	0.6	6

Musical instruments, records, etc.	731	12,385	..	..	731	12,385	0.4	4
Television sets and accessories	949	23,470	..	..	949	23,470	0.7	7
Domestic refrigerators and freezers	813	20,391	18	512	831	20,903	0.6	6
Washing machines, stoves, household heating appliances, etc.	924	28,926	45	7,562	969	36,488	1.1	11
Other household appliances	1,442	25,625	292	4,774	1,734	30,399	0.9	9
Domestic hardware	2,818	60,438	407	5,344	3,225	65,782	2.0	20
Petrol, oils, and motor lubricants	4,553	172,448	316	7,281	4,869	179,729	5.4	53
New motor vehicles	771	324,864	50	6,630	821	331,494	9.9	99
New parts and accessories for motor vehicles	3,346	47,875	188	4,513	3,534	52,388	1.6	16
Used motor vehicles	1,165	(d)	1	(d)	1,166	203,053	6.1	60
Used parts and accessories for motor vehicles	562	7,159	..	..	562	7,159	0.2	2
New and used motor cycles, motor scooters	226	(d)	22	(d)	248	5,553	0.2	2
New and used motor tyres, tubes, and batteries	3,337	50,807	147	2,246	3,484	53,053	1.6	16
Boats, outboard motors, caravans	225	16,642	37	1,813	262	18,455	0.6	6
Cosmetics, perfumes, toilet preparations	4,449	42,878	16	157	4,465	43,035	1.3	13
Patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	2,804	35,135	19	241	2,823	35,376	1.1	11
Prescription medicines	1,570	39,124	..	..	1,570	39,124	1.2	12
Photographic equipment and supplies	1,895	14,027	15	437	1,910	14,464	0.4	4
Watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware	1,460	26,508	86	550	1,546	27,058	0.8	8
Sporting goods, bicycles, toys, etc.	2,511	35,059	114	2,062	2,625	37,121	1.1	11
Books, stationery, newspapers, etc.	3,624	92,905	97	1,905	3,721	94,810	2.8	28
Antiques, disposal goods, second-hand goods (excluding goods traded in)	579	10,202	34	711	613	10,913	0.3	3
Cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, etc.	1,025	13,206	..	..	1,025	13,206	0.4	4
Travel goods, brief cases, etc.	829	4,163	..	..	829	4,163	0.1	1
Bottled liquefied petroleum gas	267	507	137	421	404	928	(e)	(e)
Goods not included above	1,443	23,818	398	3,274	1,841	27,092	0.8	8
Total	39,293	3,231,991	1,901	106,636	41,194	3,338,621	100.0	995

(a) Number of establishments at 30 June 1969. Total does not equal the sum of components because a number of establishments reported sales of more than one commodity.
 (b) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.
 (c) Estimated mean population at 30 June 1969.
 (d) Not available for publication.
 (e) Percentage less than 0.1 per cent and value less than one dollar per head of population.

Note: There are some relatively minor discrepancies between commodity data published in this table and data published in other tables presenting some of the results of the 1968-69 Retail Census. These discrepancies are due to minor errors which occurred in the census returns collected and in the course of processing census data from the 165,000 returns received from businesses throughout Australia. These discrepancies have not been corrected because of the considerable cost involved for only a marginal gain in statistical accuracy. The precision of the published data is not significantly affected by the discrepancies.

establishment, whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

(f) *Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.* Purchases of goods for resale and materials for manufacturing; transfers in from establishments of the enterprise other than retail establishments; charges for commission and sub-contract work; purchases of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity, and fuel; repair and maintenance expenses; outward freight and cartage; motor vehicle running expenses; and sales commission payments.

(g) *Value added.* Turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

The tables on pages 515-9 show some of the data derived from the 1968-69 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments.

Census of Wholesale Establishments, 1968-69

The term wholesale trade is used in the wholesale census in the broad sense to include the resale, by agents or principals, of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional, professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants, manufacturers' sales branches, commission agents, purchasing agents, petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

The listing of establishments for the 1968-69 Census of Wholesale Establishments was obtained from a number of sources such as trade directories, questionnaires sent to group employers registered with the Australian Taxation Office, questionnaires sent to multi-establishment enterprises, etc. All units were recorded in a central register together with information identifying the businesses owning and operating them.

In general the census covered establishments operating during the year ended 30 June 1969. Data for establishments in operation at 30 June 1969 were included whether the establishment operated for the whole or for only part of the year. In addition, data for establishments of multi-establishment enterprises in operation at 30 June 1969 also includes data for any establishments which ceased operations during the census year.

Definitions

Definitions of items included in the following tables are :

(a) *Number of wholesale establishments.* The number of wholesale establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1969. These relate to establishments as such and do not include the number of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(b) *Persons employed.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1969 and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay period in June 1969, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(c) *Wages and salaries.* The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Drawings of working proprietors are not included.

(d) *Turnover.* Sales of goods owned by the enterprise, commissions received on sales or purchases of goods owned by other enterprises, goods withdrawn from stocks for own use as fixed tangible assets or for rental or lease, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, and

VICTORIA—WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1969	Persons (g) employed at 30 June 1969	Wages and salaries (b) (c)	Turnover (c)	Stocks at 30 June		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (c)	Value added (c)
					1968	1969		
General wholesalers	107	1,992	\$'000 6,048	\$'000 83,890	\$'000 10,972	\$'000 10,496	\$'000 73,426	\$'000 9,988
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	718	7,041	19,537	136,909	13,061	12,327	92,185	43,991
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers	294	2,558	8,483	625,453	193,663	424,126	848,117	7,799
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	615	7,324	26,834	561,726	52,895	62,984	469,539	102,274
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	434	5,240	17,913	408,462	57,559	61,758	353,735	58,926
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	1,854	25,331	79,818	872,478	177,701	196,773	676,144	215,407
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	1,364	13,493	38,002	394,628	52,050	53,811	316,721	79,667
Household appliances, hardware, and furniture wholesalers	495	4,708	13,525	191,914	22,288	26,228	159,464	36,390
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers	1,003	7,636	21,518	385,850	45,746	47,518	329,777	57,845
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	1,222	15,207	42,851	1,071,529	80,040	72,580	940,098	123,971
Other wholesalers	1,083	11,491	32,587	387,865	53,149	66,461	312,045	89,132
Total wholesale trade	9,189	102,021	307,113	5,120,705	759,123	1,035,063	4,571,251	825,392

(a) Includes working proprietors.
 (b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.
 (c) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

INTERNAL TRADE

VICTORIA—WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS : DETAILS OF TURNOVER AND SALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1968-69
(\$'000)

Industry group	Sales of goods on own account and transfers out				Commissions received	Other operating revenue	Turnover (a)	Sales or purchases on commission
	Wholesale sales	Transfers out	Retail sales	Total				
General wholesalers	77,066	1,980	1,773	80,820	2,415	656	83,890	95,045
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	99,508	1,808	2,999	104,314	20,717	11,878	136,909	544,456
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers	614,502	5,160	214	619,876	4,455	1,122	625,453	213,378
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	500,349	9,894	5,831	516,073	40,622	5,030	561,725	367,178
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	392,603	10,691	278	403,572	3,670	1,219	408,462	66,681
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	781,643	28,443	13,388	823,473	7,684	41,322	872,478	116,290
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	374,360	2,681	9,284	386,325	5,698	2,604	394,628	66,256
Household appliances, hardware, and furniture wholesalers	169,681	11,162	2,409	183,252	5,201	3,461	191,914	76,707
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers	357,887	14,565	1,031	373,482	11,812	555	385,850	218,450
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	986,684	36,869	7,539	1,031,093	11,933	28,502	1,071,529	214,229
Other wholesalers	354,507	19,962	3,233	377,703	8,410	1,753	387,865	79,923
Total wholesale trade	4,708,789	143,215	47,979	4,899,983	122,618	98,104	5,120,705	2,058,593

(a) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise such as repair and service revenue and rent and leasing revenue from wholesale activities. This excludes rents and leasing revenue from other than wholesale activity, interest (other than hire purchase), and receipts from sales of fixed tangible assets.

(e) *Stocks at 30 June 1968 and 1969.* All stocks of goods owned by the establishment, whether located at the establishment or elsewhere.

(f) *Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.* Purchases of goods for resale and materials for manufacturing; transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise; charges for commission and sub-contract work; purchases of wrapping and packaging materials, electricity, and fuel; repair and maintenance expenses; outward freight and cartage; motor vehicle running expenses; and sales commission payments.

(g) *Value added.* Turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(h) *Sales or purchases on commission.* Value of sales or purchases of goods owned by other enterprises, whether from stocks held on consignment or by direct delivery to customers from stocks held by other enterprises. Also includes the value of sales of goods transferred in with no value assigned.

The tables on pages 521 and 522 show some of the data derived from the 1968-69 Census of Wholesale Establishments.

Survey of Retail Establishments

Between Retail 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:

(a) "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 this Census they were included in the commodity group "other food".

(b) "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".

(c) "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".

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 Retail Census, involving changes in the definition of the retail establishment. All establishments which made retail sales greater than \$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	1968-69 (a)	1969-70 (a)	1970-71 (a)	1971-72 (a)	1972-73 (b)
Groceries	375.0	399.0	428.9	472.1	535.5
Butchers' meat	188.0	202.4	211.1	224.2	231.8
Other food (c)	304.4	324.9	349.2	375.8	358.4
Total food and groceries	867.4	926.3	989.2	1,072.1	1,125.7
Beer, wine, and spirits (d)	256.4	277.8	292.2	312.7	362.4
Clothing and drapery	366.4	395.0	425.1	455.2	528.3
Footwear	65.5	70.1	74.8	79.9	88.1
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (e)	62.1	68.3	73.7	81.8	115.3
Electrical goods (f)	128.8	136.4	155.4	180.0	237.2
Furniture and floor coverings	104.6	114.2	127.4	139.6	169.5
Chemists' goods	123.7	134.5	147.1	161.5	183.9
Newspapers, books, and stationery	83.0	88.2	92.8	100.9	121.1
Other goods (g)	235.6	258.7	277.0	301.9	292.7
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	2,293.5	2,469.5	2,654.7	2,885.6	3,224.2
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (h)	795.0	871.8	931.6	1,006.3	1,080.4
GRAND TOTAL	3,088.5	3,341.3	3,586.3	3,891.9	4,304.6

(a) Series based on the 1961-62 Retail Census.

(b) The September quarter of this year is based on the 1961-62 Retail Census. The remaining three quarters are based on the 1968-69 Retail Census.

(c) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and bread.

(d) Excludes sales made by licensed clubs, canteens, etc.

(e) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies.

(f) Includes radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, and domestic refrigerators.

(g) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, sporting goods, jewellery, etc.

(h) Excludes tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc.

EXTERNAL TRADE

OVERSEAS TRADE

Legislation and agreements

Introduction

Of the three components of Victoria's trade, namely, transactions within the State, those with other Australian States, and those with countries outside Australia, the first two are, in practice, free of control or restriction ; trade with overseas countries is subject to the customs laws of the Australian Government.

By the Australian Constitution Act, the power to make laws about trade and commerce with other countries was conferred on the Australian Parliament, and by the same Act, the collection and control of customs and excise duties passed to the Executive Government of Australia on 1 January 1901.

The first Australian Customs Tariff was introduced by Resolution on 8 October 1901, from which date uniform duties came into effect throughout Australia. The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed in conformity with the policy of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries, and of granting preferential treatment to specified imports from certain Commonwealth countries. Some goods, generally those of a luxury nature, are subject to duty for revenue purposes. Customs collections are a major source of revenue, and the protective character of the tariff has an important influence on the Australian economy.

The present Australian tariff, operative since 1 July 1965, provides for general and preferential rates of duty, and its structure is based on the "Brussels Nomenclature" which has its origins in the Convention on Nomenclature for the Classification of Goods in Customs Tariffs, signed in Brussels on 15 December 1950.

Preferential rates apply to goods, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea, and certain goods, the produce or manufacture of specified countries, provided that such goods comply with the laws in force at the time affecting the grant of preference. With the termination on 31 January 1973 of the United Kingdom-Australia Trade Agreement existing preferential rates applicable to United Kingdom goods came under review.

General rates apply to goods from all countries which do not qualify for preferential rates of duty under a particular tariff classification.

Primage duty

In addition to duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, primage duties at five per cent or ten per cent are charged on some goods according to the type of goods and their origin. These duties were introduced in the 1930s as a means of raising revenue, not for protective purposes. Goods produced or manufactured by New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), and Papua New Guinea are exempt from primage duty.

Anti-dumping duties

The *Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961–1965* provides protection for Australian industry against various forms of unfair trading. Under this Act dumping duty may be imposed on goods that are sold to Australian importers at a price which is less than the normal value of the goods, where this causes or threatens substantial injury to an Australian industry.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Australian Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries. This advice is given in public reports which are based on public inquiries into the industries concerned. The Commission formally came into existence on 1 January 1974, as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*. The Commission replaced the Tariff Board—a statutory authority which since 1921 had advised the Government on the assistance which should be given to industries in the secondary sector of the economy, by means of tariffs or bounties.

The Commission's field of inquiry is potentially much wider than that of its predecessor, the Tariff Board. Industries in the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors can be referred to the Commission by the Government, and numerous different forms of assistance can be examined by the Commission. The Act requires the Commission to report annually to the Government on its own operations and on the general structure of industry assistance in Australia and its effects on the economy.

The Act states that the Commission shall consist of from five to nine Commissioners, appointed by the Governor-General for renewable terms of up to five years. It provides also for the appointment of Associate Commissioners, either for the purpose of particular inquiries or, like the Commissioners, for renewable terms of up to five years. The Commissioners are supported by an office which is staffed by members of the Australian Public Service.

Bilateral trade agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with overseas countries. The principal ones are outlined in the following pages :

Country	Main features of agreement
CANADA	Dated 1960. Provides not only for each side to give the other preferences on specific goods but also for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential

Country	Main features of agreement
CANADA (<i>continued</i>)	agreements that 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 completed between Canada and Australia on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some modifications, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.
NEW ZEALAND	Dated 1966. Provides for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for addition of items to the schedule. The 1933 Agreement continues in force as part of the 1966 Agreement except as superseded or modified by it. Following the termination in January 1973 of the trade agreements which they had with Britain, Australia and New Zealand entered into an arrangement on 7 May 1973 to guarantee tariff preferences in each other's market. This Agreement continues in force until 30 September 1974 unless extended or replaced before that date.
MALAYSIA	Dated 1958. Under the Agreement Malaya undertook to accord to Australia preferences on certain specified goods, to extend to Australia any other preferences in the Malaysian tariff and to protect Australian wheat and flour against preferences to Malaya on certain specified goods and to protect Malaysian tin and rubber against dumped or subsidised competition. Australia guaranteed free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua New Guinea crop was absorbed, and assured the Federation that natural rubber would not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment. The Agreement continues to apply between Australia and that portion of Malaysia known previously as the Federation of Malaya.
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Dated 1965. Provides for the exchange of non-discriminatory most favoured nation treatment while recognising existing preferences. The Agreement had an initial life of one year but contained provision for automatic extension. Both Governments undertook to use their best endeavours to increase the volume of trade between the two countries.
PHILIPPINES	Dated 1965. Provides for the exchange of non-discriminatory most favoured nation treatment while recognising existing preferences. The Agreement had an initial life of one year and will continue until one Government gives ninety days notice of its intention to terminate it.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	Dated 1973. Known as the Memorandum of Understanding Relating to Interim Trade and Commercial Arrangements between Australia and Papua New Guinea. Provides that Papua New Guinea will continue to receive preferential treatment in the Australian tariff and that Australia receive most favoured nation treatment in Papua New Guinea.
INDONESIA	Dated 1959, with a re-negotiation signed on 14 November 1972. The new Agreement is a most favoured nation Agreement which establishes the G.A.T.T. principles as the basis governing the conduct of bilateral trade. The Agreement expresses support for international commodity agreements, encouragement of Australian investment in Indonesia, and activities by Australian consultants and contractors. Other provisions refer to Australian support for trade initiatives in the Association of South East Asian Nations (A.S.E.A.N.) and to consultation on shipping matters.

Country	Main features of agreement
JAPAN	Dated 1963. Mutual exchange of most favoured nation treatment. Japan to accord preferential treatment to Australian wool and wheat as well as expanded opportunities for imports into Japan of other Australian primary produce and motor vehicles. Australia to consult Japan on temporary protection cases affecting Japanese products.
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	Dated 1973. The Agreement provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment, while recognising existing preferences. It expresses support for the conclusion of bilateral commercial long-term commodity contracts, encourages trade promotional activities in both countries, and establishes a Joint Trade Committee to examine the implementation of the Agreement, and to explore measures aimed at the expansion of mutually beneficial trade.
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	Dated 1974. It provides for the exchange of most favoured nation treatment, the encouragement and facilitation of trade and economic, industrial, and technical co-operation. It includes indicative lists of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other. The Agreement also establishes a Mixed Commission to review the state of trade and discuss measures for its expansion.
EASTERN EUROPE	Australia has signed trade agreements with seven East European countries : U.S.S.R. (15 October 1965), Poland (20 June 1966), Bulgaria (22 June 1966), Romania (18 May 1967), Hungary (5 December 1967), Yugoslavia (21 July 1970), and Czechoslovakia (16 May 1972). These agreements provide basically mutual exchange of most favoured nation treatment with provision for consultation on request of either party.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to which Australia was one of the original contracting parties, is an international trade agreement which has been in operation since 1 January 1948. At the end of January 1973, eighty-one countries, whose foreign trade represents well over 80 per cent of the total volume of world trade, were full contracting parties to the Agreement, two had acceded provisionally, and thirteen applied the Agreement on a *de facto* basis.

Six series of tariff negotiations have been conducted, as a result of which Australia has obtained tariff concessions on almost all the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned.

In June 1966 a new Part IV of G.A.T.T. came legally into force, embodying commitments to individual and joint action by contracting parties to assist developing countries through the field of international trade.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can only be manufactured under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, saccharin, liqueurs, flavoured spirituous liquors, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, coal, certain petroleum, shale, or coal tar distillates, playing cards, cigarette papers, matches, wine (certain types), and canned fruit.

Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations

Import licensing, introduced at the beginning of the Second World War, was relaxed progressively after the war so that by March 1952 goods from the non-dollar area (except Japan, to which special conditions applied until 1957) were virtually free from import licensing controls. A fall in the price of wool and a large increase in imports in the year 1951-52 so endangered Australia's external financial position that in March 1952 the import restrictions were again intensified. The war-time regulations were subsequently replaced by regulations made under the *Customs Act* 1901-1954.

Between March 1952 and February 1960 import restrictions were varied broadly in line with Australia's balance of trade position.

After the changes made in February 1960 only about 10 per cent of imports remained subject to control. The remaining restrictions were removed in October 1962 for all commodities, with the exception of a small group which were retained under control for reasons of association with the protection of the Australian industries concerned.

Trade services

Export incentives

The Australian Government provides financial concessions as incentives to export. A special market development allowance for export market development expenditure is designed to encourage firms to incur promotion expenditure in advance of export sales and to assist exporters and potential exporters to expand sales in existing markets and to enter new overseas markets. The allowance is in the form of a special income tax deduction additional to the ordinary taxation deduction allowable in respect of specified expenses. Export incentive grants based on pay-roll tax are made to employers whose export sales of goods or property rights have increased above their average annual level in a base period. The grant is available in the first place to firms who are producers for export; but a producer for export may pass on grants to another firm who has supplied components embodied in the final product or to an export merchant.

The Government announced in December 1973 that these incentives would expire on 30 June 1974, to be replaced by a new market development grants scheme after that date. This scheme is intended to provide taxable grants payable on eligible export promotion expenditure generally as defined under the existing market development allowance and is designed to encourage firms to seek out and develop overseas markets and to participate in Australian Government sponsored trade promotions. These grants will be available at two rates and there will be a ceiling on payments to any one firm or group of firms.

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 part. Since the Second World War the Service has increased steadily, and by mid-1974 there were over 170 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners in 56 posts in 41 countries.

Trade Commissioners are responsible for commercial intelligence in their territories. Particular facilities provided for Australian exporters and export organisations include: surveys of market prospects; advice on

selling and advertising methods ; arranging introductions with buyers and agents ; providing reports on the standing of overseas firms ; advice and assistance to 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 helping to attract desirable investment.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the economic and commercial fields. In certain countries where there is no diplomatic or consular mission, Trade Commissioners are called upon to act as the Australian representative.

Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners, and Trainee Trade Commissioners are drawn from both private enterprise and the public service, and applications for entry are invited periodically by public advertisement. Recruitment is generally at the Trainee Trade Commissioner or Assistant Trade Commissioner level and officers selected are promoted to higher grades or to Trade Commissioner 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 Department of Overseas Trade (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 the mission and to hold an appropriate diplomatic or consular rank (Minister Commercial, Commercial Counsellor, Commercial Secretary, or Commercial Attaché).

Trade missions

Up to the end of April 1974 the Australian Government had sent ninety-two trade and survey missions and five trade ships abroad 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 :

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.

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 negotiates sales.

Trade displays, fairs, exhibitions, and store promotions

Since 1949 Australia has participated in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, and the Pacific Area.

Initially the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed at the public and the general commercial community. With the development of export promotion techniques and the greater diversity of goods available for export, more emphasis is now being placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms in Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hong Kong, and Jakarta.

Market assistance

The Australian Government established a Market Assistance Section in the Department of Overseas Trade in January 1974 to advise and assist developing countries with centrally planned economies in the marketing of their products in Australia. The Section, which is located in Canberra, is supported by two experienced Australian Trade Commissioners, one located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne, to maintain contact with the commercial sector and provide direct practical assistance.

Export of consulting services

Australian professional consultants have been increasingly successful in obtaining overseas commissions and are contributing significantly to Australia's foreign exchange earnings.

The Australian Professional Consultants Council consists of members of the Royal Australian Planning Institute, the Institute of Surveyors of Australia, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, the Association of Consulting Engineers of Australia, the Institute of Quantity Surveyors, the Institute of Agricultural Science, and the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation. The Council assists the members of the professions concerned in obtaining overseas commissions. The Council also acts as a liaison body for the government in its efforts to promote the export of consulting services.

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. However, Australian consultants are continuing to have significant successes in securing commissions from the private sector, particularly in the south-east Asian countries.

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 winning contracts overseas. It has close liaison with the Department of Overseas Trade which provides information on construction opportunities abroad.

Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Australian Government in 1956 with the objective of encouraging exports by providing insurance against risks of non-payment of overseas accounts. The Corporation is charged to be self-supporting, i.e., over a period its income should be adequate to cover the expenses of operation and any payments of claims which may be incurred.

The main risks of loss against which the Corporation insures are the commercial risks of the insolvency or protracted default of the buyer, and political risks. The latter include exchange transfer difficulties; the imposition of government regulations which prevent the import of the goods into the buyer's country; and war, revolution, or civil disturbance in the buyer's country. For most political risks insurance cover is available to a maximum of 90 per cent of the amount of loss in the pre-shipment period and a maximum of 95 per cent in the post-shipment period. The rate of cover for commercial risks is fixed at 90 per cent.

The Corporation may submit to the Government, for consideration in the national interest, applications for payment of insurance which are commercially unacceptable to the Corporation. In considering such applications the Government takes account of both political and economic factors.

An amendment to the *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1956* in November 1964 gave the E.P.I.C. the authority to issue guarantees of payments to commercial lending institutions on money raised for the purpose of financing exports. The existence of E.P.I.C. guarantees has facilitated the raising of finance by exporters.

In addition to providing the above facilities, the Corporation insures, on behalf of the Australian Government, eligible Australian investments in overseas countries against the main non-commercial risks associated with investing overseas, e.g., expropriation, exchange transfer difficulties, and war damage. For an investment to be eligible it must confer benefits on both Australia and the investment host country. At 31 December 1973, 107 policies had been written for 35 investments, mainly in South-East Asia. The face value of these policies was \$50m.

Since the first policy was issued in September 1957 Australian exporters have made increasing use of the facilities of the E.P.I.C. At 31 December 1973 the Corporation had 1,090 policies current on its commercial account (i.e., not including government business) with a face value of over \$696m. The majority of transactions have been on a short or medium-term basis using a supplier credit facility (i.e., insured credit being extended to the overseas buyer by the exporter with the financial support of private lending institutions). The Corporation has issued policies covering exports to over 150 countries and has insured a wide range of Australian exports.

A Consultative Council, composed of two government members and eight leading figures in the fields of banking, commerce, and industry, advises the Corporation on its activities. The council meets two or three times a year and is appointed for a term of three years.

For further information on the E.P.I.C., including a table on the business of the Corporation for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73, refer to pages 603-4.

Victoria's pattern of trade, 1964

Recorded value of imports and exports

All values in overseas trade statistics are determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis. This means that all charges (in particular the cost of freight and insurance) incurred after the goods have been exported from the port of shipment are excluded. Only transport and service charges incurred, or usually incurred, prior to export are included in the determination of trade values.

The procedure adopted to value exports and imports is as follows :

Exports. The recorded value of goods exported includes the cost of the outside package and has been determined, since July 1937, as follows :

(a) Goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods were sold.

(b) Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the Australian f.o.b. port of shipment equivalent of the price paid for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are dispatched for sale.

Imports. The recorded value of goods imported is the "value for duty" as laid down for Customs purposes, that is, the sum of :

(a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or

(ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; and

(b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export.

In the case of goods consigned for sale in Australia the "value for duty" shall be the amount which would be the "value for duty" if the goods were at date of exportation sold to an Australian importer instead of being consigned for sale in Australia.

"Current domestic value" is defined as "the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country".

"Special deduction" is defined as "any discount or other deduction allowed to the Australian importer which would not ordinarily have been allowed to any and every purchaser at the date of exportation of an equal quantity of identically similar goods".

"Leasing arrangements". The recorded value of goods under leasing arrangements is defined as the f.o.b. value, i.e., not the value of the lease receipts or payments. However, for balance of payments purposes large items of equipment under lease are normally excluded from export and import figures, and therefore from the balance of trade, since no change of ownership has occurred.

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE : RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS INTO
AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
1968-69	1,182,747	688,402	19,177	707,579	475,168
1969-70	1,347,053	883,768	28,828	912,596	434,457
1970-71	1,458,583	995,867	39,041	1,034,908	423,675
1971-72	1,431,076	1,103,230	36,501	1,139,731	291,345
1972-73	1,472,602	1,461,778	33,595	1,495,373	-22,771

NOTE. Minus (—) sign denotes excess of exports.

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 f.o.b.	\$'000 f.o.b.	\$'000 f.o.b.	per cent	per cent	per cent
1968-69	3,468,505	3,374,263	6,842,768	34.1	21.0	27.6
1969-70	3,881,227	4,137,222	8,018,449	34.7	22.1	28.2
1970-71	4,150,028	4,375,757	8,525,785	35.1	23.6	29.2
1971-72	4,008,365	4,896,381	8,904,746	35.7	23.3	28.9
1972-73	4,120,727	6,213,704	10,334,431	35.7	24.6	28.7

Classification of overseas imports and exports

From July 1965 imports have been classified according to the new Australian Import Commodity Classification. This classification is based on the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised (S.I.T.C.), which is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the new Australian Customs Tariff. A new Australian Export Commodity Classification based on S.I.T.C. was introduced in July 1966.

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
00	Live animals	2,152	2,470	2,234	2,787
01	Meat and meat preparations	367	471	177,693	260,631
02	Dairy products and eggs	3,505	4,820	74,580	103,396
03	Fish and fish preparations	11,905	13,591	12,774	15,244
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	1,776	1,983	138,998	93,140
05	Fruit and vegetables	9,458	9,395	55,485	79,461
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	1,390	1,215	702	1,038
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	23,032	24,073	6,772	7,842
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	1,181	1,074	8,579	10,277
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	2,490	1,371	842	802
11	Beverages	3,201	3,578	2,582	2,889
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	13,460	12,099	1,070	1,240
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	809	1,183	39,589	81,234
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	372	1,604	1,091	1,415
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	12,123	13,487	520	537
24	Wood, timber and cork	9,548	12,921	90	226
25	Pulp and waste paper	8,390	10,655	40	34
26	Textile fibres and their waste	27,620	32,711	193,203	382,307
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	11,428	11,668	259	454
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	338	381	17,446	18,855
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	5,071	7,894	9,785	9,712
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	40	88	603	1,199
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	44,907	33,119	32,997	25,256
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	13	12	(a)	(a)
41	Animal oils and fats	169	159	14,584	11,617
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	2,956	3,253	21	50

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	963	896	174	224
51	Chemical elements and compounds	38,677	42,425	4,161	4,606
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	1,903	1,043	4	88
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	13,050	14,907	2,615	2,540
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	14,382	14,491	7,620	7,513
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	3,495	4,074	1,287	1,490
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	1,707	2,216	671	26
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1,658	2,153	2,135	2,085
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	49,299	52,801	3,985	4,473
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	17,407	18,380	19,542	13,413
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins	4,068	4,385	2,560	3,357
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	15,239	17,808	5,094	4,264
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	6,436	7,666	754	1,603
64	Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	39,369	43,170	3,205	3,193
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	145,724	155,685	9,629	11,354
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	26,683	32,188	5,409	6,332
67	Iron and steel	45,858	42,288	3,600	2,817
68	Non-ferrous metals	8,740	8,821	27,739	27,029
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	35,718	36,233	21,137	24,757
71	Machinery (except electric)	243,031	245,503	43,434	45,171
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	96,361	94,738	19,095	20,233
73	Transport equipment	220,063	211,391	85,939	111,474
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	3,161	3,628	792	1,190
82	Furniture	2,457	2,847	577	487
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	2,008	2,124	64	67
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	17,811	22,012	4,839	6,305
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	10,123	9,464	389	439
86	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	49,374	50,444	12,789	16,020
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	60,645	68,300	12,564	10,462
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise not elsewhere classified	47,003	43,979	(b)23,797	(b)31,037
	Total merchandise	1,420,117	1,461,335	1,118,143	1,475,680
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	10,959	11,267	21,588	19,693
	Total	1,431,076	1,472,602	1,139,731	1,495,373

(a) Included in Division 9A.

(b) Includes Division 34.

n.e.s. : not elsewhere specified.

Trade with countries

The value of trade with overseas countries from 1970-71 to 1972-73 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF
ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Belgium-Luxembourg	11,011	11,355	13,342	9,054	7,685	11,426
Canada	48,994	45,329	48,458	18,497	29,910	44,570
China	9,727	14,448	17,269	22,994	14,319	22,427
Taiwan	8,582	14,441	22,563	9,628	13,480	24,133
Czechoslovakia	2,947	3,115	3,105	823	1,947	4,032
Finland	7,190	5,194	8,932	331	297	890
France	29,419	29,195	34,683	34,065	36,698	67,543
Germany, Federal Republic of	133,932	132,814	124,029	28,252	28,774	43,921
Greece	1,563	2,112	1,865	5,247	11,066	8,593
Hong Kong	20,512	23,487	28,368	23,048	24,328	30,094
India	11,704	14,669	12,730	9,430	7,609	8,281
Indonesia	3,584	4,331	4,052	9,567	10,303	20,147
Iran	3,050	1,312	2,630	3,745	9,164	4,740
Iraq	9,240	13,989	13,571	554	1,750	931
Italy	31,937	30,588	31,737	18,684	21,400	33,105
Japan	204,072	227,989	267,520	176,793	202,316	326,451
Kuwait	11,756	12,952	6,719	1,838	2,522	2,390
Malaysia	9,015	9,573	13,012	17,937	18,426	21,803
Mexico	233	320	910	5,728	4,931	5,257
Netherlands	23,925	19,648	20,475	15,649	9,094	11,327
New Zealand	35,135	41,720	49,107	79,725	97,966	121,833
Pakistan	5,420	3,001	1,789	3,026	1,714	1,955
Papua New Guinea	6,686	5,861	7,286	25,124	31,165	26,865
Philippines	1,330	1,854	1,885	14,067	18,328	20,532
Poland	1,006	1,036	1,263	4,369	7,287	19,586
Qatar	730	590	..	328	282	317
Saudi Arabia	3,385	1,891	1,737	8,796	10,013	8,407
Singapore	4,455	6,592	7,923	36,155	29,901	26,314
South Africa	4,909	5,156	5,007	40,680	43,200	45,334
Spain	6,009	8,077	7,197	3,668	5,183	7,422
Sri Lanka	4,671	4,774	3,870	5,039	1,186	1,958
Sweden	24,703	26,193	33,013	3,762	3,599	6,397
Switzerland	20,639	23,360	21,189	2,000	2,760	3,027
Thailand	1,108	2,558	2,071	11,496	13,285	14,430
United Kingdom	328,811	305,469	283,361	114,360	92,594	146,358
United States of America	363,015	311,987	301,337	116,362	140,223	164,315
U.S.S.R.	992	622	745	24,301	20,772	29,811
Yugoslavia	319	207	250	9,918	5,631	23,863
Other and unknown	62,867	63,267	67,602	119,868	158,063	134,588
Total	1,458,583	1,431,076	1,472,602	1,034,908	1,139,171	1,495,373

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, complete details of this traffic are not available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air (see page 681).

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

The Melbourne Harbor Trust altered its accounting period from a calendar year to a fiscal year from 1 January 1973. For the twelve month period ending 30 June 1973 total interstate exports were 2,535,095 tonnes and interstate imports totalled 3,018,426 tonnes. Due to the change in the accounting period of the Trust, principal commodity statistics are not available for 1972-73.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1973 amounted to 897,877 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 836,482 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 606,538 tonnes, and consisted mainly of petroleum and petroleum products, 104,074 tonnes; alumina, 161,464 tonnes; pig iron and steel, 276,031 tonnes; and gypsum, 43,801 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 by sea 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 the year 1972-73 the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$325.4m. Transport equipment \$56.7m, clothing and clothing accessories \$33.9m, machinery other than electric machinery \$33.6m, tobacco and tobacco manufactures \$11.7m, and rubber manufactures \$8.9m were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$46.3m. Petroleum and petroleum products \$4.8m, chemical elements and compounds \$10.7m, and textile fibres and their waste \$8.6m were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas), 1972-73* issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania are available only for trade by sea. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

In 1972-73 exports by sea from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$228.6m. Transport equipment \$31.3m, petroleum products \$21.4m, and tobacco and tobacco manufactures \$7.3m were the main types of commodities. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for the year was approximately \$25.3m.

Imports from Tasmania during this period amounted to \$206.9m. Preserved vegetables \$14.7m and timber \$17.0m were the main commodities imported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total was approximately \$27.0m.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

The total gross customs duties collected by the Australian Government in Victoria in each of the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73 were \$181.1m, \$181.4m, and \$197.2m, respectively. Collections include duty received on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods imported into other States but consumed in Victoria.

The principal commodities produced in Victoria on which the Australian Government imposes excise duty are set out in the table below, together with the gross amount of duty collected on account of each item for each of the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73. As with customs duties, collections include duty levied on goods exported to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods produced in other States, but consumed in Victoria.

VICTORIA—GROSS EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED
ON PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Article and unit of quantity	Quantity on which duty was collected			Gross excise duty collected		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	'000	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Spirits (potable) litre al.	1,708	1,801	2,108	6,572	6,879	8,005
Tobacco kg	609	508	524	3,209	2,945	3,107
Cigars and cigarettes kg	8,083	7,837	7,811	81,201	87,107	89,473
Petrol litre	2,850,568	3,197,018	3,343,915	93,068	119,174	127,236
All other articles (a)	..	..	..	121,823	130,554	134,617
Total	..	..	..	305,873	346,659	362,438

(a) Includes excise duty collected on beer, which is not available for separate publication.

The overseas trade and the gross revenue collected at Victorian ports during the year 1972-73 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED
AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1972-73
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne (a)	Geelong	Portland	Western Port	Total
Overseas trade—					
Imports	1,293,020	40,263	4,174	3,565	1,341,022
Exports	1,311,983	105,214	17,018	23,110	1,457,325
Total	2,605,003	145,477	21,192	26,675	2,798,347
Gross revenue—					
Customs	196,033	1,142	..	..	197,175
Excise	351,834	10,604	..	..	362,438
Total	547,867	11,746	..	..	559,613

(a) Includes Port of Melbourne, Melbourne Airport, and parcels post.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE
DUTY COLLECTED BY STATES, 1972-73
(\$'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports	Gross duty collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales	1,810,086	1,420,990	-389,096	243,269	473,986
Victoria	1,472,602	1,495,373	22,771	197,175	362,438
Queensland	311,448	1,305,569	994,121	40,532	187,396
South Australia	199,978	521,720	321,742	30,746	110,516
Western Australia	227,305	1,154,359	927,054	25,715	106,060
Tasmania	45,045	218,712	173,667	4,469	33,280
Northern Territory	49,590	95,698	46,108	5,627	5,530
Australian Capital Territory	4,672	1,284	-3,388	208	27
Australia	4,120,727	6,213,704	2,092,977	547,741	1,279,232

NOTE. Minus (-) sign denotes excess of imports.

PUBLIC FINANCE

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

Economic aspects

Financial transactions

During the last four or five decades, governments have come to accept new and wider responsibilities for economic stability and growth and for the social welfare of their peoples. They are now in a position where a large proportion of their actions is undertaken to achieve economic and social ends. This applies not only to their regulatory activities but also to their financial transactions. These transactions may be classified in the following ways :

Purchases of goods and services

Governments are important purchasers of goods and services which they require to provide current services, e.g., defence services, health and educational facilities; and capital assets such as office buildings, power installations, and railway track and rolling stock. Expenditure of this kind generates income and, consequently, rises or falls in its level affect the purchasing power of the community. In addition, governmental requirements determine the allocation of national resources and the composition of national capital assets.

Transfers of income between sections of the community

Governments are also agents for the redistribution of incomes throughout the community. Their role of tax gatherer permits them to do this by compulsorily withdrawing purchasing power from one section of the community and transferring it to another in the form, for example, of social service benefits or subsidies to producers. The receipt and payment of interest are other ways in which governments redistribute income.

Production and trading

As well as providing a considerable volume of services free (or at nominal charges), governments also engage in trading activities in which they produce and sell goods and services at prices designed substantially to cover costs. These services are usually of the public utility type, e.g., the supply of gas and electricity, transport services, and water supply and sewerage, of which governments are usually the sole providers. Their distinguishing characteristic is that they are, to a certain extent, subject to market forces.

Victorian governmental activity

Victorian governmental activity is carried out by:

1. the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State ;
2. semi-governmental bodies being statutory authorities created to carry out specific activities, e.g., the provision of gas, electricity, water supply, and sewerage facilities on behalf of the State Government or bodies in which the State Government has a controlling interest; and
3. local government bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out the functions of local government in defined areas (known as municipalities), and which are elected by the residents or property owners or both in the area. This category also includes authorities created or acquired by local government authorities.

Particulars of the activities of semi-governmental and local governmental authorities are to be found in Chapter 6 and other appropriate chapters of this *Year Book*. It is informative, however, in this chapter to summarise the public authority activity in the State.

Particulars of Australian and State Government transactions classified so as to facilitate economic analysis are included in *Australian National Accounts: National Income and Expenditure*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The table on page 542 provides overall details of the transactions of Victorian State and local authorities which underlie and elaborate the summary tables covering the transactions of State and local authorities published in the *Australian National Accounts* and those appearing in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure* presented by the Treasurer of the Australian Government. The table is a consolidation, necessarily approximate, of the activities of the major funds and authorities of the State.

The table has been arranged to show current and capital outlay, and receipts and financing items. Further detail involving the separate contributions of State and local authorities to this table together with classification by purpose of final consumption expenditure and expenditure on new fixed assets can be found in the publication *Public Authority Finance: State and Local Authorities*, issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Particulars in the table were compiled from financial statements published by the authorities concerned which in some instances did not contain all the information desired. For this reason, the figures shown must be regarded as estimates and subject to revision as further investigation proceeds. A large proportion of governmental financial transactions is in the nature of transfers between funds, e.g., transfers from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Hospitals and Charities Trust Fund, and between authorities, such as transfers from the Works and Services Account to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Where they could be identified, such transfers have been cancelled out. In some cases, different bases of classification from those used in succeeding sections of this chapter were adopted for national income purposes (see Appendix B for details of Australian National Accounts).

Financial relations in Australia

The Australian Constitution specifies the matters regarding which the Australian Parliament has power to legislate. They include defence,

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: OUTLAY AND
RECEIPTS
(\$m)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	435.5	505.8	594.5	692.6	840.5
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	-0.5	2.5	-2.1	-2.3	4.0
Expenditure on new fixed assets	525.9	547.4	549.0	568.2	635.6
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	7.3	9.3	17.6	6.9	26.9
Total gross capital formation	532.7	559.2	564.6	572.9	666.5
Transfer payments—					
Interest	194.6	213.2	232.4	258.6	278.4
Transfers to persons	6.3	5.2	6.0	9.9	9.6
Subsidies	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Grants for private capital purposes	3.9	4.9	5.3	4.2	5.1
Transfers overseas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total transfer payments	207.8	225.3	245.7	274.7	295.1
Net advances to private sector	21.7	21.1	29.6	27.0	27.0
Total outlay	1,197.7	1,311.5	1,434.4	1,567.2	1,829.1
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	370.6	393.5	419.3	540.6	663.3
Income from public enterprises	110.6	119.5	116.9	109.1	97.2
Property income—					
Interest	19.6	22.5	23.9	27.8	n.a.
Land rent, royalties	8.0	10.6	20.6	26.2	n.a.
Dividends	..	..	..	..	n.a.
Total property income	27.6	33.0	44.4	54.0	65.3
Grants from the Australian Government—					
For current purposes	289.3	321.7	410.7	427.6	496.9
For capital purposes	51.8	61.6	122.9	136.3	158.6
Total receipts	849.8	929.3	1,114.2	1,267.7	1,481.3
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
Local authority and public corporation securities	123.8	117.4	144.7	157.6	(a)
Other general government securities	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	..	(a)
Advances from the Australian Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	121.5	131.1	93.4	141.4	154.7
Other	34.9	41.9	39.0	1.8	10.4
Net receipts of private trust funds	15.1	16.1	13.8	23.7	(a)
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-2.7	20.7	-19.0	-31.6	(a)
Reduction in security holdings—					
Investments of private trust funds	-15.1	-16.1	-13.8	-23.7	(a)
Investments of governmental trust funds and public corporations	-9.1	-7.9	-18.8	-14.4	(a)
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)—					
Depreciation allowances	58.0	62.6	54.7	59.3	61.7
Other	21.6	16.7	26.2	-14.7	(b)121.0
Total financing items	347.9	382.2	320.1	299.5	347.8
Total funds available	1,197.7	1,311.5	1,434.4	1,567.2	1,829.1

(a) Included in "Other funds available, other".

(b) See footnote (a).

external affairs, trade and commerce with other countries and between the States, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, navigation, lighthouses, quarantine, census and statistics, currency and banking, insurance, copyright and trade marks, naturalisation, immigration, invalid and age-pensions, social services, industrial relations where disputes extend beyond the boundaries of a State, taxation that does not discriminate between States or parts of States, the taking over by the Australian Government of the public debts of the States, and the borrowing of money by the Australian Government for the States. Some of these powers are given exclusively to the Australian Government, e.g., defence, and customs and excise, but, in the majority of matters, the Australian and State Governments have concurrent powers, Australian law prevailing where there is conflict. Matters other than those specified in the Constitution remain the concern of the States. Governmental activity at the State level embraces education, health and welfare services, the development of internal resources, e.g., irrigation and water supply, land settlement, soil conservation, maintenance of law and order, and the provision of public utility services, e.g., roads, electricity and gas, public transport, water supply, and sewerage. These activities are carried out by State departments and by statutory and local governing bodies created by the State Governments. The States have direct access to a small proportion only of moneys required for revenue and capital purposes. This has come about in three ways :

1. through the surrender, under the Constitution, of the right to levy customs and excise duties ;
2. through the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Australian and State Governments, under which the Australian Government became the borrowing agent for the States ; and
3. through the Australian Government exercising its right to impose taxation in the field of personal and company income.

The lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue available to the Australian and State Governments, respectively, has given rise to a system of grants from the Australian Government to the States. These grants may be unconditional or may be earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are the financial assistance grants payable under the uniform tax system and special grants payable under section 96 of the Constitution, which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue or providing services on a comparable level with the other States. At present, South Australia is the only State receiving special grants under section 96. Western Australia, which withdrew from claimancy in 1968-69, has since received a grant in lieu of the special grant. However, this grant is subject to progressive reduction until the last payment is made in 1974-75. Tasmania has withdrawn from the special grants system following the Australian Government's agreement to pay the State an additional financial assistance grant of \$15m in 1974-75 to be built into the "base" for the purpose of calculating that State's formula grants in 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Australian Government fiscal superiority is supported by present day acceptance of the role of central 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 must have a substantial measure of control over taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

Financial Agreement between the Australian and State Governments

The Financial Agreement of 12 December 1927 between the Australian and State Governments came into being because it was thought desirable to adopt a co-ordinated approach to the loan market instead of independent approaches by the several governments, and because of the necessity of establishing sound sinking fund arrangements. It also provided for the sharing of State debt charges by the Australian Government. The following is a summary of the main provisions :

1. *Consolidation of public debt*

On 1 July 1929 the Australian Government took over the existing public debts of the States and assumed responsibility for the payment of related interest. This interest is reimbursed by the States, less the sum of \$15,169,824 per annum which the Australian Government agreed to contribute for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Of this amount, Victoria receives \$4,254,318 annually. This payment is in compensation to the States for relinquishing, after Federation, the right to levy customs and excise duties.

2. *Regulation of government borrowing*

The Australian Loan Council was set up to co-ordinate the public borrowings of the Australian and State Governments. It consists of the Prime Minister (or his nominee) as Chairman, and the State Premiers (or their nominees). Each financial year the Australian Government and the several States submit to the Loan Council programmes setting out the amounts they desire to raise by loan during the ensuing year. Revenue deficits to be funded are included in the borrowing programmes, but borrowings for "temporary purposes" need not be included. Borrowing by the Australian Government for defence purposes is outside the Agreement.

If the Loan Council considers that the total amount of the programmes cannot be borrowed at reasonable rates and conditions, it determines what amount shall be borrowed and may, by unanimous decision, allocate such amount between the Australian and State Governments. In default of a unanimous decision, the allocation is determined by means of a formula written into the Agreement. Subject to the decisions of the Loan Council, the Australian Government arranges all borrowings including those for conversions, renewals, and redemptions. However, the Australian Government may borrow from the Australian Government, or a State within its territory, from authorities, bodies, or institutions, or from the public by counter sales of securities subject to Loan Council approval. Australian Government securities are issued for moneys borrowed in this way and amounts so borrowed are treated as part of the borrowing programme for the year. In addition the Australian or a State Government may borrow for "temporary purposes" by way of overdraft or fixed deposit subject to limits fixed by the Loan Council.

3. *Sinking fund provisions*

The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions

to these are made jointly by the Australian and State Governments on bases laid down. The sinking funds established under the Agreement are under the control of the National Debt Commission, an authority constituted under Australian legislation and consisting of the Treasurer of the Australian Government, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Secretary to the Australian Treasury, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Australian Attorney-General's Department, and a representative of the States.

Sinking fund moneys are used to redeem unconverted securities at maturity, and to re-purchase securities on the stock market.

4. *Borrowing by semi-governmental authorities*

Under a "gentlemen's agreement", originally entered into by the members of the Loan Council in 1936, the Loan Council approved an aggregate yearly borrowing programme for larger semi-governmental and local authorities proposing to raise more than \$200,000 in a year. Over the years the Loan Council has gradually increased this amount until in June 1974 it decided that the larger authorities from 1974-75 would be defined as those borrowing more than \$500,000 in a financial year. Individual borrowings by each of these authorities are also subject to Loan Council approval.

Before 1962-63 the Loan Council had approved overall borrowing programmes for authorities with individual programmes of \$200,000 or less. Since 1962-63 the Loan Council has placed no overall limits on the programmes of these smaller authorities. In keeping with the decision of June 1974 noted above, authorities may now borrow up to \$500,000 individually without any limit being placed on their aggregate borrowing.

The terms and conditions on which the Loan Council from time to time approves loan raisings are the same for both the large and small authorities.

5. *Australian Government influence on supply of loan moneys*

The Australian Government is in a position to control the supply of local loan moneys through the influence of its policy on the borrowing system, indirectly through alterations in rates of taxation (which affect personal savings), and through the money it is prepared to make available from its own trust funds. Although loan raisings for each of the years 1962-63, 1963-64, and 1973-74 were adequate to complete governmental expenditure programmes (including redemptions), Australian Government support was needed in other years. From 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1974, out of loan programmes amounting to \$13,166m, the Australian Government has provided \$2,817m from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in special loans and capital grants.

Grants to the States

The history of the principal payments to Victoria can be summarised as follows :

Financial agreements

Australian Government contributions to interest and sinking fund charges on State debt have been described above.

Financial assistance grants

The States were supplanted by the Australian Government as income taxing authorities during the Second World War when the Australian

Government needed to exploit this field of taxation to the full to meet its wartime obligations. Under the uniform taxation scheme it became the sole authority levying taxes upon income. In return for vacating that field of taxation, the States received an annual payment from the Australian Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. A similar arrangement was made for entertainments tax, but this tax is no longer levied by the Australian Government.

The validity of the uniform tax legislation was challenged in the High Court in 1942 by Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia. The challenge was unsuccessful, the High Court finding that the Australian Government could enforce priority in the collection of income

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE
STATE (a)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (b)	5,189	5,600	5,926	6,378	6,809
General revenue grants (c)	253,562	293,643	361,584	362,085	396,087
Debt charges assistance	..	..	2,783	5,566	8,348
Capital assistance grants	..	..	51,020	55,890	63,405
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	33,113	38,160	43,460	49,820	57,240
Tuberculosis hospitals—reimbursement of capital expenditure, etc.	175	327	151	119	16
Mental institutions—contribution to capital expenditure	1,200	947	798	828	831
Grants to universities	19,180	18,455	22,228	25,255	29,223
Colleges of advanced education	5,545	7,728	11,093	12,921	19,718
Teachers colleges	1,621	3,252	1,251	2,750	
General capital grants for government schools	..	..	..	1,700	3,405
Research grants	675	864	954	1,177	1,620
Science laboratories	3,055	4,037	3,546	3,368	2,859
Technical education	1,550	3,000	3,912	1,500	3,350
School libraries	500	2,225	3,199	2,519	3,222
Recurrent grants for non-government schools	..	3,952	7,832	9,655	13,337
Home care services	..	..	..	137	390
Grants for agricultural extension services	986	1,027	1,194	1,364	1,490
Salinity reduction—Murray River	800	170	25	22	33
Aboriginal advancement	225	347	367	400	770
Housing assistance grants	..	..	..	1,005	1,679
Dwellings for aged pensioners	..	200	1,929	2,243	1,478
Unemployment relief	..	..	..	6,075	25,670
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	..	37	577	700	1,150
Natural disaster payments	6,000	277	43	..	40
Blood transfusion services	193	225	251	269	367
Water resources	159	163	420	422	453
King River Dam	15	1,385	2,000	212	36
Child migrant education	..	86	667	1,158	1,819
Disposal of ships' garbage	..	120	4	130	765
Marginal dairy farm grants	..	..	..	142	45
Rural reconstruction grants	..	..	..	2,125	3,392
Millewa pipeline	..	..	..	..	600
Other payments	31	36	132	251	857
Total	338,028	390,517	531,600	562,440	654,758

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, payments from National Welfare Fund, and repayable loans.

(b) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

(c) Includes financial assistance grants and special revenue assistance.

tax and could make grants to the States under section 96 of the Constitution on the condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Victoria made a further challenge to the validity of the uniform tax legislation in 1955 and was supported by New South Wales in 1956. In particular, the power of the Australian Government to make tax reimbursement grants conditional upon the States not levying income tax and the absolute priority of payment of Australian income tax over State income taxes was disputed. In 1957 the High Court ruled:

1. unanimously, that the condition attaching to the tax reimbursement grants that the States should not levy income tax was valid; and
2. by a majority of four to three, that section 221 (1) (a) of the *Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act 1936-1956*, which prohibited a taxpayer paying State income tax until Australian income tax was paid, was invalid.

Details of the *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942*, the *States Grants (Entertainments Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942*, and the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946-1948* are given in the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, No. 37, pages 633-9 and No. 46, pages 835-8. Grants under the provisions of the 1946-1948 Act ceased after 1958-59.

The whole question of Australian-State Government financial relations was examined in 1959 and this resulted in the enactment of the *States Grants Act 1959* (operative until 1964-65—see *Victorian Year Book 1965* and previous issues). These arrangements were reviewed in 1965 and 1967 when certain modifications, which applied to the period 1965-66 to 1969-70, were made (see *Victorian Year Book 1971* and previous issues).

The 1965 grants arrangements were reviewed at Premiers' Conferences in 1970, 1971, and 1972 (see *Victorian Year Book 1972, 1973, and 1974*).

At the June 1973 Premiers' Conference the Prime Minister announced as policy that when the Australian Government undertook new or additional commitments hitherto carried out by the States there should be adjustments of financial arrangements to take account of the shift of financial responsibility. At the conference the States accepted the Australian Government's offer to take full financial responsibility for financing tertiary education from 1 January 1974 and it was agreed, in accordance with the above principle, that the estimated amounts of current expenditure of which the States would thereby be relieved should be deducted from financial assistance grants otherwise payable. In Victoria's case this adjustment amounted to \$34.8m in 1973-74. Financial assistance grants to the States for 1973-74 were calculated from the base of the 1972-73 grants with additions for population increase, average wage increase, and a betterment factor together with adjustments principally for tertiary education as above. Total financial assistance grants for 1973-74 were \$1,860m and Victoria's share was \$437.6m.

Special revenue assistance

Since 1949-50 the Australian Government has made, on occasions, ad hoc grants to the States to supplement the amounts payable under the financial assistance grants arrangements and by way of special grants recommended by the Grants Commission. In recent years additional assistance

(now called special revenue assistance) has been given to help the States to cope with budget difficulties. At the June 1973 Premiers' Conference the Australian Government, in recognition of the expected budgetary problems of the States in 1973-74, agreed to provide special additional assistance of \$25m to be distributed to the States in proportion to the financial assistance grants payable under the formula. Victoria's share of this special revenue assistance was \$6.0m.

Debt charges assistance

At the June 1970 Premiers' Conference the Australian Government undertook to meet interest and sinking fund charges on \$200m of State debt in 1970-71 and an additional \$200m each year to 1974-75 so that by the end of this period the Australian Government will have taken over full responsibility for the debt charges on \$1,000m of State debt. Formal transfer of this debt from the States to the Australian Government will be effected in June 1975 by way of amendment to the Financial Agreement. Total debt charges assistance grants in 1973-74 amounted to \$46.0m of which Victoria received \$11.1m.

Capital assistance grants

At the June 1970 Loan Council meeting it was decided that in future the Australian Government would make an interest-free capital grant to help finance that part of the States' works programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, etc.). This grant would not increase the total funds available to the States but as it would result in lower State Government debt than would otherwise have been the case there would be a substantial saving to the States in debt charges.

The first grant (\$200m, of which Victoria's share was \$51m) was made in 1970-71. An undertaking was given by the Australian Government at the June 1970 Premiers' Conference to increase the grant in subsequent years in proportion to the increase in works and housing programmes. However, there have been several changes in the method of financing certain types of capital works and this has resulted in a departure from the 1970 undertaking with an increase in the percentage of the total works and housing programmes financed by capital grants. In 1973-74 total capital assistance grants were \$278.3m, Victoria's share being \$70.8m.

Grants for road construction

The Australian Government has made grants to the States for road purposes for some considerable time. Particulars of Acts (commencing with the *Main Roads Development Act 1923-1925*), under which these payments were made, are given in the publication *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities* which is issued annually with the Australian Government Budget.

Australian Government payments to be made to the States for roads expenditure during the five year period from 1 July 1969 were announced at a special Premiers' Conference held in March 1969.

In considering arrangements for the quinquennium the Australian Government was assisted by the information and advice furnished by the Bureau of Roads, which was set up following the 1964 review of roads arrangements to undertake a thorough survey and appraisal of the existing roads system and anticipated roads requirements. The Australian Govern-

ment accepted the Bureau's assessment that, provided funds were applied economically, considerably higher expenditure could be undertaken during the next five years. On this basis provision was made in the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1969 for grants totalling \$1,252.1m paid to the States for roads over the five year period commencing on 1 July 1969.

An aim of these arrangements was to bring the distribution more closely into accord with the relative needs for roads expenditure. The Australian Government, however, recognised the problems that could be created for some States by too rapid a change from the distribution formula which had applied over the previous five years. The total grant of \$1,252.1m was thus divided into two parts. The principal grant totalling \$1,200m was distributed by giving equal weight to the distribution under the *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964 and to the distribution indicated by the Bureau of Roads analysis of the relative needs for roads expenditure. Victoria's share of this grant was \$65.7m in 1973-74 and totalled \$254.4m during the quinquennium.

Supplementary payments of \$9m to South Australia, \$40.8m to Western Australia, and \$2.3m to Tasmania accounted for the balance of \$52.1m distributed during the five year period.

In November 1973 recommendations were received by the Australian Government from the Bureau of Roads for a programme of roads expenditure for the five-year period commencing 1 July 1974 which envisaged grants to the States for roads over that period of \$2,607m. However, the Government, although it was guided by the recommendations, adopted a significantly different programme which was outlined to the States at the Premiers' Conference in June 1974, and subsequently authorised by two Acts to cover road grants to the States over a three year period. The *Road Grants Act* 1974 provided for grants of \$700m for the triennium in respect of roads other than national roads with the greater proportion to be spent on urban and rural arterial roads. Victoria's share will be \$156.6m. These grants have been made conditional upon the States expending or setting aside for expending on roads \$353.3m from their own resources. Victoria's quota of this was \$104.2m for the triennium. Under the *National Roads Act* 1974 the Australian Government also allocated a total of \$400m over the triennium mainly for the construction and reconstruction of national highways. Victoria's share of this amount was \$71.4m.

Grants to universities

Australian Government assistance to the States in respect of the recurrent expenditure of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given in respect of capital expenditures. An outline of assistance before 1974 is given in previous issues of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Until the beginning of 1974 assistance for tertiary education was on a matching basis with the States. In March 1973 the Australian Government offered to accept full financial responsibility for tertiary education and for the abolition of fees at tertiary institutions and technical colleges from 1 January 1974. This offer was accepted at the June 1973 Premiers' Conference and it was agreed that estimates of the amounts of expenditure of which the State governments would thereby be relieved would be deducted from the funds provided to the States (both financial assistance and Loan

Council borrowing programmes). The assumption of full responsibility as above was authorised by the *State Grants (Universities) Act No. 3 1973*. Other legislation is to be introduced to authorise adjustments to the approved programmes because of cost increases.

Total grants for universities for 1973–74 were \$249.0m of which Victoria received \$67.6m (\$53.5m for current expenditure and \$14.1m for capital expenditure).

Grants for colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges

The Report of the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia recommended the establishment of a new type of educational institution to supplement universities and to be developed from, and around, segments of existing technical colleges now referred to as colleges of advanced education.

The Australian Government has provided financial assistance for these institutions since 1965–66 and in August 1972 it accepted the financial recommendations of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education for the 1973–1975 triennium.

The *States Grants (Advanced Education) Act 1972* authorised Australian Government grants of \$172.3m during the triennium made up of \$93.6m for recurrent expenditure, \$78.2m for capital expenditure, and \$0.5m for library facilities.

As with universities the Australian Government assumed full financial responsibility for colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges from 1 January 1974. Tuition fees at tertiary institutions were also abolished from that date. In April 1973 the Australian Government had accepted the recommendations contained in the report of the Australian Commission on Advanced Education Special Committee on Teacher Education for a programme of support for teachers colleges and pre-school teachers colleges in the States from 1 July 1973. The financial assistance programme was to be shared by the Australian Government and the States on the same basis as for universities and colleges of advanced education in the period to 31 December 1973 and thereafter to be met wholly by the Australian Government.

Most of the grants both for colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges were authorised by various *State Grants (Advanced Education) Acts 1972 and 1973*. Certain supplementary items will be authorised by legislation to be introduced in 1974–75. In 1973–74 total grants for colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges were \$164.9m of which Victoria received \$60.4m (\$46.7m for current expenditure and \$13.7m for capital expenditure).

Grants for science laboratories and equipment in secondary schools

From 1964–65 onwards, the Australian Government has made unmatched grants to the States for the purpose of improving science teaching in secondary schools.

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories) Act 1971* extended the operation of this scheme for a further four years, commencing 1 July 1971, and provided for a total payment to the States of \$43.3m during the period. In 1973–74 Victoria received \$2.76m divided between government schools, \$1.40m and non-government schools, \$1.36m.

Grants for technical education

The *States Grants (Science Laboratories and Technical Training) Act* 1964 introduced in 1964-65 grants to the States towards the building and equipment cost of technical schools or colleges conducted by the States. Continuation of these grants for the three financial years 1971-72 to 1973-74 was authorised by the *States Grants (Technical Training) Act* 1971.

The *State Grants (Technical Training) Act* 1973 gave effect to the Australian Government's decision to provide an additional \$10m to the States for this programme in 1973-74. Because of the abolition of tuition fees at government technical training institutions from 1 January 1974, the Australian Government decided that the States should be reimbursed for fees lost (estimated at \$10.3m in 1973-74). This reimbursement was authorised by the *State Grants (Technical Training Fees Reimbursement) Act* 1974. In 1973-74 total grants in connection with technical education amounted to \$28.6m of which Victoria received \$7.3m (\$1.8m for current expenditure and \$5.5m for capital expenditure).

Grants for school libraries

Under the *States Grants (Secondary School Libraries) Act* 1971, grants of \$30m are being made available to the States over the three years commencing on 1 January 1972 to finance buildings, etc., for libraries in government and non-government secondary schools.

In 1973-74 additional amounts became available through the recommendation of the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission. The Committee recommended that grants be extended to primary school libraries and for the training of teacher librarians. In 1973-74 Victoria received \$4.7m for school libraries (\$3.7m for government schools and \$1.0m for non-government schools).

Recurrent grants for schools

The Australian Government has agreed to contribute, as from January 1970, towards the running costs of non-government schools throughout Australia. Originally the annual subsidy was at the rate of \$35 per primary pupil and \$50 per secondary pupil, but these rates were increased to \$50 and \$68, respectively, from the beginning of 1972.

Since the beginning of 1974 grants have been made to the States for non-government schools on the recommendation of the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission under the *States Grants (Schools) Act* 1972-73. The Committee recommended that the total amount of the grant be distributed between the States on measures of resource use. Those schools not regarded as "systemic" schools (generally parochial type primary schools) were classified into eight categories with specified amounts of assistance differing as between primary and secondary and as between 1974 and 1975. In 1973-74 total general recurrent grants by the Australian Government to non-government schools amounted to \$54.4m of which Victoria received \$17.7m.

The Interim Committee also recommended that general recurrent grants should be paid to government schools from the beginning of 1974, distributed for primary schools basically on numbers of pupils but, for secondary schools, taking into account the Committee's measure of resource use.

In 1973-74 a total of \$22.1m was distributed to the States in general recurrent grants to government schools and of this amount Victoria received \$7.9m.

General capital grants for schools

Capital grants for government schools were provided in 1971-72 and 1972-73 under the *States Grants (Capital Assistance) Act 1971-72*. This system has been continued under the recommendation of the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission which also recommended that similar assistance be extended to non-government schools. These grants, which are now called general building grants (capital), are given on the condition that 70 per cent of the funds are used for additional facilities rather than for replacements. In 1973-74 general building grants totalled \$46.1m of which Victoria received \$9.4m divided between government schools, \$6.5m and non-government schools, \$2.9m.

Housing assistance grants

From 1971-72 the Australian Government decided to adopt a new approach to its assistance to the States for housing.

Under the previous Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements such amounts as were nominated for housing by each State out of its annual Loan Council borrowing programmes were advanced by the Australian Government at a rate of interest 1 per cent below the long-term bond rate. Under the new approach the States would continue to determine the amount of their annual Loan Council borrowing programmes to be allocated to housing. However, in lieu of the interest concession, the Australian Government decided to pay the States a basic grant of \$2.75m a year, payable for a period of 30 years, in respect of housing being provided for low income groups and of Home Builders' Account operations in each year from 1971-72 to 1975-76. Thus the grant was to increase each year by \$2.75m to reach \$13.75m in 1975-76.

The Australian Government also decided to provide an additional rental assistance grant of \$1.25m per annum for each of the five years 1971-72 to 1975-76 as a general contribution towards the cost of reduced rents charged to needy families occupying housing authority homes.

The accumulating grant in lieu of the interest concession was discontinued in 1973-74 when the direct interest concession was reintroduced and the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971* was amended by the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1973* to provide that the basic grant would remain at the amount of \$5.5m paid in 1972-73 from 1973-74 until the year 2001 reducing to \$2.75m the next year and then ceasing. The additional rental assistance grant of \$1.25m per year would continue to be paid until 1975-76. The recurrent grant for the States for 1973-74 was therefore \$6.75m and Victoria's share as in the previous year, \$1.68m.

Grants for unemployment relief

In December 1971 the Australian Government introduced a scheme of grants for employment creating activities in non-metropolitan areas with the object of significantly reducing unemployment in such areas. Grants were continued in the six months to June 1973 and during the same six months grants were also made for the relief of unemployment in metropolitan areas. Over the three years 1971-72 to 1973-74 total grants

amounted to \$142.8m of which Victoria received \$34.4m—\$25.2m for non-metropolitan areas and \$9.2m for metropolitan areas.

Natural disaster payments

When serious floods, cyclones, bushfires, or other similar natural disasters occur the Australian Government normally joins with the State concerned in financing schemes for relief of personal hardship, usually on a dollar for dollar basis. For many years Victoria did not find it necessary to seek substantial Australian Government assistance for this purpose but, during the seven years 1967–68 to 1973–74, droughts, floods, and bushfires in Victoria resulted in the provision of Australian Government grants totalling \$11.7m and loans totalling \$5.8m.

Further information about Australian Government payments to or for the States is set out on pages 617–21 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

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.

In 1969–70 there was a deficit in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of \$15.4m and the accumulated deficit to the end of that year was \$82.0m. This had been financed partly from the Loan Fund and partly from the Public Account (see *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 621–3).

As stressed by the Premier in his Budget Speech on 29 September 1970, the Government was concerned that not only should overspending as in 1969–70 be avoided in future, but that there should also be a balance between cash spent and cash available whether derived from revenue or from borrowing.

Hence legislation was brought down (the *Public Account Act* 1970) which amended the principal Act and came into operation on 1 July 1970. This amendment abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund and established the Consolidated Fund which was designed to show in a single statement the receipt and disbursement of all moneys, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget.

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. Monies to the credit of the Account were available to be expended on various works and services as approved by Parliament. In effect, therefore, this account would perform the functions of the former Loan Fund as they had related to expenditure on public works and on expenses incurred in connection with borrowings.

Receipts

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1968–69 to 1972–73 :

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a) : RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Head of receipt	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Taxation (b)	182,855	191,330	199,019	309,695	405,838
Business undertakings—					
Railways	100,329	105,204	108,000	111,967	110,410
Harbours, rivers, and lights	3,576	3,557	4,537	4,806	4,347
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	14,470	15,208	16,690	19,097	21,910
Electricity supply (interest and recoups of sinking fund contributions, etc.)	13,897	14,868	15,820	16,649	16,754
State Coal Mine	167	..	..	..	..
Other	353	467	547	535	795
Total business undertakings	132,792	139,305	145,594	153,054	154,216
Lands—					
Sales	690	565	551	527	505
Rents	1,824	1,980	2,111	2,366	2,439
Forestry	5,596	5,963	6,454	7,176	7,439
Royalties	688	3,211	17,255	24,423	25,912
Other	296	317	274	294	308
Total lands	9,095	12,036	26,646	34,786	36,603
Interest, n.e.i.	26,493	29,399	31,319	35,834	38,269
Australian Government grants—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance	250,563	280,008	351,024	348,464	396,087
Special revenue assistance	2,999	13,635	10,560	13,621	..
Debt charges assistance	..	..	2,783	5,566	8,348
Colleges of advanced education	3,194	..	..	..	..
Water resources investigations	159	163	29	813	..
Home care services	..	..	..	137	406
Total Australian Government grants	261,170	298,060	368,651	372,854	409,096
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund payments—					
Tuberculosis—					
Maintenance expenditure	3,228	3,163	3,020	3,143	2,191
Pharmaceutical benefits—					
Mental institutions	301	283	274	222	244
Other	808	1,646	2,213	2,359	2,869
Total Commonwealth National Welfare Fund payments	4,337	5,092	5,508	5,725	5,304
Fees and fines	10,755	11,608	12,940	14,703	17,898
All other (c)	36,688	40,072	43,116	47,286	50,596
Sub-total (d)	664,183	726,900	832,791	973,937	1,117,821
Loan raisings	146,620	157,870	121,670	171,670	187,115
Loan repayments	6,118	4,748	4,826	5,773	7,242
Australian Government capital payments—					
Works grant	..	..	51,020	57,590	66,810
Other grants	1,200	946	798	839	1,203
Advances and recoups	836	923	274	1,080	963
Sub-total (e)	154,774	164,486	178,587	236,952	263,333
Total receipts	818,957	891,386	1,011,379	1,210,889	1,381,153

For footnotes, see top of opposite page.

- (a) This Fund, established on 1 July 1970, supersedes the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund by incorporating both into this new Fund. For comparative purposes the table also shows, for the years prior to 1970-71, an artificial incorporation of both these Funds.
- (b) For details of total taxation collections see page 559.
- (c) Includes repayments of advances by the Housing Commission under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements.
- (d) The sub-totals for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are the receipts of the former Consolidated Revenue Fund. The sub-totals for 1970-71 to 1972-73 represent the corresponding portion of the receipts of the Consolidated Fund.
- (e) The sub-totals for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are the receipts of the former Loan Fund. The sub-totals for 1970-71 to 1972-73 represent the corresponding portion of the receipts of the Consolidated Fund.

Payments

The principal payments for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a): PAYMENTS (\$'000)

Function of payments	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	98,993	109,115	117,074	132,482	140,932
Debt redemption	20,029	20,906	22,280	23,841	25,621
Other	491	489	497	511	622
Total public debt charges	119,514	130,511	139,850	156,834	167,176
Business undertakings—					
Railways (b)	104,307	111,170	121,048	129,286	145,321
Harbours, rivers, and lights	1,575	1,756	2,138	2,355	2,644
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	10,838	11,971	13,096	14,492	16,053
State Coal Mine	394				
Other	287	365	413	443	527
Total business undertakings	117,401	125,261	136,694	146,576	164,545
Social expenditure—					
Education—					
Registered schools	5,611	7,049	8,987	11,923	14,026
State schools	139,940	160,391	183,762	216,180	259,178
Technical schools	39,224	43,802	53,076	66,346	84,373
Universities	16,506	18,754	21,972	23,759	30,000
Libraries, art galleries, etc.	3,632	4,107	4,798	5,413	7,036
Agricultural education, research, etc.	2,209	2,243	2,370	2,791	3,044
Other	2,670	3,092	3,509	6,329	7,369
Public health	5,394	5,937	6,529	7,291	8,955
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	53,690	61,710	80,139	93,352	111,728
Mental	22,758	25,208	28,826	33,962	37,520
Child welfare	7,006	7,894	8,091	10,721	12,331
Other	1,197	1,227	2,915	5,255	6,913
Law, order, and public safety—					
Justice	6,466	7,340	8,002	9,429	10,822
Police	26,511	29,984	32,999	40,399	47,268
Penal establishments	3,676	4,111	4,466	5,202	5,925
Public safety	105	128	115	189	130
Recreational facilities	554	594	628	712	1,046
Total social expenditure	337,148	383,569	451,183	539,253	647,664
All other expenditure—					
Public works, n.e.i.	6,002	6,398	7,037	7,821	8,972
Lands and survey	4,454	4,848	5,171	5,771	7,220
Agriculture	7,375	8,402	9,885	11,197	11,611
Forestry	5,691	6,212	6,972	7,790	8,387
Legislative and general administration	18,924	21,039	23,596	26,514	29,057
Pensions and superannuation	14,508	16,273	18,206	20,400	24,052

For footnotes, see next page.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a): PAYMENTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Function of payments	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
All other expenditure (<i>continued</i>)—					
Pay-roll tax	7,163	7,958	8,971	13,651	17,491
Miscellaneous (c)	28,465	31,811	39,031	44,842	47,442
Total all other expenditure	92,582	102,942	118,869	137,984	154,232
Sub-total (d)	666,644	742,282	846,597	980,648	1,133,618
Appropriation to works and services account (e)	154,774	164,486	164,782	230,241	247,536
Total payments	821,418	906,768	1,011,379	1,210,889	1,381,153

- (a) This Fund, established on 1 July 1970, supersedes the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund.
 (b) Excludes interest, etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges".
 (c) Includes interest and repayment of advances under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements.
 (d) The sub-totals for 1968-69 and 1969-70 are the expenditures of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The sub-totals for 1970-71 to 1972-73 represent amounts which would have constituted the expenditures of the former Consolidated Revenue Fund.
 (e) The amounts shown for 1968-69 and 1969-70 represent receipts of the Loan Fund.

Australian Government taxation

Australian Government estate duty

The Australian Government levies duties on deceased estates. The amount of such duty collected throughout Australia during each of the five years to 1972-73 was: 1968-69, \$60.7m; 1969-70, \$71.3m; 1970-71, \$70.1m; 1971-72, \$67.2m; and 1972-73, \$66.4m.

Australian income tax

Uniform taxation on incomes throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Australian Government became the sole authority levying this tax.

The tax, which is imposed on both individuals and companies, was known as "Income Tax and Social Services Contribution" until December 1965, when the citation of the Act was altered. Since that date the levy has been referred to as "Income Tax".

Certain types of income are exempt from tax in Australia. In 1973-74 these included income from gold mining, uranium mining, scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students), repatriation war pensions, war widows pensions, child endowment, unemployment and sickness benefits, invalid pensions, widows pensions, and tuberculosis benefits paid to persons who are not of pensionable age.

Expenses incurred in earning income and losses incurred in previous years are allowable deductions.

For the income year 1973-74 income tax is payable on the incomes of individuals commencing at a taxable income of \$1,041.

Concessional deductions are allowed to taxpayers on account of dependants, certain medical and dental expenses, life insurance premiums, superannuation contributions, medical or hospital benefit fund payments, education expenses, etc., and are deductible from income to calculate taxable income. Dependants include spouse, parents, parents-in-law, children under sixteen years of age, student children under 25 years of age, invalid child, brother, or sister over sixteen years of age, or daughter-housekeeper for widow or widower. A concessional deduction may be allowed for a housekeeper having the care of children under sixteen years of age or of an invalid relative where the taxpayer did not contribute to

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1972-73
(1971-72 INCOME YEAR)

Grade of net income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income	Taxable income	Net income tax assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
417- 999	37,272	76,969	114,241	81,798	76,148	2,445
1,000- 1,999	79,344	152,960	232,304	355,261	316,418	22,439
2,000- 2,999	115,053	184,503	299,556	750,616	663,255	73,060
3,000- 3,999	197,354	104,959	302,313	1,055,316	893,979	124,576
4,000- 4,499	113,064	24,346	137,410	583,330	478,517	76,062
4,500- 4,999	103,708	16,555	120,263	570,085	462,447	79,578
5,000- 5,499	81,544	11,417	92,961	486,852	391,875	72,207
5,500- 5,999	63,186	8,118	71,304	409,319	326,737	63,941
6,000- 6,499	47,986	5,930	53,916	336,312	266,694	55,054
6,500- 6,999	35,446	4,115	39,561	266,418	211,033	45,747
7,000- 7,499	27,255	3,460	30,715	222,228	175,810	39,872
7,500- 7,999	20,904	2,585	23,489	181,772	143,595	33,986
8,000- 8,999	28,114	3,585	31,699	268,107	212,355	53,158
9,000- 9,999	16,907	2,079	18,986	179,579	142,620	38,209
10,000-14,999	30,998	4,175	35,173	414,830	336,936	104,658
15,000-19,999	7,995	1,050	9,045	154,054	129,910	50,329
20,000-29,999	4,351	585	4,936	116,802	102,224	47,678
30,000-49,999	1,427	186	1,613	58,938	53,447	29,502
50,000-99,999	360	59	419	27,071	25,177	15,398
100,000 and over	63	19	82	13,656	12,773	8,483
Total	1,012,331	607,655	1,619,986	6,532,346	5,421,951	1,036,380

(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 Victorian office of the Taxation Department.

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS,
1973-74 INCOME YEAR

Total taxable income		Tax at general rates on total taxable income	
Not less than—	Not more than—		
\$	\$	\$	\$
Nil	200	Nil +	0.2 cents for each \$1
200	300	0.40 +	0.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of 200
300	400	1.20 +	2.4 cents for each \$1 in excess of 300
400	500	3.60 +	3.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of 400
500	600	7.40 +	4.9 cents for each \$1 in excess of 500
600	800	12.30 +	6.5 cents for each \$1 in excess of 600
800	1,000	25.30 +	8.2 cents for each \$1 in excess of 800
1,000	1,200	41.70 +	9.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of 1,000
1,200	1,400	61.30 +	11.3 cents for each \$1 in excess of 1,200
1,400	1,600	83.90 +	12.7 cents for each \$1 in excess of 1,400
1,600	1,800	109.30 +	14.1 cents for each \$1 in excess of 1,600
1,800	2,000	137.50 +	15.4 cents for each \$1 in excess of 1,800
2,000	2,400	168.30 +	17.2 cents for each \$1 in excess of 2,000
2,400	2,800	237.10 +	19.6 cents for each \$1 in excess of 2,400
2,800	3,200	315.50 +	22.0 cents for each \$1 in excess of 2,800
3,200	3,600	403.50 +	24.4 cents for each \$1 in excess of 3,200
3,600	4,000	501.10 +	26.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of 3,600
4,000	4,800	608.30 +	30.3 cents for each \$1 in excess of 4,000
4,800	5,600	850.70 +	33.3 cents for each \$1 in excess of 4,800
5,600	6,400	1,117.10 +	35.7 cents for each \$1 in excess of 5,600
6,400	7,200	1,402.70 +	37.9 cents for each \$1 in excess of 6,400
7,200	8,000	1,705.90 +	39.9 cents for each \$1 in excess of 7,200
8,000	8,800	2,025.10 +	41.8 cents for each \$1 in excess of 8,000
8,800	10,000	2,359.50 +	44.1 cents for each \$1 in excess of 8,800
10,000	12,000	2,888.70 +	48.2 cents for each \$1 in excess of 10,000
12,000	16,000	3,852.70 +	54.6 cents for each \$1 in excess of 12,000
16,000	20,000	6,036.70 +	60.3 cents for each \$1 in excess of 16,000
20,000	40,000	8,448.70 +	64.0 cents for each \$1 in excess of 20,000
40,000	..	21,248.70 +	66.7 cents for each \$1 in excess of 40,000

the maintenance of a spouse or daughter-housekeeper. Rates of concessional deduction are shown below :

Type of dependant/housekeeper	\$
Spouse	364
Parent or parent-in-law	364
Child under sixteen years of age—	
One child	260
Other children	208 each dependant
Student child 16 to 25 years of age	260 each dependant
Invalid relative not less than 16 years of age	260 each dependant
Housekeeper or daughter-housekeeper	364

Income tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if that income exceeds \$1,040. Certain rebates are available where a person is a resident of pensionable age and derives income of less than \$3,847. Special concessional rates apply to incomes of \$1,041–\$1,120. A deduction is available to individuals who reside in certain remote areas of Australia or its Territories, and to members of the defence forces who serve in certain overseas localities.

A system is in operation to assist the majority of taxpayers in the payment of their taxes by means of regular deductions from salaries or wages. The amounts deducted are regulated so that the employee pays the approximate amount of his taxation by the end of the income year.

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 tax on dividends is 30 per cent, except for dividends paid to Papua New Guinea and residents of countries with which an agreement for the relief of double taxation has been completed, i.e., United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, United States of America, Singapore, and Japan, in which case the rate is 15 per cent. The rate of tax on interest is 10 per cent for residents of all countries.

Company tax

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX—COMPANIES—1973-74 FINANCIAL YEAR

Type of company	Rate per cent
Private (a)	45.0
Public—	
Co-operative	(b) 47.5
Life assurance	47.5
Non-profit (c)—	
Friendly society dispensary	37.5
Other	(b) 47.5
Other	47.5

(a) Additional tax at rate of 50 per cent payable on undistributed amount.

(b) A rate of 42.5 per cent applies to the first \$10,000 of taxable income.

(c) 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 \$1,830, the maximum amount of tax payable is $\frac{11}{30}$ of the taxable income over \$416 less than rebate or 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 \$1,664, the maximum amount of tax payable is half of the excess of the taxable income over \$416 less any rebate or credit to which the company is entitled. Other companies are assessed to tax if the taxable income is \$1 or more.

Victorian Government taxation

As mentioned on page 543 the Australian 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. Prior to 1 September 1971 the Australian 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 field now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, and liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and, until recently, entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the two Governments.

In Victoria taxation collections by the State 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 565–6 for 1972–73 allocation.)

In the following table, particulars of taxation collected in Victoria by the State Government and the total amounts paid to the Consolidated Fund and to special funds are shown for each of the years 1968–69 to 1972–73 :

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS

Particulars	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Pay-roll tax (a)	..	..	..	98,716	149,136
Probate and gift duties (b)	46,801	44,423	49,927	44,632	50,317
Land tax	21,839	22,436	28,442	29,105	29,443
Liquor tax	10,632	11,370	11,827	12,811	13,260
Lottery tax	5,990	6,504	6,436	6,790	9,255
Racing taxes	17,373	19,445	21,222	25,042	31,913
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	46,062	48,832	51,853	54,347	57,364
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	3,493	3,443	5,051	7,769	7,522
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	5,976	6,688	7,007	8,961	12,407
Road transport taxes	1,813	1,887	1,927	2,119	2,265
Road maintenance contributions	7,842	8,555	8,903	9,136	9,745
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	2,605	2,735	2,915	3,028	3,100
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	73,649	80,443	73,572	79,759	107,714
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	2,264	2,299	2,554	2,849	3,761
Other taxes	8,991	9,699	10,158	13,444	14,241
Total	255,329	268,758	281,795	398,510	501,442
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund (c)	182,855	191,330	199,019	309,695	405,838
Trust funds	72,474	77,429	82,776	88,815	95,604
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Per head of population	76.06	78.57	80.94	112.71	140.10

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments.

(b) Includes gift duty as from 1 January 1972 only. Gift duty collected prior to 1 January 1972 is included with "Stamp duties, n.e.i."

(c) Known as Consolidated Revenue Fund prior to 1970–71.

Pay-roll tax

Australian 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 Australian and State Governments, the Australian 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 benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-profit private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities. Total receipts for the year ending 30 June 1973 amounted to \$149.1m.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 (a completely revised Act) fixed 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 situate 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.

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY, 1974

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
Exceeds	1,200	but does not exceed	1,200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	3,000	but does not exceed	3,000	Nil	Nil	5	5	7.5
"	10,000	" " " "	10,000	Nil	Nil	10	10	10
"	13,000	" " " "	13,000	Nil	10	15	15	17.5
"	20,000	" " " "	20,000	Nil	15	15	20	20
"	24,000	" " " "	24,000	Nil	10	12.5	17.5	17.5
"	30,000	" " " "	30,000	15	10	12.5	17.5	17.5
"	48,000	" " " "	48,000	15	12.5	17.5	20	20
"	50,000	" " " "	50,000	12.5	12.5	17.5	20	20
"	60,000	" " " "	60,000	12.5	15	20	20	20
"	70,000	" " " "	70,000	17.5	20	20	20	20
"	90,000	" " " "	90,000	20	22.5	25	25	25
"	100,000	" " " "	100,000	22.5	27.5	30	37.5	37.5
"	110,000	" " " "	110,000	25	27.5	30	37.5	37.5
"	120,000	" " " "	120,000	27.5	32.5	32.5	40	40
"	130,000	" " " "	130,000	30	32.5	32.5	40	40
"	140,000	" " " "	140,000	37.5	35	37.5	40	40
"	150,000	" " " "	150,000	37.5	37.5	40	42.5	42.5
"	160,000	" " " "	160,000	45	37.5	40	42.5	42.5
"	170,000	" " " "	170,000	45	40	42.5	42.5	42.5
"	180,000	" " " "	180,000	45	42.5	42.5	45	45
"	190,000	" " " "	190,000	47.5	42.5	45	45	45
"	190,000	" " " "	200,696 (a)	47.5	..	..	..	..
"	190,000	" " " "	200,810 (b)	..	45	..	..	..
"	190,000	" " " "	230,070 (c)	..	..	45	..	..
"	190,000	" " " "	233,258 (d)	..	..	..	47.5	47.5

When the final balance exceeds (a), (b), (c), or (d), 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
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NOTE. Categories of beneficiaries shown above are :

- A. Widow, widower, children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, or wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Children over the age of 21 years not being wholly dependent, or grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, or parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1928 provided for a tax on the unimproved value of land in Victoria. For the purpose of this Act, unimproved value is the estimated selling value of the land assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made. Under the provisions of the *Land Tax Act* 1968, which came into force on 1 January 1969, land used for primary production purposes is exempted from land tax.

As provided by section 2 of the *Land Tax Act* 1973 (operative from 1 January 1974) land not used for primary production purposes is taxed at the rate of 0.42 cents in the dollar on the unimproved value up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach four cents in the dollar where the unimproved value exceeds \$1,000,000. However, tax is not levied on land with an unimproved value up to \$9,000 while a partial exemption is allowed on land valued between \$9,000 and \$13,500. A graduated exemption is also granted by section 5 (operative from 23 December 1973) where the land is used or proposed to be used by the owner exclusively as his own residence, comprises one parcel not exceeding half a hectare in area, and has an unimproved value of more than \$15,000 and equal to or less than \$22,500.

The following table shows particulars, in specified groups of unimproved value of holdings, of land tax assessments for 1972. Tax was assessed on the basis laid down by the *Land Tax Act* 1970.

VICTORIA—STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1972

(Based on unimproved value of holdings at 31 December 1971)

Unimproved value of holdings—	Number of taxpayers	Total unimproved value (a)	Tax payable
\$		\$'000	\$'000
9,001 to 10,000	9,427	90,480	70
10,001 " 11,000	6,712	70,906	128
11,001 " 12,000	5,697	65,964	181
12,001 " 13,000	4,358	54,063	188
13,001 " 13,500	1,926	25,541	100
13,501 " 14,000	1,882	26,009	107
14,001 " 15,000	3,212	46,053	191
15,001 " 17,500	5,928	96,505	384
17,501 " 20,000	4,480	84,097	349
20,001 " 25,000	5,405	121,021	560
25,001 " 30,000	3,340	91,447	497
30,001 " 40,000	3,643	125,873	818
40,001 " 50,000	1,884	84,130	628
50,001 " 60,000	1,041	56,961	460
60,001 " 70,000	714	46,290	432
70,001 " 80,000	483	36,160	369
80,001 " 100,000	628	56,151	663
100,001 " 150,000	748	90,861	1,311
150,001 " 170,000	161	25,735	436
170,001 " 200,000	188	34,433	719
200,001 " 300,000	286	68,852	1,545
300,001 " 400,000	145	49,214	1,233
400,001 " 1,000,000	247	145,913	4,389
1,000,001 and over	130	414,708	13,392
Total	62,655	2,007,367	29,149

(a) Of land not exempted from land tax.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1968 to 1972. The exemption from tax of land used for primary production purposes as from 1 January 1969, increases in land valuations, and increases from time to time in the amount of exemption from tax of land used for other purposes are mainly responsible for the fluctuations in the figures shown in the table.

VICTORIA—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1968	104,500	21,261	203.45	2,160,795
1969	77,158	20,000	259.21	1,567,532
1970	82,703	27,688	334.79	1,953,443
1971	62,486	28,670	458.82	1,983,513
1972	62,665	29,149	465.15	2,007,367

(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	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Licences—					
Victuallers	7,706	8,090	8,218	8,758	8,974
Spirit merchants and grocers	2,158	2,415	2,634	2,911	3,071
Others	164	176	203	242	246
Club certificates	433	489	544	613	670
Permits—extended hours, etc.	134	165	189	230	244
Fees	37	36	38	58	56
Total	10,632	11,370	11,827	12,811	13,260

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 Consultation Act* 1958, with the object of providing additional finance for hospitals, charitable institutions, and recreational promotion.

During 1972 a further type of consultation named "Tattslotto" was introduced and in 1973 football pool lotteries. Sixteen such football pool lotteries were conducted prior to 30 June 1973.

The Act provides that 31 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation and 33 per cent of the total subscribed to each football

pool be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations and $\frac{10}{33}$ of the football pool 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 further provides that of the football pool duty certain proportions are paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the Treasurer determines.

In the following table, the amounts subscribed to consultations, the duty paid to the Consolidated Fund, and the amounts allocated to the Hospitals and Charities Fund, the Mental Hospitals Fund, and other funds, are shown for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES : SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations	19,440	21,400	21,360	20,942	(a)19,002
Tattsлото consultations	..	..	..	447	11,143
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	5,990	6,504	6,436	6,790	9,225
Allocation out of Consolidated Fund (b)—					
Hospitals and Charities Fund	5,375	5,684	5,346	5,425	7,509
Mental Hospitals Fund	615	820	1,090	1,365	1,728
Other funds, etc. (c)	..	..	..	..	19

(a) Includes subscriptions of \$98,000 to football pool lotteries in 1972-73.

(b) Prior to 1970-71 it was the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(c) 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 totalisator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing (Totalizator Commissions) Act 1972* and the *Racing (Amendment) Act 1973* increased the commission to be deducted from all investments on the on-course and off-course totalisators in respect of horse races (including trotting) and dog races. As from 5 June 1972 a deduction of 14 per cent is made from investments on the on-course totalisator and divided as follows : doubles and quinella investments, 5.75 per cent to revenue and 8.25 per cent to the club ; win and place investments, 8.75 per cent to revenue and 5.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 3.75 per cent of total investments is paid to revenue and 10.25 per cent to the club.

Under the provisions of the *Racing Totalizators Extension Act 1960*, off-course betting is permitted on race-course totalisators. 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 totalisator the following commission is deducted :

1. from investments for win, place, and quinella—14 per cent.
2. from investments for daily doubles and feature doubles—17 per cent.
3. from investments for quadrella—19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions :

VICTORIA—INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALISATOR :
COMMISSION DEDUCTED

Paid to—	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles	Quadrella
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Consolidated Fund	5.25	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	Nil	2.00	4.00
	14.00	17.00	19.00

VICTORIA—TOTALISATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH
LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)

Year	Totalisator investments		Investments with licensed book-makers (a)	Racing taxation			
	On-course	Off-course		Totalisator	Book-makers' turnover	Other (b)	Total
1968-69	39,085	185,869	172,388	13,410	3,117	845	17,373
1969-70	43,259	202,733	183,296	15,240	3,301	903	19,445
1970-71	47,776	225,863	196,166	16,793	3,532	896	21,222
1971-72	57,149	271,993	217,898	20,154	3,944	944	25,042
1972-73	56,633	321,192	228,756	26,128	4,822	963	31,913

(a) Estimated.

(b) Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and book-makers' licences, etc.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971* imposed gift duty, as 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 table shows the rates of gift duty payable in Victoria from 1 January 1972 :

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY

Where the value of all relevant gifts—	The rate per centum of duty shall be—
\$	
Does not exceed 4,000	Nil
Exceeds 4,000 but does not exceed 6,000	1.5 per cent plus 0.001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$4,000
„ 6,000 „ „ „ „ 14,000	3.5 per cent plus 0.000125 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$6,000
„ 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

Entertainments tax

From 29 December 1962 entertainments tax was levied in Victoria only on admissions to horse racing and trotting meetings, until the *Entertainments Tax Act* 1973, operative from 1 December 1973, abolished all entertainments taxes. The amount of tax collected during each of the five years to 1972-73 was as follows: 1968-69, \$530,139; 1969-70, \$569,311; 1970-71, \$566,585; 1971-72, \$604,207; and 1972-73, \$616,520.

Further reference, 1971

Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	29,300	31,062	33,118	34,635	35,998
Additional registration fees (part)	1,849	2,034	2,112	2,397	2,561
Level Crossings Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	924	1,017	1,056	1,128	1,281
Road (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	13,979	14,708	15,558	16,106	16,577
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	10	10	10	10	10
Traffic Authority Fund—					
Surcharge on motor registration	..	..	..	..	936
Total	46,062	48,832	51,853	54,277	57,363
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	1,613	1,574	2,376	3,647	3,488
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	828	810	828	939	901
Drivers test fees	243	268	275	448	517
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	809	790	1,187	1,823	1,744
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	..	..	384	912	872
Total	3,493	3,443	5,051	7,769	7,522
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	5,976	6,688	7,007	8,961	12,407
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	11	11	10	10	10
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	909	943	984	1,025	1,071
Permits	892	933	933	1,084	1,184
Total	1,813	1,887	1,927	2,119	2,265

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund— Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	7,842	8,555	8,903	9,136	9,745
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	2,605	2,735	2,915	3,028	3,100
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	10,194	10,997	12,299	15,636	18,995
Country Roads Board Fund	40,073	42,740	45,247	47,565	49,731
Level Crossings Fund	924	1,017	1,056	1,128	1,281
Municipalities Assistance Fund	809	790	1,187	1,823	1,744
Road (Special Projects) Fund	13,979	14,708	15,558	16,106	16,577
Transport Regulation Fund	1,811	1,887	1,927	2,119	2,265
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	..	..	384	912	872
Traffic Authority Fund	..	..	..	..	936
Total	67,789	72,139	77,657	85,290	92,401

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 559, and amounted to \$1,837,000 in 1968-69, \$1,929,000 in 1969-70, \$2,062,000 in 1970-71, \$2,138,000 in 1971-72, and \$2,188,000 in 1972-73.

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.

The rates of duty payable at 1 December 1973 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE AT 1 DECEMBER 1973

Dutiable class	Duty payable
BILLS OF EXCHANGE—	
Payable on demand (cheque, etc.)	7c
Others (including promissory notes)	5c
not above \$50	10c
to \$100	15c
to \$150	20c
to \$200	10c
for extra \$100 or part	14c
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—	60c
Based on consideration	14c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—	
Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on value	\$
Other transfers on sale—Based on consideration	\$
For each \$100 or part—	
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)	each \$200 (or part) of annual premium income
—Annual licences	\$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

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES : RATES PAYABLE AT 1 DECEMBER 1973—*continued*

Dutiable class	Duty payable
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT	\$5
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)	Purchase price \$20 or more 2.1%
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%
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES	50c
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—	
Partnerships, sale of business, etc.	} \$5 each
Caveats	
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	50c
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable	\$5
MOTOR CAR—	
On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car or trailer—	
For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value of such motor car or trailer	\$4
STATEMENT ON SALE OF CATTLE OR SWINE—	
(i) Cattle Statement	
For every \$5 and part of \$5	
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one head of cattle sold singly ; or	} 2c
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of cattle sold in one lot	
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one head of cattle, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 20 cents	
(ii) Swine Statement	
For every \$5 and part of \$5	
(a) of the amount of the purchase money in respect of one pig sold singly ; or	} 2c
(b) of the total amount of the purchase money in respect of any number of pigs sold in one lot	
Provided that the stamp duty in respect of the amount of the purchase money of any one pig, whether sold singly or as part of a lot, shall not exceed 16 cents	

(a) As 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 on page 566 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.

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1968–69 to 1972–73 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS,
GRATUITIES, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	5,451	5,724	6,176	6,533	7,308
Other	8,443	9,624	11,365	13,237	16,086
Total	13,894	15,348	17,541	19,770	23,394
Police Pensions Fund	380	380	..	..	..
Police Superannuation Fund	6	5	5	5	4
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund	30	54	20	14	7
Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund (a)	42	..	..	..	..
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	44	352	429	361	361
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	28	2	10	27	49
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	86	132	202	222	236
Grand total	14,509	16,273	18,207	20,401	24,052

(a) Fund closed and replaced by Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund which came into operation on 1 December 1968.

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 Police Force of Victoria (see Police Pensions Fund, page 569), and in 1966, 1967, and 1968 amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Receipts—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Contributions—					
Officers	16,170	18,725	21,763	24,966	27,876
Consolidated Fund (a)	13,818	15,244	17,419	20,381	22,146
Interest	7,790	8,687	9,771	11,177	12,599
Other	207	192	225	523	855
Total	37,985	42,848	49,177	57,047	63,477
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	17,772	19,369	21,871	24,747	27,342
Lump sum payments	3,549	4,737	6,771	5,400	7,130
Contributions refunded	1,686	2,034	1,876	2,194	2,469
Transfer to Pensions					
Supplementation Fund	1,057	2,175	3,756	3,636	4,476
Other	11	38	219	98	112
Total	24,075	28,354	34,493	36,075	41,529
Balance in Fund at 30 June	150,345	164,839	179,524	200,495	222,444
Contributors at 30 June	54,800	56,819	57,078	(b) 58,000	(b) 59,500
Pensioners at 30 June—					
Ex-employees	10,363	10,709	11,228	} n.a.	n.a.
Widows	7,533	7,744	7,896		
Children	1,054	1,067	1,092		
Total	18,950	19,520	20,216	n.a.	n.a.

(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.

(b) Estimated.

The main provisions of the Act current at 19 December 1969 were summarised on pages 664–5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970. Further amending Acts in December 1969, 1970, 1972, and 1974 introduced a number of changes including the following :

1. Liberalisation of right to convert part of pension entitlement to a lump sum.
2. The rate of pension for a child of a deceased contributor or pensioner was raised to \$312 per annum, provided that where both parents are deceased the amount is increased to \$624.
3. A contributor over the age of 54 years who is contributing at least 12 per cent of his gross salary (other than in respect of deferred payments, for optional units, or reserve units) to the Fund may elect to contribute for units to which he becomes entitled, at a reduced rate of contribution being one quarter of the normal rate. The Fund's share of pension for each such unit will be \$6.50 per annum, i.e., one quarter of its normal share. The Government's share of pension, however, will not be reduced but will remain at \$65 per unit per annum.

Police Pensions Fund

This Fund was established by the *Police Pensions Act* 1923 which came into operation on 1 January 1924, and applied to all members who joined the Police Force on or after 25 November 1902. This legislation was embodied in the *Police Regulation Act* 1958, consolidating the law dealing with the Police Force in Victoria. A further amending Act was passed in December 1958.

The *Superannuation Act* 1963 amended the *Superannuation Act* 1958 and the *Police Regulation Act* 1958 and provided that all new entrants to the Police Force on and after 1 February 1964 would be required to contribute to the State Superannuation Fund, and that existing members at that date could either remain as contributors to the Police Pensions Fund or elect to transfer to the State Superannuation Fund.

The only new contributors to the Fund are police cadets who pay contributions during their period of training. On appointment to the Police Force these contributions are refunded and the new appointees become contributors to the State Superannuation Fund.

The receipts of the Police Pensions Fund during 1972–73 amounted to \$620,970, comprising deductions from pay, \$65,201, and interest on investments, \$555,769. During the year, \$1,549,821 was paid in pensions, \$18,312 in gratuities, \$24,077 was returned to contributors on resignation, \$689,048 was paid to the Pensions Supplementation Fund, and \$3,990 to the Police Superannuation Fund. The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1973 was \$8,911,656. Of this amount, \$7,979,900 was invested in government and semi-government securities.

The number of contributors to the Fund at 30 June 1973 was 257 males and three females.

Pensions Supplementation Fund

This Fund was established pursuant to the *Pensions Supplementation Act* 1966, to meet the cost of supplementing, as from 1 April 1966, the pensions of officers who retired on or before 12 July 1961 or the widows of such officers or of those officers who died before that date. This date was

extended on two occasions by amending legislation, first to 1 July 1967, and later to 1 July 1972. Further legislation was enacted in November 1973 to enable supplements to pensions to be increased in future so that pensions received will reflect the increase in the consumer price index figure for Melbourne.

Total income of the Fund during 1972-73 was \$6,363,984, made up of statutory transfers from the State Superannuation Fund, \$4,496,089, from the Consolidated Fund, \$1,175,043, and from the Police Pensions Fund, \$692,631, and interest on investments, \$221, while expenditure on pensions totalled \$6,363,707. The foregoing figures have been prepared on an accrual basis. At 30 June 1973 the net assets of the Fund were \$5,996.

Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund

The *Coal Mine Workers Pensions Act* 1942 and subsequent legislation defined contributions and benefits in connection with the Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund. Contributions to the Fund were payable by the State Government, the State Coal Mine, and by mine workers. With the passing of the *State Coal Mines (Winding Up) Act* 1968 (operative from 1 January 1969) and the consequent closure of the State Coal Mine, contributions to the Fund by the State Coal Mine and by mine workers ceased, the State Government henceforth being the only contributor. The winding up Act allowed early retirement for certain mine workers approaching retiring age at 1 January 1969. Benefits to these and other retired mine workers and their dependants will continue to be paid from the Fund. At 30 June 1973 the net assets of the Fund amounted to \$575,180.

Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the authority of the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act* 1968, which came into operation on 1 December 1968. Under the Act the amounts standing to the credit of the Parliamentary Contributory Retirement Fund, established under *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1958, and the Parliamentary Superannuation Fund, established under the *Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act* 1962, were paid into the new Fund.

On 22 April 1969 the *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation (Administration) Act* 1969 transferred responsibility for the administration of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund from the Treasury to the State Superannuation Board of Victoria.

The Act provides that male members contribute to the Fund at the rate of 11.5 per cent (female rate 10 per cent) of the gross amount of each salary instalment.

Every person who has ceased to be a member and has served as a member for at least fifteen years or, in certain circumstances, for at least eight years, is entitled to be paid out of the Fund a pension which is determined in accordance with a formula set out in the Act. The formula takes into account length of service and amount of salary at date of retirement.

Provision is also made for payments of certain sums to ex-members who do not fulfil the conditions necessary for a pension. The widow of a deceased member or ex-member is also entitled to receive a pension calculated according to a formula laid down in the Act.

During 1972-73 receipts of the Fund totalled \$558,091, made up of members' contributions, \$132,941, contribution from the Consolidated Fund, \$361,326, and interest on investments, \$63,824. Pension payments and retiring allowances totalled \$605,535 and other expenditure amounted to \$19,916.

The balance in the Fund on 30 June 1973 was \$790,271, of which \$772,250 was invested.

Married Women's Superannuation Fund

The *Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act* 1968, proclaimed on 1 February 1969, established the Married Women's Superannuation Fund to which was credited the balance in the former Married Women Teachers Pensions Fund which ceased to exist as from 31 January 1969.

The purpose of this Fund is to provide retiring benefits for married women who are on the permanent staff of the Victorian public service and who, because of their married status, are not eligible to contribute to the State Superannuation Fund.

Each contributor is required to contribute to the Fund an amount equal to five per cent of her salary. Contributions are credited to members' accounts in the Fund and are supplemented by payments from the Consolidated Fund when benefits become due. Benefits on retirement consist of lump sum payments or annuities.

The balance in the Fund at 30 June 1973 was \$2,472,591, of which \$2,455,415 was invested.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund

The Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme established under the provisions of the *Superannuation Act* 1922 provides pensions on retirement for officers and employees of the Australian Government and certain of its authorities, and for their widows or dependent widowers and children. On retirement, contributors are entitled to \$91 per annum in respect of each unit contributed for and contributions of members provide \$26 of this. Each widow is entitled to a pension equal to a minimum of one half or a maximum of five eighths of that for which her husband was contributing or (if a pensioner) receiving. A pension of \$208 per annum is paid in respect of each child under sixteen years, or up to 21 years for children undergoing full-time education, of a married contributor or pensioner on his death. For orphan children a minimum of \$520 per annum is paid.

By an amending Act which came into operation on 4 June 1969 provision was made to enable any member under certain conditions to accept as, or convert to, non-contributory those units to which he or she had become entitled. On retirement (at age 65) or previous invalidity the amount payable for each unit is then only the Consolidated Revenue proportion (\$65 a year). Widows are entitled to *pro rata* payment in respect of non-contributory units.

A further amending Act which came into operation on 8 June 1973 provided for automatic annual adjustment of pension on the first pension day in July each year commencing on 5 July 1973. The Australian Government financed element of the pension will be increased by a percentage equal to 1.4 times the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index ending in March of the year of adjustment or 1.4 times the percentage increase in the seasonally adjusted figures for average weekly earnings for the corresponding period if that is less.

In addition to the pension scheme, a Provident Account, established in 1937, provides a lump sum benefit to employees who, for various reasons, cannot become contributors for pension benefits. Contributions to the Provident Account are at the rate of five per cent of salary. The benefit payable is the total of the contributions actually paid plus compound interest, multiplied by three, or an amount equal to one half of annual salary, if greater.

At 30 June 1973 there were 181,370 contributors to the Superannuation Fund and 25,603 to the Provident Account, while the number of pensions in force was 31,965. At the same date, the balance of the Fund, a trust fund held at the Australian Treasury, was \$641.3m.

Victorian trust funds and special accounts

Under the provisions of The Constitution Act, revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues which have been set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and are payable into special funds or accounts kept at the State Treasury. Numerous funds or accounts consisting of moneys collected for, or held for expenditure on behalf of, the Australian Government, moneys provided for specified purposes by outside bodies, and amounts held in trust for government departments and for other accounts are also included in trust funds. The balances of all funds or accounts are held by way of investment or on general account and the operations of many are regulated by statute.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude. During 1972-73 the debits of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$1,323.7m, while credits totalled \$1,351.8m.

At 30 June 1973 the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts amounted to \$203.9m. Of this total, \$111.5m was invested in Australian Government stock or other securities, and cash advanced totalled \$24.9m. The balance—\$94.4m—was at the credit of the Public Account.

Expenditure on works and services

In 1970-71 the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund. At the same time a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, was established to cater for expenditure 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.

Details of expenditure on works and services for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—GROSS EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, SERVICES, ETC. (a)
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Public works—					
Railways	16,863	16,135	15,874	15,496	16,092
Tramways			2,150	1,200	3,855
Roads and bridges	4,476	1,778	1,307	1,481	1,601
Harbours and rivers	4,432	2,687	4,333	3,809	3,026

VICTORIA—GROSS EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, SERVICES, ETC.(a)—*continued*
(S'000)

Expenditure on—	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Public works (<i>continued</i>)—					
Water supply	18,156	24,519	26,789	37,815	40,529
Sewerage	1,754	1,173	1,462	1,242	1,019
Electricity supply	15,750	19,250	5,000	11,000	16,000
Gas supply	80	40	100	2,058	142
Public buildings—					
Schools, etc.	42,192	45,616	52,501	57,597	67,972
Hospitals, etc.	17,260	18,694	18,960	17,901	20,202
Other	11,440	11,167	9,280	11,287	13,564
Municipalities—loans, grants, etc.	2,235	3,708	4,178	5,399	4,448
Housing	2,705	1,935	2,671	39,695	40,509
Other public works	547	883	581	700	611
Primary production—					
Land settlement	1,927	2,250	1,327	735	744
Soldier settlement	..	2	..	..	..
Drought, etc., relief	4,131	488	74	240	1,229
Forestry	3,020	3,365	3,516	3,622	4,250
Mining, n.e.i.	254	254	282	280	276
Cool stores	80	66	56	14	55
Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds	2,143	2,261	2,592	2,815	3,250
Other primary production (b)	3,540	2,972	2,552	2,870	2,351
Other purposes	1,721	2,149	3,527	4,145	5,807
Total works, etc., expenditure	154,707	161,393	159,111	221,401	247,530
Funding of Consolidated Revenue deficits	..	2,887	..	..	..
Grand total	154,707	164,279	159,111	221,401	247,530

(a) Represents payments from the Loan Fund for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 and payments from the Works and Services Account for the years 1970-71 to 1972-73.

(b) Includes allocations to the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission to enable the Commission to assist industries (principally primary) in country areas.

Public debt

The public debt chiefly comprises moneys 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 moneys have been used in Victoria principally for the construction of railways, roads, water supply and sewerage works, schools, hospitals, and 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 98 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 turn of the century, only ten 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.

In addition to the public debt as shown in the following tables, Victoria had an additional liability of \$564.5m at 30 June 1973 due to the Australian Government and consisting of \$539.0m advances for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, \$12.6m for special assistance loans for soldier settlement, \$2.9m for repayable loans for drought relief, and \$10m in respect of a special payment to the State in 1969-70 to meet budgetary difficulties. These liabilities 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 1968-69 to 1972-73. 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	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	1,896,159	2,033,067	2,175,649	2,274,719	2,424,680
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	277,113	367,951	362,429	382,104	358,667
Domestic raisings	1,581		1		
Less conversion and redemption loans	131,604	206,934	240,081	209,903	171,115
Total new debt incurred	147,089	161,016	122,349	172,201	187,553
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	10,181	18,435	23,278	22,240	20,264
Net increase in debt	136,908	142,581	99,071	149,961	167,289
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,033,067	2,175,649	2,274,719	2,424,680	2,591,969
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	62,151	59,665	45,158	42,490	38,855
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	..	1,496	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..				
Total new debt incurred	..	-1,496	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	2,486	13,011	2,668	2,042	11,461
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	..	..	..	-1,593	-4,484
Net increase in debt	-2,486	-14,507	-2,668	-3,635	-15,945
Debt outstanding at 30 June	59,665	45,158	42,490	38,855	22,910
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	40,301	37,562	33,554	30,632	24,812
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	..	1,343	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..				
Total new debt incurred	..	-1,343	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	2,739	2,800	3,138	4,409	3,820
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	..	+135	+216	-1,412	-2,961
Net increase in debt	-2,739	-4,008	-2,922	-5,820	-6,781
Debt outstanding at 30 June	37,562	33,554	30,632	24,812	(a) 18,031
TOTAL					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	1,998,611	2,130,294	2,254,361	2,347,842	2,488,348
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	277,113	367,951	362,429	382,104	358,667
Domestic raisings	1,581		1		
Less conversion and redemption loans	131,604	209,773	240,081	209,903	171,115
Total new debt incurred	147,089	158,178	122,349	172,201	187,553
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	15,406	34,246	29,084	28,691	35,545
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	..	+135	+216	-3,005	-7,445
Net increase in debt	131,683	124,067	93,481	140,505	144,562
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,130,294	2,254,361	2,347,842	2,488,348	2,632,910

(a) Includes New York, \$A11,780,445 ; Canada, \$A1,829,950 ; Switzerland, \$A3,075,808 ; and the Netherlands, \$A1,344,723.

Particulars concerning the due dates of loans outstanding at 30 June 1973 are given in the following table. Where the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period, the loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity.

VICTORIA—DUE DATES OF LOANS AT 30 JUNE 1973
(\$A'000)

Due date (financial year)	Amount maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas	
1973-74	258,280	..	..	..	258,280
1974-75	195,806	..	..	..	195,806
1975-76	333,298	465	..	(a) 3,076	336,839
1976-77	92,517	..	..	..	92,517
1977-78	126,831	2,998	..	..	129,828
1978-79	115,398	13,622	1,031	..	130,051
1979-80	66,254	..	1,282	..	67,536
1980-81	80,625	..	1,411	(b) 1,830	83,866
1981-82	114,574	5,278	2,288	(c) 1,345	123,485
1982-83	88,053	..	3,908	..	91,962
1983-84	103,197	547	..	..	103,744
1984-85	117,705	..	..	..	117,705
1985-86	79,363	..	1,860	..	81,223
1986-87	57,700	..	..	..	57,700
1987-88	98,790	..	..	..	98,790
1988-89	131,261	..	..	..	131,261
1989-90	107,890	..	..	..	107,890
1991-92	108,773	..	..	..	108,773
1992-93	50,018	..	..	..	50,018
1993-94	11,753	..	..	..	11,753
1994-95	8,985	..	..	..	8,985
1999-2000	6,911	..	..	..	6,911
2000-01	26,264	..	..	..	26,264
2001-02	48,305	..	..	..	48,305
2003-04	86,764	..	..	..	86,764
2005-06	73,029	..	..	..	73,029
Not yet fixed	3,626	..	..	..	3,626
Total	2,591,969	22,910	11,780	6,250	2,632,910

(a) Maturing in Switzerland.

(b) Maturing in Canada.

(c) Maturing in the Netherlands.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, and the amount of debt per head of population at the end of each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT : LOANS OUTSTANDING

At 30 June—	Amount of loans maturing in—						Total debt	
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	Amount	Per head of population
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A
1969	2,033,067	59,665	30,500	2,678	2,600	1,784	2,130,294	634.63
1970	2,175,649	45,158	26,637	2,672	2,600	1,647	2,254,361	659.05
1971	2,274,719	42,490	23,769	2,547	2,784	1,533	2,347,842	674.40
1972	2,424,680	38,855	18,230	2,359	2,784	1,440	2,488,348	703.76
1973	2,591,969	22,910	11,780	1,830	3,076	1,345	2,632,910	735.64

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30 June 1973, and the amount of the debt at each rate maturing in Australia, London, New York, and elsewhere overseas, respectively:

VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT
AT 30 JUNE 1973

Rate of interest	Amount maturing—				Total
	In Australia	In London	In New York	Elsewhere overseas	
per cent	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000
7.0	143,329	..	..	..	143,329
6.8	76,191	..	..	..	76,191
6.7	16,030	..	..	..	16,030
6.6	65,166	..	..	..	65,166
6.5	134,296	..	..	..	134,296
6.4	106,996	..	..	..	106,996
6.3	48,729	..	..	..	48,729
6.2	14,472	..	..	..	14,472
6.0	186,809	1,013	..	..	187,822
5.9	13,353	..	..	..	13,353
5.8	72,047	..	..	..	72,047
5.75	23,208	..	1,860	(a) 1,830	26,897
5.7	33,857	..	..	..	33,857
5.6	45,672	..	..	..	45,672
5.5	..	21,897	6,196	..	28,094
5.4	120,508	..	..	..	120,508
5.375	67,305	..	..	..	67,305
5.3	79,102	..	..	..	79,102
5.25	461,873	..	2,693	..	464,566
5.2	18,512	..	..	..	18,512
5.0	591,752	..	1,031	(b) 1,345	594,128
4.9	48,243	..	..	..	48,243
4.8	93,885	..	..	..	93,885
4.75	21,420	..	..	..	21,420
4.625	14,150	..	..	..	14,150
4.5	48,728	..	..	(c) 3,076	51,804
4.25	39,309	..	..	..	39,309
3.875	106	..	..	..	106
3.4875	1	..	..	..	1
3.1	553	..	..	..	553
3.0	1,787	..	..	..	1,787
2.7125	195	..	..	..	195
2.325	984	..	..	..	984
1.0	3,402	..	..	..	3,402
Total	2,591,969	22,910	11,780	6,250	2,632,910
Average rate of interest	% 5.55	% 5.52	% 5.44	% 4.97	% 5.55

(a) Maturing in Canada.

(b) Maturing in the Netherlands.

(c) Maturing in Switzerland.

In the next 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 1968–69 to 1972–73. 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, the total liability per head of population, 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	Per head of population	Average rate
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A	per cent
1969	100,963	4,948	105,911	31.32	4.97
1970	111,941	4,253	116,193	33.94	5.15
1971	123,121	3,955	127,076	36.49	5.41
1972	134,229	3,451	137,680	38.92	5.53
1973	143,789	2,217	146,006	40.71	5.55

(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 1968–69 to 1972–73 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT
(\$A'000)**

Year (a)	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)			
1968–69	94,295	3,082	1,743	373	99,493	400	99,893
1969–70	104,852	2,808	1,585	370	109,615	400	110,015
1970–71	113,374	2,455	1,392	352	117,574	420	117,994
1971–72	127,941	2,339	1,203	349	131,832	432	132,264
1972–73	136,931	1,964	922	(c) 314	140,131	533	140,664

(a) Includes exchange.

(b) Includes \$A4,254,318 contributed each year by the Australian Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Australian Government for housing and soldier settlement.

(c) Includes Canada, \$A123,911 ; Switzerland, \$A125,786 ; and the Netherlands, \$A64,029.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Australian Government and the States, it was arranged that the Australian 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 Australian 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 1968–69 to 1972–73, 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	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	20,031	20,910	22,291	23,846	25,519
Australian Government	5,189	5,600	5,926	6,378	6,809
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	25,220	26,510	28,217	30,224	32,328
Interest on investments	30	28	27	44	63
Special contributions by Victoria	25	25	25	25	25
Interest accrued on securities	<i>Dr.</i> 109	229	..	..	..
Total	25,167	26,793	28,270	30,293	32,416
Total to date	320,897	347,689	375,959	406,252	438,669

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND : SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Australia—					
Face value	10,181	18,435	23,278	22,240	20,264
Net cost	10,180	18,414	23,274	22,236	20,231
London—					
Face value	2,486	13,011	2,668	2,042	11,461
Net cost	2,357	12,723	2,324	1,911	11,171
New York—					
Face value	2,560	2,521	2,868	4,122	3,547
Net cost	2,323	2,205	2,629	3,978	3,630
Canada—					
Face value	42	142	131	143	123
Net cost	37	109	117	123	117
Netherlands—					
Face value	137	137	139	144	150
Net cost	139	139	139	145	145
Total—					
Face value	15,406	34,246	29,084	28,690	35,545
Net cost	15,036	33,591	28,483	28,393	35,293
Total to date—					
Net cost	310,720	344,311	372,794	401,187	436,481

PRIVATE FINANCE

BANKING

Commonwealth banking legislation

Information about the provisions of Commonwealth banking legislation can be found on pages 648-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

Banking in 1973

During 1973 a number of official monetary policy measures were implemented as part of national monetary policy to reduce the growth rate of the money supply and restrict the availability of credit to the public. In December 1972, the Australian dollar had been revalued and controls on overseas borrowings had been supplemented by the introduction of a variable deposit requirement in respect of overseas borrowings with a maturity in excess of two years. A further effective revaluation of the Australian dollar against the U.S. dollar occurred in February 1973, when the latter currency was devalued in terms of gold, and in the same month restrictions on overseas borrowings were extended to include indirect forms of borrowing. These measures aimed at reducing capital inflow, which had been a strong stimulant to growth of the money supply and bank deposits in 1972, and in fact there were net apparent capital outflows in each of the four quarters of 1973.

The decline in trading banks' liquidity arising from changes in the capital account of the balance of payments was offset to a large extent by increased Australian Government expenditure, associated with the Government's election promises and its commitment to stimulate economic activity. It was against this background that the Reserve Bank increased trading bank Statutory Reserve Deposit ratios in two steps in April from 6.6 per cent to 7.6 per cent. Although this left considerable liquidity in the banking system and, therefore, did not immediately have the effect of restricting credit, it constituted a warning that the authorities wished to check the rate of expansion as inflation persisted.

A further indication of the trend in official monetary policy came in the May and July Commonwealth loans. The long-term bond rate was raised in the May loan to 6.5 per cent, from 6.0 per cent, and the July loan tightened rates further, in that the longest term offered was 18 years, at 7.0 per cent (previously 30 years at 6.5 per cent). Short-term rates were also raised, as were rates on Treasury Notes.

Then, in July, the Reserve Bank announced that monetary policy was being directed towards further restraint. The Statutory Reserve Deposit ratio was increased in two steps, bringing the ratio to 9.0 per cent. The Governor of the Reserve Bank said that the economy was growing strongly and expenditure was pressing more heavily upon available resources. Although liquidity had tightened since the April measures, bank lending had continued to run very strongly. Continuation of bank lending at the recent very high levels would add unduly to available funds, and an appreciably lower level of new lending was more appropriate to the current needs of the economy.

On 9 September the Australian Government announced further measures to stem inflation, including a further 5 per cent revaluation of the \$A. Foreshadowing a sharp increase in interest rates, the Prime Minister stated that “. . . in the market for Government securities, the Reserve Bank will, with the concurrence of the Government, press its open market operations vigorously with the aim of significantly increasing sales of Government securities. This will both mop up funds in the hands of the private sector and reduce the liquidity of private sector holdings of financial assets. In the process, a sharp rise can be expected in interest yields on existing issues of Australian Government securities and, in due course, in rates to be offered on new issues. Substantial increases in other interest rates will follow as effects of the operations spread through markets for funds”.

Following the announcement, market yields for long-term bonds quickly reached 8.5 per cent. This rate was confirmed when terms for the October loan were announced, with the long-term rate (on a 20 year security) being set at 8.5 per cent.

On 14 September the Governor of the Reserve Bank announced that the maximum rate which trading banks may offer on term deposits would be increased from 6.5 per cent to 8.0 per cent.

Significantly, the interest rate ceiling which had applied to Certificates of Deposit was removed by the authorities, and the maximum term for C.D.s was extended from two to four years. This change provided the banks with greater flexibility in competing in the market place for large funds (over \$A50,000). Rates on C.D.s subsequently moved appreciably above the 8.0 per cent official maximum applying to term deposits.

At the same time, the Governor of the Reserve Bank announced that the maximum overdraft rate, payable on loans drawn under limits of less than \$A50,000, would rise from 7.75 per cent to 9.50 per cent; most bank lending rates rose in sympathy. New maximum interest rates for savings bank deposits and loans were announced by the authorities, effective from 1 October 1973, the maximum rate on deposit accounts rising from 5 to 7 per cent.

Interest rates in other sectors of the financial market were adjusted to maintain competitiveness with bank rates and bond yields, with sharp increases occurring in permanent building society and finance company rates.

Official concern to shield home purchasers from the full weight of the interest rate increases was reflected in the pattern of bank and building societies' lending rates, which generally rose by only 1 per cent, while this had moderating effects on rates which could be paid on deposits by these institutions.

A further step taken to support these measures was to increase the variable deposit requirement on overseas borrowings from 25 per cent of funds borrowed to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. This and the strong rise in Government sector interest rates from September 1973 re-emphasised the Government's determination to curb the growth of private sector liquidity and to draw funds into the public sector. In this way the Government sought to finance its own expenditure while dampening private sector spending, in an effort to reduce inflationary pressures and the strain on resources.

Deposits

Total deposits of the major trading banks in Australia rose by an unprecedented amount in 1973 and outstripped the strong growth in 1972. The increase during the year was \$2,576m, bringing total deposits to \$12,066m in December 1973. In the previous three years the increases were: 1970 (+ \$182m), 1971 (+ \$662m), and 1972 (+ \$1,932m).

The main influences on deposit growth were the expansionary impact of the Government's deficit financing and the large increase in major trading bank total advances, which rose by \$2,560m during the year. They were sufficiently large to outweigh a decline of \$834m in holdings of gold and foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank, which resulted largely from capital outflow of \$791m in 1973, combined with a reduced surplus in the balance of trade because of increased imports.

Almost 70 per cent of the increase in total deposits in 1973 was in term deposits (compared with 52 per cent in 1972) and towards the end of the year, in particular, there was strong demand for Certificates of Deposit. Consequently, the ratio of term deposits (including Certificates of Deposit) to total deposits rose from 46.4 per cent in December 1972 to 51.0 per cent in December 1973.

Deposits with savings banks in Australia rose by \$1,579m to \$10,841m in 1973, compared with an increase of \$1,280m in 1972. Rising personal disposable incomes and, in the early part of the year, restrained consumer spending, contributed to this increase.

In Victoria, total deposits of the major trading banks rose by \$728m to \$3,435m in 1973, compared with an increase of \$542m in 1972. The Victorian share of total major trading bank deposits in Australia decreased slightly between December 1972 and December 1973 from 28.53 per cent to 28.47 per cent. Victorian savings bank deposits also rose strongly in the year to December 1973, increasing by \$578m to \$3,804m. The Victorian share of total Australian savings bank deposits increased from 34.83 per cent in December 1972 to 35.09 per cent in December 1973. Savings bank deposits per head of population in Victoria were \$1,054 at the end of 1973, compared with the Australian average of \$819.

Lending

The trading banks' expansive lending policy, which was adopted in 1972 following the relaxation of official restraints on lending in late 1971, continued for the first seven months of 1973. During this period, approvals of new and increased overdraft limits averaged \$114m a week. However, after the August calls to banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts and the statement by the Governor of the Reserve Bank calling for moderation

in approvals of new and increased overdraft limits by trading banks, overdraft approvals declined sharply. From a peak of \$127m a week in July, approvals fell to \$85m in December, bringing the weekly average for 1973 to \$106m, compared with \$72m in 1972.

The high level of overdraft limit approvals was accompanied by a very strong increase in major trading bank total advances, which rose by \$2,560m or 48 per cent to \$7,895m at December 1973, compared with an increase of \$849m in 1972. Utilisation of overdraft limits rose from 56.1 per cent in December 1972 to 61.9 per cent in December 1973.

The major trading banks' total advances in Victoria increased by \$540m to \$2,037m in 1973. This represented a 25.8 per cent share of the Australian total, compared with 26.2 per cent in December 1972.

Housing loans outstanding by all savings banks in Victoria increased by \$208m to \$1,252m in the year to December 1973. The Victorian share of total Australian housing loans outstanding by all savings banks at that date was 36.8 per cent, compared with 37.3 per cent in December 1972.

Liquidity

Trading banks began the year with historically high levels of liquidity, but the seasonal decline in liquidity in the June quarter, associated with company and personal taxation payments, was sharper than usual because

AUSTRALIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS

December	Total deposits (a)	Annual increase	Total loans outstanding (a)	Annual increase	Loans to deposit ratio	L.G.S. ratio (b)
	\$m	per cent	\$m	per cent	per cent	per cent
1969	6,758.6	10.6	4,139.5	11.3	61.2	23.4
1970	6,945.4	2.8	4,392.5	6.1	63.2	22.6
1971	7,609.8	9.6	4,856.5	10.6	63.8	26.3
1972	9,549.3	25.5	5,705.6	17.5	59.7	31.8
1973(c)	12,066.3	27.1	7,895.1	48.0	65.4	24.9

(a) Average of Wednesdays for month of December.

(b) L.G.S. ratio—ratio of Treasury Notes, other Government securities, and cash to total deposits.

(c) From 1973, statistics exclude Papua New Guinea. 1973 not strictly comparable with previous years.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia Statistical Bulletin.

AUSTRALIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS' L.G.S. RATIO (a) (per cent)

Month	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	26.8	24.6	24.5	29.1	34.1
February	28.3	25.4	25.9	30.5	33.8
March	28.0	25.3	25.6	29.7	30.8
April	25.7	23.1	23.7	28.2	28.3
May	24.0	21.8	22.2	26.1	25.2
June	22.9	20.5	21.3	23.7	23.1
July	21.9	20.0	21.2	24.6	23.0
August	22.5	20.4	21.7	26.8	22.7
September	23.0	20.9	22.8	29.3	22.3
October	23.1	21.2	24.3	31.3	22.7
November	23.3	22.1	25.1	31.8	24.1
December	23.4	22.6	26.3	31.8	24.9
Average for year	24.4	22.3	23.7	28.6	26.3

(a) L.G.S. ratio—ratio of Treasury notes, other Government securities, and cash to total deposits.

Further references, 1962–1974; History of banking in Victoria, 1961

of the April calls to banks' Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts, net capital outflow, and increased bank lending. The seasonal increase in liquidity which normally occurs in the September quarter was delayed by official monetary policy measures taken during August and September.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank and acts as banker and financial agent of the Australian Government. The *Reserve Bank Act* 1959-1966 preserved and continued in existence the original body corporate known as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia under the new name, Reserve Bank of Australia, and also preserved within it the special departments of Note Issue and Rural Credits.

Financial statements

The Bank's liabilities and assets, for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73, together with net profits and their distribution, follow :

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserve funds	61	100	173	241	263
Australian notes on issue	1,071	1,176	1,309	1,449	1,633
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	523	647	644	590	642
Other deposits of trading banks	83	45	57	96	84
Deposits of savings banks	568	596	551	745	1,201
Other liabilities	225	285	400	785	1,454
Total	2,531	2,849	3,134	3,906	5,277
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	1,090	1,043	1,493	2,775	4,122
Australian notes and coin	14	10	10	11	19
Cheques and bills of other banks	5	5	4	4	5
Australian Govt securities— Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	300	433	293	193	98
Other	713	817	855	524	407
Bills receivable and remit- tances in transit	35	35	41	45	39
Loans, advances, and all other assets	374	506	438	354	587
Total	2,531	2,849	3,134	3,906	5,277

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	284.7	401.9	342.2	253.7	202.2
Assets—					
Loans, advances, etc.	319.8	440.6	384.8	299.2	250.0
Other assets	0.1	..	..	..	..
Total assets	319.9	440.6	384.8	299.2	250.0

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : NET PROFITS

(\$m)

Department	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Central banking	5.7	8.9	11.3	4.9	(a)
Note issue	23.8	36.3	46.9	25.2	(a)
Rural credits	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3
Total	31.1	47.1	59.8	31.6	1.3

(a) After deducting amounts written off Bank premises the whole of the net earnings were transferred to reserves for contingencies.

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

(\$m)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Australian Government	26.6	41.6	54.2	25.2	(a)
Reserve Bank reserve fund	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.9	(a)
Rural Credits Department—					
Reserve fund	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Development fund	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Total	31.1	47.1	59.8	31.6	1.3

(a) After deducting amounts written off Bank premises the whole of the net earnings were transferred to reserves for contingencies.

Further reference, 1966

Trading banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies in Victoria conducted by individual trading banks at 30 June 1972 and 1973 :

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1972		At 30 June 1973	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	140	83	142	89
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	351	93	334	91
The Bank of Adelaide	2	..	2	..
Bank of New South Wales	182	12	185	11
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	166	58	168	54
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	148	37	149	37
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	244	84	247	75
Total major trading banks	1,233	367	1,227	357
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	1,235	367	1,229	357
Metropolitan area	722	175	728	167
Remainder of State	513	192	501	190

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June 1973. Comparable figures for the month of June for each of the preceding four years are also shown in the second table. The monthly averages are obtained by recording the amounts of deposits and advances at the close of business on Wednesday of each week.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1973**
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (a), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	183,450	275,915	459,363	272,842
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	466,355	460,742	927,096	600,078
The Bank of Adelaide	4,368	2,668	7,036	7,241
Bank of New South Wales	186,481	195,646	382,126	247,763
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	182,702	214,738	397,440	286,320
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	100,662	124,007	224,668	86,199
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	265,204	299,017	564,221	324,355
Total	1,389,221	1,572,730	2,961,949	1,824,796

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS : AVERAGES
OF DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**
(\$'000)

Month of June—	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (a), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
1969	906,590	978,101	1,884,690	1,103,548
1970	946,468	990,144	1,936,611	1,206,903
1971	988,424	978,679	1,967,103	1,369,305
1972	1,065,861	1,163,039	2,228,898	1,434,696
1973	1,389,221	1,572,730	2,961,949	1,824,796

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

A classification of persons and authorities in receipt of trading bank advances is given in the following table. Business advances are classified according to the main industry of the borrower.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS : CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES
(\$m)

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	207.6	209.1	203.3	197.2	210.7
Manufacturing	226.0	258.1	309.9	298.8	311.0
Transport, storage, and communication	23.4	22.8	23.5	23.2	31.6
Finance	58.5	77.3	84.8	137.2	249.1
Commerce	193.2	194.8	199.2	193.9	236.8
Building and construction	41.4	44.2	42.6	41.8	67.0
Other businesses	133.5	152.0	235.9	262.4	301.5
Unclassified	17.7	12.6	16.7	14.1	19.6
Total business advances	901.3	971.0	1,115.9	1,168.6	1,427.3
Advances to public authorities	17.7	23.7	36.7	30.8	15.5
Personal advances	184.4	199.3	202.6	246.5	423.9
Advances to non-profit organisations	17.4	19.6	18.3	17.0	18.8
Total advances to resident borrowers	1,120.8	1,213.6	1,373.5	1,462.9	1,885.5
Non-resident borrowers	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.3
Grand total	1,121.9	1,214.7	1,375.3	1,464.5	1,886.8

The preceding classification for bank deposits is available only on an Australian basis, and can be found in the publication *Banking and Currency* issued annually by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The following table shows the average weekly amounts 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 third table on page 584) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Australian and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS (a) : AVERAGE WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS (\$m)

Year	Average weekly debits	Year	Average weekly debits
1963-64	733.2	1968-69	1,214.1
1964-65	825.3	1969-70	1,413.3
1965-66	847.7	1970-71	1,647.3
1966-67	940.0	1971-72	1,808.7
1967-68	1,041.8	1972-73	2,373.2

(a) Also includes the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development 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 is one of the three member banks comprising the Commonwealth Banking Corporation and has a history of over fifty years of banking experience. It accepts interest bearing deposits, issues Certificates of Deposit, and provides cheque account facilities, a wide range of loans, lease financing, nominee facilities, and the usual trading bank services including the acceptance of safe custody lodgments. The Bank also provides house insurance for customers who have borrowed from it to purchase a home.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is now one of the largest trading banks. At June 1974 advances to customers were \$1,887m; customers' accounts were \$2,595m or over 22.1 per cent of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks; customers' accounts numbered 1,357,000; and the Bank had 1,194 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

On the international scene, the Bank has agents and correspondents throughout the world, enabling it to handle all types of international monetary transactions. It has always helped the promotion of Australia's international trade and finances a large volume of export and import business. Its officers have been members of Australian Government trade missions and its trade service is able to provide up-to-date information on economic conditions and market prospects in overseas countries.

Facilities for the conduct of share, stock, note, and debenture registers for public companies and local and semi-governmental authorities are provided by the Bank's Stock and Share Department.

**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
1970	751	627	1,378	832	1,096
1971	832	670	1,502	955	1,154
1972	979	748	1,727	1,105	1,216
1973	1,388	971	2,359	1,534	1,287
1974	1,667	928	2,595	1,887	1,357

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia was established in July 1912. It is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at June 1974 of \$4,500m.

At the end of June 1974 amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled \$4,333m and it was conducting 7,569,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$1,476m outstanding in June 1974, investments in Australian and State Government securities totalled \$1,598m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$769m.

Between 1960 and June 1974 over \$2,200m has been provided for housing, assistance having been provided to more than 300,000 families.

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, the Migrant Information Service in all capital cities and other major centres, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

The following table shows details of Commonwealth Savings Bank activities for the years 30 June 1970 to 1974 :

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	Common- wealth and other securities held
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1970	7,236	2,951	991	1,678
1971	7,462	3,142	1,095	1,744
1972	7,633	3,421	1,175	1,862
1973	7,780	4,023	1,290	2,018
1974	7,569	4,333	1,476	2,367

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which commenced operations on 14 January 1960, provides finance for the purpose of primary production and for the establishment or development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. It supplements the lending activities of the trading banks and other institutional lenders and may only provide assistance in circumstances where, in the opinion of the Bank, the finance sought would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

Loans are made to primary industry for a wide range of purposes—purchase of plant and livestock, fodder and water conservation, and the erection of essential farm buildings (including housing). Loans are also made for purposes associated with diversification of production and changes of land-use patterns as well as to enable farmers on small properties to acquire more land, and where appropriate, to facilitate the amalgamation of uneconomic parcels of land with contiguous or nearby holdings. In addition, loans are now provided for the purchase of farm properties in appropriate circumstances other than for development and farm build-up, to assist with the holding together of a farming enterprise upon the death of a farm proprietor, and for the repayment of unsuitably short-term private mortgage debt and similar obligations.

The Commonwealth Development Bank also provides assistance to the fishing industry by way of construction loans for new boats and gear and loans to improve the operating performance and functional activity of older boats. In appropriate circumstances, loans are made to finance change of ownership of fishing boats and also to finance the repayment of existing debt, on fishing boats, arranged on unsuitable terms and conditions.

Loans to secondary industry are provided mainly to the manufacturing, construction, and transport industries. The Bank also provides equipment finance under hire purchase arrangements for farm and industrial goods.

Loan and equipment finance approvals for the year ended 30 June 1974 were :

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK :
LOAN AND EQUIPMENT FINANCE
APPROVALS, 1973-74

Particulars	Number	Amount
		\$m
Loans	2,095	66.1
Equipment finance	(a)7,885	41.0

(a) Number of applicants.

Outstanding loans by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and other industries in Australia at 30 June 1974 were as follows :

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK: OUTSTANDING
LOAN BALANCES AT 30 JUNE 1974
(\$'000)

Rural loans		Industrial loans	
Type of industry	Amount	Type of industry	Amount
Sheep	59,591	Engineering	5,866
Dairying	21,975	Chemical products	1,098
Cattle	68,655	Foodstuffs and preservation	8,107
Wheat	22,707	Electrical and allied manufacturing	1,523
Fruit growing	8,267	Building materials and fittings	2,697
Poultry	2,680	Other manufacturing	3,420
Grain crops other than wheat	6,042	Transport, storage, and communication	984
Other rural industry	13,501	Other non-rural industry	15,142
Total	203,418	Total	38,837

Further references, 1964, 1967, 1974 ; Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, 1970

State Savings Bank of Victoria

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 government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager. 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 pass-book, school bank, coupon club accounts, and fixed deposit stock and term deposits, and 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 ; and in Australian 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 Savings Bank of Victoria is the largest savings bank in Victoria, having assets of \$2,036m at 30 June 1974. The deposits of its 3.2 million operative accounts, held at 521 branches and sub-branches and 648 agencies, amounted to \$1,862m which represented approximately 47 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

Changes in savings banking

In the past twenty years the State Savings Bank has made some significant changes in accounting procedures, range of services, and the architectural style of premises. Some of these changes have been evolutionary, but others have been dictated by external circumstances.

Competition among banks for savings was greatly accentuated by the Australian Government's decision in 1956 to grant licences to savings bank subsidiaries of private trading banks. In consequence there are now eight savings banks actively competing in Victoria, whereas the State Savings Bank had only one competitor before 1956.

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 1974 the Bank held 312,311 cheque accounts with balances of \$142m.

The growth of permanent building societies accelerated in 1965 when the Australian Government established the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, which insures housing loans made by approved lenders. This again increased competition for savings.

The traditional pattern of savings has also been altered by a marked increase in social services which have lessened the trend towards self-provision for illness and old age, by a general increase in living standards, and by the continued development of a consumer goods market.

Among the steps taken to adapt to this changed environment have been basic changes in accounting procedures. The Bank pioneered in Australia the use of punched cards and centralised accounting in connection with savings bank transactions. The installation of a computer in 1962, the first computer in any Australian bank, made it possible to centralise the transactions of large branches at the data processing centre at the Bank's head office. At 30 June 1974, 169 branches were linked to the computer, which also processed many head office transactions. The computer made it possible for the Bank to introduce a Christmas Club in November 1964. This is a form of saving for a specific purpose, by a method not previously available in Australia, by means of a book of coupons rather than by the conventional pass-book. Members choose from books of 25 or 50 coupons in denominations of \$1 to \$20, pre-punched with account and serial numbers for computer processing. The Christmas Club has been well received and the idea has spread. For the year ending 30 June 1974, \$24.7m was paid out to members. In 1971 the State Savings Bank extended its coupon savings scheme to the Calendar Club, which works on the same principle as the Christmas Club, except that the depositor can nominate the month and the term—from three months to two years—in which he wants his pay-out.

Introduction of secured and unsecured personal loans in November 1963 was a departure from historical savings bank practice, which had previously provided for loans to individuals on the security of a mortgage over freehold land only. The limit for secured loans is \$6,000, or more in special cases, and the maximum term is five years. A wide range of securities is acceptable and the purposes include the purchase of land or property, the carrying on of farms and small businesses, the purchase of all types of motor vehicles, improvements to property, medical, educational, and travelling

expenses, and rates and taxes. Unsecured loans for a restricted range of purposes are also available up to a maximum of \$3,000 (including interest). At 30 June 1974, 56,061 borrowers owed \$100,130,140.

To meet other changing circumstances the State Savings Bank Act was amended in 1969 to give the Bank power to lend on residence area rights and residence licences under the Land Act; flexibility in the terms on which it can accept deposits; and greater administrative flexibility in dealing with loans. The first amendment corrected an anomaly in the existing legislation which precluded the Bank from lending on area titles, and made provision for the Bank to make loans on the security of liens over residence area rights and residence licences under the Land Act. This applies mainly to old mining areas. The second amendment allows the Bank to accept term deposits at variable rates of interest. It also permits the Bank to hold funds with banks anywhere, thereby simplifying the procedures for arranging settlements for overseas remittances on behalf of depositors. The third section deals with the limit on the Bank's powers to make unsecured personal loans. It removed the restrictions imposed by the previous Act, so the conditions may now be varied by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners were granted new powers to enter into agreements with Australian Government bodies or ministers, legally constituted authorities, or banks, firms, or individuals—provided ensuing benefits for the Bank could be foreseen. The Commissioners were empowered to perform activities under the terms of such agreements, to join participating bodies or firms, to become directors or office-bearers of them, or nominate officers for such positions.

A 1973 Act amendment altered the provisions relating to the fixing of interest rates. Previously, changes in rates required the approval of the Governor in Council. Such a procedure involved some administrative delay, and sometimes placed the Bank at a competitive disadvantage compared with other banks announcing interest rate rises on deposits. The amendment removed the need for Governor in Council approval.

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. Another amendment gave the Bank authority to provide overdraft accommodation for the Corporation—and also for people and firms receiving financial assistance from the Corporation. A stipulation was that the amount and terms of these overdrafts would be decided by the Commissioners.

The Bank was also empowered to grant overdraft accommodation to any public, local, or municipal authority constituted under any Act of the Victorian Parliament. This amendment was intended to give competitive parity with trading banks in seeking the banking business of local and semi-governmental authorities. Further, the Commissioners were authorised to invest Savings Bank Department funds in bills of exchange accepted or endorsed by any other bank. Authority to accept, endorse, discount, and re-discount bills of exchange was also given.

A new legislative provision introduced following the 1973 State Budget required that, as from 30 June 1974, one half of the annual net profits of the

Savings Bank Department would be paid into Consolidated Revenue. At the amending Bill's second reading, the Victorian Treasurer pointed out that this provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia.

A 1973 amendment to the Savings Bank Act altered the manner of appointment of the chairman of Commissioners. For many years, the Commissioners had adopted a convention of annual rotation for nominations to the chairmanship—these nominations being subject to ratification by the Governor in Council. In 1973 it was agreed between the Government and the Commissioners (and expressed in an amendment to the Act) that power of appointment of chairman be vested in the Governor in Council, without requiring a nomination by a majority of the Commissioners. Another administrative amendment provided that, in the absence of the general manager, one of the Bank's deputy general managers, if so authorised, should have power to act for the general manager. Previously this power had been vested solely in one person known as the assistant general manager.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the State Savings Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 521 in 1974. In the same period many of the Bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

In the face of increased competition, the State Savings Bank has greatly expanded the volume of its advertising and other forms of publicity in the press and on radio and television. Advertising has been extended to the foreign language press for migrant depositors; and to establish a personal contact with new settlers, the Bank recruits staff with linguistic ability. In 1974 the Bank's staff included more than 250 officers who collectively spoke over 29 foreign languages. The Bank also sends promotion officers into places of employment and schools.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$1,862m at 30 June 1974.

Housing and farm loans

The State Savings Bank has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans. These were first offered in 1894 to farmers and pastoralists to rescue them from the difficulties caused by the financial excesses of the 1880s and were extended to city home buyers in 1910. Since then the Bank has helped more than 250,000 Victorian families to purchase their own homes. At 30 June 1974, 84,642 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$616m.

In less direct ways the Bank provides further assistance to home seekers. Overdraft accommodation has been provided to co-operative housing societies and, at 30 June 1974, \$5.7m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1974, owed the bank \$9.1m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. Advances to farmers totalled \$6.6m in 1973-74 and at 30 June 1974, \$25.4m was outstanding from 1,527 borrowers.

Loans for housing 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 1974 was \$517.5m.

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 1973-74 totalled \$0.7m.

Industrial savings facilities

The original form of banking-at-work introduced to Australia in 1927 by the State Savings Bank of Victoria enables employees to lodge deposits in strong-boxes situated conveniently at their place of work. Three allied forms of savings are National Savings Groups, Pay-roll Savings Plans, and Employees Savings Groups, all of which provide an easy and convenient method of saving.

School banking

The State Savings Bank's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1974 banking was provided at 2,562 schools for 459,459 depositors whose balances totalled \$8.5m.

Charge Card

In October 1973 it was announced that the State Savings Bank of Victoria would be among the nine leading Australian banks to launch a Charge Card scheme in mid-1974. Subsequently the Bank was closely involved in the establishment of the Bankcard operation.

Facilities for travellers

Travellers' cheques are obtainable at any branch and can be cashed at any bank in Australia free of charge. They are available also for overseas use. Depositors travelling in Victoria may arrange withdrawals on a pass-book account at any branch of the Bank. Withdrawals interstate can be made at any branch of any bank, subject to prior arrangement with the depositor's own branch. Visitors to and migrants from the United Kingdom may use pass-book accounts at the Bank's London office. Remittances to most countries in the world can be arranged at any branch of the Bank.

Miscellaneous facilities

Depositors may arrange for payments from government departments (child endowment, military pay, and other allotments), dividends on shares, interest on stocks and debentures, in some cases salaries, and other special credits to be made direct to their accounts. Full facilities are provided at all branches for the acceptance of cash and conversion applications for government, semi-governmental, and public authority loans. The State Savings Bank accepts amounts due to the State Electricity Commission and several other Victorian public utilities.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit for the years ended 30 June 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK :
DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS

At 30 June—	Number	Amount
	'000	\$'000
1970	2,788	1,163,596
1971	2,866	1,235,641
1972	2,961	1,344,716
1973	3,090	1,615,431
1974	3,209	1,862,302

The following table shows the transactions of the Bank for each year from 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : TRANSACTIONS
(\$'000)

Year	Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest paid
1969-70	2,043,393	2,016,591	32,541
1970-71	2,395,170	2,358,006	34,881
1971-72	2,800,250	2,725,990	37,313
1972-73	3,619,360	3,387,172	56,271
1973-74	5,165,430	4,962,023	76,166

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the State Savings Bank during each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 and the balances outstanding at the end of each year :

VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS 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.			
1969-70	59.3	3.5	0.9	14.8	255.0	169.8
1970-71	68.6	2.6	1.2	11.8	305.3	160.5
1971-72	82.0	2.3	1.0	8.0	363.3	146.4
1972-73	114.5	4.6	0.7	3.7	434.9	126.7
1973-74	167.6	6.6	0.7	1.5	550.7	107.0

(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 Savings Bank at the end of each of the five years to 1973-74 were: 1969-70, \$44.6m ; 1970-71, \$48.1m ; 1971-72, \$53.3m ; 1972-73, \$60.6m ; and 1973-74, \$63.8m.

Further references, 1971-1974 ; History of the State Savings Bank, 1961

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two of the banks commenced operations in this field. By July 1962 seven banks were participating in this business, 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
1969	634,767	28.3
1970	686,409	28.8
1971	756,321	29.4
1972	855,606	30.0
1973	1,139,113	32.2

At 30 June 1973 private savings banks had 1,086 branches and 905 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total deposits, etc., in savings banks

The next table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS : DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Savings Bank of Victoria (a)	1,104,088	1,163,381	1,235,368	1,344,404	1,615,145
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	505,480	536,971	583,663	651,944	784,549
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (b)	166,107	176,569	284,390	317,221	416,187
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd	1,270	1,345	1,519	1,754	2,366
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	147,369	157,070	171,510	191,148	243,889
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (c)	..	..	..	..	330
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	66,345	73,693	81,926	95,758	134,978
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	69,463	74,255	80,137	91,740	126,329
E.S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd (b)	76,655	83,880	..	..	..
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	107,558	119,597	136,839	157,987	215,034
Total deposits	2,244,335	2,386,761	2,575,352	2,851,956	3,538,807
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits per head of population	663	693	735	804	987

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

(b) As from 1 October 1970 the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd took over the banking business of the E.S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd.

(c) Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd commenced in August 1972.

INSURANCE

Life insurance

The first purely mutual life office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869, although branches of other Australian and overseas insurance offices were operating in the Colony before this time. In 1972 there were forty-four companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with twenty in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$6,902.7m.

Section 51 (xiv) of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Australian Parliament to legislate on insurance extending beyond any one State. Control of the activities of life offices in Victoria and the rest of Australia is vested in the Insurance Commissioner under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945–1965. The main categories of life insurance are ordinary, collector (industrial), and superannuation. Under a collector policy, premiums are payable to collectors at intervals of less than two months.

In general, there are five main types of life policy: whole of life, under which the amount of the policy, plus any bonuses, is payable on death; endowment insurance, which provides for payment of the sum insured, plus any bonuses, when the life insured reaches a specified age or date, or if death occurs before; "pure" endowment, under which the amount of the policy is payable, plus any bonuses, only if the life insured reaches a specified age or date (if death occurs before, all premiums paid are generally returned, plus compound interest); temporary insurance for short terms; and annuities. There are many variations of these five basic types available. Since 1946 the number of ordinary and superannuation life policies in force in Victoria has more than doubled to 1,514,371 at the end of 1972, and the total sum insured increased during the same period from \$379m to \$10,370m.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance conducted in Victoria for the years 1968 to 1972:

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			Total
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	
1968	165,691	54,300	26,833	2,160	83,292
1969	184,696	59,655	32,413	2,132	94,201
1970	209,873	69,723	41,084	2,201	113,008
1971	240,512	77,696	44,098	2,396	124,191
1972	283,926	88,494	48,497	2,985	139,976

The following table contains summarised information about new business written in Victoria by all life insurance companies during each of the years 1968 to 1972:

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		109,475	117,981	129,778	153,098	151,758
Sum insured	\$'000	634,683	755,927	917,392	1,198,701	1,369,940
Annual premiums	„	14,952	16,970	19,834	25,522	27,753
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		17,624	15,373	15,795	14,621	13,126
Sum insured	\$'000	423,265	533,588	798,199	886,587	892,012
Annual premiums	„	9,629	12,085	19,376	22,044	21,959
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		34,037	36,370	37,621	37,302	36,755
Sum insured	\$'000	39,643	45,579	55,286	63,007	69,103
Annual premiums	„	1,515	1,734	1,995	2,229	2,443

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1972 averaged \$9,027 in the ordinary department, \$67,958 in the superannuation department, and \$1,880 in the industrial department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued or reduced during each of the years 1970 to 1972:

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE : POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of discontinuance	1970		1971		1972	
	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Death or disability	6,305	15,722	6,468	16,885	6,500	18,000
Maturity, expiry, etc.	22,113	61,398	22,516	72,391	22,932	78,719
Surrender	32,567	115,260	33,080	132,835	37,496	163,074
Forfeiture	15,959	99,956	15,786	107,624	16,544	133,976
Other (a)	-4,411	8,442	1,892	2,103	4,659	9,074
Total	72,533	300,778	79,742	331,838	88,131	402,843
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Death or disability	449	7,047	522	7,859	496	9,532
Maturity, expiry, etc.	2,177	28,585	1,767	49,765	1,352	43,658
Surrender	10,275	197,243	13,513	228,690	8,568	249,378
Forfeiture	341	7,525	331	6,917	259	4,092
Other (a)	8,483	85,209	6,289	109,283	4,717	223,043
Total	21,725	325,608	22,422	402,513	15,392	529,703
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Death or disability	3,721	978	3,931	1,077	3,649	1,023
Maturity, expiry, etc.	23,456	3,845	21,171	4,008	35,868	6,631
Surrender	14,261	10,214	14,303	10,770	13,994	11,874
Forfeiture	7,668	12,367	7,785	14,561	9,639	17,924
Other (a)	893	559	882	678	904	806
Total	49,999	27,963	48,072	31,093	64,054	38,257

(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.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1968 to 1972, particulars of life insurance business in existence in the relevant departments of the companies :

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		1,165,722	1,215,130	1,272,375	1,345,731	1,409,358
Sum insured	\$'000	3,978,453	4,485,109	5,101,723	5,969,986	6,937,083
Annual premiums	,,	99,502	111,092	124,389	142,442	161,326
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		122,229	121,010	115,080	107,280	105,013
Sum insured	\$'000	1,795,859	2,114,374	2,586,963	3,071,038	3,433,347
Annual premiums	,,	44,586	52,951	63,725	75,966	86,663
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		756,180	743,268	730,890	720,120	692,821
Sum insured	\$'000	308,467	329,395	356,720	388,633	419,471
Annual premiums	,,	12,325	13,057	13,940	14,978	15,982

In 1972 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary department was \$4,922, in the superannuation department, \$32,694, and in the industrial department, \$605.

Further references, 1962, 1964, 1967

Fire, marine, and general insurance

The insurance industry in Victoria, as in the whole of Australia, follows basic English underwriting principles and procedures which have been adapted over a century to meet local problems and conditions. It provides a range of policies and services comparable to those available in other countries. Organisation of the market may be summarised as follows :

1. tariff companies ;
2. non-tariff companies ;
3. representatives of brokers at Lloyds ;
4. Victorian Government insurance offices ;
5. brokers operating in their own right in Australia ; and
6. local representatives of overseas re-insurance companies.

Types of insurance cover provided

The types of insurance cover issued by underwriters in Victoria are many and varied, including among others :

All risks	Livestock
Baggage	Marine
Boiler explosion	Motor vehicle (physical damage)
Burglary	Motor vehicle—third party (compulsory)
Cash in transit	Personal accident
Crop (fire and hail)	Plate glass
Employers' liability (including compulsory workers compensation)	Pluvius
Fidelity guarantee	Public liability
Fire and loss of profits	Tourists' and travellers' personal accident
Houseowners and householders	Wool ("sheep's back to store")

Compulsory covers

The Victorian Government, as is the case with other State Governments, legislates for workers compensation and motor vehicle (third party) insurances. All employers are compelled to insure their employees against death or physical injury during employment and under certain other circumstances. Every owner of a motor vehicle is compelled to insure against any liability for death or injury to others caused by, or arising out of, the use of such vehicle.

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of fire, marine, and 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 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.
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 tables, which show details of fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted in Victoria during each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 should not be construed as "profit and loss statements" or "revenue accounts" as they contain selected items of statistics only:

**VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
PERCENTAGE OF CLAIMS TO PREMIUM INCOME**

Class of business	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Fire	42.61	46.42	33.82	41.56	37.92
Householders' comprehensive	34.01	30.97	31.76	37.07	36.91
Sprinkler leakage	53.66	84.72	92.40	112.42	97.88
Loss of profits	49.11	20.92	16.67	20.85	34.00
Hailstone	46.89	142.71	65.18	119.39	36.59
Marine	68.68	66.04	47.96	46.08	47.40
Motor vehicles (other than motor cycles)	72.52	75.42	70.38	72.37	64.38
Motor cycles	60.58	70.08	40.81	35.30	32.03
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	92.75	126.41	98.01	119.33	131.32
Employers' liability and workers compensation	63.11	62.89	55.75	60.43	79.81
Personal accident	44.53	43.95	41.83	36.99	41.84
Public risk third party	37.15	52.38	45.48	39.32	62.32
General property	75.46	31.74	36.70	49.05	36.78
Plate glass	60.55	63.43	64.84	67.82	69.88
Boiler	18.84	33.76	35.73	31.62	41.71
Livestock	63.07	50.87	64.08	70.85	60.24
Burglary	62.51	53.67	54.86	59.80	55.47
Guarantee	14.54	15.98	12.83	27.64	11.04
Pluvius	37.23	70.03	77.49	36.40	42.72
Aviation	75.72	55.69	58.03	12.42	33.40
All risks	65.60	70.11	57.88	60.18	47.88
Contractors' all risks	104.60	45.91	71.57	35.55	49.15
Television	24.14	53.11	53.53	52.45	11.47
Other	33.37	34.40	31.79	36.27	27.04
All classes	62.72	67.35	58.28	63.04	67.91

**VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS
(\$'000)**

Class of business	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES, AND BONUSES)					
Fire	31,485	34,604	37,812	44,096	47,163
Householders' comprehensive	17,137	19,934	22,611	26,327	31,000
Sprinkler leakage	94	106	97	122	106
Loss of profits	5,875	6,151	7,642	8,915	9,883
Hailstone	1,030	967	922	1,108	952
Marine	11,514	12,769	15,493	17,502	17,179
Motor vehicles (other than motor cycles)	58,426	65,927	75,400	88,605	92,752
Motor cycles	78	118	225	443	590
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	31,615	35,820	43,572	50,334	56,208
Employers' liability and workers compensation (a)	58,566	62,586	70,222	83,624	97,728
Personal accident	8,783	10,094	11,472	13,178	12,992
Public risk third party	5,496	6,414	7,704	9,667	10,003
General property	397	434	649	661	1,060
Plate glass	1,146	1,180	1,271	1,404	1,399
Boiler	298	610	924	882	1,075
Livestock	459	534	527	489	617
Burglary	4,925	5,394	5,818	6,663	7,028
Guarantee	597	655	868	690	805
Pluvius	43	43	41	54	55
Aviation	574	872	1,991	5,023	2,298
All risks	2,657	2,925	3,946	4,145	5,064
Contractors' all risks	1,548	2,063	2,516	3,175	3,258
Television	27	91	48	36	31
Other	4,354	4,724	4,911	7,184	11,106
Total premiums	247,124	275,014	316,682	374,327	410,353

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE : CLASS OF BUSINESS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Class of business	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
OTHER REVENUE (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Interest, dividends, rents, etc.	13,666	15,614	20,461	24,900	29,235
TOTAL REVENUE					
Grand total	260,790	290,627	337,143	399,227	439,588

(a) See references pages 282-5.

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE (a): CLASS OF BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Class of business	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	13,416	16,063	12,787	18,326	17,882
Householders' comprehensive	5,828	6,175	7,181	9,759	11,441
Sprinkler leakage	50	89	89	137	104
Loss of profits	2,885	1,286	1,274	1,859	3,360
Hailstone	483	1,380	601	1,323	348
Marine	7,908	8,433	7,431	8,065	8,143
Motor vehicles (other than motor cycles)	42,371	49,724	53,066	64,122	59,713
Motor cycles	48	83	92	156	189
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	29,321	45,282	42,704	60,063	73,813
Employers' liability and workers compensation	36,960	39,358	39,148	50,534	77,996
Personal accident	3,912	4,436	4,799	4,875	5,437
Public risk third party	2,042	3,360	3,504	3,801	6,234
General property	300	138	238	324	390
Plate glass	694	748	824	952	978
Boiler	56	206	330	279	448
Livestock	290	272	338	346	372
Burglary	3,079	2,895	3,191	3,984	3,899
Guarantee	87	105	111	191	77
Pluvius	16	30	32	20	24
Aviation	435	486	1,155	624	768
All risks	1,743	2,050	2,284	2,495	2,425
Contractors' all risks	1,620	947	1,801	1,129	1,601
Television	6	48	26	19	4
Other	1,453	1,625	1,561	2,605	3,032
Total claims	155,001	185,219	184,567	235,988	278,677
Contributions to fire brigades	6,078	6,871	8,231	9,515	10,433
Commission and agents' charges	24,106	26,982	28,965	32,122	33,603
Expenses of management	38,723	43,452	50,090	59,169	63,477
Total	223,910	262,523	271,854	336,793	386,191

(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, 1972-73

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	799,178	429,030	1,228,208
Goods carrying	97,108	131,469	228,577
Hire	4,225	2,121	6,346
Hire and drive yourself	937	375	1,312
Passenger transport	396	404	800
Miscellaneous	10,507	55,825	66,332
Motor cycle	19,130	20,843	40,573
Total	932,081	640,067	1,572,148

State Motor Car Insurance Office

The 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 Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The proportion of total Victorian motor insurance business underwritten by the Office for the year 1972-73 represented 8.1 per cent of comprehensive and 39.4 per cent of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1968-69 to 1972-73. At 30 June 1973 accumulated losses were \$28,711,973.

VICTORIA—STATE MOTOR CAR INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received less reinsurances, rebates, etc.	Increase in unearned premium provision	Claims paid and outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting loss
1968-69	17,880	1,472	15,724	1,241	558
1969-70	19,625	829	31,149	1,472	13,825
1970-71	21,711	1,157	22,392	1,606	3,445
1971-72	24,073	717	27,397	1,768	5,811
1972-73	29,185	3,170	34,601	1,986	10,572

State Accident Insurance Office

The 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 Office is managed and controlled by the Insurance Commissioner, and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Office

is conducted on a mutual basis so that all profits, exclusive of amounts transferred to reserves and to the Consolidated Fund, are refunded as bonuses to policy holders.

For the year ended 30 June 1973 the premium income of the Office represented 16.5 per cent of the total premiums received by all insurance companies in Victoria on account of employers' liability and workers compensation insurance.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE :
PREMIUMS RECEIVED, CLAIMS PAID, ETC.
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received less reinsurances, rebates, etc.	Increase in unearned premium provision	Claims paid and outstanding	Expenses	Underwriting profit
1968-69	9,911	- 23	8,204	691	1,040
1969-70	9,760	27	7,228	755	1,751
1970-71	11,780	121	8,748	775	2,136
1971-72	12,899	- 24	9,792	888	2,243
1972-73	16,741	275	15,851	889	(a) 274

(a) Loss.

NOTE. Minus sign (-) denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The accumulated funds at 30 June 1973 were : General Reserve, \$10,290,000 ; Bonus Equalisation Reserve, \$1,897,412 ; and Building and Other Reserves, \$228,021.

Export Payments Insurance Corporation

The Corporation was established under the *Export Payments Insurance Corporation Act 1956-1973* to "encourage and expand trade with countries outside Australia and with the External Territories by providing a specialised range of insurance and guarantee facilities not normally provided by commercial insurers". While the Corporation operates independently, its liabilities are guaranteed by the Australian Government.

It commenced writing business in Sydney in the latter half of 1957, and in March 1958 the first branch was opened in Melbourne, responsible for the Corporation's business in Victoria and Tasmania. Branches have subsequently been opened in Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth. The Head Office of the Corporation is in Sydney. It is a corporate body which can sue or be sued, and is constituted by a Commissioner, who may refer matters for advice to a consultative council, comprising prominent businessmen and government representatives.

The Corporation is a member of the International Union of Credit and Investment Insurers, commonly known as the Berne Union. This is one of the main sources through which the Corporation obtains information on international trends in credit terms. Many problems associated with the granting of credit, including the economic outlook and payment performances of the trading nations, are discussed at regular meetings of the Union.

The Corporation's policies of insurance provide an Australian exporter with protection against the non-payment of his overseas accounts due to commercial or political risks. Additionally, it may provide supplementary guarantees to Australian financial institutions to facilitate the provision of finance for the export of capital and semi-capital goods, which are traditionally sold on terms in excess of 180 days. On behalf of the Australian Government, it may also provide cover for certain investments overseas against the risks of loss due to expropriation of property, inability to transfer earnings or repatriate capital to Australia, and damage to property resulting from war, insurrection, or similar happenings.

The facilities provided by the Corporation compare favourably with those made available by the credit insurance organisations in other countries, thereby enabling Australian exporters to be competitive in matching the payment terms offered by their overseas competitors.

The following table shows particulars of the business of the Corporation for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PAYMENTS INSURANCE CORPORATION

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Business on Corporation's account—					
Number of policies and guarantees	746	809	941	1,037	1,113
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Face value of policies and guarantees					
current	298,829	343,064	511,105	621,955	671,393
Maximum contingent liability	158,966	190,067	301,061	375,358	407,192
Premium income	730	861	1,025	1,602	2,295
Operating costs	426	517	585	686	830
Claims paid (gross)	388	353	939	422	807
Recoveries	263	212	693	165	114
Underwriting reserve	1,897	2,401	2,997	4,023	5,560
Business on Government's account—					
Overseas investment insurance—					
Number of policies	41	56	78	96	107
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Face value of policies current	19,813	19,505	44,535	47,636	51,843
Maximum contingent liability	17,832	17,555	40,081	42,872	46,659
National interest insurance—					
Number of policies and guarantees	1	2	(a) 4	13	14
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Face value of policies current	1,208	2,420	(b)63,792	208,292	150,821
Maximum contingent liability	1,087	2,183	(b)42,487	126,232	88,129

(a) Includes warehousing insurance.

(b) Three large policies were issued in the national interest during the year.

Further reference, 1974

OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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.

The following table shows details of the operations of building societies in Victoria for the financial years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Number of societies	40	46	46	48	52
Number of shareholders (b)	11,385	16,188	30,783	74,682	163,636
Number of borrowers	18,044	19,330	21,144	26,935	38,789
Value of transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest on mortgage loans	5,206	6,786	8,586	13,151	21,896
Other	515	692	1,020	2,692	5,055
Total	5,721	7,478	9,606	15,843	26,951
Expenditure—					
Interest payable	2,999	3,950	5,081	7,302	11,711
Administration, etc.	743	1,047	1,334	2,694	4,800
Total	3,742	4,997	6,414	9,996	16,511
Loans and advances—					
Paid	27,545	33,020	36,191	86,921	176,923
Repaid	11,103	12,974	12,922	16,841	30,187
Deposits—					
Received	58,494	62,065	73,558	138,400	274,949
Repaid	35,115	49,880	56,952	108,045	191,851
Liabilities—					
Investing members' funds—					
Paid-up capital	19,511	27,218	40,974	99,396	174,922
Reserves, etc.	4,210	4,375	4,492	5,882	7,082
Borrowing members' funds—					
Share subscriptions	149	169	191	291	484
Other	27	20	21	27	33
Deposits	52,234	65,190	81,850	112,436	195,535
Loans (including bank overdraft)	5,821	7,585	8,435	10,056	18,474
Other	2,108	1,608	1,829	3,929	6,689
Total	84,059	106,164	137,792	232,017	403,219
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	78,832	98,799	121,376	191,419	337,936
Land and house property	875	944	998	2,334	2,437
Other investments	2,778	3,580	9,408	10,862	39,896
Cash and deposits	1,136	2,335	5,203	26,115	19,382
Other	437	507	807	1,287	3,569
Total	84,059	106,164	137,792	232,017	403,219

(a) Excludes Starr-Bowkett Societies.

(b) Includes 720 shareholders holding borrowers' shares in 1968-69, 1,204 in 1969-70, 2,734 in 1970-71, 8,188 in 1971-72, and 16,355 in 1972-73.

Co-operative organisations

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria are registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the Co-operation Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. They are engaged in a number of activities chief among which are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. 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.

Particulars of producer and consumer societies for the year 1972-73 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS : PRODUCER AND CONSUMER SOCIETIES, 1972-73

Particulars	Societies—			Total all societies
	Producers	Consumers	Producers and consumers	
Number of societies	84	60	8	152
Number of members	81,642	48,942	36,826	167,410
Value of transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—				
Sales	95,293	15,029	123,902	234,225
Other	3,920	723	866	5,508
Total	99,213	15,753	124,768	239,734
Expenditure—				
Purchases	60,447	12,412	99,001	171,861
Working expenses, etc.	30,235	2,826	22,405	55,465
Interest on loans, etc.	1,245	174	1,566	2,985
Rebates and bonuses	4,626	301	367	5,294
Total	96,552	15,713	123,339	235,605
Dividend on share capital	1,018	43	1,487	2,548
Liabilities—				
Share capital	15,160	2,071	15,964	33,195
Loan capital	4,618	2,289	7,744	14,651
Bank overdraft	19,457	736	5,071	25,264
Accumulated profits	2,222	831	318	3,371
Reserve funds	21,306	889	7,380	29,574
Sundry creditors	19,868	1,062	17,563	38,494
Other	5,457	376	3,412	9,245
Total	88,087	8,254	57,452	153,793
Assets—				
Land and buildings	} 31,240	3,350	29,371	63,961
Fittings, plant, and machinery				
Stock	15,108	1,823	10,716	27,648
Sundry debtors	34,094	1,236	14,773	50,103
Cash in bank, on hand, or on deposit	2,516	244	1,486	4,246
Profit and loss account	1,770	641	43	2,454
Other	3,360	960	1,063	5,383
Total	88,087	8,254	57,452	153,793

Further reference, 1966

Co-operative credit societies

Since the passing of the *Co-operation Act* 1954, co-operative credit societies have made steady progress. The following table illustrates the growth of these societies during the period 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Number of societies	159	172	180	196	207
Number of members	35,905	43,857	57,646	77,154	98,828
Transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest	725	1,046	1,591	2,615	4,212
Other income	44	64	97	143	199
Total	769	1,110	1,687	2,758	4,411
Expenditure—					
Interest on deposits	408	587	890	1,421	2,333
Working expenses	293	476	884	1,326	2,146
Total	701	1,064	1,774	2,747	4,479
Liabilities—					
Share capital	342	406	514	653	861
Reserves	112	144	191	215	277
Depositors	9,444	13,541	20,699	32,181	53,970
Sundry creditors	71	72	80	143	278
Other	408	700	873	1,228	2,711
Total	10,377	14,862	22,356	34,421	58,096
Assets—					
Loans to members	8,947	12,616	19,267	29,801	47,792
Cash at bank or on hand	402	677	749	922	1,940
Other	1,028	1,570	2,340	3,698	8,364
Total	10,377	14,862	22,356	34,421	58,096

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 any one 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 State 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	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	13,064	15,364	15,195	17,896	18,675
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	10,244	13,572	13,172	15,801	15,509
Cash variation	2,820	1,792	2,023	2,095	3,166
Balance at 1 July	21,563	24,383	26,175	28,198	30,293
Balance at 30 June	24,383	26,175	28,198	30,293	33,459

**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
1968-69	1,050	2,659
1969-70	1,083	2,951
1970-71	987	2,535
1971-72	1,045	2,737
1972-73	1,056	3,543

Trustee companies

Through the *Trustee Companies Act 1958* seven companies are authorised to act as executors or administrators if named in the 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 Treasurer of Victoria 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 4 per cent on capital and 5 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 : VALUE OF ESTATES
ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE
(\$m)**

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Stock and debentures	127.0	131.7	126.0	133.3	143.9
Advances on mortgages	62.9	65.9	71.5	78.6	90.2
Property and livestock	77.5	78.4	76.2	81.7	103.2
Shares	226.5	232.4	202.8	227.3	251.7
Fixed and other deposits	20.7	20.9	22.8	26.8	20.8
Cash at bank	13.9	12.4	12.5	13.8	19.9
Other	23.1	26.8	26.7	28.9	53.2
Total	551.6	568.5	538.5	590.4	682.9

The values shown above are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the trustee companies or current market value if available.

The Victorian trustee companies may also act as trustees for debenture and note issues of public companies and as trustees for unit holders in various unit trust schemes, but the value of these issues and trusts is not included in the above table.

Further reference, 1964

Probate

Under the general words of section 17 of the *Supreme Court Act* 1958, the Court has power to do everything which is necessary or desirable in connection with the grant of probate or administration.

The *Administration and Probate Act* 1958, section 6, confers jurisdiction on the Court to grant probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of a deceased person leaving property, whether real or

VICTORIA—PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Year	Number of estates	Gross value of estates—		Liabilities	Net value of estates	Average net value per estate
		Real	Personal			
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
MALES						
1969	12,145	94,691	163,244	30,974	226,961	18,688
1970	12,897	113,851	198,500	36,218	276,134	21,411
1971	12,426	98,053	185,591	33,996	249,648	20,091
1972	12,033	92,244	171,951	36,351	227,843	18,935
1973	12,206	118,336	193,927	41,232	271,030	22,205
FEMALES						
1969	8,631	47,137	84,678	8,597	123,218	14,276
1970	9,390	56,043	102,328	10,829	147,542	15,713
1971	8,995	53,183	89,252	10,473	131,962	14,671
1972	8,978	52,773	88,261	10,297	130,737	14,562
1973	9,429	66,710	111,460	12,429	165,742	17,578
TOTAL						
1969	20,776	141,828	247,922	39,571	350,179	16,854
1970	22,287	169,894	300,829	47,047	423,675	19,010
1971	21,421	151,235	274,843	44,469	381,610	17,815
1972	21,011	145,017	260,212	46,648	358,580	17,066
1973	21,635	185,045	305,387	53,660	436,772	20,188

personal, within the State of Victoria. Grants are made to the executor of a will, the next of kin of an intestate, or the creditor of an intestate. A person receiving such a grant becomes the legal personal representative of the deceased, and is thus empowered to deal with all his assets and generally administer the estate.

Provision is made in Part III of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958* for the sealing by the Supreme Court of probates or letters of administration which have been granted in Great Britain, Australia (other than Victoria), New Zealand, or certain British possessions, when the deceased has left real or personal estate in Victoria. The object of this provision is simply to put the executor or administrator under it in the same position as if he were an original executor or administrator.

The *Administration and Probate Act 1958* also gives the Court jurisdiction to grant probate or administration of the estate of a person who is presumed to have died, but, in such a case, it prohibits the distribution of the estate without the leave of the Court.

VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

Group	1971		1972		1973	
	Number	Net value \$'000	Number	Net value \$'000	Number	Net value \$'000
MALES						
\$						
Under 200	420	41	410	42	360	35
200- 599	768	298	877	327	647	248
600- 999	533	422	545	431	497	393
1,000- 1,999	1,122	1,674	1,006	1,480	1,057	1,538
2,000- 3,999	1,638	4,803	1,479	4,349	1,463	4,299
4,000- 5,999	1,268	6,261	1,155	5,741	1,088	5,368
6,000- 7,999	975	6,868	915	6,353	776	5,496
8,000- 9,999	850	7,642	827	7,448	755	6,894
10,000- 19,999	2,207	30,841	2,270	31,728	2,326	33,005
20,000- 29,999	812	19,828	815	19,727	1,004	24,623
30,000- 49,999	769	29,945	735	28,321	911	35,282
50,000- 99,999	685	47,237	629	42,851	861	60,909
100,000-199,999	272	36,965	260	35,664	340	45,794
200,000 and over	107	56,823	110	43,383	121	47,146
Total males	12,426	249,648	12,033	227,843	12,206	271,030
FEMALES						
\$						
Under 200	229	22	242	24	226	23
200- 599	481	189	534	217	406	161
600- 999	375	296	428	337	400	323
1,000- 1,999	833	1,218	882	1,290	763	1,120
2,000- 3,999	1,166	3,433	1,128	3,314	1,220	3,587
4,000- 5,999	908	4,526	878	4,339	833	4,126
6,000- 7,999	770	5,379	778	5,423	680	4,743
8,000- 9,999	801	7,202	711	6,404	663	5,945
10,000- 19,999	1,814	25,212	1,830	25,512	2,101	30,209
20,000- 29,999	619	15,051	603	14,683	848	20,678
30,000- 49,999	505	19,318	472	18,082	608	22,938
50,000- 99,999	355	24,359	342	23,129	473	31,944
100,000-199,999	101	13,450	107	14,123	156	20,749
200,000 and over	38	12,307	43	13,860	52	19,195
Total females	8,995	131,962	8,978	130,737	9,429	165,742
Grand total	21,421	381,610	21,011	358,580	21,635	436,772

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.

General Law titles

The General Law system operated from the time of the first land transactions in the Port Phillip District. Although the Torrens system was introduced into Victoria in 1862 there were still, at 31 December 1973, 698,904 hectares under the General Law system—mainly situated in the early settled areas. Dealings in land under this system are carried out by deeds which operate to pass the title to the land on being executed by the conveying or granting party, and delivered to the purchaser or grantee. These deeds may be registered under the Property Law Act. This legislation provides for the mere recording of deeds and not for their certification. The State does not certify to the title as it does with the Torrens system. The only purpose of registration is to govern priority. Deeds are registered by filing a memorial (an extract of the relevant particulars) of the deed in the Registrar-General's Office.

Under the General Law system the title to a particular piece of land consists of a whole bundle of documents known as a chain of title. On any transaction with General Law land it is necessary for the solicitor for the purchaser or mortgagee to make a thorough study of the deeds in the chain of title and to search in the Office of the Registrar-General to make sure that there are no conflicting deeds which have priority by virtue of their registration.

Transfer of Land Act

The Torrens system was introduced in Victoria by the *Real Property Act* 1862. All land alienated in fee by the Crown after 2 October 1862 (and leasehold granted by the Crown after 9 September 1863) is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act. Before 1862, 2,056,928 hectares had been alienated by the Crown and were being dealt with under the General Law system. Since that date some 10.5 million hectares have been alienated and all of this land automatically came under the Transfer of Land Act on the issue and registration of the relevant Crown grants and leases. Provision is made for the bringing of land alienated before 1862 under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, by voluntary application. The present Transfer of Land Act contains provisions for the voluntary conversion of General Law titles and also provides that land may be brought under the Act by direction of the Registrar. So far little use has been made of the compulsory provisions.

The Torrens system is based on the fundamental principle that the title to land and to interests in land (such as the interest of mortgagees, annuitants, etc.) depends upon registration of written instruments signed by the parties to the respective transactions and not upon the written deeds themselves.

The document of title to land under the Transfer of Land Act consists of a certificate of title setting out a description identifying the land and a statement certifying who is the registered proprietor. This statement is conclusive evidence and is guaranteed by the Government. On the registration of each new transfer the State certifies the title anew and this certificate operates in favour of a person dealing without fraud and for value as if it were a new grant of the land from the Crown. Certificates of title and Crown grants are in duplicate, the original being retained in the Office of Titles and the duplicate being held by, or on behalf of, the registered proprietor. The title is said to be indefeasible or incapable of being challenged or upset except in certain specified events, the chief among these being actual fraud.

Certain interests in land under the Act can be created by a registered proprietor of that land and registered on the title. These include mortgages, leases, charges, easements, and restrictive covenants.

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. The Act (except as to Part IV) came into operation on 1 July 1967. Part IV of the Act operated as from 1 December 1967. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* is set out on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968. During the year ended 30 June 1973, 669 plans were lodged for registration under the new Act.

Assurance Fund

Complementary to the certification of title there is an Assurance Fund. Out of this fund, persons who sustain loss or damage (whether by deprivation of land or otherwise) through the operation of the Transfer of Land Act may be indemnified. This fund is built up by contributions levied upon applicants first bringing land under the Act and upon grantees of Crown land at the rate of 1 cent for every \$5 of the value of the land applied for or the price paid to the Crown, and by contributions levied by the Registrar on various other applications where any uncertainty or risk is involved.

During the financial year 1972-73 receipts of the fund comprised contributions of \$28,235 and interest on stock of \$6,538. Claims of \$782 were met from the fund during the year. The sum of \$10,189 was paid out in accordance with section 3 of the *Special Funds Act* 1920 to provide for interest on loan moneys expended on university buildings. The balance at the credit of the Assurance Fund at 30 June 1973 was \$469,777. The total amount paid to 30 June 1973 as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was \$46,215 in respect of 172 claims.

Further reference, 1968

Titles of land issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1969	51,002	834	229	52,065
1970	54,636	988	237	55,861
1971	49,336	848	230	50,414
1972	50,711	681	149	51,541
1973	50,196	648	130	50,974

Land transfers, mortgages, etc.

A summary of dealings lodged at the Titles Office under the Transfer of Land Act is given in the following table for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS LODGED AT THE TITLES OFFICE UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT

Year	Number of transfers	Mortgages (a)		Number of—			Total dealings	
		Number	Amount	Entries of executor, administrator, or survivor	Plans of sub-division	Caveats		Other dealings
			\$'000					
1969-70	118,957	65,005	675,651	15,888	4,501	21,584	84,276	310,211
1970-71	114,989	65,713	711,055	16,693	4,241	23,031	88,202	312,869
1971-72	127,675	71,639	862,829	16,400	4,397	22,654	95,250	338,015
1972-73	161,406	83,515	1,176,233	16,281	4,830	23,654	117,704	407,390
1973-74	180,418	85,057	1,598,686	17,130	5,800	27,711	129,895	446,011

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Mortgages, reconveyances, and conveyances registered at the Office of the Registrar-General under the *Property Law Act* 1958 are shown for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 in the following table :

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages (a)		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
1969-70	993	14,095	1,444	4,747	3,112	35,414
1970-71	971	17,749	1,378	3,203	2,622	38,878
1971-72	979	15,454	1,512	4,088	2,847	38,357
1972-73	1,016	26,806	1,887	5,877	3,437	60,401
1973-74	1,261	44,755	2,218	7,182	4,219	82,953

(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	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	23,188	193,780	24,817	222,123	31,234	328,659
Building societies	4,141	39,052	8,690	95,297	15,926	206,150
Co-operative housing societies	3,000	24,326	2,575	22,390	2,829	26,562
Insurance companies	2,254	56,117	2,103	44,881	2,012	47,413
Government institutions	3,832	42,081	4,032	54,079	4,853	74,921
Trustee institutions	445	10,779	451	15,119	475	24,453
Other mortgagees	29,824	362,669	29,950	424,393	27,202	494,880
Total	66,684	728,804	72,618	878,282	84,531	1,203,039

(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 each of the years 1969 to 1973 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	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Stock mortgages—					
Number	484	861	1,602	715	579
Amount	\$'000 1,629	1,174	1,160	2,427	2,134
Liens on wool—					
Number	29	31	140	63	12
Amount	\$'000 323	138	614	266	58
Liens on crops—					
Number	429	180	273	160	166
Amount	\$'000 459	353	715	565	744
Total—					
Number	942	1,072	2,015	938	757
Amount	\$'000 2,411	1,665	2,488	3,258	2,937

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which have been filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during each of the years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bills of sale—					
Number	26,773	27,133	27,323	24,427	24,821
Amount	\$'000 36,755	40,850	45,618	42,267	56,719

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of a 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. A special article on company law in Victoria appears on pages 593-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1974.

The following table shows details of companies registered during each of the years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	number	number	number	number	number
New companies registered—					
Victorian	4,751	5,634	5,895	5,103	6,359
Other	429	552	516	503	461
Total	5,180	6,186	6,411	5,606	6,820
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Nominal capital of new companies—					
Victorian	212,023	418,939	224,371	122,067	202,019
Other	450,731	559,613	361,536	291,966	138,157
Total	662,754	978,552	585,907	414,033	340,175
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Approximate number of existing companies (at end of year)—					
Victorian	54	59	64	66	74
Other	4	4	5	5	5
Total	58	63	69	71	79
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during year	536,469	803,510	832,693	518,772	650,134

Further reference, 1966; Company registration fees, 1964; Company law in Victoria, 1974

Stock Exchange of Melbourne

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1859, since which 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 of the State. 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 varied over the years from the "call-room" style of trading to the present post-trading method which is practised in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne 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 1973 membership numbered 162 and there were 55 non-member partners.

Steps towards the further development of a national securities market in Australia were taken in January 1972 with the appointment by the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges of an executive president with the initial responsibility for the establishment and administration of a national secretariat. The objectives of the move were to further the adoption of common stock-market procedures, especially listing and reporting by companies throughout Australia; to formulate policies for the further self-regulation and development of the stock exchanges; to work for a more efficient and better-informed market for securities; and to encourage responsible ownership and trading of listed securities by Australian and overseas corporate and private investors.

Other significant events in conjunction with the executive president's appointment were the publication of a national monthly journal (*The Australian Stock Exchange Journal*) to replace the six individual journals previously issued by the various State Stock Exchanges, and the automatic listing of all companies on all Stock Exchanges in each capital city; thus 586 companies were added to the Melbourne official list and to this extent, figures quoted in relation to listings are not strictly comparable. The Stock Exchange has sponsored the formation of the Victorian Division of the Securities Institute of Australia which is conducting a three year educational course to improve the standards of personnel in the securities industry.

In January 1972 the Exchange became the first in Australia to provide an on-line computerised index service. Using the quotron network, a subscriber may obtain instant information of the share price index. Also introduced in that year was the portfolio analysis service. Portfolio and fund managers and security analysts can now obtain from the computerised financial library concise and current information relating to any portfolio of securities; this includes such details as earning rates, price-earnings ratios, asset backing, yields, etc., which are also on the quotron network.

Official list requirements

In order to provide for changing conditions, amendments were made to the Official List Requirements of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges during 1971-72, particularly in relation to mining companies which are now obliged to submit quarterly reports to the Exchange in which mining terms are to be more precisely defined and are to state whether such reports have been prepared by qualified geologists. The minimum requirement for any company seeking listing was upgraded so that it now has to have a minimum capital of \$300,000 and at least 300 shareholders. A further 99 amendments were promulgated in 1972-73.

Developments in 1972-73

Substantial changes in financial policy resulted in a decided impact on share trading during the year. The Australian Government initially reduced

interest rates and personal income tax, as well as bringing down new powers to control capital inflow and foreign investment ; however, a change of government in December 1972 brought new policies, for example, a revaluation of the Australian dollar, and other measures including the control on exports of minerals.

Value of turnover on the Stock Exchange of Melbourne for the year ended 30 June 1973 increased by 3 per cent over the previous year to \$1,334m, but the volume of shares sold was 18 per cent lower at 638 million.

There was a gain of 13 per cent in the value of industrial share turnover, but the value of mining shares traded declined by 6 per cent. The total number of transactions for the year was 493,500—a decline of 16 per cent. The number of mining trades was down 33 per cent, while industrial transactions declined 4 per cent.

Twenty-seven new companies were added to the Official List for the year, 24 being industrial companies and 3 mining. There were 1,473 companies on the List at 30 June 1973 compared with 1,584 a year previously. During the year 97 companies were delisted—60 because of takeovers and 37 due to mergers and liquidations. In all, 110 companies received takeover offers during the year.

Value of new securities listed for the 12 months was 10 per cent higher at \$956m ; this figure was made up of \$487m industrial shares, \$93m mining, \$349m of debentures, and \$27m of other securities.

Of the 22 groups of companies which comprise the share price index, 10 groups showed a gain in their index level and 12 declined. The pastoral group showed best results with price gains of 18 per cent, while engineering and steel shares fell 26.8 per cent according to the share index.

Considerable progress was made with computer services and a link was established during the year with the Sydney Stock Exchange computer, enabling direct access to the Sydney market. The portfolio analysis service was expanded to the extent that the computer was able to retain details of holdings and update a portfolio for purchases and sales. A valuation and market inquiry service for all fixed-interest securities was introduced during 1973 and new projects developed included a visual display device with on-line facilities to the trading floor operations so that all market movements and announcements could be viewed under user control.

Official list

At 30 June 1973, 4,291 separate securities (including options), with a nominal value of \$20,818m and a market value of \$36,176m, were quoted on the Exchange. The market value was 3 per cent lower than on 30 June 1972. The market value of \$10,189m in Commonwealth Loans represents a loss of 6 per cent for the year.

Twenty-seven companies were added to the official list during the year and their combined nominal capital was \$97m, and new capital issues made by companies already listed totalled \$859m. At the close of the year, the official list comprised 1,473 companies—1,124 commercial and industrial and 349 mining companies. Because of takeovers and mergers, 97 companies were removed from the official list during the year.

The following table shows issues listed and their nominal value on the Melbourne Stock Exchange at 30 June for the years 1970 to 1973 :

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED (a)
AND NOMINAL VALUE AT 30 JUNE

Class of security	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value	No. of issues	Nominal value
		\$m		\$m		\$m		\$m
Australian Government loans	67	9,364	97	9,565	82	9,662	92	10,603
Semi-government and Fiji loans	955	901	972	998	1,269	1,220	1,236	1,051
Industrial company securities—								
Debentures	801	1,345	812	1,416	915	1,597	881	1,968
Unsecured notes	147	188	115	160	127	157	119	197
Preference shares	237	142	223	130	319	164	299	146
Ordinary shares	799	3,913	764	4,069	1,200	5,073	1,174	5,201
Mining company securities	361	797	438	1,215	562	1,509	490	1,651
Total	3,367	16,650	3,421	17,553	4,474	19,382	4,291	20,817

(a) Includes options.

Turnover

During 1972-73 value of turnover of all loan securities fell by 5 per cent to a total of \$407m. Sales of Commonwealth Loans were 6 per cent less at \$355.6m. Turnover value of share securities rose 7 per cent to \$926.9m. Sales of mining shares decreased by 31 per cent to 280.7 million units reflecting the declining interest by investors in oil, iron ore, uranium, and nickel shares. Peak turnover by value in mining and industrial shares occurred in January 1973 when the sales amounted to \$95.9m.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—VOLUME OF TURNOVER OF SECURITIES
(million units)

Class of security	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Australian Government loans	228.8	139.7	257.6	379.0	347.7
Semi-government loans	12.2	15.5	22.1	30.1	20.5
Company debentures, unsecured notes	16.2	18.4	24.8	17.8	30.2
Total loan securities	257.2	173.6	304.5	426.9	398.4
Preference shares	3.3	2.2	1.7	5.7	2.0
Ordinary shares, rights, options	273.2	245.0	260.5	368.1	355.3
Mining shares	296.0	1,122.6	788.5	406.0	280.7
Total share securities	572.5	1,369.8	1,050.7	779.8	638.0

NOTE. Each unit represents the nominal value of a security. For example, \$1, \$2, 50 cents.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS AND
VALUE OF TURNOVER OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Class of security	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
Australian Government loans	11.4	132.0	9.2	229.8	9.5	379.8	8.2	355.6
Semi-government loans	4.2	15.0	4.1	21.1	4.4	29.0	4.3	20.3
Company debentures, unsecured notes	6.7	17.7	5.2	21.9	3.8	17.2	4.6	30.8
Total loan securities	22.3	164.7	18.5	272.8	17.7	426.0	17.1	406.7
Preference shares	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.8	3.5	4.8	3.0	2.2
Ordinary shares, rights, options	352.0	377.2	295.6	391.3	325.1	615.2	311.3	694.4
Mining shares	921.3	823.8	597.5	593.2	242.3	244.1	162.1	230.3
Total share securities	1,276.1	1,204.0	895.7	986.3	570.9	864.1	476.4	926.9
Grand total	1,298.4	1,368.7	914.2	1,259.1	588.6	1,290.1	493.5	1,333.6

Share Price Index

On 1 July 1963 the Stock Exchange of Melbourne established a share price index which comprised 50 leading stocks. It has since been expanded progressively to an All Ordinaries index comprising 21 industry groups. At the close of the financial year the All Ordinaries index had reached a point of 183.03—a fall of 8 per cent for the 12 months. The metals and minerals index fell 17 per cent for the year to 480.77. At 30 June 1973 aggregate market value of all ordinary, industrial, and mining shares on the official list was \$22,744m. Full details appear in the Chart Book published annually by the Exchange.

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 there are representatives in all other State capitals, Canberra, Launceston, Darwin, and Port Moresby.

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 the bulk of their assets. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for solvency generally.

The Bank also trades in Australian Government securities with dealers and provides a range of other facilities which contribute to the efficient operation of the market. The Bank maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another, and a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Australian 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	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
All trading banks	158.4	189.2	369.3	212.9	130.4
Savings banks	37.3	77.7	69.0	125.5	51.6
Insurance offices	24.4	26.8	44.8	48.9	12.1
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	16.6	22.4	19.3	16.1	11.8
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	7.9	6.1	11.7	7.7	1.5
Companies, n.e.c.	143.7	155.3	253.3	209.4	63.7
Australian and State Governments	47.7	91.9	100.3	75.6	57.6
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	87.7	70.0	99.8	91.2	72.0
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	36.2	41.5	71.1	51.0	38.9
Total	559.9	680.8	1,038.7	838.2	439.5

(a) Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

Each dealer company is required by the Reserve Bank to have capital paid up in cash of not less than \$400,000 and to limit the amount of loans it accepts to a specified multiple of its shareholders' funds. Dealers accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000. They must provide lenders with full security for loans, the onus being on each lender to satisfy himself that the security accepted by him is adequate. The determination of an appropriate margin of value of the security over the amount of any loan is a matter for negotiation solely between lender and dealer.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies. The availability of funds from different groups is seasonal and highly variable although some of this variability is offsetting. The weekly average volume of loans accepted by the nine dealers is over \$500m and such loans turn over very frequently.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from dealer to dealer but also from day to day—and even during the day—depending on the general funds position and the judgment of individual dealers as to future trends in interest rates, the availability of funds, fluctuations in the value of their security portfolios, etc.

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	
June 1970	3.50	8.80	4.50	8.50	6.12
June 1971	2.00	9.50	4.00	8.00	5.91
June 1972	2.00	8.25	4.25	6.60	5.18
September 1972	0.13	8.30	2.00	6.60	4.24
December 1972 (b)	0.50	7.50	3.00	5.90	4.12
March 1973	1.00	7.75	2.80	5.50	4.38
June 1973	2.00	8.75	2.00	7.00	4.70
September 1973	3.25	9.50	4.60	8.60	5.75
December 1973 (b)	2.00	9.80	4.00	9.50	6.20
March 1974	4.00	10.00	5.30	9.20	7.60
June 1974	0.50	13.00	1.00	13.00	6.82

(a) Weighted average of weekly figures.

(b) Excludes one Wednesday.

The margin between the interest outgoings on borrowed money and the income earned on investments, together with the income earned in the course of security dealing, needs to be sufficient to cover operating costs, profits, and the accumulation of reserves.

The Bank closely supervises the range of assets which the authorised dealers may acquire. The great bulk of each dealer's assets must comprise government securities maturing within five years. (It is against these securities that dealers can borrow under the last resort facility.) As well as Treasury notes and other Australian Government securities, a dealer may hold within this group of assets a limited amount of securities of public authorities (i.e., semi- and local government). Dealers may also deal in and hold bank endorsed or accepted commercial bills (without formal limit as to maturity), banks' certificates of deposit maturing within five years, and

non-bank commercial bills. A very small part of a dealer's funds may be held in such other assets as the dealer chooses.

Dealers stand ready to buy and sell securities; aggregate figures of turnover of Australian Government bonds and notes often exceed \$100m per week over the year for the dealers as a whole.

AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
SELECTED ASSETS (a)
(\$m)

Month	Australian Government securities (face value) (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' certificates of deposit
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
June 1970	7.6	567.7	575.4	38.3	3.6
June 1971	20.6	661.4	682.0	45.4	3.4
June 1972	40.9	934.1	975.0	39.8	20.8
September 1972	213.8	743.1	956.9	22.0	54.4
December 1972 (d)	287.7	763.6	1,051.3	17.6	41.3
March 1973	232.6	724.8	957.4	34.9	55.1
June 1973	111.5	620.7	732.2	40.8	79.7
September 1973	89.6	666.8	756.4	38.1	70.1
December 1973 (d)	69.9	644.9	714.8	33.5	70.9
March 1974	37.0	608.0	645.0	28.8	67.5
June 1974	131.2	154.7	285.9	79.2	42.2

(a) Average of weekly figures.

(b) Within five years of maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Excludes one Wednesday.

Finance companies

A comprehensive account of the scope of statistics relating to the lending operations of finance companies and fuller details of the transactions of finance companies are provided in the publication *Finance Companies, 1972-73*. 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 being different in some way or other, one from another, 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 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 hire purchase, other consumer and commercial loans, and factoring. 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 pages 622-4). The statistics exclude those finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding of less than \$500,000.

In general, companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities come within the scope of these statistics, provided that the major portion of their assets consists of financial assets of the types listed above or a major portion of their income is derived from such assets. Companies are excluded if the major portion of their balances outstanding consists of agreements written for the purpose of

financing their own sales. Companies which are engaged mainly in financing, in any way, the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are also excluded from these statistics, as are unincorporated finance businesses. Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; short-term money market companies; 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 and friendly societies including credit unions; and all companies engaged in leasing and bill of exchange financing other than finance companies (as defined above) and their related companies.

Statistics are also collected on loans by finance companies to related non-finance companies; leasing of business equipment and plant by finance companies and their related companies; and the drawing and discounting of bills of exchange by finance companies and their related companies.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES

(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Wholesale hire purchase	Other consumer and commercial loans	Factoring	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (a)					
1968-69	222.5	210.7	262.4	30.7	726.3
1969-70	260.5	241.8	359.3	39.6	901.2
1970-71	266.4	252.6	594.7	48.3	1,162.0
1971-72 (b)	246.2	279.9	872.2	49.1	1,447.5
1972-73	254.9	305.8	(c) 762.1	54.9	1,377.7
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE					
1969	336.8	34.9	271.0	9.6	652.4
1970	390.9	37.1	356.2	13.5	797.8
1971	423.2	41.8	472.2	13.5	950.7
1972 (b)	418.9	51.2	679.3	13.1	1,162.5
1973	422.2	43.3	(d) 786.8	15.4	1,267.8
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (e)					
1968-69	239.9	205.8	261.2	34.4	741.2
1969-70	278.5	241.9	335.0	43.0	898.4
1970-71	314.4	252.2	554.9	56.9	1,178.5
1971-72 (b)	324.4	272.6	767.2	56.4	1,420.6
1972-73	329.5	316.1	(f) 680.2	61.6	1,387.4

(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 July 1971 companies with balances less than \$500,000 are excluded.

(c) Other consumer and commercial loans in the year ended 30 June 1973 included \$83.5m personal loans.

(d) Other consumer and commercial loans at 30 June 1973 included \$109.9m personal loans.

(e) 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.

(f) Other consumer and commercial loans in the year ended 30 June 1973 included \$87.1m personal loans.

Instalment credit for retail sales

All types of instalment credit schemes in which repayments are made by regular, predetermined instalments are included in this collection. These include hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loan schemes which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of goods.

The statistics do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not involving regular predetermined instalments, financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, services such as repair work and travel facilities, or rental and leasing schemes.

In addition to businesses which finance the retail sale of goods, but do not retail goods themselves (called non-retail finance businesses), information is also collected from retailers who provide their own finance and from retailers' subsidiary companies (called retail businesses). Retailers' subsidiary companies are businesses which have been set up by retailers, or by groups mainly engaged in retailing, primarily for the purpose of financing their retail sales.

Figures for retail subsidiary companies are included with retail businesses in order to permit compilation of figures on a comparable basis over a period of time.

The statistics are classified by type of business according to the nature of the business on whose paper the agreement was written, even if the agreement was subsequently assigned, discounted, or mortgaged with another type of business.

Particulars of total instalment credit transactions of non-retail finance businesses are collected regularly from all such businesses. However, particulars from retail businesses are derived from a sample of these businesses based on the Census of Retail Establishments for 1961-62. Because of this the figures shown below for retail businesses are subject to revision. Revision to data for non-retail finance businesses may also be necessary from time to time as problems are encountered about coverage and classification. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods.

The following table shows the amounts financed by all businesses during the year 1972-73 in Australia, classified by States and by groups of commodities. It also shows balances outstanding at 30 June 1973.

AUSTRALIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, 1972-73
(Retail businesses plus non-retail finance businesses)
(\$m)

State	Amount financed (a)				Balances outstanding at 30 June 1973 (e)
	Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (b)	Plant and machinery (c)	Household and personal goods (d)	Total all goods	
New South Wales (f)	375.5	35.1	189.9	600.4	860.8
Victoria	206.9	24.7	125.3	356.9	511.6
Queensland	168.0	18.8	66.4	253.2	363.9
South Australia (g)	93.0	6.2	37.0	136.2	195.8
Western Australia	110.6	16.7	31.9	159.2	225.4
Tasmania	33.3	4.5	10.1	47.9	67.4
Australia	987.4	106.0	460.4	1,553.8	2,224.9

(a) Includes amounts financed on both hire purchase and other instalment credit schemes. Amount financed is cash value of goods less deposit, interest, hiring charges, and insurance.

(b) Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

(c) Includes farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

(d) Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

(e) Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(f) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(g) Includes Northern Territory.

The following table shows the amounts financed during recent years in Victoria classified according to type of business and groups of commodities financed for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73:

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES : AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a)
(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (b)	Plant and machinery (c)	Household and personal goods (d)	Total all goods
RETAIL BUSINESSES				
1968-69	6.6	0.8	76.0	83.3
1969-70	5.9	0.6	82.5	89.0
1970-71	6.7	0.5	86.1	93.4
1971-72	6.1	0.5	89.9	96.4
1972-73	6.3	0.8	104.0	111.0
NON-RETAIL FINANCE BUSINESSES				
1968-69	180.1	22.9	18.6	221.6
1969-70	215.7	25.0	18.0	258.7
1970-71	219.2	24.4	19.0	262.7
1971-72	203.6	20.2	19.4	243.2
1972-73	200.6	23.9	21.3	245.8
ALL BUSINESSES				
1968-69	186.7	23.7	94.6	305.0
1969-70	221.7	25.5	100.5	347.7
1970-71	226.0	25.0	105.2	356.1
1971-72	209.6	20.7	109.3	339.6
1972-73	206.9	24.7	125.3	356.9

(a) Includes amounts financed on both hire purchase and other instalment credit schemes. Amount financed is cash value of goods less deposit, interest, hiring charges, and insurance.

(b) Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

(c) Includes farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

(d) Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

The following table shows the balances outstanding in Victoria classified according to type of business and type of credit at 30 June for the years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES :
BALANCES OUTSTANDING

At 30 June—	Balances outstanding			Type of credit			
	Retail businesses	Non-retail finance businesses	Total	Hire purchase		Other instalment credit	
				Balance outstanding	Percentage of total	Balance outstanding	Percentage of total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		\$m	
1969	85.0	333.6	418.6	180.6	43.1	238.0	56.9
1970	89.3	385.6	475.0	195.0	41.1	280.0	58.9
1971	94.6	418.2	512.8	208.1	40.6	304.7	59.4
1972	95.6	413.9	509.4	216.4	42.5	293.0	57.5
1973	104.5	407.1	511.6	271.4	53.0	240.2	47.0

Retail hire purchase operation

The following table shows the main features of hire purchase operations in Victoria for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73. It should be noted that these statistics cover hire purchase operations by all businesses.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS

Class of goods	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS MADE					
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (a)	47,548	44,814	42,825	42,537	67,749
Plant and machinery (b)	8,633	7,683	6,918	6,698	6,092
Household and personal (c)	276,340	279,405	266,266	250,172	269,075
Total agreements	332,521	331,902	316,009	299,407	342,916
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (d)					
(\$m)					
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (a)	82.8	94.4	99.5	107.1	176.8
Plant and machinery (b)	28.5	30.5	31.9	26.9	31.7
Household and personal (c)	52.5	55.3	54.7	55.8	63.8
Total value	163.8	180.3	186.1	189.8	272.4
AMOUNT FINANCED UNDER AGREEMENTS (e)					
(\$m)					
Motor vehicles, tractors, etc. (a)	58.9	69.5	73.0	78.0	130.5
Plant and machinery (b)	20.3	22.1	22.6	19.3	23.6
Household and personal (c)	43.1	45.7	46.2	47.4	54.4
Total amount financed	122.3	137.4	141.9	144.8	208.5
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR (f)					
(\$m)					
All classes of goods	180.6	195.0	208.1	216.4	271.4

(a) Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

(b) Includes farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment (including commercial refrigeration equipment), etc.

(c) Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, bicycles, and other household and personal goods.

(d) Value at net cash or list price (excluding hiring charges and insurance).

(e) Excludes hiring charges and insurance.

(f) Includes hiring charges and insurance.

PRICES

INDEXES

Retail prices

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over a specific period in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of "weights" which represent the relative importance of the items in that field.

Five series of retail price indexes have been compiled for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960.

Information about retail price indexes in general and retail price indexes compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician before 1960 is set out on pages 510-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1964.

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage earners' households.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups: food, clothing and drapery, housing, household supplies and equipment, and miscellaneous. These groups do not include every item of household spending; it is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. However, substantial changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage earner households have occurred since the Index was first introduced and this has made it necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting patterns at intervals. These indexes are "linked" to form a "chain" of fixed weight aggregative indexes which is called the Consumer Price Index. Under this method average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter.

Linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of old and new combinations and lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not of itself affect the level of the Index.

Significant changes in composition and weighting have been effected at the links of June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, and December quarter

1973. Details of the principal changes made at these points of time (apart from December quarter 1973) are shown in the *Victorian Year Books* 1964, 1968, and 1970.

Principal changes in the latest link are : the Food Group is reweighted from 31.248 to 28.326, the Clothing and Drapery Group from 14.126 to 12.092, the Housing Group from 14.209 to 14.368, the Household Supplies and Equipment Group from 12.490 to 11.306, and the Miscellaneous Group from 27.927 to 33.908. New items included in the index for the first time are "Snacks, Take Away Food", "Wines and Spirits", and "Recreational Goods and Services".

The sets of weights used for the different periods covered by the Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

Until the December quarter 1968 the Index had been compiled for each quarter from the September quarter 1948 and each financial year from 1948-49, the reference base year being 1952-53 = 100.0. As from the March quarter 1969 the reference base year has been changed to that of 1966-67 = 100.0, index numbers for past periods having been re-calculated on the new base year. Apart from slight rounding differences, index numbers for past periods have exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	All groups
1964-65	95.1	96.9	92.0	95.8	90.6	94.0
1965-66	99.0	98.0	96.3	98.7	95.1	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	106.3	102.1	103.8	101.4	102.5	103.7
1968-69	107.3	104.2	107.9	102.9	107.3	106.2
1969-70	109.1	107.4	112.2	103.5	110.2	108.7
1970-71	112.7	111.5	117.8	105.8	115.8	113.1
1971-72	116.8	117.9	124.9	108.9	127.1	119.7
1972-73	125.9	125.4	133.1	112.1	134.5	127.2
1973-74	148.8	142.3	148.3	122.0	149.1	144.0

"All groups" index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the five major groups are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined and for Canberra. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities about differences in degree of price movement, but not about differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movement of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

Retail prices of food items

The average retail prices of various food and grocery items in Melbourne are shown in the following table for each of the five years 1969 to 1973. The year 1972 saw the first changes of units to metric weights.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (a)
(cents)

Item	Unit	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Groceries, etc.—						
Bread (delivered)	2 lb	20.0	21.0	21.5	25.0	25.8
Flour—Self raising	2 lb pkt	19.7	21.6	22.1	23.1	23.5
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	30.7	29.9	31.6	32.8	31.6
Sugar	4 lb (b)	42.2	42.3	40.9	41.8	..
"	2 kg (c)	..	..	..	45.9	45.6
Peaches, canned	29 oz	29.9	31.5	32.0	32.4	34.1
Pears, canned	29 oz	30.3	31.7	32.0	32.3	34.0
Potatoes	7 lb	35.4	45.4	47.8	45.2	80.5
Onions	lb	10.2	11.3	13.4	11.7	19.4
Dairy produce, etc.—						
Butter	lb	52.5	53.1	54.2	55.8	55.7
Eggs	doz (d)	68.9	61.8	58.1	56.0	..
"	60 g doz (e)	..	..	..	61.1	74.2
"	55 g doz (f)	..	..	..	..	71.2
"	50 g doz (g)	..	..	..	..	67.7
Bacon rashers	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb	51.3	52.7	54.0	55.6	58.7
Milk, fresh, bottled (h)	quart	19.0	19.0	20.3	21.0	23.5
Meat—						
Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	63.0	65.3	67.8	70.0	79.5
" , steak, rump	lb	112.8	116.6	120.0	122.1	145.5
" , " chuck	lb	52.4	52.7	53.7	56.0	69.0
" , sausages	lb	30.8	30.9	31.1	32.9	41.7
" , corned silverside	lb	64.0	65.0	69.6	72.8	82.8
" , " brisket	lb	44.0	45.1	44.8	46.4	56.8
Mutton, leg	lb	28.3	27.8	27.6	29.7	45.1
" , chops, loin	lb	29.1	29.3	31.1	30.0	44.4
" , " leg	lb	31.6	31.4	30.4	30.5	46.1
Pork, leg	lb	62.5	62.3	64.1	67.7	75.4
" , loin	lb	65.7	64.2	66.6	69.6	77.2
" , chops	lb	65.9	64.0	66.4	69.2	75.4

(a) In some cases the averages are price relatives.

(b) 4 lb packet to August 1972.

(c) 2 kg packet from September 1972.

(d) Dozen of 24 oz to June 1972.

(e) Dozen of 60 g eggs from July 1972.

(f) Dozen of 55 g eggs from January 1973.

(g) Dozen of 50 g eggs from January 1973.

(h) Delivered.

Wholesale prices

Since 1928 the Commonwealth Statistician has compiled a wholesale price index known as the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. Through the years the validity of the weighting and the representativeness of the Index have become increasingly affected by changes in usage and in industrial structures. For this reason, and because of work on new indexes of wholesale price movements, this Index was last published for December 1970 although it is still available, in an abbreviated form, upon request to the Commonwealth Statistician. Two indexes have been published to cover the building sector. These are :

1. Materials Used in Building other than House Building ; and
2. Materials Used in House Building (see below).

Two further indexes designed as a modern replacement for the metals components of the old Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index were published by the Commonwealth Statistician in December 1972. These are :

1. Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products ; and
2. Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment.

Work is proceeding on the provision of broad measures of price change of both materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry.

Price indexes of materials used in building

The first of the two 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 September 1970. Together they provide an up-to-date replacement for the Building Materials Group of the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index. They are issued monthly.

Prices for use in both these indexes are collected as 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 the representative suppliers of materials used in building. There are some exceptions to the use of local prices in the indexes for each capital city.

Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building

This Index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats (in general those up to three storeys). It includes seventy-two items, combined in eleven groups, in addition to an "all groups" index. Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house and low-rise flat building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in engineering construction work (e.g., projects such as roads, dams, bridges, and the like), the weighting pattern of the Index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned above, is not applicable to these other activities of the construction industry. In addition, 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.

The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The items and weights were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about 1966-67. The single weighting pattern relates to the whole of Australia, and is applied (with minor exceptions) in calculating indexes for each State capital city.

Index numbers for each of the eleven groups and for "all groups" have been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base year for each index is 1966-67 = 100.0.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index : year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	104.4	111.9	124.9	129.6	135.6
Cement products	108.5	115.1	122.6	133.4	145.0
Bricks, stone, etc.	110.5	115.8	123.0	130.8	146.0
Timber, board, and joinery	107.8	113.4	118.7	127.7	156.8
Steel and iron products	110.4	116.0	128.4	136.4	155.5
Aluminium products	108.7	117.1	125.0	134.5	149.7
Other metal products	124.1	120.8	118.6	123.1	153.1
Plumbing fixtures	111.8	121.6	136.4	149.8	167.7
Miscellaneous materials	106.4	110.2	115.5	123.6	133.7
Electrical installation materials	112.2	110.9	114.7	120.5	138.3
Mechanical services components	112.1	119.4	128.0	132.8	144.3
All groups	109.8	115.1	123.9	131.2	148.0

Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

This Index measures changes in 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.

In the interests of uniformity and ease of use, the reference base of the Index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, the same as that used for the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building. However, because of the later time at which the weighting source data were collected, the weighting base approximates more closely to the year 1968-69.

The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives.

The items and weights used in the Index were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each State capital city. The selection took account, within the four major construction types, of a range of characteristics of these houses—e.g., internal partitions, windows, roofing, etc., as well as whether such things as paths and fences were included in the job. As opposed to the Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, each State capital city has a unique weighting pattern which reflects the difference in the estimated relative importance of given items as between cities.

Items are combined in eleven groups in addition to the "all groups" index. Some items carry the weight of similar items not directly priced. They are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Index numbers for each of the eleven groups and for "all groups" have been compiled for the six State capital cities separately and combined for each month from July 1966 and for financial years from 1966-67. The reference base year for each index is 1966-67=100.0.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	103.3	110.4	122.0	127.2	132.8
Cement products	118.8	129.9	138.2	141.5	160.6
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	110.9	115.7	123.5	132.0	148.7
Timber, board, and joinery	103.8	109.2	114.5	125.3	158.8
Steel products	110.3	113.9	126.4	135.3	154.5
Other metal products	112.0	114.0	119.4	124.8	147.1
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	103.1	110.9	120.5	131.2	146.3
Electrical installation materials	116.6	114.7	119.6	125.3	145.3
Installed appliances	101.8	102.7	104.3	106.8	115.1
Plaster and plaster products	106.0	111.6	119.2	120.4	124.2
Miscellaneous materials	107.5	111.4	116.5	124.7	135.8
All groups	107.2	112.3	118.9	126.5	147.8

Price indexes of metallic materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base 1968-69 = 100.0 using the method of the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives. Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city.

Prices for each of the items relate to representative goods of fixed specifications and are sufficiently detailed to ensure that price changes incorporated in the index are measured, as far as possible, on the basis of constant quality.

The price series used are obtained monthly, by mail, from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant materials. 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 is comprised of 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 set out below:

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS

(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	per cent					
Iron and steel	83.2	104.2	106.7	116.2	122.6	131.7
Aluminium	8.9	102.2	104.5	106.8	109.2	118.2
Copper and brass	5.7	122.5	106.5	106.2	106.6	138.1
Other metallic materials	2.2	93.8	90.9	83.6	98.7	151.3
All groups	100.0	104.8	106.2	114.1	120.0	131.3

Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

The construction of these indexes is based on information supplied by the Electricity Supply Association of Australia and the Australian Electrical Manufacturers Association whose members use measures of this type for price adjustment of contracts.

Four copper materials—busbar, paper covered strip, polyvinyl chloride cable, and enamelled winding wire—have been combined into five separate indexes in accordance with weighting patterns reflecting value of usage in each of five selected activities of the Electrical Machinery Equipment and Supplies Class of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Class 3326). The indexes, each of which has separate weighting patterns for the four copper materials, have been compiled on an Australia-wide basis for the five selected manufacturing activities and are set out in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT :
INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES
(Base of each index : year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of—	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Electric motors and motor control equipment	104.0	104.8	110.4	136.0
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	105.7	104.9	111.2	148.0
Distribution transformers	101.3	101.3	105.7	130.1
Power transformers	100.3	95.2	98.3	128.0
General transformers	103.0	104.0	109.4	137.0

Export prices

For the period from July 1959 to June 1969 changes in the level of export prices of selected major groups of items were indicated by a fixed weights index which made no allowance for variations in quantities exported (see pages 223-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1970). Since June 1969 the Index has been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the previous series and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis will apply until completion of the review of content and weighting pattern referred to in the *Victorian Year Book* 1970.

In the interim series weights have been derived from values of exports for the year 1969-70 and the group weights have been adjusted to reflect the proportion that the value of wool bore to the value of all exports in that year. In addition to the 29 items of the previous index the interim index includes a further four items, namely, iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands. Pending re-grouping in the final index these items are not attached to any of the previous single groups whose item content is therefore unchanged. The four new items are incorporated in the "all groups" index number but only from the link date June 1969. The 33 items contained in the interim series constituted 74 per cent of the total value of Australian exports (merchandise and non-merchandise) in 1969-70.

The price series used in these indexes relate generally to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc. For some commo-

dities price movements in the predominant market, or markets, are used, while for other commodities average realisations in all export markets are used. As nearly as possible, prices used are on the basis f.o.b. at the main Australian ports of export.

Index numbers for each of the groups of the previous index and for "all groups" are shown in the table below (linked as at June 1969). The Index is published monthly and the index figures in the table are simple averages of the twelve monthly index numbers in each respective year.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
(Base of each index : year 1959-60 = 100)

Period	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Dried and canned fruits	Sugar	Hides and tallow	Metals and coal	Gold	All groups
1964-65	102	110	94	107	100	100	91	123	101	105
1965-66	107	120	86	107	102	84	107	122	101	107
1966-67	103	124	84	114	101	67	89	117	101	105
1967-68	95	125	79	109	95	67	67	120	104	100
1968-69	99	131	72	104	97	72	73	123	117	102
1969-70 (a)	87	148	73	96	99	93	94	143	109	103
1970-71 (a)	67	152	88	100	102	113	94	139	109	101
1971-72 (a)	72	147	135	99	103	127	96	138	126	104
1972-73 (a)	179	178	119	102	106	136	139	142	180	134
1973-74 (a)	172	201	109	184	152	176	161	196	288	160

(a) Interim series, subject to revision.

Further reference. AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, *Labour reports*.

TRANSPORT

LAND TRANSPORT

Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria

This Inquiry was set up by the Government in November 1970 with Sir Henry Bland constituting the Board, to inquire into, report upon, and make recommendations concerning the existing system of land transport in Victoria (with the exception of passenger transport within the areas of metropolitan Melbourne and the urban areas of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong for which transportation plans have been or are being prepared).

The Report and findings of the Board of Inquiry were presented to Parliament by the Minister of Transport on 29 March 1972. The Minister was able to state that "the Government accepts the general principles contained in the recommendations of the Report as providing guidelines for changes, which should be made progressively and over a long period in an endeavour to work towards a position in which the community is able to make the best use of its total transport resources".

Railways

Geographical factors

The Victorian transport system is centred on Melbourne. The existence of considerable gaps in the Great Dividing Range has allowed the railway system to fan out to the main agricultural and pastoral areas.

The line to the north-east and Sydney passes through the Kilmore gap ; through the Woodend gap goes the northern line to Bendigo and beyond ; the Geelong line crosses the basalt plains to the south-west ; and to the east, in Gippsland between the Dividing Range and the Strzelecki Ranges, a convenient path is provided for the electrified main line handling the vast brown coal resources of the La Trobe valley.

In the north-western part of the State, the Mallee region, the railway has stimulated development of what was previously regarded as arid, worthless land into prosperous farm lands. It also links Melbourne with Mildura, centre of the dried fruit industry.

Historical development

The first proposed railway for Victoria dates back to March 1839, when Robert Hoddle, Government Surveyor at Port Phillip, marked out a town site at The Beach (Port Melbourne) and planned a line from Melbourne. Seven years later, Geelong residents proposed the construction of a 320 kilometre line from Geelong to the vicinity of Portland and Hamilton in the Western District. In 1852-53 private railway companies were formed in Victoria and given government approval to build lines.

Australia's first steam railway began operating between Flinders Street and Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) on 12 September 1854 and was opened by The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company for public traffic the following day. The first Victorian country railway, Geelong to Greenwich Pier (near Newport), was opened on 25 June 1857 by the privately-owned Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, and private companies' lines were also built from Melbourne to Windsor, Brighton Beach, and Hawthorn between 1859 and 1861.

In 1862 government lines were opened to Ballarat and Bendigo, and two years later, from Bendigo to Echuca. (The Geelong-Melbourne railway had been purchased by the Government in 1860.)

In less than a decade, Victoria saw fulfilled the promise of building more main trunk railways. Through the 1870s construction proceeded to the south-west from Geelong and to the east from Melbourne. In 1870 contracts were let for building the line from Essendon to Wodonga. The north-eastern railway, opened in sections, reached Wodonga in 1873. Nearly ten years elapsed before junction was made with the New South Wales system at Albury on 14 June 1883. This was the beginning of the break of gauge, which continued to disrupt New South Wales-Victoria traffic until 79 years later, when the standard gauge track between Melbourne and Albury was opened for traffic in 1962.

Administration and functions

The Victorian Railways Department was established on 19 March 1856. It was administered for some periods by a single commissioner, but mainly by a board of three commissioners until 1973, when the commissioners were replaced by a seven-member governing board, appointed by and responsible to the Government through the Minister of Transport. The governing board is also responsible for a number of sections of railway constructed in New South Wales under the Border Railways Agreement. The lines in the Riverina district are extensions of Victorian lines.

New administrative structure

A Board of seven members became the governing body of the Victorian Railways from 8 May 1973, following the passing of the *Railways (Amendment) Act 1972* in December 1972, to convert the corporate structure of the Railways to a type more appropriate to an undertaking of the size and scope of the Railways. Introduction of a Board ended the system of railway commissioners which took over from the Board of Land and Works as the controlling body of the Victorian Railways in 1883.

The chairman and general manager are full-time, while the other five members of the Board are part-time. The chairman acts as principal spokesman for the Board and for the Victorian Railways on policy matters, major items of railway operation, and items of public interest. He ensures that the Board is effectively informed in order to carry out its role and is responsible for projecting the Board image both within the Railways' organisation, to outside bodies, and to the public at large. He maintains a close relationship with the Minister of Transport and his Department. The chairman of the Board does not have day to day responsibilities in relation to the running of the Victorian Railways. This enables him to concentrate on major policy matters and to generally oversee the operations of the Railways. The chair-

man has the major responsibility of co-ordination of long-term planning in relation to the corporate activities of the Board—overall financial objectives, executive development, new works programmes, and general business strategy.

The general manager is responsible to the chairman for controlling and co-ordinating all aspects of the day to day running of the Railways. This includes the co-ordination of commercial operations and technical requirements in respect of both passenger and freight traffic. The general manager is principal spokesman for the Victorian Railways in respect of day to day operations. He manages the Railways' business within the policies laid down by the Board so as to achieve the financial objectives and service standards as approved by the Board.

Main locations of tracks

The main interstate lines are the north-east to Sydney, comprising both broad (1,600 mm) and standard (1,435 mm) gauge tracks to the border city of Albury (306 kilometres), and the north-western broad gauge line linking Melbourne with Adelaide. The Victorian terminal station on this line is Serviceton (462 kilometres). The north-east line branches at Mangalore to serve the Goulburn valley. The north-western line branches at Ballarat (119 kilometres) to Maryborough (180 kilometres), thence to Mildura (566 kilometres, Victoria's longest country main line), and at Ararat to Portland, the Western District's port (403 kilometres).

The Gippsland line is electrified as far as Traralgon (158 kilometres), and thence is diesel operated to Bairnsdale (275 kilometres). The goods service, also diesel operated, is continued through to Orbost (372 kilometres). Lines branch from Dandenong to Nyora and from there to Wonthaggi (140 kilometres) and Yarram (219 kilometres) in South Gippsland.

Other main lines are Melbourne-Bendigo (162 kilometres, known as the "main line") from where lines branch further north; and Melbourne-Geelong (73 kilometres), continuing to Warrnambool (267 kilometres) and to Port Fairy (300 kilometres).

Main types of rolling stock and services

Diesel-electric locomotives, the S class and X class (1,800–2,200 hp) and B class (1,600 hp), haul Victorian Railways fast passenger and freight trains. The T class (950–1,050 hp) diesel-electric locomotive is mainly a freight train operator, but it also hauls selected passenger trains. The Y class (650–750 hp) diesel-electric locomotive hauls branch line freight trains and is also used on freight yard work. The W class (650 hp) diesel-hydraulic, the F class (350 hp) diesel-electric, and the E class (620 hp) electric locomotives are almost exclusively used on shunting and transfer work. In addition, there are five H class (1,050 hp) hump shunting diesel-electric locomotives, which can also be used to haul trains. The L class (2,400 hp) electric locomotive hauls passenger and freight trains on the Gippsland line, Victoria's longest electrified track. Country passenger train services are supplemented by 102 hp, 153 hp, 280 hp diesel, 220 hp diesel-electric, and 600 hp diesel-hydraulic rail-cars.

In May 1974 the Victorian Railways placed an order for ten 2,200 hp diesel-electric locomotives at a total cost of about \$4m. The new diesels,

to be built in South Australia by Clyde Engineering Co. Pty Ltd, are urgently needed on main lines to meet present requirements and predicted increase of interstate traffic. These new fleet acquisitions will also release lower horsepower engines, now used in multiple, for more effective utilisation.

Modern multiple-unit saloon type stainless steel suburban electric trains are progressively replacing wooden compartment type trains on the suburban electric service. Most carriages on interstate and some on mainline country trains are of steel construction and air-conditioned, but a larger number of excursion and corridor compartment-type, non air-conditioned carriages of wooden construction are also used for country passenger traffic.

Freight wagons are of the fixed wheel or bogie types. They include many types of wagons and vans, up to 58 tonne capacity, and a wide variety of specially designed wagons to carry loads ranging up to 173 tonnes. The Victorian Railways is studying the application of modern freight-handling techniques to rural industries. This pilot scheme, at Horsham, calls for regional freight centres with heavy cranes capable of transferring containers from rail wagons to semi-trailers for local distribution. Even livestock can be moved by container: a special 'livestock container' is now being built for the Victorian Railways. It can be taken out to the farmer's property on a semi-trailer, loaded with cattle, and transported back to the regional freight centre for transfer by gantry crane onto rail wagons. Cattle consignments will be handled just twice: when they are loaded into containers mounted on road transport; and when cattle are unloaded from containers directly into sale yards.

New electric trains

The first of Victoria's 50 new stainless steel metropolitan trains was delivered in late 1972. The trains feature forced air ventilation with winter heating, power closing doors, and air-suspension to give a smoother, quieter ride. They are capable of 110 km/h to cope with high speed express running envisaged in the future.

In peak hours the new trains comprise six carriages, but can serve off-peak running by breaking the trains into two or four carriage sets. Each carriage is 22.8 metres long, compared with 19.2 metres for the "Harris" blue carriages which were introduced in 1956. The six longer carriages, however, have seating capacity slightly in excess of a seven-carriage "Harris" train, but peak hour capacity of 1,500 passengers, sitting and standing, is about 200 more than the "Harris" train. The carriages have tinted glass windows, and ample insulation to keep down noise and maintain a comfortable temperature. Three pairs of doors on each side are electro-pneumatically power closed; they are opened by passengers after the train guard has released, by push button, the power holding them closed.

Martin and King Pty Ltd have contracted to build the 250 motor and driving trailer carriages and the Victorian Railways are building the 50 trailer carriages and assembling all bogies for the entire fleet.

Transportation mural

This mural, the only one of its type at any rail terminal in the world, will dominate a wall above the main concourse at Spencer Street station. It was commissioned by the Victorian Government and is being created in five stages by the artist Harold Freedman. Each stage depicts twenty years of transport progress in Victoria.

The first stage was officially unveiled on 2 July 1974. Illustrations in this section of the mural range from horseback settlers, bullock-drawn drays, and primitive handcarts used in the gold rushes, to historic locomotives which operated Victoria's first rail services.

Suburban tracks

Victoria's first section of 1,600 mm gauge suburban line, from Flinders Street Station to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne), was completed in 1854 for Australia's first steam hauled train. Construction of other lines was as follows : Flinders Street to St Kilda (1857) ; Spencer Street to Williamstown (1859) ; Princes Bridge to Hawthorn, Richmond to Brighton Beach (1859 to 1861) ; North Melbourne to Essendon (1860) ; Essendon to Broadmeadows (1872) ; South Yarra to Dandenong (1877 to 1879) ; Caulfield to Frankston (1881-82) ; Hawthorn to Lilydale (1882) ; Brighton Beach to Sandringham (1887) ; North Melbourne to Somerton (1884 to 1889) ; Collingwood to Heidelberg (1888) ; Ringwood to Upper Ferntree Gully, Clifton Hill to Preston (1889) ; Burnley to Darling and Camberwell to Ashburton (1890) ; Princes Bridge to Collingwood (1901) ; Heidelberg to Eltham (1902) ; Eltham to Hurstbridge (1912) ; Darling to Glen Waverley (1929-30) ; Ashburton to Alamein (reconditioned and reopened in 1948) ; Fawkner to Upfield (reopened in 1959) ; Upper Ferntree Gully to Belgrave (converted to broad gauge and electrified in 1962) ; and Lalor to Epping (reopened in 1964).

Australia's first electric train ran from Newmarket to Flemington Racecourse on Sunday 6 October 1918. However, electric traction for passenger trains did not start until the following year.

The line from Essendon to Sandringham was the first converted from steam to electric traction, and on 15 April 1923 the electrification of Melbourne suburban railways, as originally planned, was completed. Since then electric traction has been extended to several sections of the outer suburban area. Victoria, which was first with the steam train, was also first with electric traction in Australia.

Train running alterations

The most comprehensive train running alterations ever made at any one time took place on all Melbourne metropolitan lines late in 1973. Changes involved the first major re-routing of trains since the introduction of suburban electric train services and followed extensive passenger surveys.

Some trains passing through Flinders Street station changed platforms, while a memory timetable of twenty minutes frequency in the off-peak was introduced on most lines. An off-peak twenty minute timetable was introduced on most lines on Mondays to Saturdays up to 11 p.m. Saturday morning and midday train services were increased with express running on longer distance lines for shoppers and workers going to and from the City.

Express track

Work on a new "express track" started in December 1973. It will connect Caulfield and Mordialloc, serving as a third "overtaking track" for peak hour express trains. The new third track will increase the number of trains which can be run on the Frankston line during morning and evening peak periods. More passengers will find seats and travelling time will be cut.

Large scale construction is involved : three stations—Ormond, McKinnon, and Bentleigh—will be rebuilt to provide platforms for the new track ; bridges will be extended at Oakleigh Road, Glenhuntly ; Dane Road, Moorabbin ; and Bay Road, Highett. Pedestrians will not be forced to cross railway lines, since eighteen subways will be built under the three new tracks between Glenhuntly and Cheltenham.

New stations

To meet the growth in residential densities, the Victorian Railways is building three new stations—between Seaford and Frankston, between Sunshine and Deer Park, and between Noble Park and Dandenong.

Improvements to existing station buildings are in progress at Glenbervie, Glenroy, Lator, Macauley, West Footscray, Hawthorn, Bayswater, Ferntree Gully, Glen Iris, East Malvern, Rosanna, and Ringwood East.

In a desire for beautification of station surrounds and provision of better facilities for passengers, the Victorian Railways commissioned an architectural competition for the new station to be built at Heyington.

Overhauling the Glen Waverley line

In a major move to encourage more motorists to become train commuters, the Victorian Railways began to overhaul the Glen Waverley line in 1974. It was planned to concentrate on this one line to show the public what could be done to raise travel standards in the metropolitan area. Adoption of the Glen Waverley line for this project was made only after an exhaustive study promoted by the Victorian Railways Board.

Satisfactory results and public acceptance will mean that the new standards will progressively be extended to the entire network. The project will be completed in two stages, each taking from twelve to eighteen months. The initial works will include rebuilding and beautifying stations and surrounds, as well as developing, to the maximum, allied parking facilities. The line will be upgraded to allow increased speed thus reducing train running times. Eventually mainly blue and stainless steel trains will operate on the Glen Waverley line. As soon as sufficient trains are available, an average five minute train service will operate during the peak periods and a ten minute frequency service at other times.

The second stage—subject to finance—envisages elimination of some level crossings, together with multi-level car parking at certain stations, and a further increase in train speeds by reducing track curvature.

Parking survey

To project where, and how many parking spaces will be required in 1980, the Victorian Railways are researching future requirements of park-'n-ride and kiss-'n-ride commuters. (Park-'n-ride commuters leave their cars at the station ; kiss-'n-ride commuters are driven to and picked up from the station by their wives.)

Survey results point to stations where additional parking spaces should be provided and consultants have made detailed recommendations for multi-storey car parks with 850 spaces at Glen Waverley, and 750 at Moorabbin.

Frequency of service, chance of finding a seat, travel time to destination, and availability of express services were found to be important factors in determining the commuter's choice of a station which would serve as a base for daily travel to and from work.

Total numbers of park-'n-ride and kiss-'n-ride commuters are expected to increase when the Melbourne underground rail loop offers City stations handy to areas which are now many blocks from the Flinders Street or Spencer Street stations.

Standardisation of gauge in Australian network

The track length of the standard gauge line between Melbourne and Albury, including loops, departmental sidings, and dual gauge, but not including private sidings, is 391 kilometres.

Linking of Sydney with Perth by an all standard gauge route through Broken Hill has not been to the disadvantage of Victoria. Melbourne consignors have direct access to the Sydney standard gauge line connecting with every station in New South Wales and with Brisbane, and to the broad gauge line to Adelaide, connecting with practically every important centre of population in South Australia. These connections give direct rail access to about three quarters of the population of Australia.

Mechanised track maintenance

Using modern mechanised techniques, the Victorian Railways continually maintain and re-lay their railway tracks for passenger and freight traffic. Track maintenance and renewals constitute one of the larger railway budget items, the cost in 1971-72 being \$15m.

During the year about 209 kilometres of track in country districts and 3 kilometres in the metropolitan area were relaid with heavier rail. Points and crossings were renewed at various locations, using a total of 225 sets of points and 336 crossings.

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 \$477.4m at 30 June 1973. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$76.3m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$401.1m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1973 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$539.4m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$105.1m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$0.6m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$433.7m.

The *Railways (Funds) Act 1961* provided that interest and other charges on moneys 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 moneys borrowed for the purposes of the *Railways Act 1958* on and after 1 July 1960. The total annual interest payable on the liability of \$433.7m at 30 June 1973 amounted to \$22.8m at an average rate of 5.268 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$10.6m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$4.7m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.



Track duplication work in progress near Ormond railway station—part of an extensive track upgrading programme with the Victorian Railways.
Victorian Railways Board

Early stages of work on the Melbourne underground rail loop.
Victorian Railways Board



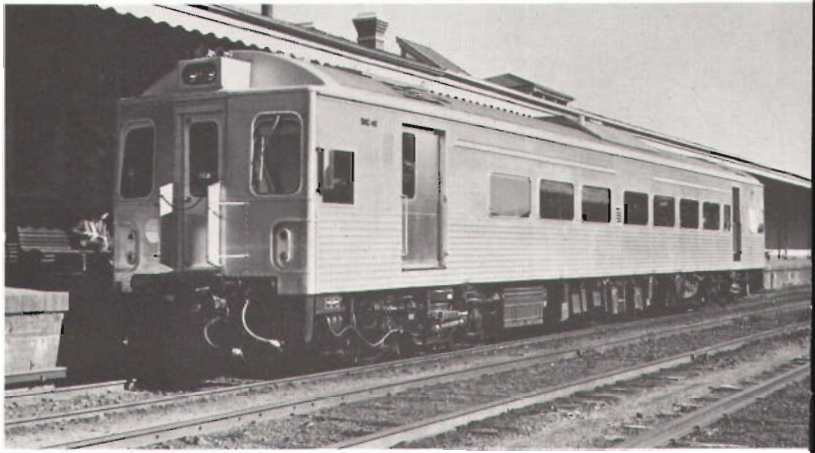
The Victorian Railways' new stainless steel train, and the Tramways Board's prototype 1041 tram seen together at Royal Park.

Victorian Railways Board



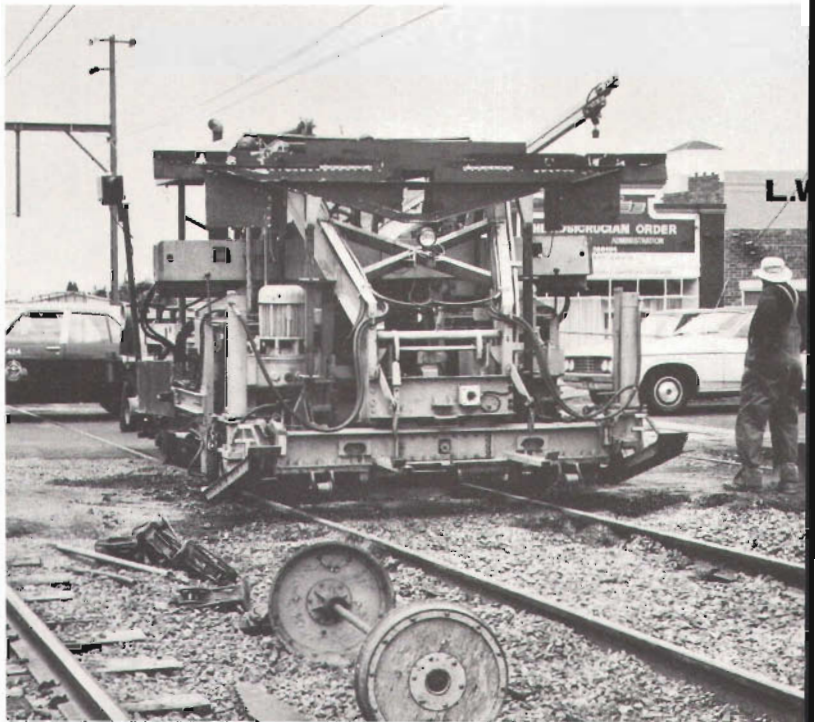
One of the new diesel rail cars of the Victorian Railways, now supplementing the rail car fleet.

Victorian Railways Board



An electromatic tamping machine used for restoring and levelling the track surface, seen in operation near Ormond railway station.

Victorian Railways Board



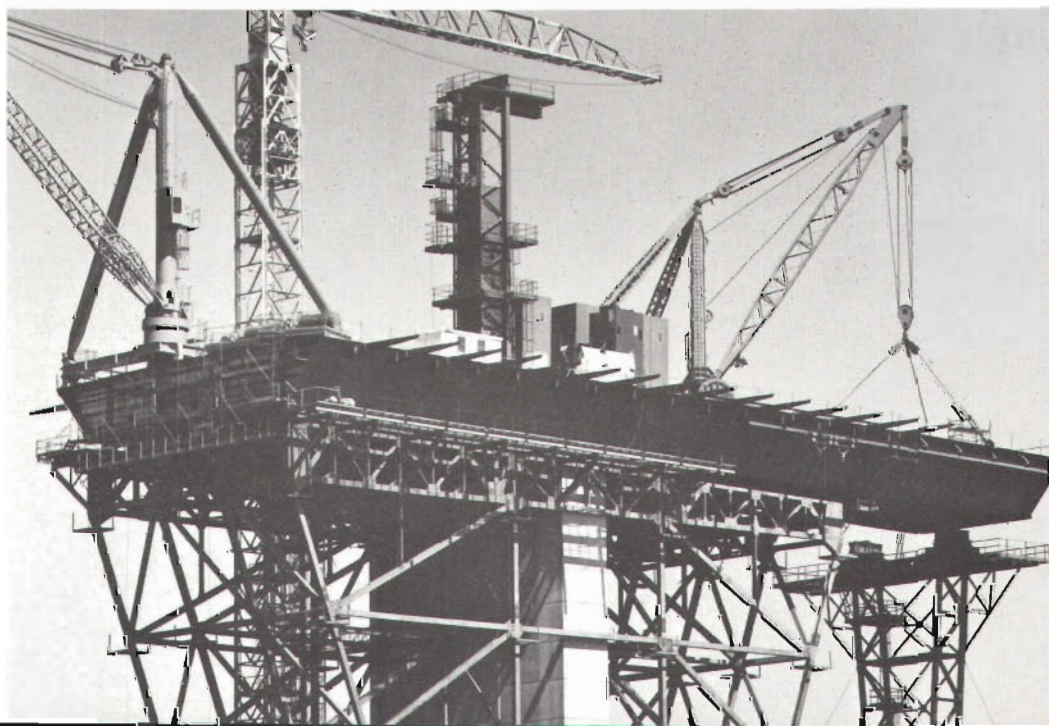


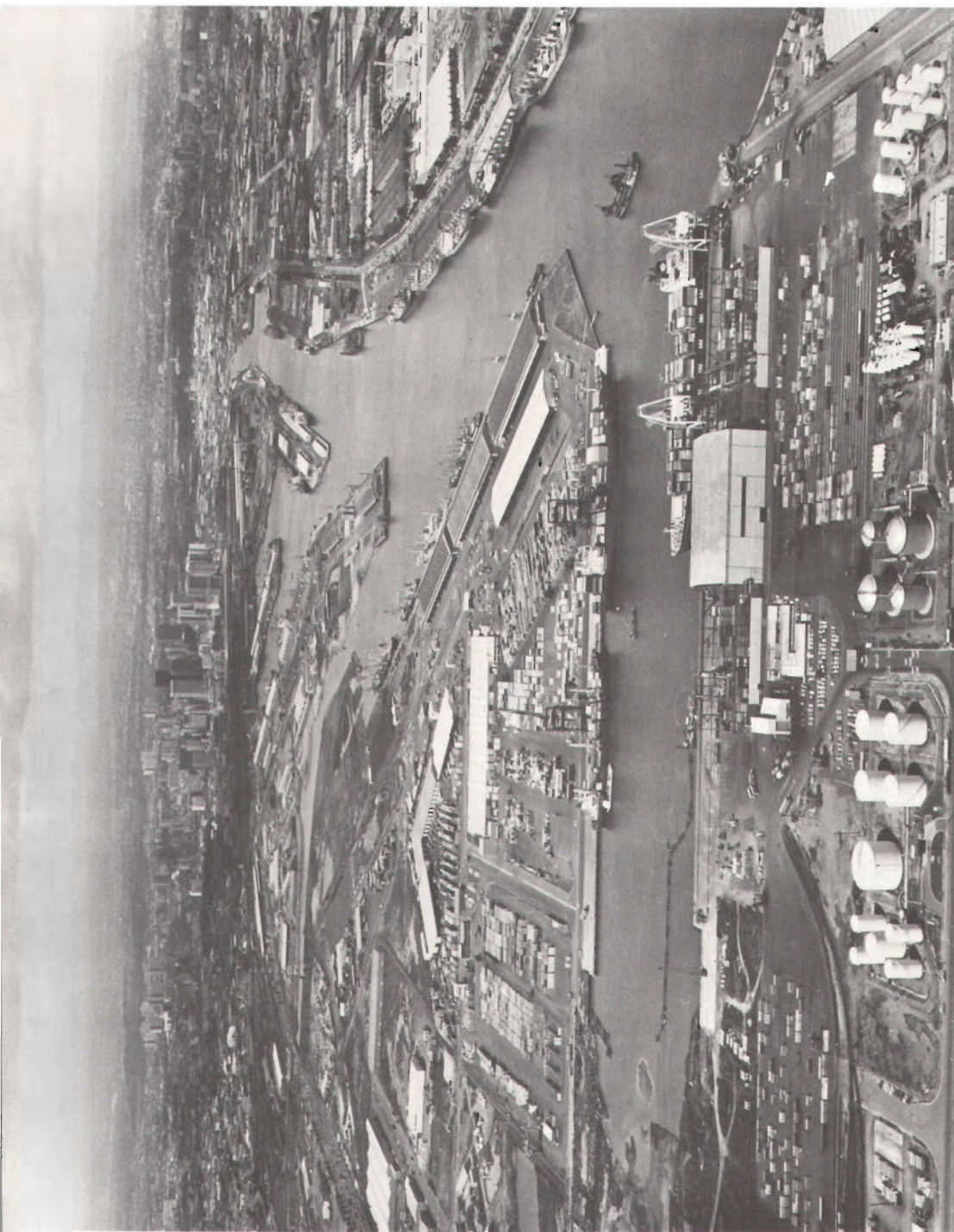
A general view of the crossing place showing, at left, the West Main Pier, and, at right, the steel spans on the east bank of the Yarra River.

West Gate Bridge Authority

A close up view of work under progress on the West Main Pier.

West Gate Bridge Authority





An aerial view of the Port of Melbourne showing Swanston Dock, the Port's overseas container complex, in the foreground.

Melbourne Harbor Trust

Additional funds, which amounted to \$56.5m at 30 June 1973, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, 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 Australian Government on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Further references, 1964-1974

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Commissioners. 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 645.

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 1969 to 1973 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		
1969	368,036	426	28	368,490
1970	377,939	432	20	378,391
1971	386,769	427	19	387,215
1972	395,032	484	19	395,535
1973	403,158	561	19	403,738

(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 1973 the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation was : \$106.0m broad gauge, \$10,661 narrow gauge, and \$5.0m uniform gauge.

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 five financial years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF : NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Number of employees at end of year			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses \$'000
	Permanent	Supernumerary and casual	Total	
1968-69	15,179	11,197	26,376	87,529
1969-70	14,588	11,709	26,297	93,415
1970-71	14,669	11,511	26,180	101,825
1971-72	13,982	11,988	25,970	108,272
1972-73	14,081	10,416	24,497	125,025

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 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling stock in service	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Locomotives—					
Steam	72	45	38	37	26
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	237	240	246	249	249
Other (a)	90	95	95	95	92
Total	434	415	414	416	402
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,110	1,104	1,090	1,090	1,084
Other (b)	659	637	616	597	584
Total	1,769	1,741	1,706	1,687	1,668
Goods stock (c)	21,374	21,050	20,000	20,264	19,831
Service stock	1,625	1,619	1,617	1,602	1,588

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying rail 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 1969 to 1973 is given in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1973 the total length of these services was 328 route kilometres. This distance is included in the single track broad gauge section of the table.

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(route distance)

Lines open for traffic	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Single track					
—Broad gauge (a)	5,871	5,853	5,853	5,850	5,829
—Narrow gauge	13	13	13	13	13
Double track					
—Broad gauge (a)	708	708	708	707	710
Other multi-track—Broad gauge (a)	129	129	129	130	135
Total route distance	6,721	6,703	6,703	6,700	6,687

(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 1968-69 to 1972-73 is shown in the table below :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Traffic train kilometres—Country	'000	7,630	7,625	7,673	7,662	7,747
Suburban	'000	13,098	13,456	13,382	13,337	13,290
Goods	'000	10,958	11,981	12,468	12,176	12,020
Total	'000	31,686	33,062	33,523	33,175	33,057
Passenger journeys—Country	'000	4,078	4,000	4,080	3,954	4,180
Suburban	'000	140,788	140,309	138,131	133,840	131,009
Total	'000	144,866	144,309	142,211	137,794	135,189
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	11,497	12,024	12,690	11,795	11,475

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 year 1972-73 is shown below :

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES), 1972-73
('000 tonnes)**

Class of goods	Tonnes carried	Tonne kilometres
Grain—		
Barley	198	50,676
Wheat	1,595	505,213
Other	189	46,002
Flour	123	28,850
Stockfood and fodder	147	50,492
Fruit—		
Fresh	125	49,493
Dried	85	46,690
Beverages	183	44,275
Solid fuels	1,112	194,488
Cement	923	102,501
Mining and quarry products	273	70,368
Dairy produce	77	15,782
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	78	14,820
Tinplate	131	41,958
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	723	224,062
Manures	868	219,871
Motor cars and accessories	296	94,428
Petroleum products	375	100,213
Paper products	229	59,359
Pipes	72	18,020
Timber	297	95,553
Wool	151	34,249
All other goods	2,967	980,526
Total goods	11,217	3,087,889
Total livestock	258	76,692
Grand total goods and livestock	11,475	3,164,581

NOTE. Comparison with previous years not practicable due to change in commodity classification introduced in year ending 30 June 1973.

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1972-73 decreased by \$860,573 compared with 1971-72. Total working expenses increased by \$17,427,358 as compared with the previous year.

Under the provisions of the *Railways (Funds) Act 1961*, an account was created in the Trust Fund and called the "Railway Equalisation Account". The Act provided for the annual appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund and the payment into the Equalisation Account of any excess of railway income over railway operating expenses for the preceding year. Moneys standing to the credit of the Account were to be available for the purpose of supplementing railway income in the event of its falling short of railway operating expenses. The amounts paid into the Equalisation Account were \$1,840,692 for the year 1960-61, \$7,318 for 1961-62, and \$740,758 for 1963-64. To offset deficits for the years 1962-63 and 1964-65, amounts of \$419,168 and \$2,169,601, respectively, were transferred to Railway Revenue from the Equalisation Account, the latter transfer extinguishing the balance in the Account. The calculation of these amounts was based on Treasury figures (which on the income side are mainly cash records) and not on net revenue shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	30,507	31,754	31,859	34,806	35,971
Parcels, mails, etc.	4,149	4,122	4,097	4,322	4,515
Other	103	104	112	101	91
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	56,637	59,641	62,829	62,370	59,937
Livestock	1,265	1,521	1,221	1,566	1,364
Miscellaneous	631	607	550	619	732
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshment services	3,467	3,461	3,583	3,592	3,808
Rentals	2,178	2,340	2,468	2,655	2,710
Bookstalls	1,061	1,096	1,085	1,085	1,139
Advertising	234	246	251	259	273
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop					
Authority special levy			447	952	899
Other	359	227	256	465	491
Total revenue	100,591	105,119	108,759	112,791	111,930
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—					
Way and works	22,372	23,969	26,153	27,909	31,605
Rolling stock	29,137	30,589	33,469	35,429	39,330
Traffic	37,688	40,505	44,107	47,314	54,194
Electrical engineering branch	4,425	4,683	4,681	4,827	5,165
Stores branch	1,633	1,670	1,838	1,972	2,201
Pensions	5,451	5,724	6,176	6,533	7,308
Service grants and retiring gratuities	1,146	1,419	1,463	1,519	1,511
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	2,116	1,813	1,497	1,936	1,807
Pay-roll tax	1,982	2,125	2,325	3,400	4,006
Long service leave	1,829	2,118	2,551	2,355	2,621

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Working expenses— <i>continued</i>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction			447	952	899
Other (a) (b)	3,164	3,697	4,108	4,355	5,280
Total working expenses	111,344	118,712	129,215	138,900	156,327
Net revenue	-10,753	-13,593	-20,456	-26,109	-44,397
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	6,221	7,062	8,081	9,077	10,021
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	106	99	91	81	66
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	288	330	365	393	419
Net result for year	-17,368	-21,084	-28,993	-35,660	-54,903
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	%	%	%	%	%
	110.7	112.9	118.8	123.1	139.6

(a) Including interest paid to the Australian Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement, namely, in 1968-69, \$210,204; 1969-70, \$205,306; 1970-71, \$200,408; 1971-72, \$195,510; and 1972-73, \$190,613.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,743	6,711	6,705	6,700	6,687
Gross revenue per average kilometre open \$	14,909	15,654	16,621	16,824	16,727
Working expenses per average kilometre open \$	16,494	17,666	19,247	20,705	23,347

Road motor services

The following table gives, for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Railways Board :

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Railways Board)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Bus kilometres	416,114	434,911	425,108	422,516	790,907
Passenger journeys	902,967	926,435	902,700	857,406	819,209
Gross revenue \$	62,378	65,516	64,010	71,384	73,832
Working expenses \$	128,057	153,455	161,068	178,072	207,348
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off) \$	27,758	20,471	19,292	19,252	19,212

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.

Melbourne underground rail loop

Melbourne, like most cities of comparable size, has the transportation problem of concentration of travel in the morning and evening peak periods. This peak demand affects all transport systems, a substantial portion of the load being borne by the suburban electric railway particularly at the central railway terminal where commuter congestion is increasing.

The provision of additional rail transport facilities for the central business district of Melbourne has been under consideration for many years. In 1929 the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission recommended the construction of a "northern city railway" to reduce pedestrian congestion in the vicinity of the Flinders Street and Princes Bridge stations at peak hours. In 1950 the Parliamentary Public Works Committee commenced an inquiry into the provision of an underground City railway. The report, submitted in 1954, accepted the principle of the provision of additional stations linked by underground tracks to the existing surface system. In 1958 the Minister of Transport formed a committee to review the proposed scheme for the provision of an underground railway for Melbourne, in the light of the existing and prospective traffic conditions. The committee confirmed the need for additional points of passenger dispersal connected by underground tracks to the existing suburban railway. Several proposals were considered; that finally adopted being a loop incorporating three new City stations.

The loop scheme was approved by the Government and incorporated in the *City of Melbourne Underground Railway Construction Act 1960*. Construction was deferred owing to lack of funds but planning and investigations continued over the next ten years. The Act of 1960 was later repealed and replaced by the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970* which provided for 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 loop. The Authority, of nine members appointed by the Victorian Government, was constituted in February 1971.

As a result of the planning and investigations which were undertaken by the Victorian Railways and the Railway Construction Board from 1960 to 1971, plans for the junctions of the underground tracks with the surface system were available when the Authority was constituted and work commenced in the Jolimont railway yards in June 1971 on the junctions for the Burnley Loop and the Caulfield-Sandringham Loop. By 1975 the half way mark of the project was reached; it had evolved as an eight year project.

At the outset, the Authority adopted the policy of employing consultants and contractors for the design and construction of the project. It was recognised that the Victorian Railways Board and the Railway Construction Board would undertake design and construction in specific areas within the railway boundary but that a principal consultant would be required to exercise control over the whole project and to provide the expertise in underground railway construction.

Consulting firms throughout the world of high repute and having such expertise were invited to submit proposals for consultant services to cover the whole project and to exercise the necessary control. It was a requirement of the Authority that the major design work would be undertaken in Melbourne and that specialist staff would be brought here from overseas as

required. After thorough examination of each firm's competence, the consortium, John Connell—Mott, Hay, and Anderson, Hatch Jacobs was appointed as principal consultants. Each member of this group has some special expertise in relation to the construction of underground railways and each contributed specialist staff to carry out design work and supervise construction from the office set up in Melbourne. The Authority employs a small staff of administrative and technical officers for financial control and technical review. The co-operation between the Authority, the principal consultants, the Victorian Railways Board (as users of the loop), and the Railway Construction Board has been a feature of the project to date.

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." The construction of three new stations on the eastern and northern boundaries of the central business area will, together with the two existing stations on the southern and western boundaries, form a five station terminal which will double station capacity to handle peak hour commuter traffic. Linking the three new stations by four underground tracks in four tunnels to form a loop will double the capacity to handle trains at the centre of the system.

Progress has been made towards construction of ramps to connect the underground tracks to the surface system towards construction of the main tunnels, and towards construction of the three new stations. The main tunnels from Jolimont along Spring Street and La Trobe Street to Museum Station are being constructed partly by conventional mining methods using mechanical equipment to excavate the rock, and partly by a tunnel boring machine recently acquired by the contractors for this section of the work and put into operation early in 1975. Tunnelling from the western end along La Trobe Street in an easterly direction has also commenced.

Museum Station which is expected to be the busiest is situated under La Trobe Street between Swanston Street and Elizabeth Street. It is being constructed by open cut. This method required the acquisition of and demolition of properties on the south side of La Trobe Street to allow the diversion of the road and tramway. Excavation from the surface is well advanced and concreting of the base has commenced. The sides of the excavation are supported by steel piles and struts. The latter are pre-loaded to prevent any movement of the ground supporting adjacent buildings.

Parliament Station is too deep to construct by open cut—the station will be excavated and constructed underground in enlarged running tunnels. This work is well advanced from underground and escalator tunnels are being constructed from shafts in Spring Street.

Flagstaff Station situated in La Trobe Street near the intersection of William Street will, as in the case of Parliament Station, be constructed by mining methods. Some property at the corner of William Street and La Trobe Street has been acquired and some buildings have already been demolished to provide a work site for construction purposes.

For the purpose of control, the work is divided into a number of sections and separate contracts are let for each. To date seven major contracts have been let covering all tunnelling and underground station construction from the Flinders Street—Spring Street intersection at the eastern end to Adderley Street at the western end with the exception of one contract

for tunnels between Museum Station and Flagstaff Station.

Signalling and communications in relation to loop work are receiving the close attention of the Authority which considers that the capacity and efficiency of the loop and indeed of the whole system must not be jeopardised by lack of foresight in the provision of a modern, efficient, safe system of signalling and communications and to this end basic concepts have been established and planning, design, and construction are being hastened as the second half of the project progresses.

Further reference, 1974

Tramway and omnibus services

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of chairman, 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 metropolitan area, and a fleet of buses plying on routes permitted by the Transport Regulation Board.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : TRAMWAYS

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
	kilometres	kilometres					'000	'000
1968-69	216	5	25,861	119,009	15,946	17,042	698	3,525
1969-70	216	5	24,580	110,692	16,682	17,766	698	(b)4,159
1970-71	217	3	23,978	109,779	16,576	18,881	696	(b)4,323
1971-72	217	3	23,759	101,962	19,026	20,937	696	(b)4,331
1972-73	217	4	24,443	104,719	19,852	23,938	(a)696	(b)4,283

(a) Includes 42 in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

As the community grows and the use of private motor vehicles extends, passengers using public transport become fewer and this causes financial strain. Notwithstanding this, the Board has a policy of expansion and in 1961 acquired a privately owned network of buses in the rapidly developing suburbs of Box Hill, Nunawading, Ringwood, Mitcham, Doncaster, Bulleen, and Warrandyte, and extended some other services.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD : MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS

Period	Route kilometres	Bus kilometres	Passenger journeys	Operating receipts	Operating expenses	At end of year	
						Rolling stock	Persons employed
						'000	'000
1968-69	224	11,425	24,271	3,499	4,324	226	791
1969-70	224	11,141	22,353	3,635	4,540	277	(b) 4,159
1970-71	224	11,294	22,753	3,710	4,991	273	(b) 4,323
1971-72	230	11,190	20,471	4,067	5,396	272	(b) 4,331
1972-73	233	11,882	20,993	4,308	6,393	(a) 272	(b) 4,283

(a) Includes 32 in reserve or idle.

(b) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	19,269	20,141	20,107	22,879	23,909
Miscellaneous operating receipts	176	176	179	214	251
Non-operating receipts	240	251	231	259	511
Total revenue	19,685	20,568	20,517	23,352	24,671
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	9,595	9,788	11,070	12,143	14,332
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	934	970	988	1,236	1,298
Tramcars	2,550	2,685	2,850	2,948	3,499
Buses	921	989	1,078	1,196	1,416
Electrical equipment of lines and substations	537	594	675	744	842
Buildings and grounds	264	302	330	324	403
Electric traction energy	874	831	812	802	804
Fuel oil for buses	190	186	218	249	275
Bus licence and road tax fees	21	21	22	21	22
General administration and stores department costs	1,173	1,394	1,563	1,737	1,885
Pay-roll tax	367	380	427	625	771
Workers compensation payments	465	418	524	543	649
Depreciation	1,018	1,008	937	922	920
Non-operating expenses	96	86	92	100	106
Provisions—					
Long service leave	290	396	350	366	471
Retiring gratuities	486	671	532	611	732
Accrued sick leave	70	96	61	70	59
Public risk insurance	300	220	288	297	325
Interest on loans	1,311	1,358	1,448	1,498	1,630
Total expenditure	21,462	22,393	24,265	26,433	30,438
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-1,777	-1,825	-3,748	-3,081	-5,767
Capital outlay	691	695	712	856	945
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	24,224	24,874	26,010	26,822	27,620

The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
TRAMWAYS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING EXPENSES, ETC.,
PER KILOMETRE, 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
1968-69	15,946	159.71	13.40	17,042	170.69	106.87
1969-70	16,682	175.79	15.07	17,766	187.21	106.50
1970-71	16,576	179.04	15.10	18,881	207.19	113.91
1971-72	19,026	207.41	18.66	20,937	228.24	110.04
1972-73	19,851	210.34	18.96	23,938	253.65	120.59

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
MOTOR OMNIBUS SYSTEMS : OPERATING RECEIPTS, OPERATING
EXPENSES, ETC., PER KILOMETRE, 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
1968-69	3,499	79.32	14.42	4,324	98.03	123.58
1969-70	3,635	84.51	16.26	4,540	105.54	124.91
1970-71	3,710	85.07	16.31	4,991	114.44	134.53
1971-72	4,067	94.13	19.87	5,396	124.90	132.68
1972-73	4,308	93.91	20.52	6,393	139.35	148.40

Private motor omnibus services

The following table contains particulars of the operations of Victorian private omnibus services. In addition, details of route operations, charter, school, and other special services are included. In the year 1972-73 route operations accounted for 53 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 17, 29, and 1 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	
Number of vehicles	2,811	2,899	2,875	3,030	3,171	
Distance—Petrol vehicles	'000 kilometres	55,727	55,279	53,076	53,459	51,221
Diesel vehicles	'000 kilometres	32,682	36,498	39,926	43,200	47,749
Total distance	'000 kilometres	88,409	91,777	93,002	96,659	98,970
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Revenue	22,057	23,721	26,330	28,628	32,074	
Expenditure—						
Drivers' wages	7,270	7,974	9,104	10,236	11,368	
Repairs and maintenance	2,734	2,913	3,149	3,477	3,845	
Depreciation	2,045	2,181	2,239	2,364	2,464	
Other	7,343	7,997	8,674	9,741	11,008	
Total expenditure	19,392	21,065	23,166	25,818	28,685	
Assets (a)—						
Motor vehicles	5,645	5,988	6,258	7,221	7,457	
Other assets	8,609	9,671	10,264	11,024	12,333	
Total assets	14,254	15,659	16,522	18,245	19,790	
Liabilities (a)	5,762	6,546	7,042	8,177	9,612	

(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, both being replaced by privately operated bus services. Part of the Bendigo system reopened in December 1972 as a tourist attraction.

Further references, 1961-1974; Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, 1963

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.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION AND LICENCE RATES AT 1 MARCH 1974

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle (without trailer, etc.)	\$4.10 plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor cycle (with trailer, etc., attached)	\$6.10 plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor car (private use)	\$0.60 for each power-weight unit (a) plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$0.75 for each power-weight unit (a) plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$2.50 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service or a temporary school service licence	\$15 plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$1.10 to \$1.60 for each power-weight unit (a) according to the unladen weight and the type of tyres plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	From \$0.30 to \$1.30 for each power-weight unit (a) according to the number of wheels and the type of tyres (when more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only) plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$27.10 (unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable) plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
LICENCE	
Driver's or rider's licence	\$12 issued for a three year period (An additional fee of \$6 is payable by all applicants for new licences)
Learner's permit	\$2 for motor cycles only
Instructor's licence	\$40 issued for a three year period

(a) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in hundredweights of a motor car unladen and ready for use.

(b) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

NOTE. The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$12.

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Drivers'	1,399,903	1,464,523	1,524,104	1,585,095	1,660,454
Riders'	35,894	37,551	42,292	49,023	51,354
Total	1,435,797	1,502,074	1,566,396	1,634,118	1,711,808

**VICTORIA—GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED BY MOTOR
REGISTRATION BRANCH
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Registrations and tax	54,190	57,842	61,270	65,819	71,421
Drivers' licences	3,272	3,177	4,823	7,338	7,036
Other	764	810	887	921	2,118
Total	58,226	61,829	66,980	74,078	80,575

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at the end of 1962 and 1971 (motor vehicle census years), and at 31 December 1971 to 1973. Particulars of Australian 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)	At 31 December—		
			1971	1972	1973
			'000	'000	'000
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	940.7	987.1	1,054.9
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	203.2	207.3	213.0
Light commercial type vehicles—					
Open	94,470	89,764	89.9	91.0	93.4
Closed	31,851	46,539	47.0	49.7	53.3
Trucks—					
Rigid		79,386	79.8	82.1	87.2
Articulated	{ 76,591	9,417	9.5	9.7	10.5
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	3.6	3.9	4.3
Buses	3,409	5,129	5.2	5.6	6.0
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	30.7	36.7	44.7
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,409.7	1,473.1	1,567.4

(a) A revised classification of motor vehicles was adopted for the census of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971. The principal differences between the new classification and that at 31 December 1962 are :

- (i) "Light commercial type vehicles" include utilities, panel vans, and trucks with carrying capacity under one tonne, and ambulances and hearses.
- (ii) "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of one tonne 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". Direct comparisons therefore between the two censuses can only be made for the categories motor cars, station wagons, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes utilities registered at 31 December 1962 have been included in the classification "light commercial vehicles—open" and panel vans and ambulances and hearses, registered at the same date, in the classification "light commercial type vehicles—closed". 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, giving new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Australian Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services) :

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE
(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars			Station wagons		
	1971 (a)	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Austin (b)	1,797	1,166	..	..	..	..
B.M.W.	163	170	252	..	..	..
Chrysler (c)	9,538	8,288	9,156	1,707	1,321	1,319
Datsun	5,444	6,142	9,415	365	330	316
Fiat	684	350	452	4	..	..
Ford	20,535	25,150	23,846	3,838	4,384	4,519
Holden (d)	32,144	28,316	28,002	7,228	6,300	6,599
Honda	911	511	1,312	1	..	..
Jaguar	505	306	209	..	..	..
Leyland (b)	..	..	5,943	..	..	1
M.G. (b)	245	212	..	..	..	..

VICTORIA—REGISTRATION OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE—*continued*
(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars			Station wagons		
	1971 (a)	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Mazda	5,165	3,741	6,967	248	241	728
Mercedes Benz	587	501	758	..	..	..
Morris (b)	2,849	3,378	..	..	..	..
Peugeot	450	466	511	3	..	..
Renault	1,473	1,655	1,705	..	75	197
Rover	215	187	153	..	59	75
Statesman	729	1,181	1,268	..	..	..
Toyota	6,591	7,215	9,718	141	111	602
Triumph	683	512	544	..	..	..
Volkswagen	2,827	1,970	1,636	535	473	542
Volvo	406	720	1,138	32	72	106
Other	720	665	891	37	34	39
Total	94,661	92,802	103,876	14,139	13,400	15,043

(a) Includes ambulances and hearses.

(b) From 1 January 1973, Austin, Morris, M.G., and B.M.C. are included with Leyland.

(c) Dodge, Hillman, and Mitsubishi are included with Chrysler.

(d) Excludes Statesman, which is shown separately.

VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE

(Includes Australian Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1972 (a)				1973 (a)			
	Light commercial type vehicles (b)		Other (a)	Total	Light commercial type vehicles (b)		Other (a)	Total
	Open	Closed			Open	Closed		
B.M.C. (b) (d)	149	1	1	151	..	..	..	..
Bedford	..	..	1,337	1,337	..	..	1,083	1,083
Chrysler (c)	1,179	52	603	1,834	1,340	..	825	2,165
Daihatsu	8	14	134	156	..	113	191	304
Datsun	278	59	424	761	446	48	420	914
Ford	1,669	1,483	1,194	4,346	1,724	2,005	921	4,650
Holden	3,796	2,462	9	6,267	3,928	2,765	..	6,693
International	..	1	1,408	1,409	..	..	1,691	1,691
Land Rover	199	..	149	348	264	..	120	384
Leyland (d)	..	3	208	211	183	256	163	602
Mazda	112	176	71	359	237	328	180	745
Mercedes Benz	..	..	110	110	..	..	154	154
Morris (b) (d)	..	285	..	285	..	..	..	..
Toyota	..	..	1,083	1,083	..	177	1,795	1,972
Volkswagen	77	883	176	1,136	56	912	440	1,408
Other	95	53	382	530	320	36	455	811
Total	7,562	5,472	7,289	20,323	8,498	6,640	8,438	23,576

(a) As from 1 January 1972 a revised classification of motor vehicles has been adopted and used also as a basis for a census of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971. For further information see notes to previous table on page 652 dealing with vehicles on the register.

(b) B.M.C. includes all Austin and Morris commercial vehicles except Morris 10 hp panel vans.

(c) Chrysler includes all Dodge, Commer, Hillman, and Mitsubishi vehicles.

(d) From 1 January 1973, B.M.C., Morris, A.E.C., Albion, Scammell, and Thornycroft are included with Leyland.

Transport Regulation Board

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 of 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 Co-ordinator of Transport was set up with particular functions, the Board's function as a licensing authority is 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	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres radius of the G.P.O. or P.O.—					
Melbourne	15,316	15,466	15,622	15,901	16,489
Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong	1,544	1,514	1,546	1,577	1,667
40 kilometres radius of owner's place of business	6,970	6,904	6,779	6,787	7,004
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	17,522	17,705	17,271	17,477	17,534
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	501	428	388	355	347
80 kilometres radius of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 4 tonnes load capacity)	53,886	55,553	56,215	56,612	58,658
Third Schedule commodities	13,062	13,136	13,111	13,294	13,461
Approved decentralised secondary industries	899	969	1,058	1,128	1,192
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,178	3,194	3,320	3,391	3,450
Taxis and hire-cars	3,385	3,369	3,493	3,486	3,464
Temporary	172	165	156	163	177
Goods—					
4 year	13,357	14,208	14,454	14,151	14,195
Temporary	590	534	532	548	561
Goods—passenger	34	32	30	26	25
Total licences issued	130,416	133,177	133,985	134,896	138,224
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	2,511	2,662	2,742	2,946	3,125
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for comfort stations and bus shelters)	2,172	2,452	2,871	2,949	3,231
Net revenue	339	210	-129	-3	-106
Collections—					
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	7,841	8,558	8,905	9,138	9,745
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	233	254	282	305	333
Log book fees	11	11	11	10	10

In effect, the scope of the Board's authority has been confined to the regulation of the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles with a view to maximising service to the community and rationalising road-rail competition. It derives its present authority from the *Transport Regulation Act 1958* and the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*.

Commercial goods transport

With the exception of vehicles used exclusively on interstate trade and primary producer vehicles not exceeding 2 tonnes load capacity, all commercial goods vehicles are subject to the control and licensing of the Board pursuant to the provisions of the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*. Licences issued fall into two broad groups.

The first group, which comprises the majority of licences in force, are issued on application and are classed "as of right" goods licences. These licences are issued at a fee fixed by legislation and confer restricted rights clearly defined in that legislation.

The second group, termed "discretionary" licences, are issued at the discretion of the Board and authorise operations, generally of a permanent nature, not covered by any of the "as of right" group of licences.

Types of discretionary goods licences

As discretionary licences are written to meet specific conditions, there are a great variety of different types. However, they fall broadly into the following classifications:

Route services ex Melbourne and country centres. These are generally of a short haul nature to non-rail pockets of territory or to areas beyond rail terminals.

Extended "as of right" licences. Issued to carriers according to circumstances for general or particular classes of goods.

Special commodities. These relate to specially constructed vehicles and equipment for particular operations and traffic.

Ancillary operations. Where extension of "as of right" ancillary licence authorities associated with trades and business are approved.

Contractors. Extended areas of operation approved for earthmoving or road contractors or the like.

Mails and parcels services. These services are usually operated primarily as contracted mail services.

Timber carriers. The transport requirements of country mills are met by licences which cover transport of logs to the mills and sawn timber to the local railway station, or short haul deliveries direct to customers.

Decentralised industries

A number of licences have been granted where industries have decided to employ contract carriers, or where their own vehicles are used for a combination of carrying not covered by the "as of right" licence issued under section 5 of the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958*.

In dealing with cases where an industry establishes that it is at a disadvantage because of its location, the Board is empowered to take into account the relative costs and convenience of the alternative forms of transport. The Board has maintained the policy that long-standing and high volume rail traffic associated with country secondary industries should not be diverted to road carriers where an adequate railway service is available.

Permits

Permits are issued at the discretion of the Board to authorise temporarily the operation of a vehicle in a manner not specified in the licence. For the year ended 30 June 1973, the number of goods permits issued was 164,119.

Tow trucks

The issue of a tow truck licence is at the discretion of the Board, based on the criteria contained in section 8 of the *Commercial Goods Vehicles Act* 1958. Regulations relating to standards of vehicle construction, crane and allied equipment must be complied with before a licence is granted. At 30 June 1973 there were 2,320 certificates on issue compared with 2,316 at 30 June 1972. During 1972-73, 405 new certificates were issued out of a total of 467 applications.

To accommodate demand for "trade" towing as distinct from accident scene activity, the Board approved seven additional tow trucks during the previous year in the Melbourne area specifically for this purpose. These restricted licences exclude attendance at accident scenes except where the unit has been bespoken by the owner or driver of the vehicle involved in the accident. To assist in the identification of these vehicles, a special label with the letters "R.T." is displayed on the windscreen and a "restricted" sign is fixed to the unit.

Drivers' certificates

Commercial passenger vehicles

Every driver of a commercial passenger vehicle must possess a driver's certificate issued by the Board. This certificate is a separate authority additional to the motor car driver's licence issued by the Police. Each application for a certificate must be accompanied by a satisfactory medical and eyesight report. A medical and eyesight report is then required at three-yearly intervals, or more frequently if the holder of a certificate is subject to some disability or is over sixty years of age. If the applicant is medically acceptable, his application is forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Police for a check and report on character, traffic record, and general suitability. Before issue of a certificate, the Board has to be satisfied that the applicant is a "fit and proper" person to drive a public service vehicle. Prospective drivers of metropolitan taxi-cabs and hire-cars must, in addition, pass a test of knowledge of the metropolitan area. 6,211 applications for drivers' certificates were made during 1972-73. Of this total, 5,731 certificates were issued, 4,188 of these being to drive metropolitan taxi-cabs or hire-cars and 1,543 for buses and country taxi-cabs. At 30 June 1973 the 20,531 certificates on issue to drivers of commercial passenger vehicles consisted of the following types: buses 5,535; taxis 14,670; and temporary 326.

Tow trucks

Every driver of a tow truck must possess a driver's certificate issued by the Board before he can legally drive such a vehicle. A certificate is issued only after the applicant's character, traffic record, and general suitability have been checked by the Police. The minimum age requirement for applicants is 20 years, although some exceptions are permitted in the case of apprentices or full-time employees of tow truck owners. At June 1973 there were 2,320 certificates on issue. During 1972-73, 405 new certificates were issued out of a total of 467 applications.

Passenger fares and hiring rates

Bus and taxi fares chargeable by operators are determined by the Board. The Board authorised increased bus fares to take effect from 1 July 1973. The fares at that date became :

VICTORIA—BUS FARES AT 1 JULY 1973

Section travelled	Adult fare	Child fare
	cents	cents
1	11	7
2	20	13
3	24	14
Extra sections	1 to section 9	1 to section 5 then various

Metropolitan and suburban taxi fares (which also apply in the three urban areas of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong) at 1 July 1973 were :

VICTORIA—TAXI FARES AT 1 JULY 1973

Item	Amount
Flagfall (inc. first 134 metres)	29c
Distance rate	5c for each additional 335 metres
Detention rate	\$3.60 per hour
Telephone surcharge	15c per hiring
Luggage	5c per item

Public hearings

Public hearings are designed to give all parties concerned with matters affecting the issue of discretionary licences, or those of a generally contentious nature, an opportunity to present their views to the Board. During the year ended 30 June 1973 the Board heard five applications for discretionary goods licences at public hearings held at Melbourne, Shepparton, and Wangaratta.

In relation to commercial passenger vehicles, a total of 29 cases were dealt with at hearings conducted at Melbourne, Sale, Ballarat, Wangaratta, and Morwell.

Private sittings

Most discretionary matters are dealt with by the Board in private sittings. These include applications for licences where there are no objections, and the transfer, renewal, and variation of existing licences. During the year ended 30 June 1973 the Board dealt with a total of 4,483 cases involving goods licences and with 3,779 passenger licensing matters.

Commercial passenger transport

All licences for commercial vehicles are issued on a "discretionary" basis and authorise the operation of buses, taxis, and hire-cars under authority of the *Transport Regulation Act 1958*.

Buses

Bus licensing is divided into three groups—metropolitan, urban, and country.

Metropolitan. There are two basic types of licence issued in the metropolitan area—route bus and charter. At 30 June 1973 there were 240 private bus route services licensed to operate in the metropolitan and outer suburban areas of Melbourne, with a total of 938 licensed vehicles operating. There were also 240 buses operated by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board and 11 buses operated by the Victorian Railways over routes on which service is provided by these authorities. At the same date there were 212 charter buses licensed to operate exclusively in the charter, or group hiring capacity, on journeys commencing within a 32 kilometre radius of Melbourne. These vehicles normally have a capacity of more than 20 adults and are comfortable and attractive. They are permitted to engage in regular contract work for industries and schools and also to operate for regular sporting and special functions. Charter hirings are not, however, the sole preserve of this group of vehicles. In addition to the basic right of route buses to operate stage services, the Board permits vehicles of suitable standard, operating on route services within a 24 kilometre radius of Melbourne, to undertake charter journeys from one of three local zones within the 24 kilometre radius to any location in Victoria.

Urban. At 30 June 1973 there were a total of 142 buses licensed in urban areas to provide route, charter, and touring services. Numbers of vehicles authorised to operate in each of the three urban areas were: Ballarat 38, Bendigo 25, and Geelong 79.

Country. At 30 June 1973 there were 1,841 licences issued to operate in country areas of the State; 430 of these were fully licensed to operate stage services and to undertake charter and touring work. The remaining 1,411 buses were especially licensed vehicles under contract to the Education Department to provide daily transport for school children to and from country schools. A number of these vehicles also have the ability to undertake charter hirings.

The Board also licenses a small number of vehicles especially equipped to operate as touring omnibuses. These operate on advertised tours for which separate and distinct fares are payable by each passenger. At 30 June 1973 there were 66 vehicles so licensed.

Taxis and hire-cars

On a similar basis to bus licensing, taxi and hire-car operation is divided into three groups—metropolitan, urban, and country.

The main operational rights of taxis and hire-cars can be summarised as follows:

Metropolitan. Metropolitan taxis may be hired from the street, from taxi stands, or by telephone bookings for journeys to any place in Victoria, provided hirings commence within the defined metropolitan taxi area, which varies between a 24 and 32 kilometre radius of Melbourne. Suburban taxis operate under radio control from a specified depot, and may be hired to any place in Victoria provided journeys commence within areas as follows, for each type of hiring: hirings from taxi stands may only commence from stands situated in a vehicle's local zoned area; hirings from the street may commence anywhere within the defined metropolitan taxi area of Melbourne; and hirings by telephone may commence anywhere within Victoria. Metropolitan hire-cars may only accept hirings booked through a depot and may operate for journeys to any place in Victoria.

Urban. Urban taxis may be hired from the street, from taxi stands, or by telephone bookings for journeys to any place in Victoria, provided hirings commence within the defined urban areas of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. Urban hire-cars have similar rights, but hirings must be by depot.

Country. Country taxis may operate from specified taxi stands and depots outside the metropolitan and urban taxi areas to any place in Victoria. Country hire-cars have similar rights to country taxis but hirings must be bespoken through a depot.

**VICTORIA—TAXIS AND HIRE-CARS LICENSED
AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	1972	1973
Metropolitan area—		
Metropolitan taxis	1,806	1,785
Suburban taxis	917	918
Metropolitan hire-cars	20	46
Total metropolitan	2,743	2,749
Urban areas—		
Ballarat—urban taxis	50	50
Bendigo—urban taxis	36	36
urban hire-cars	2	1
Geelong—urban taxis	114	114
Total urban	202	201
Country areas—		
Country taxis	486	464
Country hire-cars	55	50
Total country	541	514
GRAND TOTAL	3,486	3,464

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 at twelve regional offices. In addition, the Board assists in policing relevant provisions of the Motor Car Act and Regulations and the Road Traffic Act and Regulations. While the Board is the registering authority for motor boats, its staff does not police the regulations governing craft specifications, equipment, and behaviour of drivers; this is handled by police and local authorities.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : PROSECUTIONS

Act or Regulations	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Transport Regulation Act (Passenger)	82	101	77	106
Commercial Goods Vehicles Act Part I	855	675	633	755
Transport Consolidated Regulations 1960	515	354	292	296
Motor Car Act	3,248	3,499	2,030	1,939
Motor Car Regulations	582	604	460	381
Road Traffic Regulations	714	869	601	499
Police Offences Act (Summary Offences Act)	8	4	..	7
Justices Act	3	3	..	2
Drugs of Addiction and Restricted Substances Regulations	4	..	1	1
Total	6,011	6,109	4,097	3,986

Standards

Improvement in the standard of public service vehicles is the constant aim of the Board.

In the case of taxi-cabs, the Board's requirement of replacement when a car reaches four years from the date of first registration (a longer life of six years is conceded for large cars) has improved the standard of cars in the taxi and hire-car fleet throughout the State.

Because of the need to adapt normal production cars for use as taxis, the fitting of two-way radio and, to a lesser extent, the taxi meter has presented problems, and in giving approval for these fittings the Board has had regard to the requirements and purposes of the various Australian design rules. The aim of these design rules is to provide for safer cars for the motoring public. Car manufacturers have been required to meet the requirements of these rules by specified dates since 1 January 1969.

As a consequence, for new buses there is a design trend for appearance and passenger comfort to be suited to a particular operation as well as to passenger safety requirements. There is a gradual change to larger destination panels displaying route numbers in addition to destination. This is now a requirement for all new route buses.

Special projects

The Board has always shown special concern for the safety of children carried daily to and from schools on buses operated solely for this purpose. Late in 1972 the Board decided to adopt a new school bus warning sign which had been introduced into the National Standards Association of Australia code of uniform traffic control devices. All buses operating solely for the carriage of school children are required to display the new signs, which have improved visual impact.

Road maintenance charges

Owners of commercial goods vehicles with a load capacity exceeding four tonnes are required to pay a tonne-kilometre charge as compensation for wear and tear caused to Victorian roads under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act. This charge is made at a rate of 0.17 cents per tonne-kilometre, based on the tare weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent of its load capacity. Journeys made solely in connection with the carriage of certain primary produce and livestock do not attract this charge. Vehicles operating on interstate trade are not exempt. As a result of court action taken in respect of offences against Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act during 1972-73, 6,244 convictions were recorded, fines amounting to \$183,946 were imposed, and contributions amounting to \$157,487 were ordered to be paid.

All of the road maintenance contributions collected by the Board are paid directly to the Country Roads Board maintenance account, to be applied to the maintenance of public highways throughout the State. During the year ended 30 June 1973 a total of \$9,745,422 was collected by the Board by way of road charges, \$2,923,500 of this estimated to be applicable to travel undertaken by vehicles engaged on interstate journeys. Since the introduction of the scheme in 1956, more than \$104m has been collected by the Board.

Motor boats

The *Motor Boating Act* 1961 and the Motor Boating (General) Regulations 1962 require the registration of privately used motor boats not exceeding 20 metres in length. They also provide for the control of operations of such motor boats in Victorian waters. The Board's function is confined principally to the registration of motor boats. At 30 June 1973 the number of motor boats on the register was 57,409.

Metropolitan Transportation Committee, 1974

West Gate Bridge Authority

The Lower Yarra Crossing Authority was incorporated in October 1965 under the Victorian *Companies Act* 1961 as a company limited by guarantee. By powers given under the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act* 1965, the Authority was granted a franchise to construct, operate, and maintain a toll crossing over the lower reaches of the Yarra River, between Graham Street, Port Melbourne and Williamstown Road, Yarraville.

The overall length of the main bridge structure, to be known as the West Gate Bridge, is 2,582 metres, including five central spans of cable stayed steel girder bridge of total length 848 metres. The main span over the Yarra River will be 336 metres in length, and at the highest point the road surface will be 58 metres above the low water mark of the navigation channel. Each of the Bridge's two carriageways will have four traffic lanes and one break-down lane. At opening, traffic flow is expected to be of the order of 45,000 vehicles per day rising to about 100,000 vehicles per day by 1985.

Work commenced on the project on 9 April 1968 when three major contracts were let for :

1. Construction of foundations—\$4.75m.
2. Construction of 27 concrete piers with approach viaducts on the eastern and western banks of the Yarra River—\$12.25m.
3. Fabrication and erection of the steel box girder for the main river spans—\$7m.

Work progressed satisfactorily on the above constructions, together with 27 other subsidiary contracts which included the construction of interchanges at Graham Street, Port Melbourne and Williamstown Road, Yarraville, an overpass in Salmon Street, Port Melbourne, the construction of the toll plaza and expressway area on the eastern side, and construction of associated road works within the Port Melbourne district. The total cost of subsidiary contracts amounted to approximately \$15m.

On 15 October 1970 span 10–11 of the steel bridge on the western bank of the Yarra River collapsed and, as a result of this accident, 35 men lost their lives. At that time, the project works as a whole were approximately 80 per cent completed; all works other than steel spans have now been substantially completed. Following the collapse, the Victorian Government set up a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the circumstances surrounding the cause or causes, direct and indirect, of the failure of the steel span between piers 10 and 11. The Commission held a preliminary hearing on 28 October 1970 and completed 80 sitting days on 15 June 1971. The report of the Commissioners was dated 14 July 1971 and subsequently presented to the Victorian Parliament on 3 August 1971.

During the course of the Royal Commission hearing, the Authority made world-wide inquiries to secure the services of an experienced bridge erection

contractor and in October 1971 entered into a joint venture contract with Redpath Dorman Long (Contracting) Limited of England and John Holland (Constructions) Pty Ltd of Melbourne for the completion of the central five steel spans, including the fabrication of new replacement steel box girder sections and modification of existing steel sections.

The Authority established a Directorate of Engineering as part of its own organisational structure to replace its former joint consulting engineers who had been engaged on the design and supervision of construction of the steel spans. The Directorate of Engineering assembled a staff of experienced design engineers who examined the original design in detail. As a result of this investigation it was found necessary to carry out a complete redesign of the steel spans, and this work was virtually completed in September 1973.

The Joint Venture Contractor commenced preliminary works preparatory to modifying the steel box girders in August 1971, but it was not until late 1972 that full-scale work was resumed on site. Due to the complexity of the work, the nature of the new erection sequences, and delays caused by industrial disputes, it is now not expected that the steel spans, and therefore the total project, will be finished before the end of 1976.

Due to the extensive delays resulting from the collapse of span 10-11 and the need to modify and considerably strengthen the steel bridge structure as compared with its original design, the total project costs have grown to a figure well in excess of the \$50m estimate current at the time of the accident. It is now estimated that the final cost of the complete West Gate Bridge project, including all associated works, will be in excess of \$100m, plus holding charges on debenture loans borrowed.

From 23 September 1974 the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority changed its name to the West Gate Bridge Authority, to identify the Authority more closely with this major project.

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

Until 1935 road traffic was administered by the provisions of the Motor Car Act, the Police Offences Act, and the Local Government Act. In 1935 a Road Traffic Act was passed, accompanied by regulations for country and metropolitan conditions. In 1956 a Traffic Commission of three full-time members was constituted who compiled new regulations which were promulgated in 1958. These were more easily understood by road users and pedestrians and made uniform traffic control devices throughout the State mandatory. The Minister was given power to order road constructing authorities to maintain this uniformity by Order-in-Council if necessary. Sign board legislation was included to permit traffic and parking to be controlled merely by the erection of signs. A severe penalty was imposed for the illegal erection of parking or traffic signs by unauthorised bodies, including signs which may confuse or obstruct the visibility of authorised traffic control devices.

Since 1958 the Victoria Police has supplied comprehensive statistical reports of every accident. These have been analysed and since 1968 an annual publication of accidents by location and road user movements has been distributed to road construction authorities to assist in determining the need for installation of traffic control devices.

In 1952, finance through the Public Works Department was initiated to assist municipalities in the installation of traffic control devices. The Traffic Commission was financed by Treasury appropriations. In 1967, one per cent of the Country Roads Board Fund was set aside to meet the cost of the Commission and to facilitate these subsidies. The Drivers Licence Suspense Account was created in 1971 as a source of funds at the discretion of the Treasurer and in 1972 a surcharge of 50 cents on car registrations and \$1 on truck registrations was imposed to augment the Traffic Authority Fund.

In 1961 it became compulsory for all motor cyclists to wear approved protective helmets. In 1964 seat belt anchorages and in 1969 seat belts were fitted to two front seat positions of motor cars. In December 1970 it became mandatory for all drivers and passengers, in motor vehicles equipped with seat belts, to wear them, this being the first time in the world such legislation had been enacted. The effect of the seat belt legislation is reflected in the reduction in drivers killed from 406 in 1969 to 324 in 1972 and again in the reduction in drivers injured from 9,834 in 1969 to 8,012 in 1972. This significant downward trend has been achieved in spite of the rapidly rising vehicle population with consequent increase to exposure to hazard.

In 1971 the Traffic Commission was replaced by the Road Safety and Traffic Authority with additional functions, under the new Act, for the research and promotion of road safety practices. Since then special promotion programmes have been instituted to draw attention to the dangers of driving after excessive drinking, the correct wearing of seat belts, and the necessity for pedestrians to take care when crossing roads.

The importance of pedestrian casualties has been recognised and a programme prepared for their protection by improved public street lighting, upgrading and increasing the number of statutory pedestrian crossings, improving the gaps in traffic to facilitate their crossing through an increase in the numbers of traffic signals at intersections, and introducing low cost specially lit and signed facilities for pedestrians to cross the road at more numerous appropriate places on the highways.

The Australian Government has subsidised research into several aspects of road crash counter measures. In particular, a Mobile In-Depth Accident Study is being carried out into the factors leading up to fatal accidents in the rural and metropolitan areas. The factors being studied are the physical and mental condition of the driver, the mechanical condition of the vehicle, and the condition of the road and the environment. This is a multi-disciplinary study involving a medical practitioner, a social worker, and an engineer using a motor vehicle equipped with a two-way radio.

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of all 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.

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 those shown on page 260.

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
1963-64	13,067	838	18,401	425	27	599
1964-65	14,432	907	20,482	460	29	653
1965-66	14,110	933	20,277	442	29	635
1966-67	14,077	963	19,994	433	30	615
1967-68	15,113	868	21,932	458	26	664
1968-69	15,622	964	22,498	465	29	670
1969-70	17,030	1,065	24,502	498	31	716
1970-71	15,327	996	22,067	440	29	634
1971-72	14,988	884	21,090	424	25	596
1972-73	14,611	949	20,312	408	27	568

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
 DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	355	8,746	317	8,184	334	7,872
Motor cyclists	36	986	54	1,345	54	1,505
Passengers (any type)	338	8,870	268	8,242	305	7,764
Pedestrians	235	2,578	217	2,490	230	2,385
Pedal cyclists	31	859	28	799	26	757
Other	1	28	..	30	..	29
Total	996	22,067	884	21,090	949	20,312

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 are shown according to age in the following table :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age group (years)	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	41	776	28	862	39	726
5 and under 7	20	420	16	457	21	419
7 and under 17	91	2,599	69	2,450	81	2,368
17 and under 21	205	4,846	170	4,481	171	4,268
21 and under 30	190	5,298	209	5,167	194	4,695
30 and under 40	102	2,427	92	2,363	90	2,254
40 and under 50	84	2,155	82	2,033	91	1,828
50 and under 60	92	1,650	62	1,524	77	1,481
60 and over	170	1,622	154	1,518	155	1,402
Not stated	1	274	2	235	30	871
Total	996	22,067	884	21,090	949	20,312

Traffic Commission, 1961-1971; Australian Road Safety Council, 1966; Lower Yarra Crossing Authority, 1971-1974

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Coastal trade

Since the Second World War, particularly since 1959, significant changes have taken place in the carriage of goods by sea around the Australian coast. The principal sea terminal for Victoria, the Port of Melbourne, which is the centre of the coastal trade routes around the mainland coast and to Tasmania, has been experimenting with new methods of cargo handling and packaging and the introduction of new specialised ships. In the years following the Second World War Australian shipowners revised their trading practices in the face of vigorous competition from the land-based transport operators. As a result 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 was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade in which more goods, such as sugar and a variety of oils and oil products, began to be carried in bulk. Later, single bags, boxes, and packages began to be packed into unit loads and containers which facilitated handling on ship and shore by means of new and improved mechanical cargo handling equipment. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet the requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ship for cargo packed on road vehicles which travelled in the vessel, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads. The first roll-on roll-off ship in Australia was introduced in 1959 between Melbourne and Devonport in northern Tasmania.

Australian Shipbuilding Board

Established in March 1941 as a wartime measure under the National Security (Shipbuilding) Regulations and constituted in 1948 under the *Supply and Development Act 1939-1948*, the Board consists of a chairman and five members, one of whom is also a member of the Naval Board. Members are appointed by the Minister for Transport.

The functions of the Board are to advise the Minister on the administration of the Government's shipbuilding subsidy scheme, including the consideration of tenders for ships to be built in Australia or overseas and the recommendation of the prices at which vessels may be purchased and sold on behalf of the Australian Government and other matters referred to it affecting shipbuilding.

To 31 December 1973, 261 vessels valued at approximately \$566m had been completed under the Australian Government subsidy scheme. Seventy of the vessels, including customs launches, survey and research vessels, landing craft, and lighthouse supply vessels, were built for the Australian Government. The remaining 191 were built with Government subsidy for other shipowners, including the Australian National Line.

There are four major Australian shipyards building merchant vessels—one in Queensland, one in South Australia, and two in New South Wales; and two shipyards engaged principally in naval shipbuilding—one in New South Wales and one in Victoria. There are also numerous small yards, situated in every State, building smaller steel, wooden, aluminium, and fibreglass working and pleasure craft.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table gives details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Coastal Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania :

VICTORIA—TASMANIA: SEAROAD SERVICE (a), 1972-73

Name of vessel	Passengers	Accompanied vehicles	Trade vehicles (b)	Mail vans
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	108,330	28,807	548	308
<i>Bass Trader</i>	498	286	1,194	188
Other A.C.S.C. vessels	..	..	6,634	..
Total	108,828	29,093	8,376	496

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.

(b) Motor vehicles available for sale.

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 five years 1968-69 to 1972-73 were as follows :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Entrances					
number	3,618	3,696	3,920	4,052	3,680
'000 net tonnes	18,231	20,844	24,440	26,087	22,419
Clearances					
number	3,591	3,682	3,925	4,058	3,670
'000 net tonnes	18,053	20,785	24,465	26,046	22,338

Nationality of shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 were as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
(‘000 net tonnes)

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
Australia	11,999	9,488	11,946	9,470
Denmark	189	195	189	189
France	216	255	216	255
Germany, Federal Republic of	550	698	546	677
Greece	656	729	659	728
Hong Kong	65	69	67	69
India	140	110	136	115
Italy	504	341	508	325
Japan	1,297	1,319	1,309	1,319
Liberia	1,338	828	1,319	846
Nauru	109	74	109	72
Netherlands	743	678	743	669
Antilles (Netherlands)	407	243	413	243
New Zealand	166	191	168	194
Norway	1,187	692	1,184	696
Panama	454	435	454	435
Singapore	98	192	96	194
South Africa	84	119	84	126
Sweden	442	494	435	483
United Kingdom	4,608	4,184	4,621	4,165
United States of America	161	273	168	265
U.S.S.R.	118	155	118	155
Yugoslavia	82	69	82	69
Other	474	588	476	579
Total	26,087	22,419	26,046	22,338

Shipping entered at Victorian ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
NUMBER								
Overseas—								
Direct	325	355	111	92	41	37	55	51
Other	1,188	1,206	191	180	71	54	53	55
Interstate	1,313	1,147	257	194	28	31	422	275
Total	2,826	2,708	559	466	140	122	530	381
NET TONNES ('000)								
Overseas—								
Direct	1,450	1,571	904	698	325	254	768	763
Other	8,263	7,800	1,784	1,440	381	292	670	213
Interstate	4,518	4,337	1,794	1,165	166	256	5,097	3,629
Total	14,231	13,708	4,482	3,303	872	802	6,535	4,605

NOTE. Three vessels entered the port of Welshpool from interstate during 1972-73, displacing 1,000 net tonnes.

Cargoes discharged and shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1971-72 and 1972-73, as

well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 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

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,519	1,458	998	483	29	12	5	57
Cubic metres	1,110	1,257	1	..	..	..	9	9
Overseas—								
Tonnes	2,012	1,928	2,002	1,697	212	254	427	187
Cubic metres	2,595	2,912	1	11	..	..	..	..
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	868	899	582	753	1	18	7,590	7,578
Cubic metres	1,172	1,358	6	1	..	..	3	11
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,712	1,681	2,338	1,642	516	181	1,114	1,434
Cubic metres	1,133	1,316	20	27	..	..	..	..

NOTE. 1,000 cubic metres of cargo was discharged at Welshpool from interstate during 1972-73.
Statistics are shown in metrics : 1 ton weight = 1.01605 tonnes ; 1 ton measurement = 1.132672 cubic metres.

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
North America and Hawaiian Islands—						
Tonnes	539,492	339,207	509,892	517,384	519,192	266,921
Cubic metres	444,215	111,433	468,185	124,920	494,707	125,912
South America—						
Tonnes	3,729	47,665	11,800	124,297	1,411	251,603
Cubic metres	1,032	5,190	1,081	2,559	232	10,319
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Tonnes	243,752	730,601	288,150	789,094	284,292	582,930
Cubic metres	949,009	347,565	1,043,727	292,159	1,158,330	331,291
Africa—						
Tonnes	76,989	800,516	52,514	935,935	64,733	300,911
Cubic metres	30,915	62,847	33,960	59,035	26,183	61,267
Asia—						
Tonnes	3,741,310	2,589,259	3,223,540	2,812,800	2,671,844	3,110,735
Cubic metres	858,662	473,350	838,471	422,794	1,003,937	438,921
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands—						
Tonnes	444,156	403,437	388,889	500,465	378,744	424,016
Cubic metres	196,906	291,733	209,739	248,088	238,990	373,315
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic Area—						
Tonnes	176,525	57	177,324	..	145,600	12
Cubic metres	191	2,370	552	3,455	336	2,374
Total—Tonnes	5,225,953	4,910,742	4,652,109	5,679,975	4,065,816	4,937,128
Cubic metres	2,480,930	1,294,489	2,595,714	1,153,009	2,922,716	1,343,399

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS
(*000 tonnes)**

Vessels registered at ports in—	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
Australia	216	203	289	190	265	174
Bermuda	67	..	45	..	52	..
Denmark	95	43	98	41	45	51
France	136	15	267	62	120	146
Germany, Federal Republic of	375	154	296	172	618	206
Greece	162	495	88	559	133	227
Hong Kong	18	59	25	92	25	71
India	29	24	30	18	28	20
Italy	48	18	74	60	44	59
Japan	692	712	551	791	601	921
Liberia	839	885	358	1,068	355	648
Netherlands	284	367	309	470	232	407
Antilles (Netherlands)	320	74	389	39	302	57
New Zealand	160	195	155	171	174	229
Norway	672	460	760	330	409	284
Panama	132	124	131	203	37	358
Sweden	254	293	303	218	284	204
United Kingdom	2,524	1,448	2,412	1,774	2,588	1,442
United States of America	80	118	78	39	85	49
U.S.S.R.	65	26	25	37	32	100
Other	283	359	298	380	258	489
Total	7,451	6,072	6,981	6,714	6,687	6,142

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Thirty-nine former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, seventeen 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. Pilotage rates are fixed by the Marine Board with the consent of the Governor in Council. Eighty-eight per cent of the collections are retained by the Pilot Service to pay for running expenses, wages, and pilots' remuneration. Of the remaining 12 per cent, 4 per cent is paid into the Consolidated Fund, and 8 per cent to the Treasurer of Victoria to go to and form part of the Port Phillip Pilots' Sick and Superannuation Fund.

One of the pilots is elected Secretary-Treasurer and is in charge of the pilot vessel cruising off Port Phillip Heads. The remaining thirty-eight are rostered for the various pilotage duties : from without Port Phillip Heads to Melbourne and Geelong, and vice versa ; in and out of the Yarra River and adjacent docks ; in and out of Western Port ; between Melbourne, Geelong, and Western Port ; and elsewhere as required.

Pilots for ships entering Port Phillip are organised by the pilot-in-charge of the pilot vessel and those for ships departing from or moving within Port Phillip are arranged by the office staff at Williamstown. The pilots licensed for Western Port maintain a roster for shipping in that port.

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 1964-65 to 1973-74. Although the number of ships has not increased, tonnes carried has risen dramatically because of larger vessels such as container, roll-on roll-off, and LASH 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
1964-65	4,738	..	1969-70	4,433	377
1965-66	4,759	67	1970-71	4,322	541
1966-67	4,606	142	1971-72	3,941	567
1967-68	4,481	127	1972-73	3,921	560
1968-69	4,388	171	1973-74	3,903	644

Melbourne Harbor Trust

Administration

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are a financially independent, corporate body operating under the provisions of the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1876* and subsequent amendments and variations. The land and waters of the 27 square kilometre Port area are vested in the six commissioners who are appointed by the Governor in Council. They comprise a full-time chairman who also is virtually the Port's managing director, and five part-time commissioners who, in accordance with the Act must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and labour.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners are both the port authority and the conservancy authority of the Port of Melbourne. The Trust 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.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Trust'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 spend 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 put back into port development. At 30 June 1974 the Trust had approximately \$120m invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Trust itself and guaranteed by the Government of Victoria. The Trust is required to pay into the Consolidated Fund of the Victorian Government approximately 8 per cent of its revenue from wharfage and tonnage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1969 to 30 June 1974 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
('\$000)

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1 Jan. 1973 -30 June 1974 (a)
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	8,901	9,475	10,038	9,397	12,702
Rent of sheds	576	458	679	652	709
Special berth charges	461	402	363	319	359
Rent of lands	1,665	1,951	2,220	2,492	3,228
Crane fees	1,937	1,963	1,618	1,320	2,221
Other	781	798	1,345	1,298	2,119
Total revenue	14,321	15,047	16,263	15,478	21,338
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	1,590	1,331	1,584	1,626	1,567
Port operating expenses	3,074	3,304	3,929	4,258	4,987
Maintenance—					
Dredging	315	826	938	1,410	1,565
Harbour	117	156	156	185	221
Wharves	691	687	774	898	996
Approaches	133	139	173	203	245
Railways	53	59	68	70	65
Cargo handling equipment	362	369	429	387	643
Other properties	62	83	33	46	147
Interest	1,927	2,032	2,329	2,506	2,820
Depreciation and renewals	2,536	2,799	3,024	2,745	3,649
Insurance	113	120	134	122	169
Sinking fund	200	800	800	..	750
General reserve	1,400	500	..	..	2,000
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,506	1,559	1,634	1,486	1,045
Other	(b)	36	23	..	..
Total expenditure and appropriations	14,079	14,800	16,029	15,942	20,839
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and property	56	107	1,272	336	391
Reclamation	80	199	975	195	1,199
Deepening waterways	3,238	1,061	1,624	1,013	..
Wharves and sheds construction	2,548	2,472	1,651	1,660	4,733
Cargo handling equipment	395	527	453	704	79
Approaches construction	587	695	374	638	383
Floating plant	731	18	15	47	511
Other works, etc.	674	1,014	1,030	594	3,623
Total capital outlay	8,309	6,093	7,394	5,187	10,919
Loan indebtedness at 31 December	37,889	40,690	44,059	45,644	48,051

(a) Eighteen months ended 30 June 1974. The Trust's accounting period was altered from a calendar year to a fiscal year from 1 January 1973.

(b) Under \$500.

New 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 1974 the port handled a volume of 16.91 million tonnes of import, export, and

transshipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,625 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became really noticeable with the arrival in March 1969 of the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom—Australia service. 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 twelve months ended 30 June 1974 the Port handled 3.2 million tonnes of wet bulk cargo, 1 million tonnes of general cargo including empty returns ; 7.23 million tonnes of general cargo was carried in 376,000 containers.

Forward Development Plan

The Melbourne Harbor Trust's Forward Development Plan commenced in 1968, when the Trust commissioned independent consultants to prepare a future plan for the Port of Melbourne in two stages, the first to 1985 and the second stage to the year 2000. The Plan has been updated to December 1973 and will be kept flexible to keep abreast of modern cargo handling developments.

In assessing the likely trade development, the consultants took into account the anticipated population increase in relation to which predictions have been made that Melbourne's population will have greatly increased by the turn of the century. As the Port serves not only Melbourne, but also the State of Victoria and some adjacent areas of New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, the decentralisation policies of the Australian and State Governments are considered unlikely to have a major influence on the tonnage of trade through the Port, which is the natural outlet for most of the inland cities proposed, such as Albury-Wodonga. Additionally, consideration was given to the probability that Australia will have a more affluent society requiring a higher standard of living and to the expected impetus to trade resulting from the Australian Government's relaxed tariff policy. Based on these factors and historical shipping trends, the consultants predicted conservatively that the tonnage of general cargo alone will increase from 10 to an estimated 20 million tonnes by 1985 and further to 30 million tonnes by the year 2000. It appears a conservative estimate because 1974 showed a throughput of over 14 million tonnes.

Many of the Port's present conventional berths are inadequate by international standards and must be modernised to cater for the latest general purpose ships and equipment. This is not because of neglect, but simply because the Trust's capital expenditure programme since 1965 has been heavily concentrated on container and roll-on roll-off facilities. Apart from

certain additional constructions in the Swanson and Appleton Dock area, the Port has no further room for development up river, and in order to cope with expected increased demand for extra facilities, it must have, or create, additional areas of land.

Although the Trust has proposed to the Victorian Government a Forward Development Plan to the years 1985 and 2000, it is more concerned with development for the next five years. This period is probably the maximum any port can reasonably forecast in these days of rapid change, although even a five year period can be fraught with difficulties. Between 1974 and 1985 the Trust needs to construct 14 new berths, and convert 22 existing berths to give 14 modernised berths—an extensive programme. This will require an annual expenditure in excess of \$11m. Although the Trust will be able to generate a certain proportion of finance internally, it is anticipated that the Government will help by providing authority to borrow additional loan monies.

The Victorian Cabinet directed the Trust to finance an environmental study on guidelines laid down by the Minister of Conservation to determine the effects the proposed development will have on the ecology, environment, and characteristics of the Bay. The study is expected to cost in excess of \$1.3m over a three year period, and will be the responsibility of a project team comprising representatives from many authorities.

Co-ordinated port development plan

The Victorian State Development Committee has been investigating the use of the ports and their possible development. This has been prompted by the likely demands to be placed on the ports as a result of possible international and interstate shipping patterns.

The Committee's terms of reference are :

- (a) to review the present port needs of industry, commerce, and shipping, and the extent to which Victoria's four ports are meeting these needs ;
- (b) to report on any external or internal factors which are significantly affecting the physical and economic efficiency of individual port operations ;
- (c) to report on future development needs for ports in Victoria for the years 1985 and 2000, with particular regard to predicted economic growth of the State, world trade, shipping technology, environmental and decentralisation policies, and physical development possibilities ; and
- (d) to recommend a co-ordinated port development strategy and to consider any recommendations for administrative and organisational changes that may result from the inquiry.

The inquiry into the possibility of a co-ordinated port development plan for the State was undertaken because it is important Victoria keeps abreast of world trends in shipping and port facilities. Trends in shipping design, faster turnaround, and increasing volumes of cargo handled mean in future years ports will need deeper water, large land back-up areas, and rapid transport to and from the dock areas.

Victoria has four main ports—Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, and Western Port. All have limitations of access, environment, ecology, and availability of land when faced with meeting all of the needs of future ports. Although individual Victorian ports may have development plans, a study has never been undertaken in regard to a co-ordinated port development programme and the rationalisation of shipping in the State.

Further references, 1961-1974; Changing trends in port development, 1968; Port facilities, 1969; Port emergency service, 1970; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971; New cargo handling era, 1974

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of 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

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,536	2,937	2,724	2,050	2,096
Shipping services	756	909	853	773	1,100
Rents, fees, and licences	49	82	117	132	136
Freezing works and abattoirs	100	104	100	95	150
Other	10	22	58	50	22
Total revenue	3,451	4,054	3,852	3,100	3,504
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	466	517	601	745	985
Shipping services	687	775	841	839	992
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	79	111	187	147	186
Harbour	109	118	183	146	162
Floating plant	22	19	26	23	32
Other	20	24	41	33	41
Interest on loans	422	388	376	310	263
Sinking fund	81	80	69	49	48
Depreciation provision	737	740	861	873	892
Port development fund	700	500	500	..	..
Other	75	85	93	24	25
Total expenditure and appropriations	3,398	3,357	3,778	3,189	3,626
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	19	9	..	3	4
Land and property	210	101	40	171	140
Deepening waterways	8	..	..	..	..
Wharves and approaches	718	788	120	178	103
Other	34	11	6	19	..
Total capital outlay	989	909	166	371	247
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
Victorian Government	87	81	74	67	67
Public	8,007	6,982	6,854	4,865	4,763
Total loan indebtedness	8,094	7,063	6,928	4,932	4,830

Australian Government. Maximum water depths are 11 metres at eight berths, 9.7 metres at ten berths (all within the inner harbour), and three outer harbour berths of 9.1 metres. Special berths are provided for the handling of grain, phosphatic rock, and sulphur, oil, and alumina. The bulk grain terminal has an 825,000 tonne storage capacity, and is capable of loading ships at the rate of 1,600 tonnes per hour.

Refinery Pier can accommodate simultaneously four oil tankers with maximum drafts of 10.5 metres. The Harbor Trust cool stores have a storage capacity of 25,500 cubic metres. Adequate open storage is available. The Port has good clearance facilities, with direct rail loading at seven berths and road clearance at all berths.

Lascelles Wharf (346 metres), which is equipped with four 7.5 tonne kangaroo pouch cranes and has a large reclaimed stacking area at the rear, provides a modern dry bulk unloading complex used mainly by the fertiliser trade. Sites for future wharves are being reclaimed north of Lascelles Wharf where approximately 32 hectares of land are available for ultimate use. Roll-on roll-off facilities and associated storage areas are established at Corio Quay South No. 1 berth.

The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, several barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane of 35 tonnes.

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, the Port of Portland is administered by a board of three commissioners and serves an area of more than 103,600 square kilometres of western Victoria and the south-east of South Australia. The Port is within a few kilometres of main shipping routes with deep-water approaches right to the entrance of the harbour basin.

A dredging programme undertaken by the Trust to provide a low water depth of 12.2 metres alongside No. 1 berth was completed during 1972-73 and dredging of the approaches to this berth carried out during the following year. Allied with the dredging programme, contract works for the extension of the existing grain gallery to the outer end of the K. S. Anderson Wharf are designed to cater for the future handling of much larger vessels. Associated with the programme to provide adequate berthing for ships of up to 71,000 tonnes, the construction of two huge bollard blocks on the main breakwater will assist the mooring of large vessels at No. 1 berth.

One significant event during 1972-73 which is expected to have a marked effect on future trade was the loading of the first shipment of containerised cargo for Eastern markets. As current shipping schedules foreshadow the introduction of regular sailings from Portland to service these trade routes, the commissioners have decided to purchase container handling equipment necessary to speed up shore-based operations.

Although there was a steep decline (66.4 per cent) in the volume of export cargo handled during 1972-73, imports showed a significant upward trend of 14.5 per cent to an all-time record of 475,505 tonnes. Despite the decline recorded in the overall tonnage of cargo handled, revenue from shipping activities, at \$504,557, was only 9.15 per cent lower than the previous year's record figure. The gross register of vessels berthed amounted to 1,408,059 tonnes. This included 39 vessels berthed for bunkers and other purposes, but excluded a further 15 vessels making use of the port anchorage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	224	246	282	323	285
Tonnage rates	26	37	58	59	41
Shipping services	139	192	290	287	227
Victorian Government grant	616	650	692	580	785
Grain terminal	144	341	563	559	236
Cold store operations	..	..	..	33	32
Other	83	67	74	92	78
Total revenue	1,232	1,533	1,959	1,933	1,684
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	103	118	131	165	183
Maintenance	96	86	97	111	133
Shipping services	98	158	210	214	221
Depreciation	27	34	41	43	52
Interest on loans	846	911	958	1,021	1,055
Sinking fund	53	51	50	52	53
Loan redemption	49	60	74	86	87
Grain terminal (excl. depreciation)	61	104	282	268	163
Cold store operations	..	..	..	20	25
Other	6	5	6	..	..
Total expenditure and appropriations	1,339	1,527	1,849	1,980	1,972
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	89	7	2	3	23
Reclamation	51	17	26	7	6
Grain terminal	226	664	22	69	253
Deepening waterways	52	28	26	49	61
Wharves and sheds	41	20	275	188	32
Breakwater construction	37	15	12	..	..
Floating plant	423	152	..	57	358
Other	180	112	96	175	68
Total capital outlay	1,099	1,015	459	548	801
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673
Public	15,610	16,492	16,968	17,502	18,055
Total loan indebtedness	19,283	20,165	20,641	21,175	21,728

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 southerly 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 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, respectively, in the northern and western arms. Tidal rises are of the order of 3 metre springs and 2 metre neaps.

Pilotage for the Port is undertaken by the Port Phillip Sea Pilots. Large tankers inward bound from the west generally take their pilot aboard at the pilot boarding station off Port Phillip Heads; tankers from the east take their pilot aboard at Flinders, where an 11 metre pilot launch is provided.

Harbour services comprise two 1,500 hp firefighting tugs each with a bollard pull of some 23 tonnes as well as mooring launches. The channels are marked by 38 gas buoys and the whole of the harbour services are co-ordinated from the Harbor Master's office at Stony Point.

For many years Western Port remained unexploited except for its use by a commercial fishing fleet and amateur fishing and boating enthusiasts. In June 1963 the Westernport (Oil Refinery) Act was passed by the Victorian Government giving effect to an agreement between the State and B.P. Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd to establish a refinery and associated port facilities. The marine terminal established provides two berthing heads, one capable of taking tankers up to 100,000 tonnes and the other tankers up to 40,000 tonnes deadweight.

Large scale development of offshore oil and natural gas reserves in nearby Bass Strait led to the Westernport Development Act being passed in December 1967. This Act gives effect to an agreement between the State and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd and Esso Exploration and Production Inc. to construct a fractionation plant to process the gas liquids (LPG), a crude oil storage, and a single berth marine terminal, which is located at Long Island Point, designed to accommodate tankers up to 100,000 tonnes deadweight. The terminal was completed in 1969. Dredging to give 14 metres in channel and swinging circle and 16 metres alongside was completed in 1970.

The third stage of development of this region was authorised by the *Western Port (Steel Works) Act* 1970 which provided for the establishment by John Lysaght (Australia) Ltd of a fully integrated iron and steel works on some 810 hectares of land at Tyabb; it provided for wharf construction and ownership by the company, with dredging to be done by the State. In 1972 the company completed the wharf to serve the first stage of the works (cold reduction facilities) and the State has also completed the channel extension and swinging circle to serve this berth at a cost of approximately \$1.6m.

Since the establishment of the Lysaght plant there have been no significant developments in Western Port due in the main to two factors: the economic downturn in 1972 and the Government's decision to restrict new major developments until the findings of the Western Port Environmental Study are known.

Commissioning of the Western Port-Altona-Geelong pipeline has caused a temporary reduction in shipping. Port traffic increased from 77 tankers carrying 2,037,000 tonnes of petroleum in 1966-67 to 467 tankers and 34 other vessels carrying 13,426,000 tonnes of petroleum and 11,000 tonnes of other cargo, respectively, in 1971-72. Following the commissioning of the pipeline, these figures fell to 318 tankers carrying 9,587,000 tonnes of petroleum, 22 vessels carrying 54,000 tonnes of steel, and 34 vessels carrying 19,000 tonnes of general cargo in 1972-73.

Further references, 1961-1974; Lighthouses, 1964; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation*Control of aviation*

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within the State shall be vested in the Australian Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Australian Department of Transport through its Regional Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following :

1. the registration and marking of aircraft ;
2. the 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. the licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers ;
4. the licensing of airline, aerial work, and charter operators, and supervision of their activities ;
5. the provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigational aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds ;
6. the establishment and operation of air traffic control, aeronautical information, and search and rescue and fire-fighting and rescue services ; and
7. the investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Aerodromes

Victoria is served by ten Australian Government-owned aerodromes at Melbourne (International), Essendon, Moorabbin, Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Echuca, Mallacoota, Mangalore, and Sale, and by twenty-three licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Birchip, Corryong, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe valley, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, St Arnaud, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, and Yarram.

Domestic operations at Melbourne Airport (Tullamarine) commenced on 20 June 1971. The licences of all the licensed aerodromes except Whittlesea are held by the local government authority. Under the aerodrome local ownership plan assistance is given to local authorities to maintain licensed aerodromes on a dollar for dollar basis. Similar assistance is given 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 Bairnsdale, Corryong, Horsham, Kerang, Mildura, Nhill, Portland, Shepparton, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, and Warrnambool. The assistance authorised by the Australian Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works in the year ending 30 June 1974 was \$32,000 (1973 : \$38,000) for development and \$62,000 (1973 : \$77,000) for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing grounds which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout the State.

Private operations

In this category, aircraft are used for the personal purposes of the owner. The extent of this activity within the State may be gauged from the fact that there were 404 aircraft registered in the private category and 3,895 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 31 December 1974.

Aerial work operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, and aerial ambulance operations are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural (see page 424) and flying training. In 1973 over 72,000 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria. In the interests of encouraging flying for defence and commercial purposes, flying training and gliding organisations receive financial assistance from the Australian Government. The Australian Flying Scholarship Scheme under which, in 1970-71, sixteen Victorian resident pilots commenced flying training has been suspended and no scholarships have been awarded since then.

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 now an increasing use of the modern small twin engine "executive" aircraft. At 31 December 1973 there were 90 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations and flying hours had increased from 2,215 in 1960 to over 42,000 by 1973.

Commuter services

Since the Second World War country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased when they proved uneconomic. In 1966 the Australian Government decided a new attempt should be made to provide this type of air service between the capital 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.

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 December 1974 commuter services of the type in question were operating

between the following centres on a regular basis : Melbourne–Flinders Island, Essendon–Swan Hill, Essendon–Warrnambool and Portland, and between Essendon–Merimbula on a seasonal basis.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 20 kilometres from the G.P.O. and 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 cm 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 km/h. 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.

The present parking “aprons” provide positions adjacent to the terminal building for eight international aircraft and ten aircraft for each of the domestic airlines—a total of 28 aircraft positions. The fully planned development of the passenger terminal aprons would accommodate 16 international and 60 domestic aircraft.

The terminal has three storeys, with a central international section and two adjoining sections for the domestic airlines. The ground floor caters for passenger arrivals, the first floor for passenger departures, and the second floor accommodates airline offices, pilot briefing and operations centre, main restaurants, cocktail lounges, and reception rooms. Observation decks are provided overlooking the apron area.

Each terminal has a concourse extending on to the apron area, providing a covered link between the terminal and the aircraft parking positions. The aircraft are positioned “nose in” to the concourse, and passengers embark or disembark via an adjustable aerobridge connecting the aircraft door to the concourse.

An elevated road 476 metres long runs along the face of the terminal at first floor level. It gives departing passengers direct access to the departure lounge, and facilitates the movement of passengers by separating the two streams of traffic.

Instrument landing systems are provided for approaches from the north and east enabling an aircraft to land with a cloud base of 61 metres, and visibility of 800 metres. Other navigation aids are long range and approach radars, distance measuring equipment, radio locator beacons, and visual approach lights. The control tower cabin is 46 metres above ground level and enables complete visual observation of the airport and its surroundings. International air services commenced from the airport in July 1970 with domestic services following in June 1971.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Bendigo, Colac, Corowa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, and Tocumwal. Many other areas are

used to a lesser extent. An Australian Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air traffic control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Department of Transport (Air Transport Group) through its Air Traffic Control Organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of operational control which concern 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 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. This is described in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Aircraft parts and materials

There are 144 organisations in Victoria which have been approved by the Department of Transport (Air Transport Group) to manufacture and/or distribute aircraft parts, materials, and fuel.

Civil aviation statistics

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS ON REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Airport	Passenger movements	
	1972	1973
Melbourne	2,950,316	3,582,157
Mildura	52,322	16,130
Hamilton	59,985	9,695

VICTORIA—PASSENGER MOVEMENTS AND FREIGHT CARRIED ON COMMUTER SERVICES, 1973

Airport	Passenger movements	Freight	Airport	Passenger movements	Freight
		kg			kg
Essendon	6,189	16,751	Swan Hill	827	218
Moorabbin	853	439	Tullamarine	4,900	3,776
Portland	1,966	1,978	Warrnambool	1,789	1,665
Sale	1,804	1,084			

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1973

Particulars		Interstate	Intrastate	Total
Kilometres flown	'000	48,496	337	48,833
Passenger kilometres	'000	2,957,267	7,451	2,964,716
Freight—				
Tonnes		35,861	42	35,903
Tonne kilometres	'000	29,906	19	29,925
Mail—				
Tonnes		3,794	16	3,810
Tonne kilometres	'000	3,091	7	3,098

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Australian Department of Transport in Victoria, and the second with details of Melbourne Airport activities:

VICTORIA—CIVIL AVIATION

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Registered aircraft owners	435	475	528	504	619
Registered aircraft	807	795	817	891	969
Student pilot licences	2,886	2,927	2,751	2,963	3,219
Private pilot licences	3,023	3,225	3,484	3,615	3,895
Commercial pilot licences	743	761	844	694	770
Airline pilot licences	893	914	888	963	1,084
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	909	990	1,040	1,121	1,104

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Domestic aircraft movements (a)	..	30,411	59,985	66,887	72,488
Domestic passengers embarked	..	737,360	1,475,295	1,798,331	2,100,156
Domestic passengers disembarked	..	733,127	1,475,021	1,783,826	2,123,373
International aircraft movements (b)	1,531	4,309	5,757	6,117	7,144
Passengers arriving/departing overseas (b)	65,907	185,094	280,235	587,976	670,467

(a) Domestic operations transferred from Essendon to Tullamarine from 20 June 1971.

(b) International operations transferred from Essendon to Tullamarine from 1 July 1970.

Use of radar in air traffic control

Radar is an important and integral tool used by air traffic control at major airports in Australia. RADAR, a name coined in the United States of America from the initial letters of the words Radio Direction and Range, replaced the earlier British term of radio location. As such, radar had a somewhat confused beginning and its development cannot really be attributed to any one person.

The principle of radar is where energy emitted from one point and travelling at a uniform rate may be reflected by obstructing surfaces in its path. When this happens, a small portion of the original energy will return to the point of origin at the same rate of speed. The time elapsed between the origination of the signal and its return is converted electronically into distance information. This principle can be traced to the work of two nineteenth century German scientists, Heinrich Hertz and Christian Hulsmeier.

The first practical use of the radar principle was made in England by Edward Appleton in 1924 for measuring the height of the ionosphere. In the mid-1930s the British Government became interested in developing this principle for military application. It was during these experiments that the cathode-ray tube, now a basic and central component of today's domestic television set, was developed. Radar which relies on a reflected signal for its operation is known as primary radar. Early equipment lacked accuracy due to the relatively long wavelengths used, but, during the Second World War use of much shorter wavelengths became possible and the radar industry became most important. Since then, the basic concept has been modified and progressively adapted to meet the present day standards and requirements of air traffic control.

As a result of technological advances, the air traffic controller now has a tool which allows him by reference to a radar screen to "see" and direct aircraft under his control, thus increasing the safety factor. Additionally, the envelope of protective airspace which surrounds each aircraft, thus providing separation of one aircraft from another, can be reduced in size. This enables controllers to effectively process a greater flow of air traffic at busy airports.

In 1962 the first of five Australian radar installations was commissioned at Sydney, followed by installations at Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth. These radar facilities are used by air traffic control to provide three basic services to aircraft—a control service, an advisory service, and an emergency service, each of which is described below.

In a control service, a positive traffic separation service is provided between radar identified aircraft. This involves monitoring the navigation of, or issuing instructions for the navigation of an aircraft, to ensure that certain longitudinal and lateral separation standards are maintained between it and all other aircraft. By having this facility to "see" aircraft and using the reduced separation standards which radar provides, arriving aircraft are arranged into their landing order some distance out from their destination. This facility safely and expeditiously handles today's number and speed of jet aircraft.

The advisory service provides a traffic information and position fixing service to a radar identified aircraft to assist the pilot to maintain separation from other aircraft or to assist pilot navigation. Thus all the benefits gained from radar are made available to ensure the safe conduct of the flight of each aircraft.

An emergency service, when required, provides navigation assistance to aircraft in difficulty, unsure of position, experiencing complete or partial failure of navigational or communication equipment.

Until recently, the application of these numerous services was limited to within a range of 256 kilometres of Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth. Additional radar installations at Canberra and Round Mountain (mid-way between Brisbane and Sydney) now provide continuous radar coverage for aircraft operating above 6,100 metres from 256 kilometres north of Brisbane to 256 kilometres south of Melbourne on the east coast of Australia.

The foregoing describes the use of radar, known as primary radar, as the basic function of an air traffic control radar surveillance system. Although primary radar has done much to speed the handling of aircraft, it has not done all that is required because of certain shortcomings inherent in the primary radar system itself. For example, performance can be seriously affected by rain and other weather phenomena, while distance to which an aircraft can be tracked is dependent on the effective reflection area of the aircraft which will vary with type, size, and altitude of the aircraft.

To overcome these shortcomings and provide a further improved control service, use is now made of another development in radar technology called secondary surveillance radar. This system depends for its operation upon the existence in the aircraft of a receiver/transmitter which automatically responds to the recognised signal radiated from a ground station. In making this response, information essential to air traffic control for the control of the aircraft is provided. This differs from the primary radar which depends

on the ground signal being reflected from the aircraft. Secondary surveillance radar equipment is installed at Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra, and Melbourne and future installations are programmed for Adelaide and Perth. This secondary radar will form the basis of large-scale technical developments in air traffic control in Australia leading to a completely automated service in the next ten years.

History of civil aviation, 1962 ; Classification of flying activities, 1964 ; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965 ; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966 ; Flying training in Victoria, 1967 ; Regular public transport, 1968 ; Commuter services, 1969 ; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971 ; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL SERVICES

Postmaster-General's Department

On 11 March 1837 Edward J. Foster took the oath of office as Melbourne's first officially appointed Postmaster. Since then the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria has progressed from a staff of one and a crude bark hut, to a large administration employing a staff of approximately 33,000 persons located throughout the State. The complexity of modern communications requires specialisation in activities, and, to meet these requirements, the Victorian Administration is divided into six major sectors: Postal Services Division, Engineering Division, Telecommunications Division, Personnel Branch, Supply Branch, and Finance and Accounting Branch. Each of these sectors is further divided for efficient functioning.

As well as postal, telephone, and telegraphic services, the Postmaster-General's Department also provides transmitting and other technical facilities for the national broadcasting and television services. The general supervision of broadcasting stations and television stations, however, is vested in the Australian Broadcasting Control Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1956, while, under the same Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission controls the activities of the National Broadcasting Service and National Television Service.

At 30 June 1973 there were 330 official and 1,316 non-official post offices, 836 country automatic telephone exchanges, 288 country manual exchanges, and 105 metropolitan automatic exchanges. These offices and installations ensure that Departmental services are within the reach of all but the most isolated homes.

Training

To maintain the operating staff at desirable levels, large numbers of trainees are recruited each year. A seven month training course for postal clerks-in-training concluded in January 1973, with 28 successful candidates. Classes were held at the Postal Training School in Melbourne, but approximately half of the training period was spent under actual working conditions at various post offices. A second course, which commenced in January 1973 and ended in July of that year, resulted in a further 27 successful candidates. In addition to these two courses, a special course was provided for Postal Officers, Grade III, which lasted four months. Nineteen candidates qualified.

In telecommunications, the five year course for technicians-in-training which has been conducted by the Department for many years, began to be

phased out early in 1971 in favour of two new four year courses—for telecommunications trainees and telecommunications tradesmen. In January 1973 there were some 660 technicians-in-training still completing courses. Approximately half this number were in their fourth year of training, and the remainder were completing their fifth and final year. Three courses for telecommunications trainees were held during 1972-73, one for first year students, one for second year students, and one for third year students. A total of approximately 470 students attended these three courses. During the four year course, trainees spend approximately two years at a technical college and the remaining time at Departmental training centres, or gaining practical experience at telephone exchanges or television transmitters. Candidates for this course are required to have reached fifth form standard in English, physics, and mathematics.

The four year course for telecommunications tradesmen involves approximately twenty months spent at a Departmental training centre, and the remainder of the time engaged in practical field work. About 180 first year students were trained during 1972-73, plus 200 second year students, and 200 third year students.

Training courses are also provided by the Department for trainee draftsmen and trainee technical officers. The traineeships are available to persons between the ages of 15 and 28, applicants being required to pass the subjects of English, mathematics, and physics or chemistry at fifth form level. A four year course is provided which includes day attendance at a technical college or institute, plus eight special unit courses provided at Departmental training centres. The following courses were provided in 1972-73, the number shown after each course indicating the number of trainees enrolled for that course. Trainee draftsman : communications and electronic 46, mechanical design 27, structural 7, surveying and cartography 6, and production—jig and tool design 2. Trainee technical officer : engineering 8, science 12, and building 7. Training for these courses is provided at a variety of technical institutes, colleges, and schools, including the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Swinburne College of Technology, Collingwood Technical College, Footscray Institute of Technology, Box Hill Technical College, and Oakleigh Technical School.

A twelve month course for linemen-in-training commenced in June 1972 and was completed in May of the following year. Eighty candidates enrolled for this course. A second course for linemen-in-training was commenced in January 1973, when 120 candidates enrolled. In addition to these courses, specialised instruction on new techniques in the ever-changing field of electronics was provided for qualified officers. There was also a five month course provided for telegraphists, which all trainees completed successfully. Five year courses are also available for apprentice tradesmen in the following trades, where the number following each trade indicates the number of trainees engaged in the course during 1972-73 : motor mechanic 25, sheet metal worker 12, instrument maker 3, fitter and turner 45, carpenter 10, wood machinist 2, structural steel worker 12, electrical fitter and mechanic 67, signwriter 6, locksmith 2, frenchpolisher 2, panel beater 1, and electroplater 1.

The following information mainly describes the branches and divisions of the Postmaster-General's Department that are associated with services directly available to the public.

Post Offices Branch

During 1972-73 new official post office buildings were opened at Ringwood and Korumburra. Modern and attractive in appearance, yet strictly functional and planned to meet future needs, they provide facilities for the latest mail handling techniques as well as greatly improved amenities for staff.

S.A.L. (Surface Air Lifted) Service

This service, introduced in August 1971, provides an intermediate choice between overseas sea mail and air mail. Economy priced and available from all post offices, S.A.L. mail is particularly suited to small packets and parcels previously sent by sea mail. Delivery time is about a third of that for sea mail.

Stamps issued during 1972-73

On 2 August 1972 a set of rehabilitation stamps was issued to draw attention to the work of various organisations assisting the rehabilitation of physically and mentally disabled people. It was planned that the issue should remain on sale for approximately twelve months. There were three values—12c, 18c, and 24c. This issue was followed by the release of a single 7c stamp on 22 August to honour the centenary of the Overland Telegraph Line.

A set of four Olympic Games stamps made their appearance on 28 August 1972. There were three different 7c designs, featuring athletics, swimming, and rowing, and one 35c value, highlighting equestrian events.

The 200th anniversary of the circumnavigation of Antarctica by Captain James Cook was commemorated by the issue of two stamps on 13 September. The 7c featured a portrait of Captain Cook, and also depicted his sextant and compass, while the 35c showed the barque *Endeavour* and a map of Antarctica.

A single 7c stamp was issued on 16 October 1972 to acknowledge the tenth International Congress of Accountants, held in Sydney. This was followed by a set of seven stamps, released on 15 November, which illustrated various aspects of pioneer life in Australia of the mid-nineteenth century. The values issued were 5c, 10c, 15c, 40c, 50c, 60c, and 80c. The final stamp issue for 1972 was the Christmas set of two values—a 7c stamp depicting Jesus surrounded by children, and a 35c value featuring "Christ, the Light of the World", in a symbolic design.

The first set of stamps to be released in 1973 was issued on 7 March. The set consisted of four 7c stamps publicising Australia's adoption of metric measurement, and featured the four aspects of the metric system most frequently encountered—length, mass, volume, and temperature.

On 4 April 1973 a 7c stamp was issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the World Health Organisation. This was followed on 16 May by a set of four 7c stamps featuring famous Australians. The Australians thus honoured were Dame Mary Gilmore, writer and poetess; Sir Isaac Isaacs, first Australian-born Governor-General; Marcus Clarke, author, who wrote the Australian classic *For the Term of his Natural Life*; and William Wentworth, explorer, writer, and statesman.

The final stamp issue for the financial year was the national development set (second series) released on 6 June 1973. There were four values. The 20c stamp depicted shipping, the 25c iron ore and steel, the 30c transporting cattle by road trains, and the 35c mapping the continent.

Philatelic centres in Victoria

At 30 June 1973 there were fifteen philatelic centres operating at official post offices in Victoria. At these centres it is possible to purchase the commemorative issues of Australia up to six months after their date of issue (subject to stocks not being exhausted before that time). Collectors can also obtain at these centres new postage stamp issues from the Australian Antarctic Territory, Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Island, Fiji, Western Samoa, Nauru, Christmas Island, and Papua New Guinea. In addition to the philatelic centres, "first day of issue" postmarker facilities are available at 155 post offices in Victoria.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch of the Postal Services Division in 1972-73 had a fleet of 798 vehicles and a staff of 471 persons. This figure included 376 motor drivers who are employed largely on rostered shifts and who transport mails and clear public telephone coin boxes and street letter boxes throughout the metropolitan area. The Branch also provides a pool of sedan cars for authorised Departmental staff, and undertakes the movement of bulk equipment, stores, cables, and poles by semi-trailer or truck to specified locations.

In some areas, mails are conveyed by private contractors. There are 1,060 of these services in Victoria which operate over a total of 22.1 million kilometres, at a cost of \$1.7m per annum. Most of the mail routes operated under private contract serve the more sparsely populated areas of the State.

The vehicles allotted to the Transport Branch form only a part of the total fleet of 4,571 vehicles belonging to the Department in Victoria. A large proportion of this total are vehicles allotted to the Engineering Division, and are stationed at various depots throughout the State. Many have been designed for specific duties, such as the conveyance of large drums of cable, lengthy telephone poles, or for use as mobile cranes. Others are fitted out as mobile workshops. In addition to these vehicles, the Engineering Division also employs 622 major mechanical aids, the majority of which are used for earthmoving activities. Well over 1,000 small mobile units are used for various special purposes.

Telecommunications services

These services are the joint responsibility of the Engineering Division and the Telecommunications Division. The Engineering Division provides and maintains the technical facilities for telephone and telegraph services and for the national radio and television networks. It allots frequencies, monitors transmissions, and issues licences for privately operated radio services. The Telecommunications Division makes telephone and telegraph facilities available to the public, orders new services, provides customer advice, issues telephone directories, and deals with other telecommunications administrative matters.

Telephone directories

The 1973 Alphabetical Directory was issued during May 1973. The cover design featured the 40th International Eucharistic Congress, which was held in Melbourne during February 1973. The Directory totalled 1,528 pages—72 more than the 1972 issue. 1,218,000 copies were printed, 60,000 copies more than in the preceding year.

The Classified Directory for 1972-73 featured a series of pictures illustrating various facets of the metal trades industry to commemorate the centenary of the Metal Trades Industry Association. The Directory contained 1,264 pages—96 more than the previous issue.

The set of nine country directories for Victoria depicted local fungi on their covers, and included the following varieties—Honey Fungus, Arching Earth-Star, Brickly-Top, Lewellin's Toadstool, Peppery Coral-Fungus, Chrome Parasol, Rainbow Fungi, Brown-Ears, and Large Buff Coral-Fungus.

Automatic telephone service

Steady progress is being maintained towards providing a totally automatic telephone network throughout the State. During 1972-73 several new automatic telephone exchanges were brought into service, the largest ones being at Keysborough, Bayswater, Seaford, Croydon, Echuca, and Mount Eliza.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling (S.T.D.)

Subscriber Trunk Dialling (S.T.D.) facilities which enable a telephone subscriber to dial direct to distant subscribers, without the assistance of a P.M.G. operator, have continued to expand rapidly. During 1972-73, 652 exchanges in Victoria provided 868,415 services with access to S.T.D. Some additional centres to which S.T.D. became available during this time include Mornington, Hamilton, Pakenham, Echuca, Keysborough, and Lorne.

Automatic Telex

Automatic Telex is basically similar to S.T.D., but the typewritten message from the teleprinter is communicated instead of the spoken word. During 1972-73 an additional 366 Telex services were connected, bringing the total services in operation to 2,642. Victorian Telex subscribers now have access to more than 10,774 services in Australia, and to some 100 countries overseas.

Datel service

There is now an increasing demand for facilities to transmit digital data for computers over telephone and telegraph lines. Known originally as "Data Transmission", the service is now called "Datel". Questions sent by teleprinter to the computer have to be converted to signals that can be "understood" by the computer. Similarly, answers have to be converted to a form that can be transmitted over the lines provided by the Department. This conversion is performed by a modulator/demodulator unit, known as a "Modem". The data can be sent over the telephone network, over private telephone or telegraph lines providing point to point circuits for the customer's exclusive use, or by means of the Telex network. All lines except those used in the Telex network are suitable for high transmission speeds. At 30 June 1973, 281 customers were using Datel services. During 1972-73, 240 Datel exchange lines and 737 Datel private lines were installed.

Radio communication systems

During 1972-73 a number of microwave radio systems, forming part of the broadband network in Victoria, were established by the Department in various parts of the State. During July 1972 a 24 channel system was

provided that linked Arthur's Seat and Tankerton. This replaced two single channel systems that previously served the two towns. During the same month a 960 channel system was brought into service between Melbourne and Geelong. A 24 channel system was brought into operation between Corryong and Towong in November, and during the same month a four channel system that had been operating between Lorne and Wye River was replaced by a new 24 channel system. The last radio bearer installation to be brought into operation during 1972 was a 300 channel system linking Bairnsdale and Orbost.

In January 1973 a 120 channel system commenced operation between Lorne and Anglesea. The following month saw the inauguration of a 24 channel system that linked Mt Nowa Nowa with Buchan. During May, four radio bearer systems were completed, each providing a single television channel link. These installations linked Melbourne and Launceston ; Mildura and Berri ; Swan Hill and Mildura ; and Mildura and Yatpool. The latter two radio bearer installations replaced an older system linking Swan Hill and Yatpool. The last major installation brought into service before 30 June 1973 was a 24 channel system linking Hunters Hill and Walwa. Four single channel radio bearer installations were completed during 1972-73. These provided microwave radio links between Matlock and Woods Point ; Morwell and Aberfeldy ; Dederang and Big Ben ; and Harrietville and Mt St Bernard.

Radio communications

All civil radio communications stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Engineering Division, where rigid technical standards for equipment design and performance are enforced by regular inspection, by monitoring, and by frequent transmission checks.

As a member of the International Telecommunications Union, the Postmaster-General's Department in Australia observes and checks all radio transmissions received in Australia. Results of these observations are forwarded to the International Frequency Registration Board in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Radio Branch investigates complaints from broadcast listeners and television viewers concerning interference to reception. On behalf of the Australian Department of Transport, its staff also inspects the radio installations aboard vessels in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong.

Statistics

VICTORIA—POST OFFICES: PERSONS EMPLOYED

Period	Number of post offices	Persons employed					Total
		Permanent	Temporary and exempt	Semi- and non-official postmasters and staffs	Mail contractors	Other (a)	
1968-69	1,900	18,081	9,124	2,159	898	782	31,044
1969-70	1,827	18,346	9,429	2,036	984	768	31,563
1970-71	1,759	19,240	9,338	1,930	899	694	32,101
1971-72	1,690	20,762	8,157	1,856	824	725	32,324
1972-73	1,646	21,059	8,548	1,820	914	725	33,066

(a) Includes telephone office-keepers and part-time temporary and exempt employees.

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure of the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria for each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are contained in the following table :

VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
REVENUE					
Postal	42,639	45,607	51,138	57,873	61,525
Telephone	111,590	123,462	142,270	165,769	192,228
Telegraph	3,451	3,872	4,846	5,494	6,191
Proceeds of sales	1,802	2,100	2,222	2,122	2,279
Recoverable works	3,670	3,838	4,264	4,384	4,543
International services	126	118	15	191	136
Total	163,277	178,997	204,754	235,833	266,902
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	95,397	105,390	120,631	140,911	160,813
Material	46,801	50,986	47,957	53,474	52,877
Carriage of mails by contractors	2,894	2,927	2,999	2,961	2,797
Buildings and properties	9,052	9,539	10,901	6,667	8,944
Accommodation services	4,990	5,450	5,460	5,321	5,932
Other administrative	9,359	9,943	10,500	11,390	13,313
Total	168,493	184,235	198,447	220,724	244,676

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS

Period	Money orders				Postal orders			
	Issued		Paid		Issued		Paid	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000	'000	\$'000
1968-69	2,166	47,189	2,086	46,767	3,543	6,925	3,495	6,484
1969-70	1,926	38,931	1,936	37,709	3,808	8,086	3,714	7,277
1970-71	1,487	33,454	1,481	33,004	4,158	11,007	3,888	9,597
1971-72	1,179	28,887	1,101	28,467	4,415	13,295	4,028	12,042
1972-73	1,034	28,727	1,006	28,009	4,422	13,832	4,021	12,487

Of the money orders issued in 1972-73, 916,046 for \$27,423,946 were payable in Australia and 117,831 for \$1,302,695 in other countries. The orders paid included 959,329 for \$26,768,477 issued in Australia, and 46,387 for \$1,240,166 in other countries.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Telephone exchanges	1,353	1,312	1,274	1,253	1,229
Public telephones	7,463	7,505	7,610	7,585	7,635
Services in operation	770,162	824,227	864,044	896,615	948,344
Instruments connected	1,080,223	1,182,149	1,239,652	1,293,977	1,370,163
Instruments per 1,000 of population	319.2	343.3	353.9	365.0	380.6

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				
1968-69	575,773	2,307	100,878	5,473
1969-70	559,138	2,262	94,188	5,652
1970-71	640,991	2,145	85,800	5,777
1971-72	631,969	1,929	78,763	5,810
1972-73	646,581	1,724	91,676	5,970
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1968-69	91,724	1,171	14,372	734
1969-70	77,142	1,249	13,860	792
1970-71	86,076	1,326	14,846	899
1971-72	84,251	1,349	8,842	881
1972-73	80,198	1,301	9,218	950
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1968-69	667,497	3,478	115,250	6,207
1969-70	636,280	3,511	108,048	6,444
1970-71	727,067	3,471	100,646	6,676
1971-72	716,220	3,278	87,605	6,691
1972-73	726,779	3,025	100,894	6,920

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	4	4	4	..	..
Services with other countries	12	12	..	..	..
Other	226	262	277	260	302
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	24	49	52	75	69
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	1,693	2,066	2,351	2,565	3,032
Harbour mobile services	23	31	37	37	45
Coast (c)	20	25	27	1	1
Limited coast	..	..	..	32	37
Repeater	..	..	..	40	41
Special experimental	153	169	159	138	137
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	437	512	510	449	502
Land mobile services	20,225	25,005	27,447	29,592	33,015
Harbour mobile services	178	257	252	270	283
Radiodetermination	..	..	..	9	9
Radiotelephone subscribers service	..	..	..	159	87
Ships	728	914	989	1,088	1,284
Space services (e)	..	..	..	1	1
Amateur stations	1,785	1,925	1,966	1,989	2,012
Total transmitting and receiving	25,508	31,231	34,071	36,705	40,857
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)					
Fixed stations (a)	199	198	198	34	15
Mobile stations (d)	..	..	..	..	21
Grand total	25,707	31,429	34,269	36,739	40,893

(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 radiocommunication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television licences in force

The number of stations licensed for broadcasting and television, and the number of holders of broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences in Victoria at 30 June 1969 to 1973 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Class of licence	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Broadcasting station (a)	20	20	20	20	20
Television station (b)	9	9	9	9	9
Broadcast receiver	80,685	72,051	64,298	58,390	53,588
Television receiver	73,078	107,362	115,613	111,921	114,721
Combined broadcast and television receiver	647,814	675,457	690,464	699,652	722,583
Amateur	1,785	1,925	1,966	1,989	2,012

(a) Excluding eight broadcasting stations (including three shortwave) operated by the national broadcasting service in 1968-69 and 1969-70. From 1970-71 seven broadcasting stations (including two shortwave) have been excluded.

(b) Excluding eight television stations operated by the national television service.

Post Office Museum

Melbourne's first Post Office Museum was officially opened on 5 April 1974 by the Premier of Victoria. The opening marked the culmination of ten years of collection of suitable material for this purpose—material that includes old record books of the 1850s, early telegraph forms, and other similar papers found in the attics of many old country post offices, and a large section of the manually operated Central Exchange Switchboard, which had been inspected by Dr Alexander Graham Bell in August 1910 just before it had been brought into operation.

The exhibits are housed in an attractive old red brick building located at 90 Swan Street, South Richmond. This building was erected in 1905, and for sixty-seven years served as the local post office. It was replaced in 1972 by the new Richmond South Post Office, which is located diagonally opposite, in Lennox Street. A feature of the old building is the beautiful timbered ceiling, and the ornate centre roses.

In order to maintain interest in the Museum, it is proposed to vary the exhibits from time to time. The initial display is of a general nature, and includes a range of old pillar boxes, dating back to 1858 ; working examples of "Magneto", "Common Battery", and the early automatic "Step by Step" telephone systems ; old telephones dating back to the late 1880s ; early telegraph equipment, including a working model ; Victorian postage stamps of the 1850s ; early brass seals and postmarkers ; Samuel Calvert's bond for engraving and printing early Victorian postage stamps ; the contract for the takeover of the Victorian Telephone Exchange Company Ltd by the Victorian Government in 1887 ; and many other items.

Admission to the Museum is free. It remains open at varying times for all the days of the week—less Tuesdays, Saturdays, and public holidays.

History of Post Office in Victoria, 1961 ; Melbourne-Sydney Co-axial Cable, 1964 ; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Operations

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established by the *Overseas Telecommunications Act* 1946. The Commission is the authority responsible for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of telecommunication services between Australia and other countries, with ships at sea, and to and between the external Territories of the Commonwealth.

The Commission is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is directed by five commissioners who are appointed by the Governor-General.

Public message telegram, telephone, telex, phototelegram, and leased circuit services are provided to most countries and places throughout the world and television to those with access to satellite communication facilities. A switched data service is also available to some countries. These services are provided by cables, communication satellites, and high frequency radio.

With most other Commonwealth countries, the Commission is a member of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, the purpose of which is to promote the efficient exploitation and development of the Commonwealth external telecommunications system. It is a three-tier structure comprising the Commonwealth Conference on Telecommunications, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council, and the Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Council is the continuing management body of the Organisation with the role of promoting the purpose of the Organisation and carrying out the policies agreed by Governments. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau is the Secretariat for the Organisation and functions under the control and direction of the Council. The 1972 Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference reviewed the working of the Organisation and recommended new collaborative financial arrangements governing the use of the Commonwealth telecommunications systems.

During the year ended 31 March 1972 direct telephone satellite services were established with West Germany, Thailand, New Zealand, and Singapore, and to France and Switzerland via West Germany and Italy, respectively. As at 31 March 1972 a total of 385 telephone type circuits were being used for international services.

The COMPAC cable was utilised to maximum capacity during the year as was the SEACOM cable between Guam and Singapore—in the larger capacity Sydney–Guam section of SEACOM, where usage was increased for services to the Philippines and Papua New Guinea, some growth capacity was still available.

The high frequency radio stations continued to operate at capacity providing short haul connecting circuits, primarily to the Australian Territories, Nauru, Noumea, and the British Solomon Islands, and special facilities such as those for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for services to the specially equipped aircraft used during each APOLLO mission and to the recovery ships in the “ splash-down ” areas.

The INTELSAT system comprises satellites located over the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans. At the beginning of 1974 these satellites were providing the equivalent of 4,918 circuits and on-demand television service between 86 earth stations located in 52 countries.

Engineering

At the Moree and Carnarvon standard earth stations re-arrangements were effected and additional equipment installed to enable operation with the INTELSAT IV series of satellites. Services through these stations were transferred to the Pacific Ocean INTELSAT IV satellite in February 1972. The Ceduna earth station continued to operate via an INTELSAT III satellite in the Indian Ocean. Also at Carnarvon, where one of the two earth stations is performing telemetry tracking and control (T.T. and C.) services for INTELSAT satellites, additional equipment is being installed to perform the monitoring services included under a separate contract.

A major project at the Madang cable station was the installation of a crossbar telephone exchange to improve the efficiency of the telephone services carried over the SEACOM cable system between Australia and Papua New Guinea. The availability of this telephone exchange in conjunction with the improved internal services to be provided between Madang and Port Moresby will extend high quality semi-automatic overseas telephone services to most parts of Papua New Guinea.

New radio transmitting and receiving stations at Norfolk Island were completed during the year and installation of equipment was commenced. The completion of this project will provide Norfolk Island with, for the first time, an international telephone service.

Commercial

A total of 68 international television programmes amounting to 3,687 paid minutes was received or transmitted during the year. Highlights included coverage of the APOLLO 15 moon landing, former President Nixon's visit to China, and international sporting events including Wimbledon tennis and world heavyweight boxing. The Melbourne Cup was transmitted for the first time to New Zealand.

Coastal stations

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission operates fourteen coastal radio stations at points around the Australian coast, three on the Papua New Guinea coast, and one at Norfolk Island. During the year ended 31 March 1972 the coastal radio service handled 6,345,837 paid words to ships and 4,212,574 words from ships. Ships' calls over the radiotelephone service extended over 143,687 paid minutes.

Radio communication stations

At 30 June 1972 there were 165,063 civil radio communication stations authorised for operation in Australia and its Territories. Of these, 6,368 were stations established at fixed locations, 13,809 were land stations which were established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations, 138,339 were mobile stations, 7 were earth space stations, 18 were broadcasting stations located in Papua New Guinea, and 6,522 were amateur stations.

International telecommunication traffic

The following table shows particulars of overseas telecommunication traffic other than telegraphic between Australia and overseas countries for the years ended 31 March 1971 and 1972 :

**AUSTRALIA—INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES OTHER
THAN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES, YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1971 AND 1972**

Service		Transmissions					
		From Australia		To Australia		Total	
		1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Telephone	paid minutes	5,754,134	7,205,822	6,369,815	7,089,960	12,123,949	14,295,782
Telex	paid minutes	3,608,420	4,238,247	3,301,077	4,108,174	6,909,497	8,346,421
Television programmes	paid minutes	1,952	2,058	2,580	1,809	4,532	3,867
Phototelegrams	pictures	1,759	1,020	2,760	1,816	4,519	2,836

Particulars of the volume of international telegraph services originating and terminating in Australia during the years ended 31 March 1971 and 1972 are shown in the following table :

**AUSTRALIA—INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES,
YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1971 AND 1972
(*000 words)**

Class of traffic	Words transmitted					
	From Australia		To Australia		Total	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Letter	30,205	30,004	26,553	24,684	56,758	54,688
Ordinary	28,841	27,528	26,851	25,344	55,692	52,872
Press	3,786	3,004	4,315	2,687	8,102	5,691
Greetings	1,607	1,689	1,731	1,919	3,338	3,607
Urgent	1,891	1,907	1,540	1,485	3,431	3,392
Other	574	731	1,697	1,995	2,271	2,726
Total	66,905	64,862	62,687	58,113	129,592	122,976

EDUCATION

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

General

In February 1972 the Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development was constituted by the Victorian Minister of Health. The Council was directed to carry out a detailed examination of the health, education, and welfare services for children under 6 years of age, and to make recommendations regarding expansion, administration, and financing of future services. The chairman of the Council presented the report to the Minister of Health in November 1973.

The report was comprehensive and set out, among other recommendations, a plan to develop completely integrated multi-disciplinary complexes on a regional basis, combining health, education, and welfare services for the child under 6 years of age and his parents. These complexes are to provide the group experience appropriate to the age of the child and the needs of the family. A consultant service will be available for the regions.

The report recommended that pre-school education continue to be administered by the Department of Health under a separate Division of Early Childhood Education and Development, and that a standing committee be established to advise the Victorian Government on the co-ordination of health, education, and welfare services for the pre-school child.

In May 1974 the Premier announced that the Victorian Cabinet had decided on a major re-organisation for pre-school child development in Victoria along the lines recommended in the report. The principal decisions included the setting up of a new Division of Early Childhood Education and Development within the Department of Health, to be responsible for planning and providing expanded pre-school development and education services ; and the appointment of a standing committee to co-ordinate the services and the establishment of two Early Childhood Development Projects, one in the City of Knox, the other in a country region. The new Division will implement the accepted recommendations with regard to the educational services for the pre-school child and will consolidate and expand the existing services.

For the first time since the establishment of pre-school educational services, Australian Government funds were made available and under the Interim Pre-School Programme recurrent costs to the extent of \$1.45m and capital projects estimated at \$3.15m were approved for 1973-74.

Victoria has the highest enrolment in pre-school centres in Australia. In May 1974 there were 859 subsidised kindergartens catering for 43,976 children between the ages of 3 and 6 years, 70 pre-school play centres catering for 2,137 children, and 15 toddler groups providing services for 593 young children and their mothers. The pre-school play centres, mainly situated in country areas, provide a play service for the children enrolled, while the toddler groups in addition to providing appropriate play materials for children aged from 2 to 3 years, also offer parents the opportunity to increase their knowledge and understanding of children of this age.

The pattern of pre-school education in Victoria is complicated; the original voluntary organisations which established kindergartens in the early 1900s still play a leading part, but work with the Pre-School Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health.

However, except in inner suburban church kindergartens and a number of municipal kindergartens, teachers are employed by the voluntary committee responsible for the management of the kindergarten, and the Pre-School Division of the Department of Health through its qualified supervisors acts as an advisor to teachers and committees. This Department is also responsible for administering capital grants on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$15,000. These grants are available to committees setting up kindergartens, and, once established and approved, a subsidy is paid for the teacher's salary and the salary of the untrained assistant, either directly to the committee or to a voluntary organisation for distribution to its affiliated kindergartens.

Some of the voluntary organisations employ their own supervisors and receive a subsidy to cover their salaries. Voluntary kindergarten committees must raise considerable sums of money for building, maintenance, and equipment, and voluntary organisations have to meet their administrative costs.

The initiative for setting up a kindergarten comes from the community or from a voluntary organisation, as the Department of Health has no policy for actually establishing kindergartens. Approval to build a kindergarten must, however, be given by this Department, whose officers need to be satisfied that there are sufficient pre-school children in the area to be served to warrant the establishment of the centre.

The programme in a subsidised kindergarten is introduced by the trained teacher through play and other activities. The teacher knows that basic concepts are being formed at this stage of the child's development which have a bearing on a child's language development and his understanding of science, mathematics, social studies, health and safety, music, and art. The programme is also planned in awareness of the fact that confident and secure relationships with adults and peers make an important contribution to learning, and to the child's whole attitude about self, others, and life in general.

Fully qualified kindergarten teachers have completed a three year course of teacher education at a college which specialises in or has a department specialising in, early childhood education. In Victoria the only training centre for kindergarten teachers is the State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development. (See pages 699–700.)

The Kindergarten Teachers' Association of Victoria is the professional organisation to which pre-school teachers belong. This association works for the maintenance of good standards in pre-school teaching, and in 1958 established a salary scale for kindergarten teachers.

All the voluntary organisations administering pre-school kindergartens and some other bodies concerned with pre-school education, including the Lady Gowrie Child Centre (a child study and research centre), are members of the Australian Pre-School Association (Victorian Branch), which has its national headquarters in Canberra. The A.P.A. has a co-ordinating function, but no administrative responsibilities within Australian pre-school education.

Information about pre-school play centres, day nurseries, and crèches appears in the chapter titled Health and medical research.

State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development

The training of kindergarten teachers in Victoria was initiated by the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria in 1916. In 1918 the Union was formally granted registration as an approved teacher training institution by the Council of Public Education. In 1922 the College was established on the present site in Kew. In 1965 the Free Kindergarten Union granted the College autonomy, and in 1973 the College became a constituent member of the State College of Victoria, when it was re-named State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development.

As a result of the Pre-School Teacher Education Scholarship Scheme and the increase in the number and value of bursaries made available by the Health Department, the Institute was able to recruit a large number of students in 1975, bringing the total equivalent full-time enrolment to over 600. The Health Department bursaries, which number 50 per year, are now equivalent in value to the Education Department studentships.

The Pre-School Teacher Education Scholarship Scheme provides for all full-time students in Pre-School Teachers Colleges, under 40 years and not on a bonded award, a scholarship with a living allowance which is not subject to a means test. The scholarship covers fees and provides an allowance of \$1,000 per annum for students living at home and \$1,600 for students living away from home or married. Full-time post-diploma students also qualify for the Pre-School Teacher Education Scholarships and, if over twenty-five years of age or married, they receive the higher allowance.

The Australian Government also offers Commonwealth Teaching Service Scholarships, and the Aboriginal Education Branch—Northern Territory Administration Scholarships, tenable at the Institute.

VICTORIA—STATE COLLEGE OF VICTORIA—INSTITUTE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT: SOURCES OF INCOME FOR RECURRENT EXPENDITURE (\$)

Year	Victorian Government grant	Australian Government grant	Student fees	Other income	Total income
1970	179,000	..	107,488	4,582	291,070
1971	200,000	..	139,722	7,927	347,649
1972	280,000	..	155,524	9,575	445,099
1973	170,000	345,204	165,693	18,208	699,105
1974	..	1,044,608	895	41,007	1,086,510

*Courses**Three year diploma course*

The course of training assumes that a teacher must be a broadly educated person able to guide young children intelligently and with sensitivity in the exploration and interpretation of the world around them. The general studies in the curriculum, including a number of elective subjects, are planned with this objective in view. Professional courses include the study of psychology, child development, and the curriculum content of education for children in the 3 to 8 years age group. Students undertake teaching practice in pre-school kindergartens and in State schools with children in the same age range.

A one year full-time course and a two year part-time course were offered in 1973 to enable selected primary teachers to gain the Diploma of Teaching (Early Childhood). The course is only offered now on a part-time basis.

Post-diploma courses

During 1975 a one year course leading to a postgraduate Diploma of Education (Early Childhood) is being offered. This course is designed to enable students who have successfully completed a degree course to become trained as pre-school teachers.

The Institute also offers a one year full-time course of advanced studies, open to experienced kindergarten teachers, leading to the Diploma of Advanced Studies in Education. Teachers from other States in Australia and from overseas have enrolled in this post-diploma course. They have subsequently taken senior teaching posts or been appointed as kindergarten supervisors or college tutors in early childhood education.

In-service courses

Several years ago the Institute's Council set up an In-Service Advisory Committee, consisting mainly of kindergarten teachers representing the various regions of Victoria, which is responsible for advising the principal on the courses teachers want to undertake. Most of the courses deal with professional skills and current trends in education and are usually of 8 to 15 weeks duration. Each year they attract a total enrolment of between 100 and 200 teachers.

The following table shows enrolments at the State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development for the years 1971 to 1975 :

VICTORIA—STATE COLLEGE OF VICTORIA—INSTITUTE OF
EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT : ENROLMENTS

Year	Diploma of Teaching (three years)	Diploma of Teaching Conversion (a)	Diploma of Education (Early Childhood)	Diploma of Advanced Studies in Education	Pilot Course for Infant Welfare Sisters	Total
1971	369	17	..	7	..	393
1972	396	21	..	(b)10	..	427
1973	400	19	..	(b) 9	..	428
1974	437	55	..	(b)26	..	518
1975	549	35	24	(b)56	12	676

(a) Conversion course—1 year full-time or 2 years part-time to enable primary and infant teachers to gain a Diploma of Teaching (Early Childhood).

(b) Includes part-time students.

Lady Gowrie Child Centre

The Lady Gowrie Child Centre in North Carlton is a centre for the study and demonstration of early childhood education. Established by the Australian Government in 1939, it is one of six such centres in the six State capital cities. Each bears the name of Lady Gowrie, wife of a former Governor-General of Australia, in recognition of her interest and help in promoting the welfare of young children.

The purpose of the Centre is three-fold : to provide service to local families through a kindergarten programme for pre-school age children, to study aspects of child growth and development and of pre-school education, and to interpret these to the community using the kindergarten programme as a base for demonstration.

The kindergarten enrolls sixty children between the ages of 3 and 5. In 1975 two extension programmes were also operating. A parent service for mothers and toddlers is run in collaboration with the adjoining Infant Welfare Centre (administered by the Maternal and Child Welfare Section of the Melbourne City Council Health Department), and a programme for 5 year olds links kindergarten and school through weekly afternoon sessions for children with certain difficulties.

The interpretation programme serves many sections of the community. The majority of visitors are students from professional schools. In 1975 approximately 2,000 students were tutored at the centre, the greatest number from teacher education institutions but many also from schools of medicine, nursing, speech science, child care, and related courses. The director and senior teachers undertake tutorial work based on observation of the children in the educational setting. As well, many kindergarten teachers attend for in-service work. In 1974 there were 300 such visits, and 100 other visitors.

When funds and personnel are available, research projects or special studies are undertaken. In 1974-75, for example, an Australian Government child care research grant permitted a study of furniture and equipment for use in kindergarten and day care centres.

Administration of the Lady Gowrie Child Centre is now in the hands of the Australian Government's Interim Committee for the Children's Commission, with the Australian Pre-school Association and a local committee of professional and lay members acting on its behalf. Professional officers of the A.P.A. are also responsible for oversight of the educational programme. While national in concept and in roles of standard setting and stimulus to progress in the field of child development generally, the centre adjusts its work and contributes to the needs of Victorian families and programmes for them.

SCHOOLS

Education system

1973 marked the centenary of the passing of the Education Act of 1872, which operated from 1 January 1873. Although it provided for free, compulsory, and secular education for all children to the age of fifteen, no provision existed for a system of high and technical schools until the Act of 1910. The original leaving age was lowered to fourteen last century but restored to fifteen in 1964.

The Education Department, which administers the State system, is under the direction of the Minister of Education, aided, since 1964, by an Assistant Minister of Education. Schools and colleges operating outside the State system, and the teachers in these institutions, are required to be registered in accordance with the requirements of the Council of Public Education. The Government created this Council in 1906 with the Director of Education (now the Director-General) as its chairman.

Tertiary education is supplied by the three universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges (created in 1965), 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 and the Adult Migrant Education Service.

The diversity of kinds of schools and the complexity of the educational system have developed because of the fundamental principle that each child should have the opportunity to be educated according to his abilities and aptitudes and that no form of handicap should be a limiting factor to the nature of facilities provided. Thus arose the need for special schools and such other distinctive features as rural schools, consolidated schools, correspondence tuition, and the provision of school transport.

Administration

The Education Department has dual staffing: educators and public service personnel. Numerically the teachers predominate. During the period 1948 to 1972 the teaching staff increased by 441 per cent, but public servants, employed in the central administration, only increased by 262 per cent. From the beginning of 1974 an additional 861 public service staff, including assistants, typists, stenographers, laboratory, and library assistants were appointed to the central administration, regions, and divisions. The services of part-time staff to assist district inspectors and schools were expanded.

Because of the extraordinary growth and size of the Education Department, considerable re-structuring has been necessary. The tripartite division of administration into primary, secondary, and technical divisions organised in a vertical hierarchy underwent a series of major changes. Establishment of the Teacher Education Division in 1961 and the Special Services Division in 1968, both with responsibilities and tasks spread horizontally across the three original divisions, was followed in 1974 by the creation of the Division of Planning Services. The number of Assistant-Directors-General was increased from one to five. These officers were selected by a sub-committee of State Cabinet and appointed by the Governor in Council. The two most recent appointees assumed responsibility for personnel and for curriculum and planning. 1974 also witnessed an expansion in the number of assistant directors appointed to the various divisions.

The central administration is linked with teachers and schools through the work of district inspectors, staff inspectors, and members of the Board of Inspectors of Secondary Schools and the Board of Inspectors of Technical Schools. Inspectors work as educational consultants in the schools, as assessors of the educational progress of the schools and the work of teachers, and as surveyors of educational needs.

A marked change has now been brought about in organisation. The earlier form of decentralised administration through the work of district

inspectors, which was extended in the Primary Division by the establishment of five metropolitan regions in charge of staff inspectors, has now been given greater impetus by the creation of eleven administrative regions. The first three regional directors were appointed for Ballarat, Bendigo, and Gippsland regions in January 1972. Another eight appointments were made early in 1974 to the North-West region (headquarters at Horsham), North-East (Benalla), Western (Geelong), Western Metropolitan (Sunshine), Northern Metropolitan (Preston), South-Eastern Metropolitan (Frankston), Eastern Metropolitan (Ferntree Gully), and Central Metropolitan (Prahran). District inspectorates were revised for 1974 to ensure that they were not divided by regional boundaries. Municipal boundaries, community affinities, and the special needs of technical education influenced the definition of regional boundaries. The expansion of the regional system followed the Victorian Premier's announcement in May 1969 of government policy to decentralise educational administration.

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 is planned to embrace teacher placement, leave and salaries, school maintenance, planning for future educational expansion, in-service training, and the co-ordination, development, and integration of all forms of education. Their areas of responsibility vary from a lower limit of 50,000 children in the country, to some 100,000 children in metropolitan regions.

Concurrent with this development has been the increase in autonomy granted to all schools in the determination of local administrative matters and educational policy in curriculum, techniques, and experimentation. Plans are being considered for legislative enactment to give increased authority to school councils and committees to carry out improvements and to employ ancillary staff. Indicative of the endeavour to increase community involvement in education is the representation of parental organisations on departmental committees, the steadily 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.

Finance

The method of allocating finance for 1973-74 changed, in that separate budgets are now approved for administration, primary, secondary, technical, special, and tertiary education, teacher registration, and the Teachers' Tribunal. The total allocation was \$424,211,440.

The previous subsidies scheme for assembly halls, craft rooms, and libraries still operates; but for libraries, equipment, furniture, building, and site works a direct grant system was introduced on 1 July 1970 to Advisory Councils and School Committees. The maintenance allowance, formerly paid to primary schools, was discontinued.

Since the beginning of 1973 the Victorian Government has agreed to pay \$3.4m in direct grants to schools to replace charges known as composite fees. Students are still required to pay for text books and materials for personal use, but assistance is given in cases of need. The rate for

the direct grant is \$2.50 for each primary child per year and \$10 for each full-time secondary or technical student. In addition, the Victorian Government pays a Form 6 book allowance of \$20 yearly to each student, \$10 for Form 5 and, subject to a means test, a maintenance allowance of \$78 a year to non-scholarship holders; scholarship holders receive \$104 a year.

As a result of the adoption by the Australian Government of *The Report of the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission, May 1973*, the following grants were proposed for Victoria for 1973-74 and 1974-75:

VICTORIA—PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GRANTS, 1973-74

Type of grant	Amount
	\$
Science laboratories (secondary)	2,008,905
Libraries (secondary)	2,315,862
Buildings (including sites, furniture, and equipment)	8,557,000
Technical training (including sites, buildings, and equipment)	4,273,334
Total	17,155,101

VICTORIA—PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GRANTS, 1974-75

Type of grant	Amount
	\$
General recurrent grants	7,920,000
Disadvantaged schools—	
Equipment	990,000
Capital	1,600,000
Special education—	
Recurrent	1,320,000
Capital	870,000
General building programme	3,920,000
Library buildings	1,510,000
Child migrant education—	
Salaries	2,721,038
Equipment	36,813
Total	20,887,851

Government schools

In January 1974 the Department operated 2,200 schools, employed 60,000 teachers, student teachers, and ancillary staff, and provided educational facilities for 620,000 children.

Recommendations in the Interim Report of the Australian Schools Commission in 1973 made it essential that the Department ascertain as quickly as possible the educational needs of the community, the needs and growth patterns of the schools, and staffing facility needs. The Upgrade Operation, with a co-ordinator and seven task forces, began in July of that year. The task forces investigated existing conditions and needs with respect to art/craft rooms, science laboratories, libraries, special schools, staff accommodation, replacement and improvement programmes, and disadvantaged schools. The task forces maintained close liaison with the Public Works Department, senior Education Department officers, and with the

schools. By August 1973 the Department had a weekly expenditure in excess of \$1m on the erection of new schools and the improvement of existing ones.

Primary schools

The new staffing schedule of 1971 enabled 200 additional vice-principals to be appointed to primary schools with enrolments of more than 575 in 1972 and made a new staff structuring possible. Early in 1973 there were 1,823 primary schools with 18,000 teachers; these figures included an additional 600 teachers and thirteen new schools. Of the schools, 597 were rural with enrolments of less than 30; 58 had enrolments of 750 or more.

In the seven-year course from beginners (aged 4½ years to 5 years) to Grade 6, after which transfer to secondary education takes place, children develop basic expression and learning skills, gain experience through work in social studies, science, literature, music, art and craft, and participate in health training and physical education.

Recent years have seen emphasis given in many schools to open classrooms, or, more accurately, open education. The organisation, teaching techniques, and learning situations involved result from individual teachers' interpretations of the most effective ways of teaching children. This approach to teaching which envisages education as an open-ended process of growth requires perceptive planning by the teacher, and group and individual work by the child. Typical of the new style, open plan school is that at Neill Street, Carlton. Throughout the primary schools local innovation is encouraged and the offer in 1974 of Australian Government money for innovatory change programmes on three levels—school, systemic, and national—was welcomed.

A number of primary schools still retain secondary 'tops'. These comprised in 1973 eight higher elementary and eight central schools, three central classes, the secondary correspondence section, and four consolidated schools. Consolidated schools, established in country districts since 1944, have gradually lost their forms beyond Grade 6, with the establishment of high schools in these districts.

High schools

At March 1973 Victoria had 258 high schools; six new ones opened that year. Total teaching staff, including those working with secondary students, was then 8,952 classified teachers and 3,298 temporarily employed. Five high schools—those at Kyneton, Kerang, Seymour, Numurkah, and Eaglehawk—have technical components staffed by the Technical Division. Schools such as those at Nathalia, Thomastown, and Fern Tree Gully are striking out into new fields and the development of community schools is creating interest. Another development is the number of mature-age students who are returning to school to study for higher qualifications.

The usual curriculum includes English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, languages, and physical education. Diversification of courses is possible through the introduction of general studies, social science, creative arts, and the offer of elective subjects. Courses are planned by principals and teachers and provide for those planning tertiary education and entry into the professions, those intending to seek business and commercial careers, and those requiring a general education or the study of domestic

and practical subjects. The Curriculum Advisory Board also encourages experimentation in secondary schools.

The one major examination is that for the Higher School Certificate, taken externally in the sixth year. This certificate is the means of determining admission to most forms of tertiary education. Several schools have decided to issue their own sixth year certificate based on internal testing and assessment. A Committee on Advisory Services for Curriculum and Assessment has been established by the Victorian Universities Committee to advise the Minister on setting up a board to replace the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, responsible for the Higher School Certificate examination. C.A.S.C.A. is representative of various institutions and bodies concerned with secondary and tertiary education.

Technical schools

In 1973 Victoria had 122 schools and colleges, including eleven council-controlled which are affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. That year two new schools were opened and an additional 600 teachers employed. Total staff reached 7,614 for 70,429 full-time and 65,573 part-time enrolments.

Technical schools provide a five-year course designed to achieve the fullest possible individual development of each student and to assist each to decide realistically on future educational or occupational specialisation. The curriculum provides for both girls and boys and is a proper balance of academic studies, creative experiences, and practical skills. After the third year, specialised studies are begun according to student interest and capacity.

From the technical school, students have a choice of vocational courses at a technical college for the skilled trades ; technician and middle level courses in business studies, engineering, applied science, building, and agriculture ; or tertiary orientation programmes for entry to professional courses at a college of advanced education. Diploma and degree courses are available in business, art and design, applied science, engineering, librarianship, and architecture.

Fees for all post-secondary technical college courses have been abolished. These included fees for programmes of the preparatory vocational type, basic vocational (apprenticeship), trade technician and post-apprenticeship, middle level vocational, and pre-vocational types. Further, full-time students are eligible to apply for assistance under the Tertiary Allowance Scheme. It is worth noting that the total maintenance grant (including salaries paid by the Education Department) during 1972-73 for colleges of advanced education was \$27,998,985. Ten colleges serve as regional centres.

The State Council for Technical Education has been appointed and has formulated new regulations to expand the role of the regional councils. It has under consideration a greater involvement of technical school councils in school educational programmes. The Curriculum Board of the State Council has been constituted ; it includes leading industrial representatives, the Chairman of the Apprenticeship Commission, and representation from the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and the Technical Division.

Correspondence schools

By 1973 the Correspondence School had an enrolment of 648 primary and 3,357 secondary students ; of the former, 234, and of the latter, 179,

lived overseas. The school serves children and adults who, because of distance or handicap or lack of facilities, cannot receive the form of education they require locally. In addition to broadcasts on national stations, the Correspondence School provides programmes through the short-wave radio station VL3RT operated from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Community schools

Experimental work with community schools has been officially sanctioned. Such schools seek to bring students more closely in touch with community living and give opportunities for innovative work in methodology and course content to further individual student development. In the secondary field such schools have begun as annexes. The Sydney Road Community School was planned by two teachers from Moreland High School, of which the school is an annexe. South Yarra Annexe, planned as a community high school, developed from Toorak Central School. Others are attached to Huntingdale Technical School and Swinburne Technical College. Most work from some form of home base, such as a rented hall, and depend greatly on the use of community resources.

Religious teaching

Religious instruction has always been given in State schools by ministers of religion. In 1955 three technical schools—Collingwood, Brunswick, and Footscray—appointed the first chaplains in the State system. By 1974 metropolitan and country high and technical schools had the services of 32 chaplains. Since 1970, an annual departmental grant has been made to help expand chaplaincy services. In 1973 the amount granted was \$50,000.

During 1972 the Council of Christian Education in Schools (Victoria) issued the "Religion in Life" programme for primary schools. In this syllabus children study seven life themes: relationships, growth, communication, discovery, love, work and play, and worship. The programme seeks to encourage the child to investigate for meaning his own life experiences and to develop his understanding of the Christian faith.

The report of the Committee on Religious Education, set up by the Minister in 1972, was published during 1974. Among the problems investigated were the difficulties experienced in securing sufficient training staff for religious instruction, the social requirements of children accommodated in Housing Commission high-rise flats, the expansion caused by immigration of diverse groups of particular religious beliefs, and ways in which the influences of an affluent society are affecting child development.

Transport

By 30 June 1973 the 1,702 transport services provided by the Department were carrying 68,190 children and covering 121,093 kilometres daily. These services included eight subsidised trains, one ferry, and 1,459 buses. 143 services were provided especially for physically and mentally handicapped children and 91 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the total cost of \$9,844,170 for the financial year ended 30 June 1973 must be added \$1,874,975 paid to parents for conveyance allowance. The 1974 estimate of school transport costs exceeded \$13m.

The transport system provided for 39,002 State secondary students and 19,888 primary, as well as for 9,300 children attending registered schools. A number of services operate across the border into South Australia and

New South Wales. Because of the long distances involved for children from Suggan Buggan, Black Mountain, and the Omeo district in East Gippsland, two weekend services operate on a feeder basis for existing buses, and to enable children to board during the week at Bairnsdale.

Special Services

The work of this division falls into two main fields. Officers and staffs in such branches as audio-visual education, physical education, curriculum and research, library services, music, homecrafts, publications, psychology and guidance, school forestry, speech therapy, school camps, and welfare supply services for all types of schools. In all of these branches growth has accelerated markedly, and the scope and extent of services for such schools has greatly expanded. Thus the Audio-Visual Education Branch produces, among its many activities, sound colour film and multi-media teaching kits for schools. The Publications Branch issues a diversity of news-sheets, periodicals, and books. The Curriculum and Research Branch prepares papers on educational matters, has its own *Bulletin*, and is represented on all curriculum standing committees. All branches are deeply involved with in-service training programmes.

The Ministerial Inquiry into Special Education in Victoria, which met on 9 December 1972, first considered teacher training needs in special education, then the recommendations of the Interim Committee of the Australian Schools Commission. In August 1973 the Inquiry Committee submitted to Cabinet an interim report of 37 recommendations based on the Karmel Report. From these came the Handicapped Children's Act, a highly significant and far-reaching enactment which was assented to on 11 December 1973 and made immediately operative. The Act dealt with the education of any child handicapped to an extent likely to affect his educational progress unless he was supported by special educational provisions. From the time of identification of the child's handicap (at any time from birth to the age of 21) the State accepts responsibility for provision of the necessary special services that will enable the child to overcome any impediment to educational progress.

Special education authorities, each consisting of an educational psychologist, a doctor, and specialist teachers, assess the needs of handicapped children and recommend placement. Committal of the State to the education of moderately and severely handicapped children involves the Mental Health Authority as well as independent voluntary organisations responsible for day training centres. Schools have been established to meet the needs of socially handicapped children, the intellectually and physically handicapped, and the emotionally disturbed. Schools function at reception centres, children's homes, and youth training centres. Among the Education Department's special education facilities are demonstration units, opportunity-remedial centres, remedial centres, and special units. In 1973 there were 48 special schools and 83 special services for handicapped children.

The facilities provided include visiting teacher services; the one for visually handicapped children began in February 1973. It is designed to enable partially sighted children to work in normal schools; those unable to cope spend a short period at Carronbank School for Partially Sighted Children. New additional schools for physically disabled children have been planned for Glen Waverley, Frankston, and Glenroy, and for mentally

handicapped children have been built at Burwood, Watsonia, Dandenong, Moe, and St Albans. During 1974 the Department brought teachers from the United States to replace experienced Victorian teachers who will be released for training in the education of handicapped children.

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division several special staffs operate. These include persons working in the fields of primary art and craft, educational history, technical schools publications, police training, and as guide lecturers at the Victorian Arts Centre, the National Museum, Sovereign Hill (Ballarat), Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, the Institute of Applied Science, and the Zoological Gardens. Special teacher organisations include the Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, the Gould League, the State Schools Relief Committee, and social service leagues.

At 30 June 1973 there were 443 teachers instructing 13,635 migrant children in 255 schools. It was estimated that migrant education facilities in 1974 would require a staff of some 550. The Australian Government agreed to appoint six multi-lingual officers as interpreters for schools and liaison between migrant communities and schools. Migrant education committees have devised and distributed teachers' guides and teaching and learning materials. At the adult level, the Department conducts continuation classes, full-time intensive courses, accelerated courses, industrial English classes, and correspondence tuition.

Teacher Education

The Director of Teacher Education is responsible for recruitment for teacher training and for liaison with the State College of Victoria, university schools of education, and courses offered by constituent members of the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

The newly created autonomous State College of Victoria was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 17 July 1973 and its Senate met ten days later. The Director of Teacher Education is a member of the Senate and of each council of the thirteen constituent colleges. These are the State College of Victoria at Melbourne, Toorak, Coburg, Burwood, Frankston, Hawthorn, Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo, the Institute of Early Child Development (formerly the Kindergarten College) at Kew, and the State College of Victoria, Rusden (comprising Larnook and Monash Teachers Colleges and Glendonald Training Centre for Teachers of the Deaf). College principals constitute the Teacher Education Board. A number of Departmental teachers and professional officers transferred to the new authority; others were granted leave without pay to work for the State College of Victoria until the end of 1974.

During 1973 a total of 17,393 teachers were in training. Most came direct from secondary schools but a significant number of mature-age students are now undertaking three or four year courses. These include a university degree plus a diploma of education, the Higher Diploma of Teaching (secondary), the Diploma of Education (primary), technical college degrees and diplomas, the Bachelor of Applied Science (Speech), and the Bachelor of Science (Education). The Senate of the State College of Victoria is empowered to grant degrees. Students attending constituent colleges but not wishing to become teachers can undertake courses in the humanities.

In 1974 an additional 230 qualified teachers undertook training for

special education either in a one-year course at Rusden or a two-year course at Monash University. At Rusden, in the former Monash Teachers College, a \$1m training centre is being utilised to train an increased number of physical education teachers. Training of additional librarians has also become necessary.

Registration and staffing

The *Education (Teacher Registration) Act 1971* came into full operation on 1 July 1973 after which no teacher could be employed by the Education Department unless registered or granted permission to teach in a particular division. As from 1 July 1972 all permanent classified teachers employed by the Department were automatically granted registration. The Act authorised the establishment of three registration boards (primary, secondary, and technical), each of nine members. All 27 members constitute the Teacher Registration Council. The boards ensure the maintenance of standards of academic and teaching qualifications for those seeking to join the service.

Staffing of a school depends on operating schedules which specify the enrolment required for a particular number of teachers and specialists. Requirements are reviewed annually. The Committee of Classifiers for each division, the Teachers Tribunal, and the senior administrators of each division are responsible for the appointment of teachers to schools on a permanent or temporary basis. Promotion for a teacher generally depends on qualifications, teaching ability, and years of service. To obtain promotion a teacher has to apply for advertised vacancies in competition with his colleagues. Teachers' conditions of service, transfer, and promotion rights, and salary are the province of the Teachers Tribunal. This statutory authority comprising four tribunals deals with teachers listed on the primary, secondary, technical, and professional rolls.

Victorian Teacher Selection Programme in America

Originally devised to help overcome the shortage of secondary teachers, this programme began in 1971. It was directed in the United States by Professor C. Pederson of the California State University of Hayward and operated at the same time as the International Teaching Fellowship programme by which qualified experienced teachers were selected in the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States to work in Victorian schools, study curriculum development, and contribute some degree of international influence.

From 1970 to 1974 some 1,000 teachers were brought to Victoria. The Teacher Selection Programme was used in 1974 and enabled overseas teachers to relieve Victorian trained persons who had been released for additional training either in librarianship or special education.

Professional development

The Director of Teacher Education and his staff conduct annually an extensive programme of formal and informal in-service training at teachers centres at Toorak, Boronia, Blackburn, and Hawthorn. An allocation of \$1.2m for in-service training was made for 1974.

In-service training includes lecture courses, practical activities, workshops, induction courses, seminars, vacation schools, conferences, study programmes, refresher courses, and familiarisation courses. Teachers also

foster their own professional development through study leave (1,324 teachers in 1974), the formation of subject teachers' associations, and participation in a multiplicity of community interests.

The following table gives a summary of schools, teachers, and pupils in Victoria for the years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS AT SCHOOL CENSUS DATE (a)

All schools (b)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Schools	2,807	2,796	2,768	2,764	2,748
Teachers	35,964	37,636	39,017	41,199	43,803
Pupils	761,577	776,468	785,148	794,769	799,081

(a) 1 August or first school day thereafter in each year.

(b) Includes primary, primary-secondary, secondary, and special schools.

Further references, 1961–1974 ; Victorian Education Department, 1961 ; State secondary education, 1962 ; State primary education, 1963 ; Educational administration, 1964 ; Audio-visual education, 1964 ; Technical education, 1965 ; Teacher training, 1967 ; Development of curricula, 1969 ; History of Education Department, 1969 ; Recent developments, 1970 ; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972 ; Educational administration, 1974 ; Community schools, 1974

Government primary and secondary schools

Particulars of government schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1969 to 1973 are shown in the following tables. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School and special schools, primary pupils have been considered as those up to and including Grade 6, and secondary pupils as those above Grade 6. Numbers of pupils refer to the school census date (1 August or first school day thereafter in each year) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Primary schools—					
Schools	1,813	1,787	1,773	1,776	1,749
Teachers	12,725	13,353	14,003	14,646	15,210
Pupils	346,160	353,080	357,727	362,806	363,366
Primary-secondary schools—					
Schools	53	52	46	35	37
Teachers	829	808	727	654	662
Pupils—Primary grades	12,014	11,435	9,658	7,712	6,973
Secondary grades	3,595	3,450	3,145	2,884	2,596
Secondary schools—					
Schools	334	340	344	350	357
Teachers	13,983	14,322	15,043	16,285	17,795
Pupils	207,648	214,707	220,597	226,417	229,668
Special schools—					
Schools	35	36	34	33	36
Teachers	420	437	439	479	548
Pupils	2,708	2,768	2,806	2,795	3,041
All schools—					
Schools	2,235	2,215	2,197	2,194	2,179
Teachers	27,957	28,920	30,212	32,064	34,215
Pupils	572,125	585,440	593,933	602,614	605,644

(a) 1 August or first school day thereafter in each year.

NOTE. In this table a primary school is considered to be one which has primary pupils only, a secondary school one which has secondary pupils only, and those which have both primary and secondary pupils are classified as primary-secondary schools.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS : AGES OF PUPILS (a)

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date (b)—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Under 6	48,691	48,120	47,590	48,984	49,705
6	51,959	52,243	51,666	51,605	52,643
7	52,158	52,586	52,319	51,590	51,236
8	51,677	52,567	52,880	52,559	51,486
9	49,529	51,966	52,766	52,822	52,349
10	49,471	50,256	52,485	52,934	52,773
11	48,155	50,209	50,736	52,628	52,963
12	46,467	47,998	49,711	49,914	51,682
13	47,587	48,646	49,866	51,117	51,336
14	46,339	47,691	48,359	49,790	50,667
15	37,445	39,150	40,504	41,561	41,675
16	25,973	26,461	27,752	29,141	28,993
17	12,491	13,268	13,303	13,918	14,244
18	3,485	3,514	3,281	3,353	3,170
19 and over	698	765	715	698	722
Total	572,125	585,440	593,933	602,614	605,644

(a) Includes pupils enrolled in primary, primary-secondary, secondary, and special schools.

(b) 1 August or first school day thereafter in each year.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : SEX OF PUPILS, 1973 (a)

Class of school	Number of schools	Number of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	1,730	183,787	171,560	355,347
Central schools, classes, and post-primary	13	3,160	2,663	5,823
Consolidated and group	34	4,659	4,593	9,252
Higher elementary	8	817	830	1,647
Junior technical	99	50,199	11,089	61,288
High	258	71,483	96,897	168,380
Correspondence	1	395	471	866
Special	36	1,891	1,150	3,041
Total	2,179	316,391	289,253	605,644

(a) 1 August.

NOTE. The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department and differs from that used in the first table in this section.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1973 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Grade						Un- graded pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	49,564	..	..	..	..	..	141	49,705
6	52,025	486	..	..	..	..	132	52,643
7	6,809	43,501	760	..	..	..	166	51,236
8	134	7,265	42,909	955	1	..	222	51,486
9	7	208	8,036	42,672	1,184	2	240	52,349
10	1	9	257	8,422	42,434	1,358	284	52,765
11	1	..	6	299	8,958	41,673	318	51,255
12	1	..	..	8	401	9,366	321	10,097
13 and over	5	27	10	13	27	545	1,217	1,844
Total	108,547	51,496	51,978	52,369	53,005	52,944	3,041	373,380

(a) 1 August.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SECONDARY EDUCATION :
AGE AND FORM OF PUPILS, 1973 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12	1,705	11	..	..	..	..	1,716
12	39,482	2,087	16	..	..	..	41,585
13	10,782	37,264	2,326	12	..	..	50,384
14	846	10,855	36,159	2,387	8	..	50,255
15	48	851	9,653	28,795	2,013	3	41,363
16	5	41	831	7,864	19,033	1,105	28,879
17	2	1	48	654	5,557	7,970	14,232
18	..	1	1	29	564	2,573	3,168
19 and over	..	..	2	3	72	605	682
Total	52,870	51,111	49,036	39,744	27,247	12,256	232,264

(a) 1 August.

Technical education

Victoria possesses a highly developed system of technical education spanning post-primary to advanced tertiary levels. Teaching facilities are widespread throughout the State and cater for the various levels through a system of technical schools, technical colleges, and colleges of advanced education.

In general terms, technical schools provide instruction at secondary level ; technical colleges afford middle level vocational training ; while colleges of advanced education offer facilities which lead to the attainment of diplomas or degrees.

Secondary technical education

In Victoria, secondary technical education is an alternative form of education to that provided by independent and high schools. It is administered by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department and is provided through more than a hundred technical schools, many of which are co-educational. Courses normally extend for five years post-primary level and are designed to provide :

- (a) a wide variety of educational studies and experiences ;
- (b) flexibility to allow for the needs of each individual student to be met ;
- (c) opportunities for advancement to higher levels of education ; and
- (d) the foundation necessary to enable a smooth transition from full-time schooling to employment and related specialist vocational training programmes.

High schools are administered by the Secondary Schools Division of the Education Department. The chart on page 714 illustrates the various bridging paths from the secondary systems into the post-secondary technical levels.

Programme codes appearing in the chart are explained in the following summary :

1. *Preparatory programmes.* Part-time courses such as preparatory apprentice courses and Leaving technical courses designed to assist those who have left secondary school before completing the prerequisite qualifications required for entry to post-secondary courses.

2. *Technical orientation programmes (Form 5 level).* Programmes for students from other types of secondary schools who desire to undertake

vocationally oriented courses. They are intended to enable successful students to proceed, after one year, to technical courses at post-secondary level.

3. *Tertiary orientation programmes.* Flexible programmes designated as the preliminary year of a diploma course where they are conducted in the advanced colleges themselves, and as Form 6 tertiary orientation courses in technical colleges and selected technical schools.

4. *Pre-employment programmes.* Full-time programmes designed to enable students to acquire the basic vocational skills and abilities needed for employment in a specific profession. Such programmes are broadly planned to assist the student in his passage from full-time education to employment.

5. *Basic vocational programmes.* Part-time apprentice courses ; also comparable programmes.

6. *Advanced basic vocational and technician programmes.* Extension of specialised applications of training provided in basic vocational courses.

7. *Programmes for middle level vocations.* Courses designed to train immediate support personnel for professional officers and higher level management, and to train small operators who need to be proficient in a variety of technical or business tasks as well as in small scale management decision making.

8. *Special purpose vocational programmes.* Highly specialised or restricted programmes requested by particular industries or firms.

9. *Service programmes to other educational institutions.* Programmes/ subjects designed to support courses in universities, colleges of advanced education, and other schools.

10. *Adult education programmes.* Non-vocational programmes of a cultural or utilitarian nature provided for the community in general.

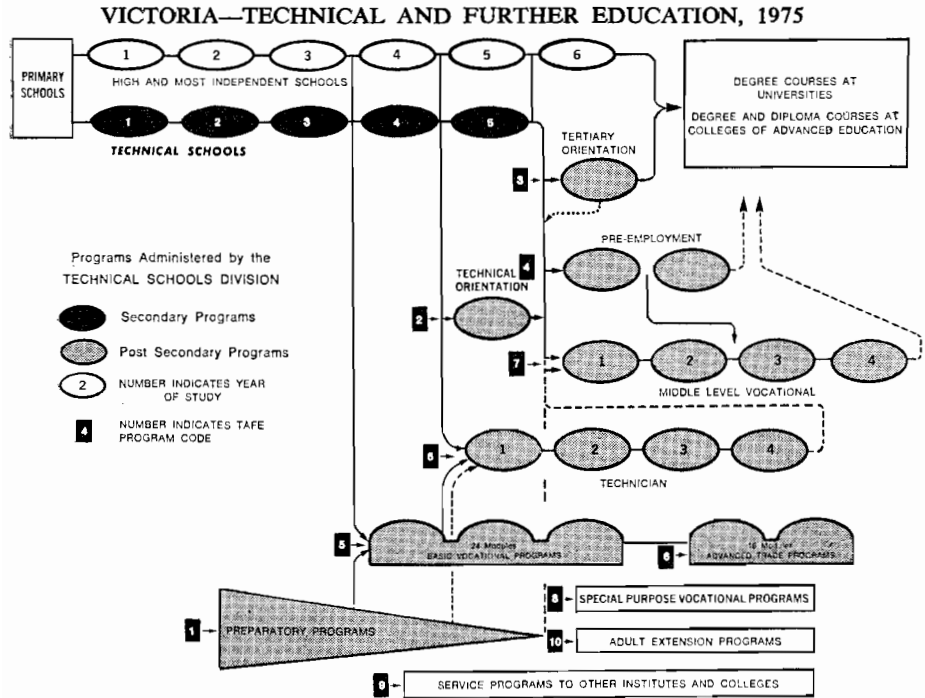


FIGURE 16. Victoria—technical and further education, 1975.

Post-secondary technical levels

Post-secondary technical education is administered by the State Council on Technical Education established in 1973. It is responsible to the Minister of Education for its co-ordination and development. The Technical Schools Division is the executive agency for its operation.

Technical education is provided through some 24 technical colleges, including the technical college divisions of the colleges of advanced education. In addition there are 8 mono-purpose technical institutions which also provide these facilities. Currently there is a vast planned growth within this area, consequently some of the post-secondary programmes are also located in the technical schools. This is particularly the case in country areas. Extensions of facilities are planned for all the existing technical colleges. It is intended that as funds become available, additional colleges will be created to meet demands.

Post-secondary technical programmes are designed as highly flexible courses of study to allow for individual needs. Certain highly flexible programmes are designed in conjunction with industry-based consultants as a means of preparation for entry into certain specific vocations. The same programmes are available to those currently employed who desire further training or who are displaced.

Tertiary orientation programmes at Form 6 level provide an alternative bridge between secondary and tertiary courses. There are also programmes for persons who have left full-time education and now desire to improve their basic academic qualifications.

Vocational training

Post-secondary programmes are also available for training in basic vocations (including apprenticeship) to cover the post-trade areas. Some 130 different areas of training at basic vocational, post-apprentice, and trade technician are available covering the agricultural, building, engineering, foods, footwear, printing, textile, and applied science areas.

Growing pressures from industry for help to train personnel to fill middle level positions in the work force have resulted in the introduction of many highly flexible middle level (or certificate) training programmes. In 1974 the following middle level programmes were in operation :

Applied science. Animal laboratory, biological laboratory, ceramics, dye chemistry, food processing, masters and mates, navigation, science laboratory, textile technology, vermin and noxious weed control, and veterinary nursing.

Applied social sciences. Child care studies.

Art and design trades. Advertising display, and design and decoration.

Building. Architectural drafting, and building.

Business. Accounting, advertising, bookkeeper-typist, booktrades, clothing administration, credit procedures, customs procedures, hospital procedures, insurance-accident, insurance-fire, insurance-life, law, materials handling, office, packaging, personnel, production, public relations, real estate, records administration, safety, sales, secretarial, small business operations, supply, timber administration, tourism, transport administration, and work study.

Engineering. Aircraft, audio-visual, cast metals, civil, electrical—lighting engineering, power engineering; electronics—communication engineering, industrial electronics, medical electronics ; fluid power, design drafting—

aircraft, civil, electrical, electronics-communications-production, jig and tool, mechanical, naval architecture ; marine, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, plastics, process control, production—work study, quarrying and tunnelling, survey cartographic drafting, and welding.

Library. Library studies.

Miscellaneous. Catering and foods—catering ; clothing, textiles—clothing industry studies.

Middle level courses are designed to meet particular job specifications. The standing committees and working groups involved in planning and developing these courses include experts from industry as well as teachers and senior educationists. At least half the members in any standing committee are experts from industry.

Community courses

Wherever possible technical school and college facilities are offered to the community through the provision of hobby, leisure time, and general interest type programmes.

Tertiary technical education

This is available through colleges of advanced education affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Courses leading to diploma, degree, and post-degree awards are offered in many areas including art, architecture, business studies, engineering, general studies, technologies, and sciences.

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENTS (a)

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of schools	90	93	98	98	108
Number of enrolments(b)—					
Full-time	4,245	3,926	4,696	5,335	5,930
Part-time	70,703	65,910	62,817	61,078	60,627
Total	74,948	69,836	67,513	66,413	66,557

(a) Excludes tertiary students enrolled in wholly approved courses or in the approved part of part-approved courses at colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

(b) Includes students enrolled for preparatory courses and single subjects.

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES : COURSES AND ENROLMENTS, 1973

Courses	Number of enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma (a)	3,237	784	4,021
Higher technician and sub-professional	2,521	6,421	8,942
Technician	..	2,261	2,261
Trade and vocational	172	28,794	28,966
Post trade	..	2,646	2,646
Single subjects and other	..	19,721	19,721
Total	5,930	60,627	66,557

(a) Students enrolled in tertiary orientation studies (Form VI level) at colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, and certain diploma studies in technical colleges not affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

Further references, 1972, 1974 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and provided for the registration of schools other than State schools, and of those teaching in them. It continued until the *Education Act* 1910, which, *inter alia*, established the Council of Public Education to exercise these functions.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education, and to secure registration a teacher must have some form of recognised teacher training. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee to determine at what level he should be registered, namely, whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

Teacher education

There are facilities in Victoria at four Catholic Colleges of Teacher Education for pre-service and in-service training of teachers. The pre-service courses qualify graduates for primary registration with the Council.

Registration of schools

All non-government schools must be approved, before registration, by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. They are also subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, secondary, technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more such descriptions.

The Council can refuse to register any school if it considers that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Registered schools

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education, hence their description as "registered schools". There were 569 such schools of which 338 were primary, 131 primary/secondary, 90 secondary, 4 technical, and 6 special schools for handicapped children at 1 August 1973.

The schools, and those who administer them, belong to a variety of interrelated groups and organisations. The organisation with the widest membership is the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools. This Council brings together heads of schools, members of governing bodies of schools, and representatives of Catholic education authorities. The various State associations of independent schools reflect this balance of professional and administrative interests.

Two important bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian divisions of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Australia.

Non-government schools derive their working income from fees charged, although in recent years there has been an increasing degree of Australian and State Government assistance through a system of per capita grants. In 1973 these grants were related for the first time to the average Australian cost per child per year in government primary and secondary schools, both the Australian and State per capita grants being calculated as a percentage of these costs.

Non-government schools educate about 24 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, they are notable for the variety of co-curricular activities they provide. 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 girls' schools, some co-educational, some day schools, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational.

The ultimate control of each non-government school is independent of the State. The controlling body 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 administration of Catholic parish schools is described below.

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 winning government scholarships.

The means by which entrants are selected vary from school to school; the major limiting factor is the economic ability of families to meet school fees, which are high and becoming higher as the cost of education increases.

Teachers in non-government schools are subject to registration by the State and its instrumentalities. Teachers in girls' schools are paid on the basis of an award, but the salaries of teachers in boys' schools are subject to personal negotiation. In both cases there is close parity with the salary scale for teachers in government schools.

Further details of government aid are contained on page 720.

Catholic education

Administration

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at a diocesan level and at a local level (parish or Order). Pressures have developed in recent years from within the Catholic community to set up structures adequate to cope with the present dimensions of Catholic education. The result has been the development of education boards at local and diocesan

levels, and the expansion of diocesan Catholic education offices. These have provided structures for policy-making, administration, and co-ordination in Catholic education at the diocesan level. Religious Orders, too, have developed boards and committees, both within and between Orders.

Co-ordination of policy and administration between the four Victorian dioceses has been achieved to some extent through an Inter-diocesan Education Committee, composed of representatives of the Catholic Education Offices of the four dioceses. However, there has been a growing awareness among those concerned with the formation of policy for, and administration of, Catholic education that some State-wide structure is necessary. This awareness was expressed in a strong recommendation which came from the First National Conference on the Administration of Catholic Education held at the University of New England in August 1972. This conference recommended to the Australian Bishops' Education Committee that suitable State and Federal Catholic education structures should be set up in Australia.

Apart from these internal moves for State-wide structures, external forces have developed which virtually demand action in this direction. The latest and most notable force is the recently published *Report of the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission*, which recommends disbursement of funds for Catholic systemic schools on a State (rather than diocesan) basis. The setting up of the required boards for systemic schools, and nomination of membership to the various committees involved in the disbursement of funds and the accounting for funds, required a State Catholic education authority. Consequently, in June 1973, the Bishops of Victoria approved the formation of the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria. This Commission will endeavour to :

- (a) institute research into matters affecting Catholic education in Victoria as a whole ;
- (b) provide such machinery for consultation and co-operation and administration as may be considered necessary for the proper rationalisation of Catholic education in Victoria, for the elimination of anomalies and inequities, and for the overall co-ordination of primary and secondary Catholic education in Victoria ;
- (c) deal with matters of allocation of finance which may become available from time to time as part of State or Federal aid to the Catholic education system of Victoria as a whole ; and
- (d) come to conclusions on appropriate matters and make recommendations to the authorities concerned, e.g., on such matters as :
 - (i) rationalisation of resources,
 - (ii) planning on a State level,
 - (iii) policy making for the State, e.g., total cover at primary level,
 - (iv) liaison with governments,
 - (v) liaison with Church authorities,
 - (vi) conditions of employment of teachers,
 - (vii) teacher supply,
 - (viii) curriculum development, and
 - (ix) in-service education of teachers.

The Commission is composed of a chairman and an executive committee consisting of seven persons—an executive director, a planning officer, an

administrative officer from each of the four dioceses, and a representative of a teaching religious congregation. In addition there are nine consultative commissioners—an episcopal representative, the Director of Catholic Education in each diocese, a representative of the Major Superiors of both male and female religious congregations, a principal of a Catholic secondary school, and a lay educationist. In addition to this State Commission, each diocese has its own board structure for advising on educational policies. The type of structure varies from diocese to diocese.

The Melbourne Catholic Education Board is a representative board of 51 members with a chairman and an executive of seven. Twelve priest and twelve parent members are elected on behalf of regional divisions of the diocese and there are twenty representatives of religious teachers, lay teachers, and catechists. The function of the Board is to serve as a channel of communication between all parties involved in Catholic primary and secondary education and to participate in decision making in all matters relating to the Christian education of the Catholic children of the Archdiocese of Melbourne.

All parishes, regional colleges, and diocesan schools have established their own boards which shape and administer educational policy at the local level. These boards serve *inter alia* as the authority to receive and account for government educational grants. All other schools remain the responsibility of the religious congregation by which they have been established.

Integral components of the Catholic education system are decentralised decision making, the autonomy of schools in the employment of staff, and the encouragement of local community involvement. While on the one hand it is important to co-ordinate and rationalise functions carried out by local school authorities, it is vital that offices of Catholic education do not become over-centralised and bureaucratic. Hence, from 1974, education consultants have been appointed to supervise educational developments and planning in specific regions throughout the State, and, while being members of the Education Office, they work from offices situated in their respective areas.

Relationship with government authorities

All Catholic schools and their staffs are required to be registered by the Council of Public Education and are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department who act on behalf of the Council.

The Victorian Government in 1974 paid per capita grants towards operational costs in schools. At primary level this grant was \$80 per child and at secondary level \$135 per child. The Australian Government allocates money to schools on a needs basis.

Further aid is available in the form of science and library grants, transport allowances, interest subsidies, scholarships, and subsidies for teacher training institutions. Despite these grants the financing of Catholic schools still depends heavily on support from the Catholic community.

A recent development in the planning area has been the formation of an inter-departmental liaison committee. The Education Department has nominated five officers and the Catholic Education Commission five of its members to consider future planning with a view to rationalisation and co-ordination wherever this is possible. This liaison committee will be chaired by the Director-General of the Victorian Education Department.

Staffing

Provision of future teacher requirements will require an expansion of the present teacher education programme. Until recent years teaching was almost entirely in the hands of Religious teachers. The expansion of the system following the Second World War saw the introduction of lay staff in increasing numbers.

At the present time the majority of teachers are lay. An important development has been the appointment as principals of Catholic schools of a number of lay men and women. In 1974, fifty-eight Victorian primary schools and six secondary schools were conducted by lay principals.

For the most part, lay teachers are trained in Catholic teachers' colleges, although considerable numbers are recruited from outside the Catholic system. Male teachers are now being trained in Catholic teachers' colleges and substantial numbers are applying for acceptance.

In 1974 American teachers were employed on a contract basis. The Catholic Education Office works with the Victorian Education Department to recruit these overseas teachers.

Activities

Catholic education in Victoria falls into the following main divisions :

Pre-school. Fourteen kindergartens are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church in Victoria. They are open by law to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations. These kindergartens are heavily subsidised by the Department of Health and subject to the regulations of the Department.

Primary. Virtually every parish in the State conducts at least one primary school. With a few exceptions these schools provide for children from beginners through to Grade 6. In addition to parish primary schools there are primary grade children in special schools, e.g., for the deaf, the blind, and the severely retarded, and in private preparatory schools.

Secondary. For the most part, Catholic secondary schools are owned and maintained by religious orders, which finance their schools by charging fees. They cater for boarders as well as day students in many cases. A recent development has been the establishment of regional secondary colleges of which there were 23 at the end of 1973. In these cases, several parishes co-operate to build and finance a school on a convenient site. They engage a religious teaching congregation to conduct the school on their behalf. In 1973 there were approximately 150,000 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

Tertiary. The main emphasis is on primary teacher training. The three major colleges at Ballarat, Oakleigh, and Ascot Vale cater for more than 500 female and male students. Several smaller colleges cater for the training of members of religious congregations. In addition, several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. There are university colleges and halls of residence at Melbourne and Monash universities.

Catechetical. Until recently, Catholic schools catered for almost all Catholic children. However, during the 1960s the number of Catholic children in State schools rose sharply to more than 80,000. By the end of 1973 the figure was in the vicinity of 88,000. The religious education of these

pupils is undertaken by a team of Religious who are assisted on a part-time basis by priests and voluntary catechists. The Confraternity of Christian Doctrine has been established largely to assist in this work.

Courses of study

A limited number of schools provide experimental courses. Most, however, follow the courses of study recommended by the Victorian Education Department and the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

Further references, 1962-1974

Particulars of Victorian registered schools (excluding business and coaching colleges) follow. In these tables numbers of pupils refer to the school census date (1 August or the first school day thereafter in each year) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of schools					Number of teachers				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Denominational—									
Roman Catholic	479	487	477	473	471	5,126	5,665	5,794	5,934	6,313
Church of England	35	35	33	32	30	1,209	1,290	1,285	1,323	1,347
Presbyterian	11	11	11	11	11	578	622	577	597	614
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	290	301	265	269	293
Other	27	28	28	28	28	507	529	543	580	561
Un denominational	16	16	18	22	25	297	309	341	432	460
Total	572	581	571	570	569	8,007	8,716	8,805	9,135	9,588

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: NUMBERS OF PUPILS BY SCHOOL DENOMINATION

At school census date	Denominational						Un-denominational	Total enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other	Total denominational		
1969	149,796	16,618	8,379	4,258	6,652	185,703	3,749	189,452
1970	150,602	17,039	8,317	4,243	7,029	187,230	3,798	191,028
1971	150,031	17,383	8,320	4,184	7,184	187,102	4,113	191,215
1972	149,273	17,717	8,391	4,224	7,431	187,036	5,119	192,155
1973	149,236	18,182	8,606	4,296	7,668	187,988	5,449	193,437

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: SCHOOL DENOMINATION: AGES OF PUPILS, 1 AUGUST 1973

Age last birthday (years)	Denominational						Un-denominational	Total enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other	Total denominational		
Under 6	11,448	679	265	74	560	13,026	440	13,466
6	12,793	623	245	65	429	14,155	286	14,441
7	12,941	555	207	75	438	14,216	268	14,484
8	13,603	632	282	68	461	15,046	302	15,348
9	14,032	797	327	152	467	15,775	250	16,025
10	14,111	902	395	156	492	16,056	333	16,389
11	14,213	1,202	474	224	542	16,655	353	17,008
12	12,572	2,151	992	550	767	17,032	456	17,488
13	11,334	2,265	1,018	584	796	15,997	421	16,418
14	10,563	2,209	1,112	578	772	15,234	465	15,699
15	9,495	2,227	1,231	619	734	14,306	484	14,790
16	7,175	2,084	1,100	578	648	11,585	504	12,089
17	4,079	1,524	797	448	463	7,311	465	7,776
18	779	301	138	110	89	1,417	237	1,654
19 and over	98	31	23	15	10	177	185	362
Total	149,236	18,182	8,606	4,296	7,668	187,988	5,449	193,437

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Under 6	12,731	12,993	12,710	13,235	13,466
6	15,404	15,335	14,814	13,894	14,441
7	16,220	15,983	15,687	15,341	14,484
8	16,630	16,416	16,091	15,713	15,348
9	16,573	16,661	16,584	16,207	16,025
10	16,789	16,972	16,954	16,694	16,389
11	16,979	17,092	17,125	17,184	17,008
12	16,283	16,607	16,820	17,098	17,488
13	15,335	15,352	15,838	15,962	16,418
14	14,636	14,882	15,095	15,557	15,699
15	12,942	13,424	13,773	14,147	14,790
16	10,472	10,827	11,103	11,630	12,089
17	6,407	6,689	7,007	7,363	7,776
18	1,757	1,570	1,426	1,679	1,654
19 and over	294	225	188	451	362
Total	189,452	191,028	191,215	192,155	193,437

Comparisons between pupils enrolled and ages of pupils in government schools (excluding senior technical) and registered schools for the five years 1969 to 1973 are shown in the following tables :

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS: PUPILS ENROLLED

At school census date	Government schools	Registered schools	Total enrolments
1969	572,125	189,452	761,577
1970	585,440	191,028	776,468
1971	593,933	191,215	785,148
1972	602,614	192,155	794,769
1973	605,644	193,437	799,081

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : PUPILS ENROLLED : AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Under 6	61,422	61,113	60,300	62,219	63,171
6	67,363	67,578	66,480	65,499	67,084
7	68,378	68,569	68,006	66,931	65,720
8	68,307	68,983	68,971	68,272	66,834
9	66,102	68,627	69,350	69,029	68,374
10	66,260	67,228	69,439	69,628	69,162
11	65,134	67,301	67,861	69,812	69,971
12	62,750	64,605	66,531	67,012	69,170
13	62,922	63,998	65,704	67,079	67,754
14	60,975	62,573	63,454	65,347	66,366
15	50,387	52,574	54,277	55,708	56,465
16	36,445	37,288	38,855	40,771	41,082
17	18,898	19,957	20,310	21,281	22,020
18	5,242	5,084	4,707	5,032	4,824
19 and over	992	990	903	1,149	1,084
Total	761,577	776,468	785,148	794,769	799,081

Scholarships

Many scholarships are available to make it possible for pupils to remain at school, and particularly in the junior secondary and technical forms there is an increasing tendency to award scholarships without a specific examination. Most of these scholarships are financed from Victorian Government funds, which provide scholarships for one third of all pupils, but in most schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Victorian Government scholarships

The Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form 2 level. In 1974 their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 a year for fees at registered schools.

Senior scholarships for university or senior technical education, varying in value from \$60 to \$80 per annum, and tenable for up to six years, are available.

Australian Government Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Allowances Scheme, first introduced in 1974, has been re-named the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme to comply with the *Student Assistance Act 1973*. This Act, and its accompanying Regulations, provides the legislative basis for the Scheme.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, certain teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary institutions. This Scheme replaces the Commonwealth University, Advanced Education, and Technical Scholarship Schemes.

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 1975 the maximum rates of living allowance are \$1,000 per annum for students living at home and \$1,600 per annum for students qualifying for either the living away from home rate or the independent rate. 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 dependant spouse and an allowance for each dependant child are also payable. In 1975 the dependant spouse allowance is \$10 per week and the dependant child allowance \$6 for each dependant child per week. A fares allowance provides for 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.

Australian Government 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 \$450 per annum, subject to a means test on family income.

Australian Government Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children

The Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children provides assistance on behalf of children who, because of the geographic isolation of their homes, are denied reasonable daily access to government schools providing courses

in the appropriate levels of primary and secondary schooling. This assistance is in the form of boarding allowances, an allowance for correspondence studies, or an allowance towards the cost of maintaining a second home. The benefits of the scheme comprise :

1. *Boarding allowance*

- (a) A basic allowance of \$350 per annum free of a means test.
- (b) An additional allowance of up to \$350 per annum subject to family income.
- (c) Further assistance up to a maximum of \$300 per annum for primary students and \$450 per annum for secondary students in cases of special hardship.

2. *Correspondence allowance*

Up to \$350 per annum in respect of an isolated child who is undertaking approved correspondence study. The allowance is divided into two components :

- (a) A basic payment of \$200 free of means test.
- (b) Up to a further \$150 per annum in reimbursement of expenditure on approved items.

3. *Second Home Assistance allowance*

An allowance to assist with the cost of maintaining a second home, calculated as follows :

- (a) Where there is one eligible child living at the second home—\$350 per annum.
- (b) Where there are two eligible children living at the second home—\$700 per annum.
- (c) Where there are three or more eligible children living at the second home—\$1,050 per annum.

The following table shows details of the Victorian Education Department and Australian Government scholarship schemes :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS,
FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED (a)

Particulars	Year of commencement				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Victorian Government scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Junior scholarships	20,440	20,921	21,102	21,651	22,293
Senior technical scholarships	240	254	268	265	243
Teaching bursaries	2,123	2,122	2,130	2,125	(b)
University education—					
Senior scholarships	43	42	40	40	40
Free places	86	79	79	72	83
Australian Government scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Secondary scholarships	2,696	2,825	2,709	2,689	6,710
Technical education	691	681	669	720	588
Tertiary education—					
Open entry	2,343	2,747	3,027	3,301	3,850
Later years	775	1,333	1,303	1,395	2,063
Mature age	58	52	68	77	97

(a) Figures are for students who accepted scholarships and bursaries and were in training.

(b) Discontinued in 1973.

Commonwealth scholarships, 1964 ; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972

Examinations in the 1970s

Since the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board abolished the School Intermediate Examination in 1967 and the School Leaving Examination in 1972 much attention has been focussed on the Higher School Certificate Examination. This examination is conducted by the Board on behalf of the three universities to satisfy their entrance requirements. It is, however, used as an entrance qualification by the colleges of the State College of Victoria and for various courses in the colleges of advanced education. It is used as a qualification for gaining employment or for placement and promotion within organisations such as the Public Service. The examination, therefore, is used by society as an instrument of selection for tertiary education and employment. Many people question both the examination and the purposes for which it is used on the grounds that the examination dominates the curriculum and teaching in Form 6 and restricts teachers and students to specified syllabuses, so preventing them from developing other interests; that, because in order to obtain high marks and gain entry to a faculty of their choice, the students must work under undue strain in their Form 6 year; and that selection for tertiary education is based on a procedure which places candidates in a rank order based solely on their performance in an examination.

Without in any way resolving these questions, one can note that previous research has shown that the best known predictor of success in university studies is a university entrance examination taken at the end of secondary education. One suggested alternative is to use teachers' assessments, together with or instead of the examination, for selection purposes. The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board has begun to investigate the use of teachers' assessments. At the end of 1971 all teachers of Higher School Certificate candidates provided an assessment of the quality of achievement of the students in their subjects. Teachers were not asked to predict their students' results in the examination or in tertiary studies.

In order to reduce as far as possible the differences caused by different approaches used by teachers, the assessments were standardised by using the results of the students at the examination. It was discovered that, although there were many individual differences, the teachers' assessments were consistent enough to be taken very seriously and investigated further. Early in 1973 the results gained by the students at the end of 1972 in 163 different courses were obtained from 43 different tertiary educational institutions in Victoria. Later in 1973 the V.U.S.E.B. was determining the correlation between these results and the results of the same candidates at the 1971 examination and also the correlation with the teachers' assessments; as this investigation is to be continued over a period of three years, the teachers' assessments were also obtained in 1972 and 1973.

During 1973 the Tertiary Education Entrance Project Policy Committee administered the Australian Scholastic Aptitude Test to most Form 6 students in Victoria. This test was prepared by the Australian Council for Educational Research for use in a number of Australian States. The test used material from a variety of scholastic areas (mathematics, social science, and the humanities). The material presented was unfamiliar to the students; the aim being to test their ability to understand and interpret ideas rather than

to recall previously learned information. The test took the form of 160 multiple choice questions.

The use of the test in Victoria is still experimental. It is hoped that the T.E.E.P. Policy Committee and the V.U.S.E.B. will be able to explore its possible future uses and also its relationship to examinations and teachers' assessments.

It is difficult to forecast which methods of testing and selection will be used in the future. One teachers' organisation has tried to draw attention to the seriousness of the present shortage of places in some tertiary educational institutions by advocating that selection to fill quotas be carried out by ballot. On the other hand the universities and some other tertiary institutions believe that it is necessary to retain an examination system until some other procedure has been developed and proved. The issue is a difficult one. On the one hand, teachers want to provide the education best suited to the needs and interests of their students; on the other, society requires some processes by which school leavers may find their place in further education or employment according to their interests and abilities and also in keeping with the needs of the community. The V.U.S.E.B. is an organisation created by the universities to serve their interests in selecting students for entry. Its examinations and the other services it provides are however used by many other organisations. It has been agreed, therefore, that in order to provide a more effective board which could assist teachers in their task in schools as well as the tertiary and other organisations in their problems of selection, it should be replaced, preferably by a board established by statute of the Victorian Government. During 1973 a special committee representing various school and tertiary education institutions was appointed to recommend to the Government and other interested parties what form the constitution and functions of the new board should take. (See page 706.)

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total entries	28,135	30,404	27,700	27,662	29,172
Number who attempted to pass fully	16,932	18,756	19,351	20,044	21,521
Number who passed fully	10,987	12,467	13,274	13,935	14,681
Percentage who passed fully	64.9	66.5	68.6	69.5	68.2

Further references, 1967-1974; Public examinations, 1963-1966; Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, 1974

Student counselling in Victoria

The deployment of student counsellors in schools is a recent phenomenon. Even now only a few independent schools have professionally qualified counsellors working full-time on their staffs. Melbourne Grammar School and Wesley College were two of the schools which employed counsellors several years before other independent schools took this step. State primary and high schools do not have counsellors as such, although a small number of schools, for example, Melbourne High School, have a psychologist from the Psychology and Guidance Branch of the Education Department who attends once a week. In other schools, psychologists only make visits within their areas on an irregular basis, or when their professional assistance is requested.

School or student counsellors are distinctly different from the traditional careers masters or even remedial teachers both in their roles and functions. Student counsellors are qualified and professionally trained psychologists or social workers. In their professional capacity they provide educational, vocational, and personal-social counselling to students, their parents, school administrators, and staff members. They usually work closely with housemasters, tutors, heads of departments, chaplains, and school medical officers. Most of the independent schools use a system whereby housemasters and tutors are responsible for the welfare of groups of students. Counsellors do not in any way supersede or run counter to this system. Instead, they provide specialised services for which teachers are not trained. In their day-to-day work, counsellors may administer vocational guidance tests, make assessments of students' intellectual and emotional functioning, and provide individual or group counselling interviews with students and their parents. Counsellors must be familiar with the entrance requirements for tertiary educational institutions and be able to provide information about jobs and their necessary qualifications. Counsellors have acquired during their training understanding of human behaviour, human relations and their dynamics, diagnostic, testing, interviewing, and other techniques which equip them to provide services in areas that a classroom teacher cannot reasonably be expected to perform.

The majority of counsellors employed in independent schools are trained psychologists, although social workers are now also employed in this capacity. Camberwell Grammar School led the way in this regard, and is the only Victorian school to have a psychologist and social worker in its counselling team working with remedial teachers.

Government schools are serviced by psychologists who are employed within the Special Services Division of the Education Department. The Psychology Branch was established in the late 1940s. All those employed by the Psychology and Guidance Branch have been teachers for at least two years and have specialised in psychology in their degree or social work training. There are approximately forty registered psychologists serving Victoria and supervising the work of the psychologists preparing for registration. The Branch is divided into centres which cater for regions of Victoria. Within these areas they are responsible for providing services to all schools—primary, secondary, and technical—as well as independent. As the scope of this task is beyond their resources, a limited number of schools is assigned to one of the psychologists working within each Branch and only emergency cases are seen from other schools. They also work in conjunction with social workers employed by the Special Services Division.

The tasks of the psychologist and guidance services cover the following areas : diagnosis and treatment of learning difficulties ; diagnosis and treatment of emotional disturbance ; placement of children in special schools of varying kinds ; development of mental health and human relations courses in schools ; supervision of in-service training of teachers ; participation in study groups in relation to special problems and making recommendations which may affect policy-making decisions ; and conducting research studies.

Apart from membership and affiliation with the Australian Psychological Society, there is the Society of Educational Counsellors (Victoria) which caters for the professional interests of counsellors and advisory services. The objects of the Society are to :

- (a) maintain interest and a source of reference for those who are engaged in counselling, guidance, and advisory work in educational settings ;
- (b) facilitate the co-ordination of counselling and advisory services in educational institutions ;
- (c) establish links between counselling and advisory services of educational institutions and kindred community services ;
- (d) foster community understanding of the need and importance of counselling and advisory services ;
- (e) encourage a high standard of counselling and competence of counsellors ;
- (f) encourage tertiary institutions to provide training courses in counselling ; and
- (g) make links with similar bodies in other Australian States preparatory to forming a national body.

There are four grades of memberships—fellow, member, associate member, and affiliate. The first three grades of membership are limited to people who have appropriate professional training and experience while the last category is open to any person interested in the objectives of the Society and deemed suitable by the membership committee.

Education Department expenditure on education

During 1973–74, \$584,533,000 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covered expenditure from both revenue and loans, and included payments made by the Treasury to the universities, except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on educational expenditure shown on pages 555 and 573, in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, and workers compensation.

The following tables show details of expenditure by and on behalf of the Education Department from 1969–70 to 1973–74. They follow a format agreed upon at a conference of representatives of the various State education departments in February 1969 and are not comparable with tables prior to 1968–69 shown in this section of previous *Victorian Year Books*.

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE (a) (\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
STATE SCHOOLS					
Primary—					
Recurring	94,412	106,942	125,904	148,113	177,899
Capital	10,998	14,759	13,734	15,694	16,686
Total	105,410	121,701	139,638	163,807	194,585
Secondary (b)—					
Recurring	101,457	112,090	134,761	162,199	201,506
Capital	15,209	16,894	21,655	23,999	33,502
Total	116,666	128,984	156,416	186,198	235,008
Technical (c)—					
Recurring	8,196	16,819	20,370	25,091	31,732
Capital	2,022	600	1,460	1,016	1,195
Total	10,218	17,419	21,830	26,107	32,927
Total State schools	232,294	268,104	317,884	376,112	462,520

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE (a)—*continued*
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
TERTIARY EDUCATION					
University—					
Recurring	20,990	24,522	26,642	33,050	19,376
Capital	7,221	5,376	6,929	9,647	2,903
Total	28,211	29,898	33,571	42,697	22,279
Colleges of advanced education—					
Recurring	8,422	11,539	13,852	18,176	20,763
Capital	2,981	4,620	4,748	8,166	7,154
Total	11,403	16,159	18,600	26,342	27,917
Scholarships, fees, and allowances for students at universities or colleges of advanced education					
	26	20	20	19	2
Total tertiary	39,640	46,077	52,191	69,058	50,198
TEACHER EDUCATION					
	26,292	30,878	35,952	44,796	35,025
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Pre-school education	3,156	3,430	4,623	5,708	7,277
Public library	2,283	2,718	3,068	4,205	5,149
Adult education	200	222	233	274	495
Non-government schools grants, subsidies, scholarships and bursaries, and pupil conveyance	7,032	9,031	12,701	14,940	20,341
Agricultural education (d)	2,270	3,068	3,810	3,422	3,337
Miscellaneous	11	16	39	25	190
Total other expenditure	14,952	18,485	24,474	28,574	36,789
Total expenditure on education	313,180	363,545	430,502	518,538	584,533

(a) The table excludes revenue received by the Education Department, tuition fees, material fees, analysis fees, donations received, sales of class material and school notes, and other such receipts which were retained and expended by the various technical school councils.

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Excludes colleges of advanced education. From 1970-71 a more realistic basis of allocation of cost of operating multi-level technical schools and colleges has been adopted compared with previous years.

(d) Excludes agricultural colleges of advanced education.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS,
1973-74
(\$'000)

Classification	Primary education	Secondary education (a)	Technical education (b)	Total expenditure on State schools
Cost of administration	8,535	5,771	287	14,593
Cost of instruction	138,478	163,990	29,255	331,723
Building operation and maintenance (c)	11,230	9,395	90	20,715
Fixed charges (d)	19,656	22,350	2,100	44,106
Capital costs (e)	16,686	33,502	1,195	51,383
Total	194,585	235,008	32,927	462,520

(a) Including secondary technical education.

(b) Excludes expenditure on colleges of advanced education.

(c) Includes wages of caretakers, cleaners, gardeners, groundsmen, etc., cleaning and gardening materials, fuel and electricity, water and sanitation, maintenance of buildings, residences, and grounds, repair and replacement of furniture, etc.

(d) Includes pensions and superannuation, pay-roll tax, debt charges, rents of residences for teachers, rents of school accommodation, etc.

(e) Includes purchase of land and cost of surveys, buildings and grounds, school furniture, and equipment.

NOTE. The above expenditure excludes expenditure for school medical and dental services.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Melbourne

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the original Act and subsequent amending legislation which came into effect in January 1975, the University consists of a Council, the graduates, the members of the academic and general staff, graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a Council of up to thirty-nine members representing the Victorian Government, various community interests, graduates, 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 Professorial Board. The University Assembly, an advisory body with wide investigatory powers, was established in early 1974 with representatives from every section of the University community.

Chairs

Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor), Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture (3), Anatomy (2), Architecture (2), Biochemistry (2), Biochemistry (Medical), Botany (2), Building, Chemical Engineering, Child Dental Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharpe, and Dohme Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sydney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Community Health, 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 Neurology, Experimental Physics, Fine Arts (The Herald Professor), French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), History and Philosophy of Science, Information Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Italian, Jurisprudence, Law (Harrison Moore Professor), Law (Hearn Professor), Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor), Mathematics (3), Mathematics (R.A.A.F. Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medical Biology (Research Professor), Medicine (2), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Metallurgy, Microbiology (2), Microbiology (Medical), Middle Eastern Studies, Music, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Dunbar Hooper Professor), Ophthalmology (Ringland Anderson Professor), 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, Physical Metallurgy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics (R.A.A.F. Academy), Physiology (2), Political Science (2), Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology (2), Pure Mathematics, Radiology (Edgar Rouse Professor), Russian, Social Work, Statistics, Surgery, Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional Planning, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, Veterinary Physiology, and Zoology. In addition, a number of academics hold personal chairs in various departments.

Fees

There are no tuition fees for courses leading to degrees and diplomas but students in these courses pay a general service 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 many ways. There is a large number of scholarships provided by private foundations in addition to the Australian and Victorian Government schemes. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Student enrolment

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: STUDENTS ENROLLED
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1970	6,800	3,282	3,220	1,260	127	37	10,147	4,579
1971	6,999	3,509	3,044	1,255	117	26	10,160	4,790
1972	7,006	3,603	3,002	1,295	101	9	10,109	4,907
1973	6,889	3,646	2,957	1,446	108	7	9,954	5,099
1974	7,123	3,899	2,885	1,525	81	26	10,089	5,450

(a) Figures refer to enrolments up to 30 April.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES/SCHOOLS (a)

Faculty/School	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Agriculture	306	298	306	317	324
Architecture and building	580	538	553	500	473
Arts	3,670	3,746	3,833	3,993	4,315
Commerce	1,843	1,816	1,794	1,728	1,752
Criminology	56	60	73	74	84
Dental science	274	267	268	281	284
Education	707	714	710	720	806
Engineering, surveying, and applied science	1,231	1,281	1,263	1,312	1,306
Journalism	58	18	8	6	3
Law	1,231	1,256	1,259	1,266	1,337
Medicine	1,253	1,308	1,376	1,451	1,490
Music	284	302	325	316	311
Physical education	199	195	201	205	215
Science	2,789	2,905	2,907	2,818	2,788
Social studies	340	360	340	364	367
Town and regional planning	210	234	243	245	229
Veterinary science	252	264	248	252	264
Total enrolments (b)	15,283	15,562	15,707	15,848	16,348
Student total (b)	14,726	14,950	15,016	15,053	15,539

(a) Figures refer to enrolments up to 30 April.

(b) Students taking combined courses are counted in each faculty, and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

Since 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 406 in 1974, of whom 36 were studying on Colombo Plan Scholarships. All south-east Asian countries are represented as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Fiji.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the University of Melbourne from 1970 to 1973. In addition to degrees shown, some faculties grant diplomas for certain subgraduate and postgraduate courses.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES (a)

Faculty	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture	65	72	65	65
Architecture, building, and town and regional planning	88	112	87	78
Arts	671	657	629	617
Commerce	304	327	305	322
Dental science	31	48	45	48
Education	66	83	70	75
Engineering and applied science	204	256	265	237
Law	180	174	184	210
Medicine	189	184	152	235
Music	29	29	46	51
Science	451	526	492	589
Veterinary science	44	43	49	50
Total	2,322	2,511	2,389	2,577
Bachelor degrees	2,039	2,205	2,074	2,223
Higher degrees	283	306	315	354

(a) Figures are for year ended 30 June.

NOTE. In addition to degrees shown above some diplomas are awarded.

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1967 to 1971 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Australian Government grants	9,297	9,389	9,160	10,792	12,844
Victorian Government grants	7,630	9,396	11,959	10,659	12,264
Total Government grants	16,927	18,785	21,119	21,451	25,108
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	1,190	1,201	1,248	1,469	1,586
Student fees	3,752	3,729	3,819	3,910	5,008
Other fees	142	161	188	212	222
Endowment income	412	418	442	446	507
Charges for services	301	375	480	470	612
Halls of residence	204	218	204	260	281
Other income	459	546	757	1,122	1,701
Total other sources	6,460	6,647	7,138	7,889	9,915
Total income	23,387	25,431	28,257	29,340	35,023

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	10,221	11,425	12,218	14,399	15,986
Departmental maintenance and equipment	2,120	2,068	1,957	2,430	2,632
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave grants	1,026	1,021	692	702	799
Other teaching and research expenditure	921	1,065	1,171	1,258	1,466
Total teaching and research	14,288	15,579	16,038	18,791	20,884
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries, superannuation and pensions	1,156	1,347	1,502	1,792	2,086
Other administration and general overhead expenditure	528	559	691	720	814
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	435	471	533	628	747
Other expenditure on libraries	367	438	527	547	614
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	4,529	3,381	3,120	3,408	5,150
Alterations, additions, repairs, maintenance, etc. (including purchase of land and buildings, salaries and superannuation)	1,788	1,625	1,806	1,784	2,173
Rents, rates, power, lighting, and heating	371	442	454	472	527
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	60	73	83	91	100
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	1,267	1,501	1,619	1,818	2,109
Total expenditure	24,789	25,416	26,373	30,050	35,204

University of Melbourne Medical School

The decade following the celebration of the centenary of the Medical School in 1962 saw considerable expansion and development of the School in buildings, staff, and number of students. As early as 1927 planning had commenced for the pre-clinical departments of the School to be sited on the south-west corner of the University grounds opposite land reserved as the new site of the Melbourne Hospital. Although nothing came of the earlier plans the "hockey ground" site was reserved for the future development of the Medical School; it had long been realised that departments such as biochemistry, physiology, and pathology would have to be rehoused and basic planning to effect this had commenced. Biochemistry was the first to be moved.

In 1963 the Australian Universities Commission gave approval for the construction of a medical centre to house the departments of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and experimental neurology, and for faculty offices. At the same time approval was given for a new medical library. The Howard Florey Laboratories of Experimental Physiology had been opened in 1963, and building of the medical library commenced in 1964. A grant from the Wellcome Trust enabled the completion of the top floor of the library to house a department of medical history, the first in Australasia. Work commenced on the medical centre building in 1965 at which time the University decided on an ultimate intake of 240 medical students. During 1965 a clinical sciences block at the Royal Melbourne Hospital was opened. As the Alfred and Prince Henry Hospitals' clinical schools were to be taken over by Monash University in 1966, it became necessary for negotiations to commence with the Austin Hospital for the use of its

patients in clinical teaching. This came to fruition in 1967 and in 1970 a clinical sciences building was completed at the hospital.

In 1965, courses for the new degree of B.Med.Sc. were commenced. The first graduates received their degrees in 1967.

The Brownless Medical Library was completed in 1966 and occupied in 1967 when the department of medical history was also opened. Extensions to the school of biochemistry were also completed in 1966.

The decision to increase the quota to an eventual 240 students meant increases in staff and additions to already built or planned buildings. New chairs in ophthalmology (1963), radiology (1964), psychiatry (1964), and surgery (1965) had already been created and, following the decision to expand the School, new medical chairs were approved in 1965 in anatomy, physiology, biochemistry (medical), pathology, microbiology (medical), medicine, surgery, and obstetrics and gynaecology. Three of these chairs (pathology, medicine, and surgery) were located at the Austin Hospital. In 1967 the intake of students was raised to 220 and negotiations commenced with the Mercy Hospital for the training of students in obstetrics and gynaecology. A professorial unit built in association with the new hospital was opened in 1970.

In 1968 the departments of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and experimental neurology, and the offices of the Faculty of Medicine moved into the new medical centre. In the same year, clinical science buildings were started at the Austin and St Vincent's Hospitals, and were completed in 1969 and 1970, respectively. In 1969 accommodation for the department of ophthalmology was planned at the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital; this was completed in 1971. In 1970 it was necessary to provide more clinical material for teaching purposes, and the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg was attached to the University as a teaching hospital.

During the period 1970 to 1973 faculty committees were planning for a major revision of the medical curriculum. The final reports of the committees were presented to the Faculty, the Professorial Board, and the Council in 1973.

The decade 1963 to 1973 could be said to be unique in the history of the Medical School. At no previous time has so much development and expansion taken place. This was timely, for the last two decades have seen an unprecedented growth in medical knowledge.

Enrolment problems, 1962; University of Melbourne Medical School 1862 to 1962, 1963; Department of Child Health, 1963; Postgraduate education, 1964; University of Melbourne Library, 1964; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966; Employment of graduates, 1967; Research in Victorian universities, 1968; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1970; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971; Master plan for University of Melbourne, 1972; University of Melbourne and advanced education, 1974

Monash University

Monash University, established on 15 April 1958 and named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian, is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. This previously undeveloped site provided the opportunity of adopting a master plan for the whole of the physical development of the University. Within a surrounding belt of trees securing

its privacy, the University is served by a perimeter road. Areas between the buildings are being developed with paving, lawns, rocks, and ponds. Trees which were already growing on the site were retained as far as possible. A comprehensive scheme of planting, largely of native plants, closely follows the completion of each group of buildings, and a thicket of native vegetation in a gully to the north-east has been preserved as a wild-life reserve. Parking facilities for some 5,500 cars have been provided. The whole conception is of buildings arranged around three sides of the campus and partly enclosing a pedestrian precinct open to the east.

The University was opened on 11 March 1961, three years earlier than originally envisaged, and teaching began with an enrolment of 363 undergraduates and graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science. Net enrolments had risen to 12,837 by 1974, and it is intended that the University should reach an undergraduate total of 12,000 students by 1979, and that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962. The University offers the degrees of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher Doctorates, and conferred its first Bachelor degrees at the beginning of the 1964 academic year.

Development : 1961-1975

When Monash University opened in March 1961, Victorian tertiary education entered a new era. For more than a century Melbourne University had been the only degree granting institution in the State and in many fields, especially perhaps in training for the professions, it had achieved a high standing.

The realisation that the new university and its graduates would have to compete for esteem had some influence on those who planned Monash. At that time, in a much more diverse educational environment, the new English universities were developing along innovative lines. By contrast, the Monash plan was orthodox and its guiding motive academic reliability.

In retrospect, Monash University was established at a fortunate time. It was able to take advantage of the availability of Australian Government funds to put up attractive new buildings, fully equipped with modern apparatus, and to develop budgetary systems that kept it out of debt. It had a young staff, dedicated to teach as far as possible by tutorial methods. If the student-staff ratio was never as good as had been hoped, it at least allowed the more dedicated students plenty of opportunity for contact with their tutors.

By the mid-1960s it appeared that Monash would continue to develop steadily to its full size. In 1964, however, the "student revolution" began in America and it was not long before the effects were felt in Australia. There has been much speculation as to why Monash should have been the first to be seriously affected: the accident of personalities, perhaps the fact that Monash was a place highly receptive to new ideas, the relatively young staff, and the absence of independent residential colleges, which are widely thought to have a steadying influence, could all have contributed. Whatever the reason, Monash suffered quite serious student unrest and a number of incidents which, being then novel in Australia, received full attention from the media. When La Trobe, and later Melbourne, came to be similarly affected, the novelty had worn off and there was less publicity.

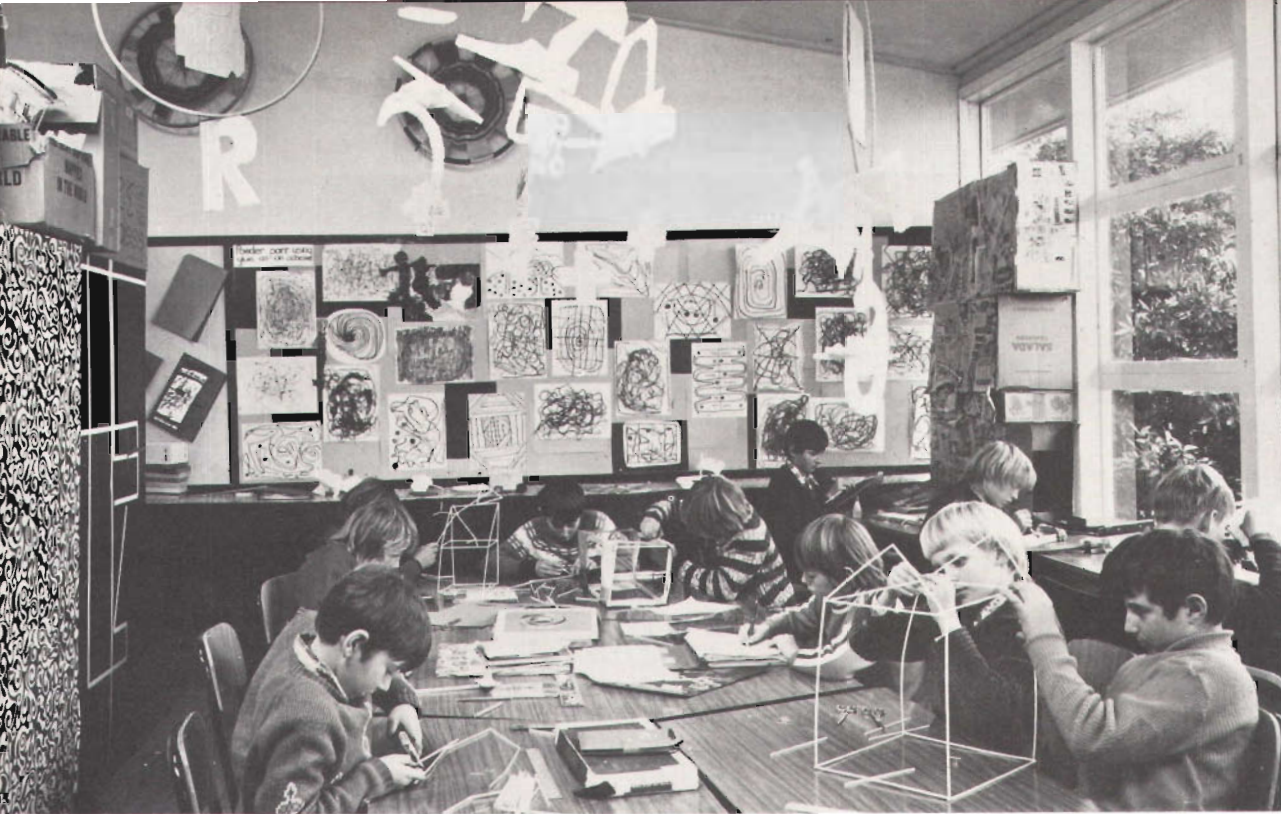


The Biological Reserve, La Trobe University, Bundoora.
La Trobe University

The Agora Theatre at La Trobe University. The hall seats 500 persons and is used by large lecture and performing groups.

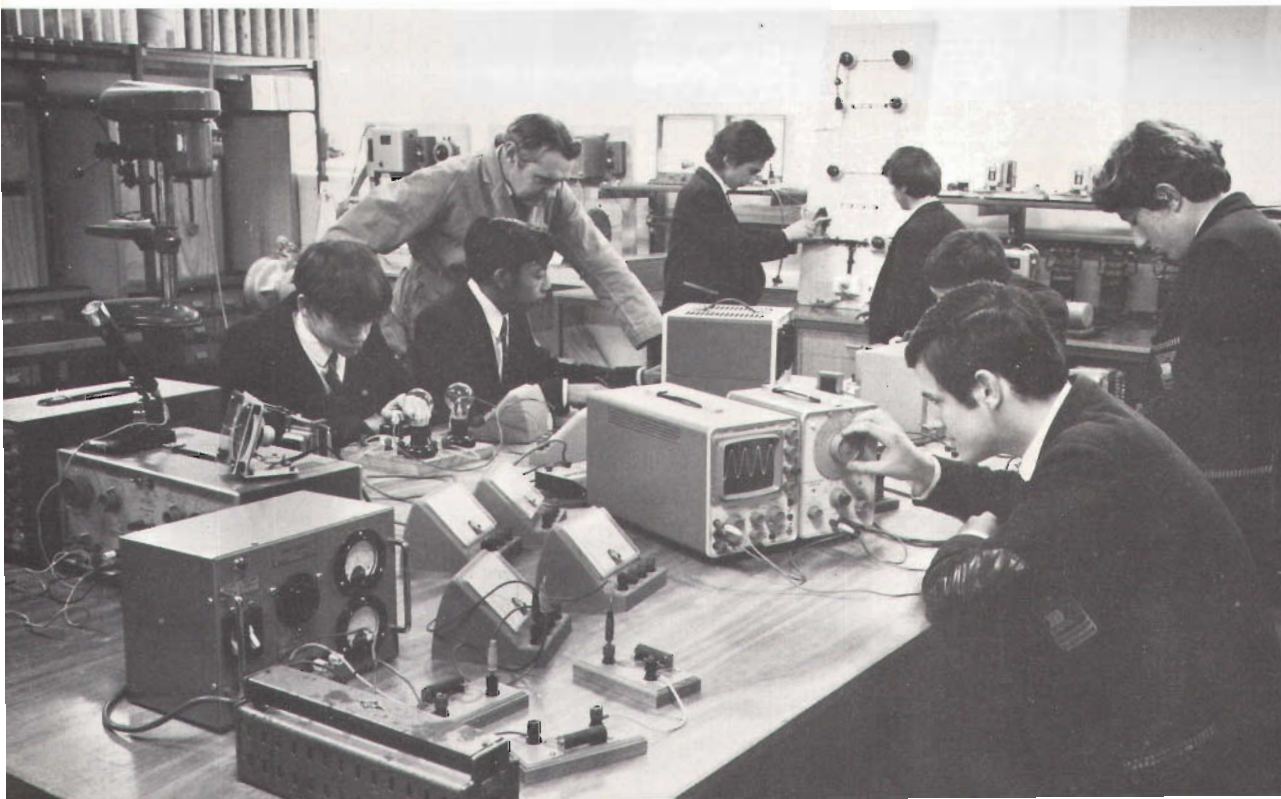
La Trobe University

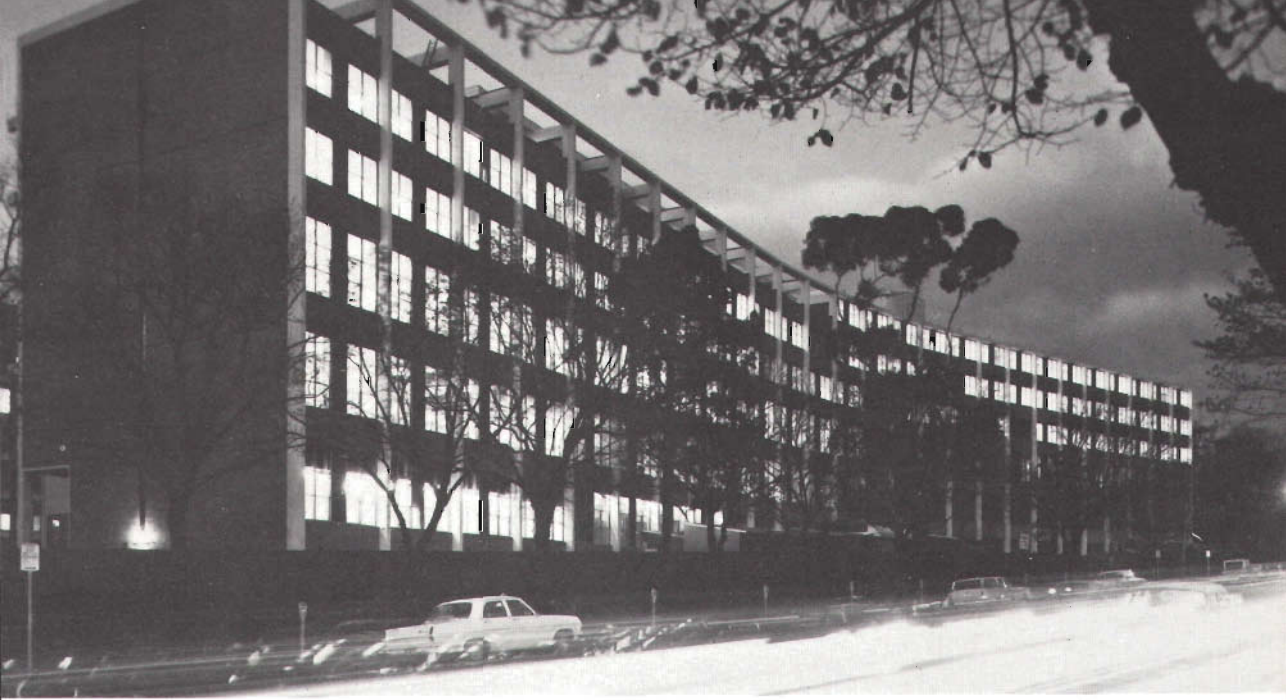




The open classroom system—Avondale Heights Primary School.
Education Department, Victoria

An electrical class at Box Hill Technical School.
Education Department, Victoria



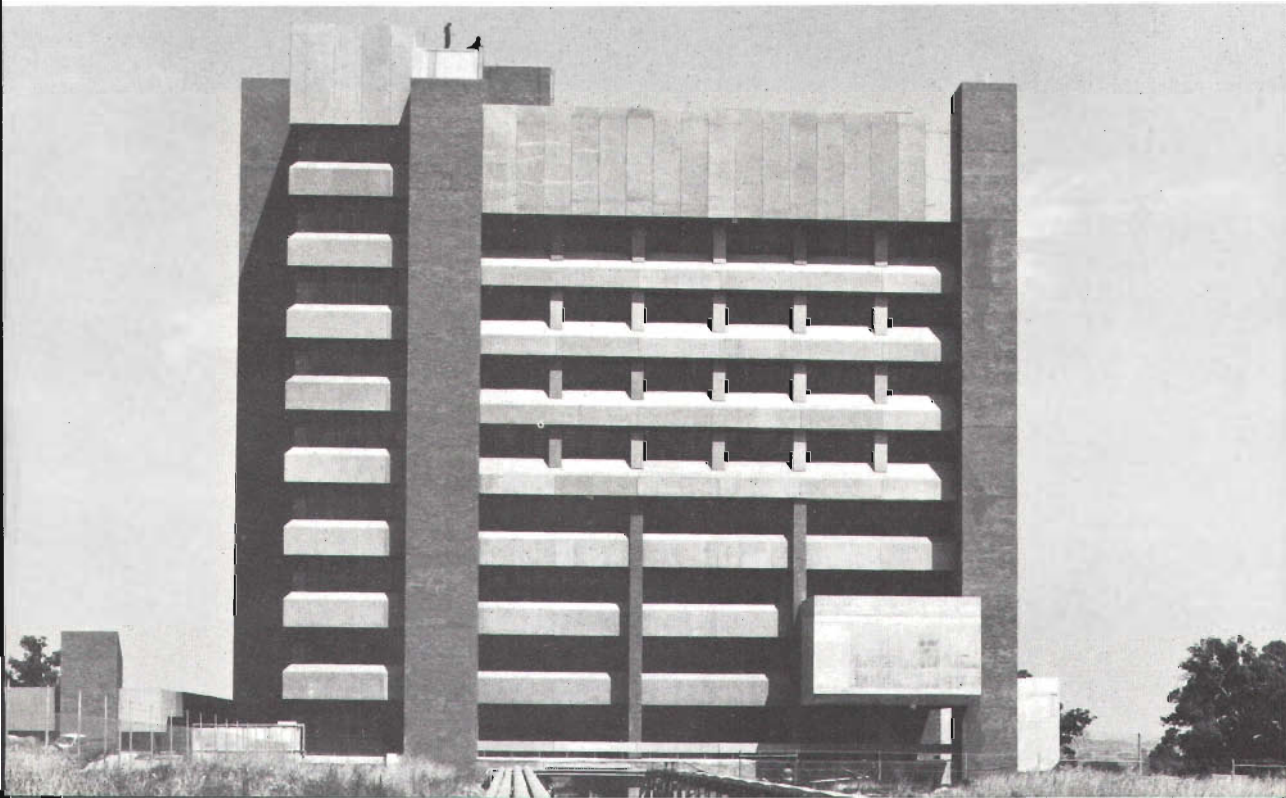


Melbourne University's Medical Centre at night. The building was completed in 1970.

University of Melbourne

The new Engineering and Applied Science School at the Bundoora campus of the Preston Institute of Technology. Built on ten levels, the school cost \$5.5m.

Victoria Institute of Colleges





Stonnington, a former Government House classified by the National Trust, is now part of the campus of the State College of Victoria, Toorak.

State College of Victoria

Larnook, a traditional Italianate mansion built during the gold rush in the 1850s, now houses the School of Home Economics, State College of Victoria, Rusden. This building has also been classified by the National Trust.

State College of Victoria



Monash emerged from these years to find itself an older and more mature institution, much larger, and with attractive buildings and grounds. It was approaching its full size of 12,000 undergraduates and its original academic plans were coming to fruition. The time was ripe for a new strategy to guide development for the next decade.

The realisation that the growth of Melbourne in a south-easterly direction had brought thousands of persons within easy reach prompted Monash to embark on a plan to serve the surrounding community through educational and cultural activities. The concerts, conferences, and exhibitions in Robert Blackwood Hall; the plays and films in the Alexander and Union Theatres; the Union's Summer School; and especially the programme of continuing education bring increasing numbers of people of all ages to the campus throughout the year.

The University is endeavouring to combine the fostering of intellectual maturity in its students with sensitivity to the political and social issues of the day and to the literary and artistic achievements of the past and present. It has tried to accomplish this task through a vigorous and stimulating staff and by developing high standards of scholarship. The inquiring student is also able to find on the campus as much political, social, sporting, and artistic activity as he can keep up with, and he certainly enjoys plenty of choice.

Monash now faces a new problem in its development. Having grown to full size at least as rapidly as any other university in the British Commonwealth, and having reached practically all of its academic objectives, it now finds some difficulty in accommodating new academic developments except by shrinking old ones. This is the problem of the 1970s and will demand a continuing process of review and overhaul in the organisation of full-time courses. The greatest expansion appears likely in the area of adult education. Here, the Monash Centre for Continuing Education has begun to make its aims known to a wider public and has embarked upon a programme of identifying community needs in adult education and seeking to adapt existing services and courses to meet those needs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1973 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$50m were either completed or under construction. Building projects completed during 1973 were: extensions to physics, chemistry, and engineering buildings. Extensions to the following buildings were planned for completion during 1974-75: Menzies, Education, Library, Science, Engineering, Union, Animal House, University Offices, and Maintenance, as well as a Sports Field House. A non-collegiate housing development is being planned in conjunction with staff transit flats and the project should also be completed by the end of 1975.

Clinical and para-clinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash cost approximately \$4.5m in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed at a total cost of \$2.3m. In order to provide further teaching facilities for Monash medical students, buildings have also been completed at the Queen Victoria and Prince

Henry's Hospitals and one is planned for completion in 1975 at Larundel Psychiatric Hospital. Clinical teaching is given at these hospitals and at the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and Geelong Hospital.

The Alexander Theatre, a public lecture theatre commemorating the Australian philosopher Samuel Alexander, has a capacity for over 700 persons. It has been designed to allow for many different uses and is one of the most flexible auditoria in Victoria.

At the Jock Marshall Zoology Reserve, which contains dense native vegetation and covers an area of 3.4 hectares, including an artificial lake of 1.6 hectares, research projects are carried out on the behaviour and physiology of Australian animals. A Behaviour/Ecology Laboratory exists in the Reserve and consists of observation rooms fitted with one-way screens and closed circuit video. There are numerous species of birds to be found in the Reserve, including the brush turkey and the Cape Barren goose, both of which breed there, and the wagtail and various species of water birds. Other animals in the Reserve include the koala, echidna, wombat, bandicoot, pademelon, blacktailed wallaby, red kangaroo, grey kangaroo, and marsupial rat.

The Religious Centre, with a seating capacity of 420, is a gift to the University from the Christian churches and the Jewish community, and provides a place of worship for members of many faiths. The unity of thought behind the whole conception is emphasised by the circular plan of the Centre with its radial vestries and meeting places.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library has approximately 607,400 volumes, and subscribes to some 11,000 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 are arranged in two distinct groups—the North-East Halls and the Roberts–Richardson Halls. Each group has a central block with one kitchen serving separate Hall diningrooms and with a central administrative office. The Halls are secular, co-educational institutions housing 861 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to 969. The total cost, including furniture and equipment, of the completed project was \$4.6m.

Faculties

At present there are seven faculties, each with a full-time Dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English

(2), French (2), Geography (2), German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian, Social Work, and Spanish.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting, Administration, Econometrics, Economic History, Economics (6), Marketing, and Politics (2).

Faculty of Education. The K. S. Cunningham Chair of Education (Experimental Education), the Ian Clunies Ross Chair of Education (Science Education), the Fred Schonell Chair of Education (Social Psychology), and Education (3—Sociology of Education, Exceptional Children, and History of Education).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2—Structural Engineering and Water Resources), Electrical Engineering (2), Materials Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering (2—Fluid Mechanics and Engineering Dynamics).

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 Haydn Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, and the Sir Henry Bourne Higgins Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Medicine (2), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Physiology (3), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Applied Mathematics (2), Botany, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Genetics, Geology, Information Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics (2), Organic Chemistry, Physics, Psychology (2), Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, and Zoology.

University entrance

The normal entrance requirement for a student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. 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 Higher School Certificate standard has been reached.

Student enrolment

The following two tables show enrolments of students at Monash University from 1969 to 1973 classified by sex and type of course, and by faculties :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : STUDENTS ENROLLED
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1969	5,161	2,312	1,425	644	6,586	2,956
1970	5,437	2,574	1,614	759	7,051	3,333
1971	5,577	2,782	1,822	853	7,399	3,635
1972	5,801	3,056	1,874	902	7,675	3,958
1973	5,892	3,165	2,080	1,010	7,972	4,175

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES (a)

Faculty	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Arts	3,137	3,328	3,373	3,441	3,623
Economics and politics	1,742	1,844	1,829	1,938	1,930
Education	753	903	1,115	1,267	1,325
Engineering	845	963	1,075	1,203	1,271
Law	882	924	1,020	1,121	1,204
Medicine	952	942	962	973	996
Science	1,495	1,760	1,967	2,103	2,255
Total enrolments (b)	9,806	10,664	11,341	12,046	12,604
Student total (b)	9,542	10,384	11,034	11,633	12,147

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

(b) Students taking combined courses are counted in each faculty, and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in the faculties of Monash University from 1969 to 1973. In addition to degrees shown below some diplomas are granted.

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES (a)

Faculty	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Arts	490	544	662	641	623
Economics and politics	254	315	341	372	376
Education	26	26	37	101	145
Engineering	93	118	149	163	156
Law	130	173	143	200	211
Medicine	115	118	131	150	163
Science	247	306	327	417	427
Total	1,355	1,600	1,790	2,044	2,101
Bachelor degrees	1,268	1,490	1,680	1,899	1,940
Higher degrees	87	110	110	145	161

(a) Figures are for year ended 30 June.

Finance

Until December 1973 the University's funds were derived largely from the Victorian and Australian Governments. The Victorian Government contributed equally with the Australian Government to the cost of buildings and major items of equipment. With respect to recurrent expenditure, the Australian Government contributed \$1 for every \$1.85 received through Victorian grants and academic fees.

All full-time undergraduate students paid the same annual fee, irrespective of faculty. Fees payable by part-time students were based on the number of subjects taken in a year, while fees for postgraduate work were set at a level designed to encourage students to enrol for higher degrees.

From January 1974 the Victorian Government was relieved of all responsibility for financing tertiary education, academic tuition fees were discontinued, and the Australian Government assumed full responsibility for the financing of universities.

Income and expenditure for the years 1967 to 1971 follow :

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Australian Government grants	5,495	6,245	8,484	8,141	9,048
Victorian Government grants	6,846	7,798	9,850	9,852	10,461
Total Government grants	12,341	14,043	18,334	17,993	19,509
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	663	810	451	357	525
Student fees	1,880	2,209	2,449	2,555	3,454
Other fees	5	10	9	21	21
Endowment income	3	3	3	4	5
Charges for services	117	259	237	319	564
Halls of residence	435	402	399	409	515
Other income	80	100	148	186	193
Total other sources	3,183	3,793	3,696	3,851	5,277
Total income	15,524	17,836	22,030	21,844	24,786
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	6,077	7,223	8,031	10,173	11,530
Departmental maintenance and equipment	1,986	1,978	1,843	2,103	2,246
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave grants	607	779	707	811	915
Other teaching and research expenditure	423	458	718	737	885
Total teaching and research	9,093	10,439	11,299	13,824	15,576
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries, superannuation and pensions	876	959	1,137	1,297	1,615
Other administration and general overhead expenditure	446	472	527	552	542
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	401	470	602	697	824
Other expenditure on libraries	485	542	710	644	771
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	2,364	3,857	4,095	3,109	1,696
Alterations, additions, repairs, maintenance, etc. (including purchase of land and buildings, salaries and superannuation)	677	928	1,093	1,000	1,131
Rents, rates, power, lighting, and heating	238	291	318	376	333
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	54	74	70	88	84
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	790	876	1,049	1,259	1,442
Total expenditure	15,424	18,908	20,900	22,846	24,014

Further references, 1966–1974; Medical School, Monash University, 1970; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971; Community relations, 1974

La Trobe University

La Trobe University, which opened in 1967, was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1964 and named after Charles Joseph La Trobe (1801–1875) who was appointed as first Lieutenant-Governor of the new Colony of Victoria in 1851. The provisions of the Act were based principally upon recommendations made by the Third Victorian University Promotion Committee set up by the Victorian Government in May 1964. For the first two years—from 1964 to 1966—responsibility for the planning of the new institution rested with an Interim Council. The first Council took office in December 1966 and set about the task of consolidating the building and administrative programme of the University. 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, seven are co-opted by Council, four are elected by University staff, three are elected by the Academic Board, and three are elected by students. The senior academic body, 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 for purposes of teaching and research.

Schools and chairs

The four Schools of Biological Sciences, Humanities, Physical Sciences, and Social Sciences were established prior to the opening of the University in 1967. Since then three additional Schools have been established—a School of Agriculture in 1968, a School of Education in 1970, and a School of Behavioural Sciences in 1973. By 1974 the following forty-five chairs had been established :

School of Agriculture. Agriculture.

School of Behavioural Sciences. Psychology, and Social Work.

School of Biological Sciences. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology.

School of Education. Education (4).

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. Economics (5), Geography, Legal Studies, Politics (2), and Sociology (3).

Courses in Italian were introduced by the School of Humanities in 1974. 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

One of the first acts of the Interim Council in December 1964 was to commission a firm of architects to prepare a master plan for the development of the 196 hectare site at Bundoora, 14.5 kilometres north of the City of Melbourne. The plan adopted is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely-knit heart of academic buildings surrounded by residential buildings, 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.

During its first eight years of existence up to the end of 1972 the University had received government grants totalling just over \$30m for capital purposes, and a further \$11.3m was made available for the

triennium 1973–1975. The only buildings available in 1967 when the first students were admitted were the first stage of the library and one college. By the end of 1974 there were 22 major buildings including, in addition to the library, three residential colleges, the union, two lecture theatre complexes, 14 academic buildings, and one large multi-purpose building with two annexes housing a number of academic and administrative departments.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library is situated in the centre of the campus and, with the completion of the second stage in 1971, provides approximately 1,600 readers' places, including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1974 the library contained upwards of 220,000 bound volumes and received over 8,500 serial titles on subscription. The building is open throughout the year, except on university holidays and at weekends during the summer vacation, for an average of over 80 hours per week.

Residences and union

From the outset the University has sought to make available appropriate residential accommodation for a substantial proportion of the increasing percentage of students living away from home during the academic year. There are at present three colleges providing a total of 1,065 residential places. Glenn College (opened in 1967) and Menzies College (1968) each provide common dining facilities for their members. In Chisholm College (1972) each group of eight to twelve study bedrooms has individual facilities to enable residents to prepare their own meals. As an alternative to college residence, the University is developing a non-collegiate housing project on a 5 hectare site on the southern perimeter of the campus. With the completion of the third stage in 1974, this development provides accommodation for 255 students and staff in 75 self-contained flat-type units of varying sizes. The management of this project, and of a number of privately owned flats in nearby suburbs which the University leases, is undertaken by La Trobe University Housing Ltd, an independent non-profit-making company registered under the Victorian Companies Act.

The union building was completed in late 1972 and since that time has provided 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.

University entrance

The normal entrance requirement for a first degree course is for an applicant to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition applicants must satisfy any prerequisites which may be laid down from time to time for admission to particular courses. Intending first year students are normally required to lodge their applications with the Victorian Universities Admission Committee.

Each year since 1971 the University has admitted to degree courses in the School of Humanities a small group of first year students whose qualifications do not satisfy the normal entrance requirements but who, on other criteria, are judged to have the potential to successfully pursue tertiary studies. Applications for admission under the "early leavers" scheme (of

which details are given annually in newspaper advertisements) are made direct to the Registrar of the University.

Student statistics

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY: STUDENTS ENROLLED CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1969	982	637	302	131	..	..	1,284	768
1970	1,187	818	346	164	3	1	1,536	983
1971	1,331	951	470	256	3	1	1,804	1,208
1972	1,820	1,273	746	453	9	1	2,575	1,727
1973	2,084	1,478	960	585	5	1	3,049	2,064

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY: BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY SCHOOLS, AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE, AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

School	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bachelor degrees—					
Agriculture	63	105	156	180	188
Behavioural sciences	..	..	..	70	154
Biological sciences	177	201	262	316	398
Education	..	..	52	134	224
Humanities	666	822	938	1,334	1,629
Physical sciences	273	347	390	458	464
Social sciences	671	679	753	1,132	1,249
Total	1,850	2,154	2,551	3,624	4,306
Higher degrees (b)	128	184	203	265	335
Non-degrees (b)	74	187	265	415	473
Total (b)	202	371	468	680	808
Total enrolments (c)	2,052	2,525	3,019	4,304	5,114
Students enrolled (c)	2,052	2,519	3,012	4,302	5,113

(a) 1969 figures refer to enrolments up to 30 June. From 1970 enrolments are up to 30 April.

(b) Not available by schools, but non-degrees includes one year Diploma of Education enrolments in School of Education.

(c) Students taking combined courses are counted in each school, and accordingly the sum of school enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY: DEGREES CONFERRED IN SCHOOLS AT 30 JUNE

School	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture	..	..	12	32
Behavioural sciences	..	..	..	..
Biological sciences	14	25	38	58
Education	..	..	..	22
Humanities	70	132	128	165
Physical sciences	46	48	85	84
Social sciences	56	113	136	171
Total	186	318	399	532
Bachelor degrees	172	301	382	504
Higher degrees	14	17	17	28

NOTE. In 1973 the University awarded the Diploma of Education to 322 students in the School of Education.

Finance

The University's capital and recurrent funds are derived mainly from government sources on the basis of the triennial recommendations of the Universities Commission. The University's income and expenditure for the years 1967 to 1971 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
SOURCES OF INCOME					
Australian Government grants	1,558	3,713	4,141	3,078	5,620
Victorian Government grants	3,122	3,796	3,818	3,852	6,473
Total Government grants	4,680	7,509	7,959	6,930	12,093
Other sources—					
Donations and special grants	38	57	66	72	87
Student fees	130	263	455	546	831
Other fees	..	..	6	4	8
Endowment income	..	..	..	2	3
Charges for services	..	..	1	5	2
Halls of residence	73	168	340	450	598
Other income	28	52	77	150	303
Total other sources	269	540	946	1,230	1,830
Total income	4,950	8,050	8,904	8,160	13,924
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and research—					
Salaries and superannuation	692	1,149	1,727	2,597	3,219
Departmental maintenance and equipment	58	39	78	209	241
Research scholarships, fellowships, and study leave grants	22	55	75	120	151
Other teaching and research expenditure	126	182	240	361	486
Total teaching and research	899	1,423	2,120	3,288	4,097
Administration and general overhead—					
Salaries, superannuation and pensions	238	415	460	583	713
Other administration and general overhead expenditure	95	163	227	210	269
Libraries—					
Salaries and superannuation	163	242	287	344	441
Other expenditure on libraries	176	177	285	245	253
Buildings, premises, and grounds—					
New buildings	3,072	4,508	3,494	1,955	5,524
Alterations, additions, repairs, maintenance, etc. (including purchase of land and buildings, salaries and superannuation)	979	882	845	1,318	1,068
Rents, rates, power, lighting, and heating	62	75	92	140	170
Other expenditure on buildings, etc.	40	14	27	110	74
Sundry auxiliary expenditure	96	240	377	643	892
Total expenditure	5,819	8,141	8,213	8,836	13,501

Further references, 1966-1974 ; University development in Victoria, 1966 ; Research in Victorian universities, 1968

NON-ACADEMIC TERTIARY EDUCATION

Commission on Advanced Education

The functions of the Commission as laid down in the *Commission on Advanced Education Act 1971-1973* are to furnish information and advice to the Australian Minister for Education on matters connected with the grant by the Australian Government of financial assistance to institutions in a territory providing advanced education, and of financial assistance to the States in relation to institutions providing advanced education, including information and advice relevant to :

- (a) the necessity for financial assistance and the conditions upon which any financial assistance should be granted ; and
- (b) the amount and allocation of financial assistance.

The Commission performs its functions in order to promote the balanced provision of advanced education in Australia so that the resources of the institutions providing advanced education can be used to the greatest possible advantage of Australia.

In discharging its functions, the Commission consults with institutions providing advanced education, with the Universities Commission, with the State Governments, and with other bodies.

The Commission furnishes reports to the Australian Minister for Education containing recommendations on the financial assistance that shall be granted to institutions providing advanced education.

Committees

The Minister can appoint a committee to assist the Commission in its work. The following committees have been established : Courses Committee, Building and Sites Committee, Equipment Committee, Library Committee, Computer Committee, Research and Investigation Committee, and a Teacher Education Liaison Committee.

Funding

By means of the triennial funding system, funds are made available for the planned development of colleges. Previously, finance was provided by matched Australian and Victorian contributions. However, the Australian Government assumed full responsibility for financing tertiary education as well as abolishing tuition fees from 1974.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON ADVANCED
EDUCATION, 1973-1975 TRIENNium

Type of grant	Amount
RECURRENT GRANTS	
	\$
1973 (matched grants)—	
State qualifying amount	28,566,200
Australian Government maximum grant	15,441,190
1974 (unmatched grant)	66,894,570
1975 (unmatched grant)	72,638,540
CAPITAL GRANTS	
State qualifying amount	10,670,000
Australian Government maximum grant	62,030,000

In addition, funds are made available by the Australian Government for the support of research projects in advanced education. A grant of \$250,000

was allocated for the 1973–1975 triennium, and a further \$100,000 made available for research into teacher education.

The Australian Government has approved in principle the institution of a system of adjustments of approved programmes for colleges of advanced education and universities to take account of variations in costs which were not allowed for when the programmes were adopted.

Teacher education

In 1973 the Australian Government accepted the Commission's report on teacher education which recommended that former State teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges should be eligible for support in the same way as existing colleges of advanced education. These arrangements came into force on 1 July 1973. One result was that the Commission became responsible for a total of 79 colleges compared with a previous total of 47.

The Australian Government's decision to support former State teachers' colleges and non-government teacher education colleges has led to the Commission's supporting, to an increasing degree, the growth and development of teacher education activities generally. To this end the Teacher Education Liaison Committee has been set up to advise the Commission with respect to :

- (a) ways and means of facilitating the integration of former teachers' colleges and pre-school teachers' colleges into the advanced education system ; and
- (b) any special matters relating to teacher education that might be referred to it by the Commission.

Relations with State co-ordinating authorities

In each State there is a co-ordinating body through which the Commission receives individual college submissions seeking financial support from the Australian Government. The Commission examines the submissions in an Australia-wide context and with respect to known community needs.

In Victoria there are two co-ordinating bodies in advanced education—the Victoria Institute of Colleges and the State College of Victoria. The State College was established in 1973 to plan the development of the former State teachers' colleges. The two State bodies maintain close liaison with the Commission on all advanced education matters including triennial submissions, the introduction of new courses, site development and new buildings, equipment, and facilities such as student accommodation and libraries. The Commission's specialist committees mentioned previously examine particular proposals forwarded by the State co-ordinating bodies on behalf of the individual colleges and make recommendations to the Commission.

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Victoria Institute of Colleges 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 the universities, offering tertiary education in Victoria. The most important of the Institute's responsibilities include :

- (a) making recommendations to the Australian Government on the financial requirements of the colleges ;
- (b) determining the staff establishments for the colleges ;

- (c) stimulating the improvement of academic standards in the colleges ;
- (d) awarding degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of the colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses ;
- (e) making recommendations to the Australian Government on salary scales for college staffs ; and
- (f) advising on the creation of new colleges.

The V.I.C. 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 thirty-one members, drawn from the affiliated colleges, the universities, Parliamentary representatives, the Education Department, commerce, and industry. Academic assessments are made by a Board of Studies, which is, in turn, advised by a series of Schools Boards and Course Development Committees in particular fields of study.

All colleges affiliated with the V.I.C. are governed by their own autonomous councils. The affiliated colleges award diplomas ; the awarding of degrees is the prerogative of the V.I.C.

Since 1968, when the V.I.C. 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 V.I.C. Act, these courses are required to be of comparable standard to those offered by the universities ; it is the responsibility of the V.I.C. Council and Board of Studies to ensure that this requirement is met.

Degrees presently awarded by the V.I.C. are : Bachelor of Applied Science, Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Business, Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Pharmacy, Bachelor of Social Science, Master of Applied Science, and Master of Pharmacy.

In 1973 and early 1974 significant developments occurred within the ambit of the V.I.C. which aided the educational effectiveness of the colleges of advanced education in Victoria as comprehensive vocational institutions.

In April 1973 the Victorian and Australian Governments agreed with a proposal to introduce teacher education in the Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education from 1975, and in April 1974 approval in principle was given by the Victorian Government for the introduction of teacher education at the Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education. Accreditation of these courses for the purposes of national registration by the Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education were to be processed through the State College of Victoria, the recently formed co-ordinating body for teacher education in Victoria.

In November 1974 the Victorian Government, acting on the recommendations of a committee of inquiry, decided that the State College of Victoria teachers' colleges at Ballarat and Bendigo should be merged with the other tertiary colleges in those cities (the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education and the Bendigo Institute of Technology) under the co-ordinating authority of the V.I.C. Plans effecting this move are now being prepared.

In 1974 diploma courses in physical education were commenced at the Footscray Institute of Technology and the Preston Institute of Technology. These courses provide not only a sound basis in the biological and behavioural sciences but also offer subjects of an applied kind such as biomechanics. They prepare students for a wide range of careers, including physical education and recreational leadership. Special grants were given by the Australian Government to support the courses.

During 1973 and 1974 all colleges were involved in various ways in designing new courses, many of them extensions or developments of academic areas already receiving attention. For example, degree courses were added to existing diploma levels, graduate diploma courses were developed for graduates wishing to proceed to specialised studies at the post-diploma or post-baccalaureate level, or sub-professional courses were designed for "associate diploma" awards at one level below the normal diplomas.

However, there were some other new courses started, and some planned, during this period in areas quite new to the V.I.C. college system. For example, the Victorian College of the Arts, established in 1972, enrolled its first music diploma students in 1974. Courses were also approved by the V.I.C. Council which, for the first time, would lead to the award of a Bachelor of Arts degree in general studies (at the Swinburne College of Technology, with streams in modern government, literature, history, and philosophy of science and sociology; at the Gordon Institute of Technology, vocational writing; and at the Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education, a multi-discipline course with major studies in psychology, sociology, and literature), in fine art (at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, painting and sculpture), and in graphic design (at the Swinburne College of Technology).

A course in social work leading to a bachelor's degree in social science was approved at the Preston Institute of Technology; another educational innovation was the approval (midway through 1974) of a course in community planning and development at the Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education, also leading to the award of a bachelor's degree in social science, and planned to start in 1975.

New diploma courses were approved for commencement in 1974 in the following areas of study: in media studies (the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology), in urban studies (the Footscray Institute of Technology), and in ceramics (the Prahran College of Advanced Education).

Since the decision by the V.I.C. in 1970 to award higher degrees, several masters' degrees have been conferred on candidates who have completed approved programmes of research. During 1973 and 1974 an increasing number of applicants were admitted to master's degree candidature.

Investigations into the application of new and existing technology to education are being stimulated by a small Educational Technology Unit (E.T.U.) established in the V.I.C. Many affiliated colleges had already appointed specialist staff to extend their own activities in the use of visual aids, closed circuit television, and computer-aided instruction. The purpose of the E.T.U. is to provide a consultation service to these colleges and to encourage and finance their special developmental projects.

Building programmes for the metropolitan and regional colleges costing over \$18m were commenced in 1973 and plans for further developments estimated to cost over \$20m were drawn up for approval in 1974. Libraries in the colleges were able to improve their standards with an unmatched grant of nearly \$2m from the Australian Government for the 1973-1975 triennium.

The following table shows tertiary enrolments in colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges for the years 1973 and 1974:

**VICTORIA—TERTIARY ENROLMENTS (POST-PRELIMINARY YEARS)
IN COLLEGES AFFILIATED WITH THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE OF
COLLEGES**

College	1973			1974		
	Full-time	Part-time (a)	Total	Full-time	Part-time (a)	Total
Metropolitan colleges—						
Caulfield Institute of Technology	1,605	1,660	3,265	1,791	1,818	3,609
Footscray Institute of Technology	744	757	1,501	857	844	1,701
Prahran College of Advanced Education	478	453	931	574	474	1,048
Preston Institute of Technology	626	605	1,231	793	594	1,387
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	3,669	6,418	10,087	3,831	6,559	10,390
Swinburne College of Technology	1,887	2,150	4,037	1,910	2,244	4,154
Lincoln Institute (b)	431	..	431	487	45	532
Victorian College of Pharmacy	358	8	366	335	8	343
College of Nursing, Australia	83	..	83	124	..	124
The Victorian College of the Arts(c)	80	..	80	123	..	123
Total metropolitan	9,961	12,051	22,012	10,825	12,586	23,411
Country colleges—						
The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education	541	125	666	632	198	830
Bendigo Institute of Technology	612	270	882	605	373	978
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	246	325	571	381	569	950
Gordon Institute of Technology	879	388	1,267	933	510	1,443
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	265	155	420	293	292	585
Total country	2,543	1,263	3,806	2,844	1,942	4,786
Total	12,504	13,314	25,818	13,669	14,528	28,197

(a) Includes external students.

(b) Early in 1973 the Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, Physiotherapy School of Victoria, and Victorian School of Speech Science merged into a single college known as the Lincoln Institute.

(c) The 1974 figures for the Victorian College of the Arts do not include 66 part-time enrolments who are also enrolled at the University of Melbourne.

The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education

The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education, the first institute of technical education to be established in Australia (as the Ballarat School of Mines in 1870), has a long and distinguished educational record. It awarded the first diploma in Victoria (metallurgy in 1896) and the first engineering diploma (mining engineering in 1897). Because the district concerned itself principally with gold mining in the early years, the college's original object was to impart instruction in the various branches of mining technology. It provided training for mining engineers, surveyors, and assayers; but it soon became necessary to broaden its scope to cater for additional technical professions such as the various other branches of engineering, applied science, and geology. Progressively these courses became broader and more advanced, until the present diploma courses evolved.

The Institute is developing and occupying a new 97 hectare campus at Mt Helen, on the southern fringe of Ballarat. The first buildings, accommodating mechanical, civil, and mining engineering, metallurgy, and geology,

as well as the computer centre, have been occupied since the start of 1970. Three other major buildings, a library, a union building, and a residential complex, have been completed. Construction of buildings to house the departments of physics, chemistry, and electrical engineering has commenced, together with additional residential accommodation.

The Institute offers students diploma courses in art (fine art), business studies (accounting and data processing), general studies (community studies), chemistry, geology, metallurgy, physics, and mechanical, electronic, electrical, civil, and mining engineering. Degree courses in applied science (applied chemistry, multi-discipline, and metallurgy), engineering (multi-discipline in electrical, mechanical, civil, or mining engineering) have recently begun.

Bendigo Institute of Technology

The Bendigo Institute of Technology (formerly the Bendigo School of Mines) was established in 1873 to meet the scientific and technical needs of the mining industry on the local goldfields. Mining, chemistry, geology, metallurgy, and art were taught. From these beginnings, tertiary education extended to other parts of central and northern Victoria. The Institute awarded its first diploma (metallurgy) in 1902.

In 1965 the decision was taken to rebuild the Institute on a site of 34 hectares at Flora Hill. The School of Engineering was completed and occupied in 1967, and in 1972 the first stage of the applied science building was finished and the departments of applied chemistry, biochemistry, metallurgy, and applied geology moved into the ground and second floors. The graphic design and fine arts-painting sections of the School of Art and Design took over the first floor temporarily. The second stage of the applied science building has been completed, as has a hall of residence.

The Bendigo Institute of Technology offers courses leading to diplomas in the fields of applied science (biochemistry, chemistry, metallurgy, and geology), art and design (graphic design, fine arts-painting, and ceramic design), business studies (data processing, accounting, and information processing), engineering (civil, electrical, electronic, and mechanical), mathematics, and general studies. Degree courses in civil engineering and metallurgy are offered.

Caulfield Institute of Technology

The Caulfield Institute of Technology, established in 1921, serves the extensive south-eastern metropolitan region of Melbourne. Its tertiary educational activities commenced in 1944, when electrical and mechanical engineering diplomas were introduced. The present restricted site is being extended and a revised campus plan has been developed. Work has been completed on the library block, which is being used as an administration and teaching centre until buildings now under way for these departments are completed.

Diploma courses offered are: engineering (civil, electrical, electronic, and mechanical), art (graphic design, painting, mural studies, and ceramic design), business studies (accounting, marketing, and secretarial practice), electronic data processing, general studies (sociology and psychology), and applied science (multi-discipline). Degree courses in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering; electronic data processing; and applied science, with major studies in chemistry, mathematics, or physics, are also available.

The Institute makes a special feature of its courses in data processing, and has a substantial and sophisticated computer installation which is developing as the centre of a large network for use by other affiliated colleges of the V.I.C. Post-diploma studies in electronic data processing and in financial management are available. There is a diploma in secretarial studies available to graduates.

Footscray Institute of Technology

The Footscray Institute of Technology, established in 1915, is the regional college for the western suburbs of Melbourne. The first part of an extensive building programme was completed in 1970; a five storey block now houses the departments of engineering, physics, mathematics, chemistry, materials science, and a library. Plans have been approved for the erection of general teaching and lecture theatre buildings. The Institute offers courses leading to diplomas in business studies (accounting, data processing, and private secretarial practice), catering and hotel management, applied chemistry, and electrical, electronic, mechanical, and civil engineering, general studies, and physical education. A degree course in electrical engineering was introduced in 1972 and in the same year approval was given by the V.I.C. for two other degree courses—applied science (applied chemistry) and business (accounting). These commenced in 1973.

Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education

The Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education, established in 1928 as the Yallourn Technical College, is the major centre of tertiary education serving eastern Victoria. The college has played a significant educational role in training students for professional employment in the industrial complex of the La Trobe valley and elsewhere. It started by teaching trade courses and part-time diploma courses, the first diplomas being awarded in applied chemistry and civil engineering. A diploma of business studies course was commenced in 1968. Because of the regional importance of the college its tertiary section is being re-located on a new campus at Churchill, near Morwell. The School of Engineering and Applied Science of the Institute is temporarily housed in buildings at Newborough on the old campus site.

The first buildings of the campus were completed on 3 July 1972, and now accommodate the central administration of the Institute, the schools of business and mathematical studies, social sciences and humanities, and art and design, the temporary library, student and staff common rooms, and dining areas. The first stage of the permanent library, the first student residential apartments, and additional teaching accommodation for art and design and the social sciences commenced in late 1973. Plans are also in hand for new buildings to accommodate students and staff in the new School of Education in which teaching will commence in 1975.

Initially, the Institute has established three schools: Art and Design, Business and General Studies, and Engineering and Applied Science. Diploma courses are offered in art and design, business studies (accounting), general studies, applied chemistry, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, and mathematics. Bachelor degrees are available in applied science/arts (multi-discipline in chemistry, mathematics, psychology, sociology, and literature).

In 1972 the Institute introduced an external studies scheme by means of which suitably qualified persons resident in any part of Gippsland might undertake part-time study in a range of social sciences and humanities subjects leading to the diploma of general studies.

Approval has been given for the establishment of a School of Education in 1975, which will offer diploma and degree courses to prepare qualified teachers for primary, secondary, and technical schools.

Gordon Institute of Technology

The Gordon Institute of Technology opened in 1887 (as the Gordon Technical College) with one general classroom and a syllabus comprising dressmaking and commercial and other vocational training. Later the curriculum was widened to include science subjects, and additional buildings, laboratories, and workshops were progressively erected to meet the demands of the growing classes. Departments were established to conduct courses in engineering, architecture, art, wool, technology, and commerce. The college was re-named the Gordon Institute of Technology in 1921.

Perhaps the most notable development in the history of the Gordon Institute was the establishment of its Textile College in 1946 in recognition of the importance of Geelong as one of the world's leading centres of textile education and research. It meets the requirements of students from overseas as well as full-time and part-time students within Australia.

An 81 hectare site was purchased at Waurin Ponds (eight kilometres from Geelong) in 1968 to enable the Institute to develop its tertiary section on a spacious campus, which will eventually include a great hall, halls of residence, sports facilities, and student amenities alongside a modern educational complex. The School of Applied Science was opened on the new site in 1971 and in 1973 residential accommodation for sixty students was completed. Other schools will follow. Meanwhile, a new library is being erected to serve a student population of 3,500. Eventually, the city campus will be occupied entirely by the Gordon Technical College for sub-tertiary courses.

The Institute offers the following diploma courses: applied chemistry, applied physics, science, art and design (industrial design, graphic design, and painting), business studies (data processing and accountancy), civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, foods and food service, general studies (vocational writing), information processing, mathematics, nutrition and food science, textile technology, and textile chemistry. Postgraduate courses are offered in electronic computation and textiles. There are degree courses in architecture, applied chemistry, electrical engineering, general studies, textile technology, textile chemistry, and civil engineering.

Prahran College of Advanced Education

The Prahran College of Advanced Education, established in 1915, attracts students from a wide area south-east of Melbourne. Traditionally the school has been an institute for instruction in art and the artistic trades, but in 1962 a business studies division was established to qualify students for the diploma of commerce and in 1965 a general studies division was added.

The College has a modern art school, which was completed in 1967 as part of a rebuilding programme. It consists of design workshops, printing workshops, photographic studios, and design and graphics studios. Work commenced on general teaching and administration buildings in 1974.

The College offers courses leading to diplomas in art (fine art, photography, graphic design, industrial design, economic design, printmaking, and sculpture), and business studies (accounting, data processing, and insurance).

Preston Institute of Technology

The Preston Institute of Technology is the regional centre for the provision of advanced technical education for the northern suburbs of Melbourne. Plans are being implemented to move completely the tertiary activities of the college to a new 40 hectare site at Bundoora, 22 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. The first building on the new site, ultimately to be the union building, now houses the Institute's administrative staff, the business studies, art and design, social work, and physical education departments, the library, and the union facilities. Construction of an applied science and engineering building was completed in 1974, while work on a physical education centre commenced in the same year. It is planned that the whole Institute will be established on the new campus by 1975.

The Institute offers courses leading to diplomas in art (graphic design and fine art), engineering (electrical, electronic, mechanical, and civil), business studies (accounting and data processing), applied chemistry, and physical education. Degree courses in applied chemistry, electrical/mechanical engineering, and social work commenced in 1973.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology is the largest technological teaching organisation in Australia. Its graduates provide a high proportion of Victoria's professional work force. The Institute is currently undergoing a vast rebuilding programme to provide improved tertiary facilities, both academic and social, in an appropriate environment. It offers degree courses in applied science (applied chemistry, applied physics, mathematics, metallurgy, surveying, food science and technology, applied biology, and computer science), business (accountancy), and engineering (aeronautical, chemical, civil, communications, and electrical). There is also a degree course in librarianship.

The Institute provides diploma courses in architecture, art and design, applied biology, applied physics, building, business studies (accountancy, data processing, local government, private secretarial practice, and public administration), cartography, chemistry of dyeing, computer science, engineering (aeronautical, chemical, civil, communication, electrical, electronic, mechanical, mining, and production), food processing, geology, industrial chemistry, instrument technology, interior design, journalism, librarianship, management, mathematics, media studies, medical laboratory technology, metallurgy, meteorology, naval architecture, nucleography, photography, process technology, quantity surveying, radiography, radiotherapy, surveying, town planning, and valuations.

Swinburne College of Technology

The Swinburne College of Technology, established in 1908, is the regional technical college for the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Classes in a limited number of subjects began in 1909 with a student enrolment of eighty. The range of subjects gradually increased; in 1915 day diploma courses in engineering started and other professional courses were added as the need arose. A three storey art building, a chemistry school, and a central library were erected, and, in recent years, the Ethel Swinburne Centre for student amenities, the R. G. Parsons Building for applied science, and the McPherson School of Engineering have been opened. Construction of a business studies and general studies building commenced in 1973.

The College offers courses leading to diplomas in applied chemistry, art (advertising, television, and film), biochemistry, business studies (accountancy, data processing, and secretarial practice), engineering (chemical, civil, electrical, electronic, mechanical, production/heating, and ventilation/air conditioning/refrigeration), graphic design, and general studies (languages, sociology, and psychology).

There are degree courses in applied chemistry, accounting, engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical, and production), graphic design, general studies, instrument technology, and mathematics.

The Victorian College of the Arts

The Victorian College of the Arts, established in 1972, was created to provide education in the fine and performing arts. It will comprise four schools: art, music and opera, drama and film, and dance and ballet.

Its first school, the School of Art, was formerly the National Gallery of Victoria Art School, founded in 1868. It was the first art school in Victoria and provided many of Australia's most celebrated artists with their professional training. The School of Art retains a close association with the National Gallery, and the College of the Arts will have similar links with the Victorian Arts Centre as a whole.

The School of Music enrolled its first students in 1974. It places special emphasis on the practical and performing aspects of music. The development of the other three schools will follow.

The college campus, at present partially occupied, is a 2.4 hectare site facing St Kilda Road and immediately adjacent to the Victorian Arts Centre. A major rebuilding programme is planned to commence in 1976.

The college offers courses leading to diplomas in fine art (painting, sculpture, and printmaking), graduate diplomas in fine art (painting, sculpture, and printmaking), and diplomas in music (instrumental, vocal, and composition).

Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education

From the junior technical courses which began in 1913, and the diploma courses in engineering introduced in 1922, the Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education has now reached the stage where it offers complete diploma courses in a number of disciplines. The Institute serves the tertiary educational needs of south-west Victoria and also the south-east of South Australia. A student body exceeding 1,000 is expected by 1980.

Planning takes into consideration the relocation of the Institute on an extensive site on the banks of the Hopkins River. The first stage of residential accommodation for students has already been erected. Construction of teaching and administration buildings began in 1974.

The Institute offers courses leading to diplomas in engineering (civil, electrical, and mechanical), applied chemistry, business studies (accounting), art (graphic design and fine art), and general studies. Degrees in business studies (accountancy) and community planning and development are also available. A pilot diploma course in teacher education commenced at the college in 1975, and a degree course is planned for introduction in 1976.

Lincoln Institute

The Victorian School of Speech Science, the Occupational Therapy School of Victoria, and the Physiotherapy School of Victoria have, since early 1973, been merged into a single college known as the Lincoln Institute. A new council has been formed to manage the Institute, which at a later date is expected to cater for other paramedical studies. The Institute conducts three full-time courses of four years duration leading to the V.I.C. Bachelor of Applied Science degrees in Speech Science, Occupational Therapy, and Physiotherapy, respectively. There is no provision for part-time studies. The basic educational prerequisite for the courses is the Higher School Certificate, and candidates must meet certain Institute requirements. All three courses are open to both men and women. The Institute also offers a two year associate diploma course in medical record librarianship.

College of Nursing, Australia

Established in 1950, the College of Nursing, Australia, offers full-time and part-time diploma courses to nurses who have completed their basic general nursing training. Conducted by an autonomous council, the College has its headquarters in Melbourne.

The College of Nursing, Australia, offers courses leading to diplomas in nursing administration, nursing education, nursing education (midwifery), hospital nursing and ward management, operating theatre nursing and management, intensive care nursing and management, public health nursing, and public health nursing (occupational health).

A basic nursing course, conducted in association with selected teaching hospitals, was introduced in 1974. This diploma course includes alternating periods of college attendance and hospital experience and is intended to lead to certification as a registered nurse.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Since 1884 it has prepared students for examinations which are conducted by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and which lead to registration as a pharmacist in Victoria. The first Bachelor of Pharmacy degrees were granted by the V.I.C. in June 1968.

A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmacists. In addition, students undertake approximately 18 months of practical training in a pharmacy or laboratory

approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 12 months of this practical training must be served after completion of the three year academic course. Possible extension of the college course to four years is at present under consideration. Appropriately qualified students may be admitted to study for the V.I.C. degree of Master of Pharmacy.

A teaching block, completed in 1971, provides accommodation for all subjects in the course. It also includes the college library, an animal house, and staff and student common rooms.

Further references, 1967-1974

State College of Victoria

History

While the State College of Victoria came into existence with the proclamation of the State College of Victoria Act in 1973, the concept had its genesis in the 1950s when a few teacher educators felt that it may be desirable for teachers' colleges to be independent of the major teacher employer, the Education Department. The structure of government in the colleges at that time was authoritative. Progress toward autonomy was slow but perceptible. The first year of the new decade saw the establishment of a body—the Victorian Association of Principals of Teachers Colleges—which was to have a profound effect on the movement to gain independence for teachers' colleges.

The next significant step followed in 1961, when the Education Department enlarged its structure, and recognised the increasing importance and size of the teachers colleges, by the creation of a directorate of teacher education. This enlargement did not free the colleges from the traditionally school-centred system, as decisions on such vital matters as staffing, salaries, finance, and awards still emanated from several central authorities. In contrast to these administrative controls, the Department progressively encouraged the idea of an independent approach to courses. By this means the particular capacities of individual colleges could be better utilised to meet the needs of schools. From this period the colleges enjoyed an increasing and effective measure of autonomy in determining the character and content of their programmes.

In 1964 the movement toward autonomy was strengthened by the publication of *Tertiary Education in Australia*, the Report of the Committee on the Future of Tertiary Education in Australia to the Australian Universities Commission. The Committee came to the conclusion that the development of autonomous teachers' colleges was a desirable goal. It recommended "the establishment by statute in each State of a body to be known, perhaps, as the Board of Teacher Education, the purpose of which should be the improvement of the preparation of all teachers within the State. In particular, the functions of this Board should be :

- (a) to grant teachers' certificates to students completing courses approved by the Board and such periods of probationary service as the Board may require ;
- (b) to advise the government or governments concerned as to the allocation of funds, both capital and recurrent, for the maintenance of institutions preparing teachers ;

- (c) to advise those governments as to desirable developments in the field of teacher preparation ;
- (d) to keep under review the courses and staffing of the institutions concerned ;
- (e) to recommend to the Minister of Education the granting of autonomy to such teachers' colleges in the State as reach appropriate standard ; and
- (f) to admit additional teachers' colleges to its membership.

The Committee considers that, at a later stage, when the functions of the Board in any State and its relationships to institutions preparing teachers are established in practice, the Board might be authorised to grant professional degrees."

The Australian Government of that time did not, however, implement these recommendations, but enthusiasm for the concept among educationists remained high. In January 1965 the Victorian Association of Principals of Teachers Colleges called a conference in Melbourne of teachers' colleges principals from all parts of Australia and from New Zealand and New Guinea. From the conference emerged the Australian Association of Principals of Teachers Colleges, and the Principal of the Secondary Teachers College in Melbourne was elected foundation president.

The A.A.P.T.C. quickly developed into an active, influential organisation and it organised deputations to Members of Parliament and to the Education Ministers in all States. In May 1965 the first discussions were held between the Victorian Association of Principals of Teachers Colleges, the Victorian Minister of Education, and the Director of Education. Numerous deputations to the Victorian Minister of Education followed, and ultimately, in May 1969, the Director-General of Education set up the Director-General's Committee of Inquiry into a Proposed Organisation of Autonomous Teachers Colleges. The formation of the Council of Teachers College Staff Associations (Victoria) later in that year also encouraged the move to independence.

Autonomy continued to be a topic at major education conferences. The Armidale Conference of 1969 is of particular significance for its strong recommendations on parity of esteem for teachers' colleges in the tertiary field and for portability of qualifications between the various types of tertiary institutions. Organised by the University of New England and the National Union of Australian University Students to discuss the administration of tertiary education in Australia, the conference brought together leading educationists in the field from all over Australia.

The Inquiry Committee, which brought down its report in August 1970, recommended the recognition by both the State and Australian Governments of teachers' colleges as tertiary institutions. It suggested that autonomy be implemented under a body to be known as the Victorian Institute of Teacher Education, and that the guiding principle of operation be federation. Its proposed structure for the co-ordinating organisation was for a council of twenty-five members, an academic board, and executive officers including a vice-president as the chief executive officer. These proposals basically represent the structure of the present State College of Victoria. The report was well received by educationists—but any decisions on the recom-

mendations were deferred until the completion of the Fourth University Committee investigation.

Before the release of the Victorian Fourth University Committee Report, the Association of Principals of Teachers Colleges circulated in February 1972 a proposed Bill for the Establishment of a Victorian Institute of Teacher Education. This proposal was prepared jointly by the Association, the Council of Teachers College Staff Associations, and the Victorian Teachers' Union, and provided for a structure similar to that recommended by the Inquiry Committee—a senate, an academic board, and councils of the constituent colleges. In March 1972 the Fourth University Report was completed. It stated that “autonomy should be given immediately to teachers' colleges, and, co-ordinating authority should be established by the Minister of Education to advise him on the finance, staffing establishment, and salary structure, buildings, courses, and degree-granting machinery for Victorian teachers' colleges”. Three months later, on 22 June 1972, the Minister for Education announced that legislation was being prepared “to give Victoria's fourteen teachers' colleges independence from the Education Department”, and a four-man Committee of Advice on an Independent Teaching Authority was established under the chairmanship of the then Assistant Director-General of Education. Legislation was drafted, based on the report of this Ministerial Committee, and introduced into the Victorian Parliament in October 1972, and eventually passed in December 1972.

During the ensuing months various preparations were made for the implementation of the Act. The Minister, through his authority under the Education Act, amalgamated Glendonald, Larnook, and Monash Teachers Colleges; orders-in-council setting up governing councils for colleges were prepared; and an interim senate was appointed. The Act was proclaimed on 18 July 1973, and the interim senate met for the first time on 27 July 1973.

Organisation and development

The Victorian Government's establishment of the State College of Victoria in 1973 created a tertiary education system unique in Australia. A federation of twelve constituent colleges, comprising seventeen former teacher training institutions, the S.C.V. is Victoria's third stream of tertiary education, the other two being the universities and the technologically-oriented colleges of advanced education. It provides most of the teachers needed in the community.

The State College of Victoria Act makes it clear that for a considerable time teacher education will remain the S.C.V.'s major concern. But the Act broadens the charter of the former teachers' colleges, so that as S.C.V. constituents they may also offer courses in the arts, humanities, and sciences to persons who do not wish to pursue teaching as a career. Variety is a keynote of the S.C.V. federation. Each college has its own individual character and role, and may differ markedly from the others. Collectively they prepare teachers for all sections of the educational spectrum—pre-school, primary, secondary, higher, special, and further education. Geographically they are dispersed throughout the metropolitan area and in major provincial cities and, having had different former associations, they comprise a group with varied traditions.

The colleges which make up the federation are the State College of Victoria at Ballarat, the State College of Victoria at Bendigo, the State College of Victoria at Burwood, the State College of Victoria at Coburg, the State College of Victoria at Frankston, the State College of Victoria at Geelong, the State College of Victoria at Hawthorn, the State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (which comprises Aquinas College, Christ College, Christian Brothers Teachers College, and the Mercy College), the State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development, the State College of Victoria at Melbourne, the State College of Victoria, Rusden, and the State College of Victoria at Toorak.

The State College of Victoria's most significant early development is the adoption of an awards system designed to move teaching to a graduate profession. The basic award for teachers will be a Bachelor of Education degree. The course leading to the degree will be of four years duration as full-time study, but various patterns of equivalent part-time or external study may be approved, and arrangements may be made for the final year of the course to be completed after a period of full-time employment in teaching.

Courses in the constituent colleges have traditionally consisted of an amalgam of academic studies, studies in education, and professional training in teaching practice in schools. This concurrent characteristic distinguishes the courses from the "end-on" methods of teacher education commonly offered in universities. The proposed Bachelor of Education courses will maintain the distinguishing feature of concurrent type courses, and will include components appropriate for professional registration or acceptance in one or more sectors of education. In addition to pre-service courses, part-time, evening, and external study courses in teacher education are planned to enable practising teachers to maintain their professional competence.

Other awards in the system will include degrees in areas other than teaching, and diplomas of various kinds. Approval of the undergraduate awards system does not limit the broader charter spelled out in the State College of Victoria Act; many opportunities exist for diversity and innovation, and such developments will be fully encouraged in the interests of the students and the community. Over a period of time, as the S.C.V. system of tertiary education develops, it is possible that the constituent colleges will move toward an appreciable enrolment of students not engaged in pre-service education courses, and this will include mature-age persons and others not formally qualified for tertiary studies. Plans have already been made for the development of courses leading to other careers, such as social welfare and leadership in recreation and leisure, and for the enrolment of students desiring a general education without any specialised vocational objective.

The State College of Victoria stresses that portability of credits and awards, for instance between its own colleges and the universities, should be a fundamental feature of the national education system. To aid in the achievement of this desirable objective, the S.C.V. intends to ensure the quality of its degree courses, so that they are comparable in standard to those offered by the universities. It will also promote the policy of providing adequate opportunities for the transfer of students between the various tertiary institutions.

Mercer House

Mercer House was founded in 1921 by the headmasters, headmistresses, and assistants in the independent, non-Catholic schools in Victoria. At about this time the regulations laid down under the Education Act requiring the registration of teachers in non-government schools were being tightened and a need was consequently felt for the training of teachers who were not able or willing to obtain a qualification from the Faculty of Education at the University of Melbourne. As far as primary teaching was concerned, the Faculty did not offer training for non-graduates and a primary teacher qualification was not automatically included in the Diploma of Education course.

The College was known as the Associated Teachers Training Institution until it moved from its premises of two rented rooms in the City of Melbourne in 1946 to a property called Mercer House in Mercer Road, Armadale, when the name was changed to Mercer House (Associated Teachers Training Institution). The College was incorporated under the Victorian *Companies Act* 1961 in August 1973 and the name was again officially changed to Mercer House which is now a company limited by guarantee.

A number of courses of teacher training have been introduced from time to time as the need in the independent schools has arisen. One of the continuing functions has been to provide a means of teacher preparation for people coming late to the profession and taking up a teaching appointment in a school. This course has been called the junior secondary part-time course and has taken place on one or two afternoons each week. The pre-requisite for this course has been gradually raised from three university subjects (which was the minimum requirement of the Council of Public Education and still is) through four university subjects, six university subjects, to a complete degree. In fact many of the students have had a university degree, but now a distinction is made by awarding those with a degree a Diploma in Education, whereas the others, although doing much the same course, are merely recommended for registration with the Council of Public Education.

Other courses offered (with length and pre-requisites for entry) have been the Primary course (three years, a pass at Higher School Certificate), Art and Crafts (one year, three years of a Diploma of Art), Junior Secondary (one year full-time, now a full degree, but called Diploma of Education), and Domestic Science (one year, Diploma of Foods and Food Service).

In-service courses for qualified teachers have been offered for some years in the general matter of updating the participants and also more recently a remedial teachers course. Other shorter courses offered have been a course in educational administration and also a course for preparation of those employed in girls' boarding schools, known as a housemistresses course.

It is expected that Mercer House will be absorbed by the State College of Victoria at Toorak in 1975. This has been brought about by the setting up of the State College of Victoria and also by the Australian Government's decision to fund teachers' colleges, including independent teachers' colleges, on condition that they become part of the State teacher education authority.

ADULT EDUCATION

Council of Adult Education

The Council of Adult Education is a statutory body set up by the Victorian Government in 1947 under the Education Act. It has broad responsibility for advising the Minister, recommending new policies and procedure, and for planning and supervising the development of adult education in Victoria. The Council, through the Minister of Education, is responsible directly to the Victorian Parliament, to which it reports annually. The Council has a statutory membership of seven *ex officio* members and not more than sixteen appointed members including two government nominees.

As part of its duties, the Council engages in a broad programme for the education of adults in both metropolitan and provincial Victoria. Through its class programme, discussion group service, *ad hoc* schools, conferences, and workshops, its arts education and community arts programmes, its support to country centres, and through a variety of other services both formal and informal, the Council's work embraces the broad range of human interests, while remaining largely non-technical, non-vocational, and non-credit.

In recent times Council has moved more actively into prison education, Aboriginal programmes, continuing education for women, community development and community education programmes, and is active in the field of adult illiteracy.

In 1974 the Council presented a Street Theatre programme in Melbourne, and itinerated an Arts Train to wayside stations servicing small country towns. It produced a directory of courses for adults in Victoria, giving information on some 3,500 courses offered by over 300 institutions and organisations, and conducted a major summer programme.

The following tables show details of some of the Council's activities :

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

General studies and creative arts	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Spring term	Autumn term	Spring term	Autumn term	Spring term	Autumn term
Courses offered	161	452	172	532	253	607
Students enrolled	4,256	11,765	4,148	13,305	5,022	13,461

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : DISCUSSION GROUPS

Discussion groups	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Number of groups	534	535	564	582	604
Students enrolled	6,053	6,097	6,391	6,400	6,040

The Council had 51 members of staff in 1974, including a director, eleven professional adult education officers, a librarian and library staff, technical assistants, and full-time clerical officers. It is funded by the Victorian Government through the Adult Education Fund, and makes its own, usually equal, contribution from fees charged for its services.

Finance

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION :
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
INCOME					
Victorian Government grant	199	222	233	263	479
Lecture fees, etc.	198	207	227	260	358
Conferences	24	22	16	28	30
Miscellaneous	6	6	15	16	18
Total income	427	457	491	567	885
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	135	158	191	199	282
Classes, library, and discussion groups	166	152	193	229	289
Administration	74	72	82	96	195
Miscellaneous	53	74	26	43	119
Total expenditure	427	457	491	567	885

Further references, 1963-1974 ; State Film Centre, 1969 ; Education for Management, 1970

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

HEALTH SERVICES

Health Department

Under the *Health Act* 1958, responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health, and in exercising control of various aspects of health work he is supported by such bodies as the Commission of Public Health, the Mental Health Authority, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and various bodies exercising oversight of special services and of groups of persons engaged in particular professions or industries.

The principal advisers of the Minister on matters which come within their respective fields of responsibility are the Permanent Head of the Department, the Chief Health Officer (who is also the Chairman of the Commission of Public Health), the Chairman of the Mental Health Authority and the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Under the Health Act the Minister may also appoint, from time to time, consultative councils of experts to advise him on special problems concerned with public health. This has been done in matters relating to poliomyelitis, maternal and infant mortality, and road accident mortality. The Minister is assisted by a central administrative branch containing a secretariat with its various service sections. The Department is divided into the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, and Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branches. The Mental Health Authority is responsible for the Mental Hygiene and the Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branches, while the remaining three branches are each under the control of a medical specialist and an administrator, all of whom are responsible to the Chief Health Officer.

The Commission of Public Health, with the Chief Health Officer as its chairman and six other members as constituted under the *Health Act* 1958, is responsible for environmental health including such matters as the prevention of pollution of sources of water supply and regulation of the use and transport of radioactive substances. The policies of the Commission are carried out either by officers of the General Health Branch acting under the day-to-day direction of the Chief Health Officer or by the exercise of oversight by the General Health Branch over the work of municipal councils. The General Health Branch supervises community services which help to care for older persons in their own homes, thereby considerably reducing

the demands upon hospitals for the aged. A body known as the Foods Standards Committee recommends regulations for the control of standards to ensure the purity of food, these regulations being administered primarily by municipal councils.

Under the direction of the Mental Health Authority a comprehensive service for the mentally ill has been developed in recent years, emphasis being given to outpatient services throughout the State. Intensive treatment for early cases requiring hospital treatment is provided in special psychiatric hospitals, while mental hospitals provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for patients requiring long-term care. Residential special schools for intellectually handicapped children are operated by the Authority which also subsidises the operation of large numbers of day training centres throughout the State. Research into the causes of mental and emotional illness and investigations of new and improved methods of treatment are being carried out, while community education programmes increase the understanding of the problems of mental ill-health. A personal emergency service provides a continuous service for persons with urgent emotional problems.

The Victorian Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services are a branch of the Department of Health and administered by the Mental Health Authority. These services are being developed as a new and uniquely important focus for all the State's responses to individual and community problems associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. Four distinct specialised centres, co-ordinated from a central office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. By extending and supporting previously available facilities they back-up and help improve a broad range of services to the people of Victoria. In addition, the new services can enable the effective co-ordination of all community responses to the complex problems of alcohol and drug use.

The central co-ordinating office with the inspector of the Service, the administrative secretary, research officers, data bank, etc., is based in Melbourne. Pleasant View Assessment Centre at Preston not only provides 80 beds for inpatient use, but also specialises in the thorough evaluation of people's problems and in outpatient, day, and evening programme work. Gresswell Rehabilitation Centre at Mont Park provides training, treatment, and rehabilitation for 84 inpatients, but extensions to cater for a total of 120 men and women are planned. Community contact, outpatient, and other facilities are provided. Smith Street Clinic is a specialised detoxification centre with sixteen intensive care beds, outpatient facilities, and close links with general hospitals and other emergency care units. Heatherton Hospital provides 70 beds for physically sick patients (ill in association with alcohol and other drug use problems).

Although each unit has its special emphasis on one type of work, all function together as a cohesive whole to provide specialist, back-up help for people with problems related to the use of alcohol and other drugs.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission, operating under the Hospitals and Charities Act, exercises general supervision over all public institutions subsidised by the Government and thereby contributes to the maintenance of a high standard of hospital service. The Commission recommends allocations of money from the Hospitals and Charities Fund to these bodies,

and registers and supervises the operation of private hospitals, ambulance services, and other bodies established for charitable purposes. In a community in which the proportion of older persons is increasing, the Commission helps to deal with a problem which faces health administrators by conducting a placement service in private hospitals for older persons awaiting admission to hospitals for the aged.

The Minister of Health is responsible to Parliament for the activities of a number of other important bodies such as the Anti-Cancer Council, the Cancer Institute Board, and the Fairfield Hospital Board, together with a number of registering authorities associated with practice by doctors, dentists, dental technicians, pharmaceutical chemists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, psychologists, chiroprudists, etc.

Further references, 1964-1974; Industrial hygiene, 1964; Poliomyelitis and allied diseases, 1964; Food standards and pure food control, 1964; Communicable diseases, 1964; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965; School Dental Service, 1966; Epidemics, 1967; School Medical Service, 1968; Poisons Information Centre, 1969; Public health engineering, 1969; Drug and poison control, 1970; Environment protection, 1972

Maternal, infant, and pre-school services

The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Welfare Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for administering the pre-natal, infant welfare, and pre-school services in Victoria.

In November 1973, the Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development submitted its report on the health, education, and welfare services for pre-school children in Victoria. It also contained recommendations with regard to staff training and methods of financing services.

Infant welfare services

Development has been on a decentralised pattern with infant welfare centres being established in municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of municipal councils, although the Victorian Government pays capital grants, up to a maximum of \$12,000, towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but the Victorian Government pays a maintenance grant of \$3,100 per annum for each sister employed.

The infant welfare services provided for a community depend upon its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. A municipality with a population of 5,000 and approximately 100 birth notifications per year, needs a full-time infant welfare sister and requires at least one infant welfare centre building. A local council may employ one sister to provide infant welfare services to four or five townships within the municipality. In this case the sister requires a car and the Victorian Government pays a subsidy of \$1,400 to the Council towards the cost of purchasing the car, and also a transport subsidy based on the distance travelled.

As well as supervising the growth and development of the children up to five years of age and advising their mothers on their health and immunisation requirements, the sister may give mothercraft demonstrations and arrange other health education activities for the parents, such as discussion groups, film nights, and talks from visiting specialists on health, education, and welfare. Home visiting is an integral part of her work.

Every municipality in the State shares in the infant welfare service, although one municipality relies on the service of an infant welfare sister employed by a hospital and does not contribute towards its cost.

The Department of Health provides the infant welfare sisters for the centres in the migrant hostels and the defence stations in Victoria, since these cannot be considered the responsibility of municipal councils.

The Department of Health also provides mobile infant welfare services for some of the sparsely populated country areas where most mothers would have to travel long distances to reach a centrally placed service. The Department provides the infant welfare sisters for this service and supplies each with a station wagon fitted with the equipment needed for her work. Several municipalities may be served on one circuit by such a service and each contributes towards the cost in proportion to the amount of time spent in its area.

Some mothers in the remote parts of the State cannot be reached by the mobile service and for them the Department of Health provides the Infant Welfare Correspondence Service. This is conducted by a sister in the Department who corresponds regularly with the mothers and sends progress letters throughout the early years of the child's life.

Health education is an important part of the Maternal and Child Welfare Service. In addition to the teaching given to mothers in infant welfare centres, mothercraft teaching is given to girls in secondary schools by infant welfare sisters. The aim is to reach all girls at some stage before they leave school.

Encouragement is given to mothers to breast feed their babies and, to achieve this, advice and guidance is given in the pre-natal as well as in the post-natal stage. The length of time for which mothers continue to breast feed is recorded by the infant welfare sisters and from their annual reports the figures for the whole State are compiled. For the three years 1971, 1972, and 1973 the number of mothers breast feeding at three months and six months are shown below:

VICTORIA—INCIDENCE OF BREAST FEEDING

Particulars	1971		1972		1973	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
At three months—						
Fully breast fed	14,584	20.50	15,259	22.38	16,441	25.37
Partly breast fed	2,360	3.32	2,077	3.05	1,937	2.99
Artificially fed	54,204	76.18	50,849	74.57	46,431	71.64
Total	71,148	100.00	68,185	100.00	64,809	100.00
At six months—						
Fully breast fed	6,169	9.36	7,136	11.10	7,804	12.51
Partly breast fed	1,129	1.71	921	1.43	890	1.43
Artificially fed	58,642	88.93	56,220	87.47	53,697	86.06
Total	65,940	100.00	64,277	100.00	62,391	100.00

Particulars of infant welfare services in Victoria for the years 1969 to 1973 are listed in the following table:

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE SERVICES

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Municipal infant welfare centres	695	707	714	720	727
Centres on mobile circuits	11	11	11	14	14
Migrant centres	8	8	4	3	3
Centres at Australian Government defence stations	1	1	1	1	1
Total all types	715	727	730	738	745
Infant welfare sisters employed in centres	387	395	397	409	421
Birth notifications received	71,090	73,422	76,204	71,316	67,133
Children on centres' rolls	307,575	331,555	348,267	411,850	423,334
Children who attended centres	176,482	180,901	203,905	219,651	214,988
Attendances of children on centres' rolls	1,537,963	1,560,085	1,627,988	1,587,636	1,490,115
Expectant mothers attending centres	9,874	9,296	9,920	9,698	8,672
Attendances of expectant mothers at centres	19,426	21,572	20,861	19,852	17,407
Post-natal visits by nurses to mothers in hospital	26,335	26,482	26,611	24,983	19,698
Post-natal home visits by nurses to mothers	157,753	157,560	158,745	154,738	141,133
Infant Welfare Correspondence Service—					
Children enrolled	79	66	73	73	40
Expectant mothers enrolled	6	1	4	4	..
Mothercraft teaching in schools—					
Schools	153	137	130	123	132
Special groups	7	5	4	6	3
Total schools and groups	160	142	134	129	135
Courses	355	318	303	291	305
Lectures	3,399	3,121	2,937	2,902	3,017
Students	9,252	9,062	9,316	7,759	7,687
Certificates issued	8,190	7,111	7,153	6,066	5,983

Pre-natal service

In all infant welfare centres advice is given by the infant welfare sister on health education, pre-natal care, and mothercraft. At twenty-nine selected infant welfare centres, a pre-natal clinic is conducted by a medical officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, Department of Health. These metropolitan clinics are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. There is also one in Yallourn conducted by local doctors. The extent of the service rendered is outlined in the following table:

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Clinics	28	29	29	29	29
Patients attending	7,183	7,030	6,381	3,998	3,526
Attendances of patients at clinics	30,396	30,267	25,415	18,879	14,161

Family planning clinics

Family planning clinics are being established at the pre-natal clinics as fast as the demand can be met. The Department of Health provides the doctor and nurse, and the municipal council the supplies and equipment, and those attending pay for the pills or devices prescribed. At 31 December 1973 there were seventeen such clinics being conducted.

VICTORIA—FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS

Particulars	1971	1972	1973
Number of clinics	4	7	17
Number of parents attending	n.a.	841	1,272
Total number of attendances	n.a.	3,009	4,571

Pre-school services

The building of pre-school centres has been aided in Victoria in a similar way to that of infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the municipal council, a church body, or a voluntary kindergarten organisation. If the building is owned by an independent committee, the municipal council must be willing to sponsor the project and receive the subsidy.

A building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$15,000 for a single unit centre, or \$22,500 for a double unit, is paid towards the erection of a pre-school centre, which, like the infant welfare centre, has to be approved in the planning stage. These buildings vary in size and complexity according to the needs of the municipality. In general, the unit is a single one providing for twenty-five children; but in bigger areas a double unit accommodating up to fifty children at one time may be provided. To give as many children as possible the benefit of attending these centres different groups may be taken in the morning and afternoon.

Even though the pre-school centre may not adjoin the infant welfare centre, the functions of these two centres are closely linked and give continuity in the health supervision of the child in its first five years.

The most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is the kindergarten, but in some areas a pre-school play centre may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre may be conducted by a pre-school play leader, who has less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children may be cared for by a pre-school play leader and she is not qualified for parent education work, which is an important part of the pre-school kindergarten programme.

In urban areas a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers go to work. There are twenty-two day nurseries providing regular all-day care and one crèche, which provides occasional care, subsidised by the Victorian Government. They may take children from infancy to five years of age and then the person in charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children. She has mothercraft nurses on her staff and a pre-school mothercraft nurse or a kindergarten teacher to provide educational sessions for the 3 to 5 years age group. In addition to supervising the subsidised day nurseries, the Department of Health staff inspects private child-minding centres to ensure that the minimum standard of service required for registration is being maintained.

Children attending pre-school centres may have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Department of Health or the municipal council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Children at 631 of the 936 subsidised pre-school centres existing in 1973 were examined. Department of Health medical officers covered 573, municipal maternal and child welfare medical officers 37, and private doctors 21.

For details of pre-school education, see pages 697-701 of this *Year Book*.

Pre-school maintenance subsidy

The subsidy paid to a pre-school kindergarten is equal to the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher. In the case of a pre-school play centre the subsidy is 80 per cent of the salary entitlement. The subsidy paid to a day nursery is 80 per cent of the cost of stipulated minimum staff requirements.

The number of subsidised pre-school centres during the years 1969 to 1973 and their particulars are as follows :

VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : TYPE AND ENROLMENTS

Pre-school centres	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	665	33,638	701	35,324	742	37,644	781	40,160	829	43,315
Play centres	114	3,508	113	3,344	104	3,104	101	3,063	84	2,484
Day nurseries (all day care)	15	741	15	759	20	981	21	1,015	22	1,049
Crèche (occasional care)	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Total	795	37,987	830	39,527	867	41,829	904	44,338	936	46,948

NOTE. Enrolment figures for day nurseries and the crèche show capacity only.

Training programmes

Infant welfare sisters. Approximately seventy infant welfare sisters are trained each year. Three training schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct the four month infant welfare training course which can only be taken by double-certificated nurses. Twelve bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year.

Mothercraft nurses. Nine Mothercraft Training Schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct fifteen month courses for girls training to become mothercraft nurses. Each year about 200 mothercraft nurses have been trained.

Pre-school mothercraft nurses. The pre-school training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Nine students, all of whom were awarded bursaries by the Department, undertook this twelve months training during 1973.

Pre-school kindergarten teachers. The Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College at Kew, now called the State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development, conducts a three year diploma course for students training to become kindergarten teachers. The Department of Health awarded fifty bursaries to students commencing this training in 1973—twenty-five each to metropolitan and country students.

Pre-school play leaders. The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-school Division of the Department of Health has conducted a one year course for students training to become pre-school play leaders. Five students on bursaries undertook the course in 1973. No course was offered after 1973.

Building grants

The number and amounts of capital grants approved for building infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, and day nurseries follow :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS APPROVED AND AMOUNTS PAID FOR BUILDING INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES, AND DAY NURSERIES

Buildings subsidised	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Infant welfare centres	30	32	26	26	22
Pre-school centres	62	54	56	48	41
Day nurseries	2	6	1	1	1
Total	94	92	83	75	64

Building subsidies	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Infant welfare centres	134	125	100	130	102
Pre-school centres	264	256	163	262	235
Day nurseries	2	16	96	14	20
Total	400	397	359	406	357

NOTE. The above tables are not available on the same yearly basis.

Expenditure

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE (\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Pre-school education—					
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining pre-school centres	2,255	2,615	2,966	4,008	4,947
Scholarships for training pre-school teachers and play leaders	91	95	108	126	180
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of kindergarten supervisors	..	..	..	..	46
Maternal and child health—					
Salaries	323	359	415	467	530
Subsidies to municipalities, etc., towards cost of maintaining infant welfare centres	702	719	747	753	770
Subsidies to infant welfare and mothercraft training schools	72	74	77	73	75
Scholarships for training infant welfare sisters	2	3	3	2	3
Other expenditure	86	85	97	92	110
Child welfare—					
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining day nurseries and crèches	192	199	238	318	393
Scholarships for training pre-school mothercraft nurses	3	3	4	5	6
Total	3,727	4,152	4,656	5,843	7,060

School Medical Service

The School Medical Service was founded in 1909 as a branch of the Victorian Education Department and was incorporated in the Department of Health in 1944. Before 1967 the service examined school children three times during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and in Form 3. Teachers also referred for examination any children they suspected were in ill-health or were medically handicapped. Those who had previously shown signs of illness were reviewed at a later date.

In 1967 the plan was changed to the routine examination of most children in Grade 1, with follow-up examinations and examinations as the result of teacher referrals in higher grades. Screening procedures to check vision and hearing were instituted in later grades. When any illness is discovered the child is referred to the source of medical care the parents nominate, usually the family doctor.

The assessment of children who are unable to cope at school takes most of the school doctor's time. Mentally defective children become the specific responsibility of the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Emotionally disturbed children may be referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and children who are physically handicapped, are helped to receive the necessary medical treatment and any special educational help needed. In addition to this work, the medical officers and nursing sisters work in liaison with private medical practitioners, parents, and teachers.

Familiarity with welfare services and community facilities greatly helps in the management of children and families in need of aid. The school medical officer and the sister who works with him have special skills and knowledge gained from their experience in the school situation. Though they play no part in conventional treatment they can contribute to the better management at school of the child whose health is impaired. This is particularly so in cases of chronic or recurrent illness or where the child is handicapped by disease. Teachers are often the first to notice illness in a child because of its effect on general behaviour and classroom performance.

Close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department, and survey work is carried out to help in assessment of health standards and problems in school children. This work is done in co-operation with the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

During 1973 there were 222,237 examinations in schools, approximately 8,500 medical examinations of teachers and applicants for teaching studentships, and approximately 18,000 assessments of health statements and medical records of applicants for studentships and temporary employment.

School Dental Service

In co-operation with the Education Department, the School Dental Service began in 1921 with the opening of a dental clinic at South Melbourne. State school children visited the clinic for treatment and

returned each year for a dental check-up. As children in country districts also needed dental care the service was extended to country areas, using portable equipment carried in dental vans. At this time there was a staff of only nine dentists. The dental service was limited to schools in the inner industrial suburbs of Melbourne, orphanages, and certain country districts. Emphasis was placed on the treatment of children aged up to twelve years. This covers the period when first teeth are replaced by the permanent teeth. In 1944 the dental service was transferred to the Health Department. The Department bought new vans and twin semi-trailer units in 1951 and the service extended into more country areas. The clinic at South Melbourne had moved to larger premises by 1951, and centres were opened at North Fitzroy in 1953 and Footscray in 1959. These small inner suburban centres serve only schools in their own locality. In country districts the emphasis is on the provision of dental treatment in the more remote areas.

The rapid increase in the number of school children, and the acute shortage of dentists are factors limiting the extension of the service to additional schools. Treatment is currently available to 50,000 children, including those attending primary school, and children at various institutions in metropolitan and country areas.

It is proposed to extend the service, and the initial objective is the treatment of all primary school children within a few years. This will be achieved by the training and employment of dental therapists working under the general direction and control of dental officers. The first training school for dental therapists is at present under construction.

Health promotion

The Health Education Centre of the Department prepares publications on health topics, and provides speakers for groups in metropolitan and country areas. The centre works closely with the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, and other organisations working in the field of health education. Health education dealing with the problems of modern living is now included in the training of primary school teachers in State colleges as part of the long-term programme of health education in schools.

Tuberculosis Branch

Although the broad policy of tuberculosis control has remained unaltered in recent years, the improved situation has permitted some retraction of services. Persons born outside Australia are showing a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than Australian born.

Mortality rates continue at a low level, being 1.44 per 100,000 in 1973. Tuberculin testing among school children reveals a low natural positive reactor rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1973, 2.1 per cent of children at age 14 years gave natural positive reactions. Morbidity figures are probably the most reliable indicator at present.

VICTORIA—ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Year	New cases	Reactivated cases	Chronic cases	Total cases
1969	497	44	38	579
1970	421	61	33	515
1971	416	23	19	458
1972	371	42	15	428
1973	369	38	10	417

Better social and economic conditions have continued to make a contribution towards the improved situation, backed up by diligent application 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 five drugs—Streptomycin, Isoniazid, PAS., Ethambutol, and Rifampicin—make it possible to achieve virtually 100 per cent bacteriological conversion of cases of tuberculosis, both new cases and those who have relapsed, and at the same time reduce the period spent in institutions. Treatment conducted on a domiciliary basis under direct supervision is being explored. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

The three completed compulsory chest X-ray surveys of Victoria for persons aged 21 years and over, carried out in the period from October 1963 to October 1973, have demonstrated the effectiveness of the compulsory survey combined with effective roll checking. The results of these surveys are also indicative of the reduced amount of tuberculosis in the community now compared with ten years ago. In the three surveys, 1,816 active cases of tuberculosis were found and the marked decrease with each survey is very striking—987, 504, and 325.

In addition to the active cases of tuberculosis, 13,500 persons who had radiological evidence of significant past tuberculosis infections were brought to medical surveillance at clinics or by private doctors. Because

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Sanatoria	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan	499	(a) 353	255	211	211
Country	173	143	129	129	129
Total	672	496	384	340	340
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan	781	786	702	543	509
Country	157	138	144	118	95
Total	938	924	846	661	604
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan	780	769	738	487	496
Country	145	127	129	109	90
Total	925	896	867	596	586
DEATHS					
Metropolitan	51	30	39	20	21
Country	13	13	13	7	8
Total	64	43	52	27	29

(a) Gresswell Sanatorium closed in May 1970.

of their higher than average risk of developing active tuberculosis this group were asked to continue under review.

Compulsory chest X-rays are continuing but the regular pattern used in previous surveys to visit all areas in Victoria serially has been changed. Now areas known from past experience to have higher incidence of tuberculosis are being given priority over areas where tuberculosis prevalence is lower. It is also considered reasonable to reduce the number of X-ray caravans being used in the field. This will result in longer intervals between X-ray surveys in most areas, and also allow some economies.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
New cases referred for investigation	12,622	11,555	11,122	10,106	9,624
Re-attendances (old cases and new)	56,519	55,586	56,077	50,532	46,190
Visits to patients' homes by nurses	22,803	23,810	24,755	22,216	21,324
X-ray examination—Films (a)—					
Large	35,462	30,163	22,817	21,596	20,359
Micro	21,378	26,690	36,353	33,652	29,010
Tuberculin tests	11,406	10,293	9,683	8,514	7,544
B.C.G. vaccinations	3,128	3,031	2,742	2,192	1,953
X-rays taken—Chest X-ray surveys	672,925	671,914	694,459	652,752	598,721
School tuberculin surveys—Mantoux tests	89,541	81,405	93,933	96,249	87,495

(a) Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Mental Health Authority

The functions of the Mental Health Authority, defined in the *Mental Health Act 1959* and subsequent legislation, are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration in regard to the treatment and prevention of mental illness, intellectual defectiveness, and alcoholism and drug dependence.

In the planning of mental health services in Victoria, a number of regions were established (with about equal populations in each). The Authority aims to provide a community mental health service in each region with early treatment centres, residential hospitals, day hospitals, outpatient clinics, and residential hostels. Early treatment units are now established at Ballarat, Dandenong, Larundel, Malvern, Parkville, Royal Park, Mont Park, Plenty, Shepparton, and Traralgon. A residential treatment centre for emotionally disturbed children has been set up at Travancore.

A State-wide service of outpatient clinics has now been established. These centres are staffed by the Authority and many of them are conducted at general hospitals in country areas. They provide a service for the treatment of mental and emotional illness and after-care for discharged hospital patients. The Elizabeth Street Clinic, Melbourne, provides a personal emergency advice service. A consultation service is also provided to the prisons system, and is based in G Division at Pentridge. Other clinics serve a variety of purposes, being concerned variously with sheltered workshops, child and family problems, counselling services, therapeutic social clubs, and hostel supervision.

For intellectually handicapped persons there are fifty-eight day training centres functioning throughout the metropolitan and country areas. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance and capital costs, while their management is under private committees supervised by the Authority's officers.

Residential training centres for intellectually defective patients conducted by the Authority are functioning at Ararat, Beechworth, Janefield, Kew, St Nicholas Hospital (Carlton), Sandhurst, Stawell, Sunbury, and Warrnambool; a new centre is in the course of construction at Colac.

Specific functions of the Authority are research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness, and postgraduate training of staff. For these purposes, an Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training has been established at Parkville, and the teaching functions of this unit are carried out within the framework of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne. There is also an active community mental health education programme.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY BY TYPE OF PATIENT

Particulars	At 30 November—				
	1969 (a)	1970	1971	1972	1973
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended patients in—					
State mental hospitals	3,050	2,874	2,589	2,427	2,303
Repatriation Mental Hospital	245	231	231	229	216
Psychiatric hospitals	167	200	196	197	201
Approved patients in intellectual deficiency training centres	850	888	833	780	804
Voluntary patients in—					
State mental hospitals	1,767	1,912	1,835	1,807	1,736
Repatriation Mental Hospital	34	37	32	27	30
Psychiatric hospitals	277	286	363	415	368
Intellectual deficiency training centres	2,047	2,175	2,376	2,375	2,410
Informal patients in—					
Informal hospitals	133	249	108	138	145
Training centres	254	241	248	271	255
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres (b)	..	34	47	46	74
Total resident patients	8,824	9,127	8,858	8,712	8,542
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On trial leave, boarded out, etc.	1,534	1,247	1,311	1,246	1,168
Total under care	10,358	10,374	10,169	9,958	9,710

(a) At 31 December.

(b) In 1970 the Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres were designated separate establishments from the informal hospitals.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION AND NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Type of institution	Number	Under care at 1 December 1972			Admitted, transferred in, etc.	Discharged, transferred out, etc.	Died	Under care at 30 November 1973		
		Resident	Non-resident (a)	Total				Resident	Non-resident (a)	Total
State mental hospitals	10	4,234	785	5,019	2,506	2,173	569	4,039	744	4,783
Repatriation Mental Hospital	1	256	90	346	184	184	36	246	64	310
Psychiatric hospitals	8	612	254	866	7,256	7,206	38	569	309	878
Informal hospitals	8	138	..	138	1,629	1,609	13	145	..	145
Intellectual deficiency training centres	9	3,426	117	3,543	709	680	52	3,469	51	3,520
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	2	46	..	46	366	338	..	74	..	74
Total	38	8,712	1,246	9,958	12,650	12,190	708	8,542	1,168	9,710

(a) Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

A new branch of the Health Department, the Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branch, has been established and is administered by the Mental Health Authority. The services being provided include a detoxification centre at Smith Street, Fitzroy, an assessment centre at Pleasant View, Preston, a rehabilitation centre at Gresswell, Macleod, and a unit for infirm alcoholics at Heatherton.

Further references, 1961, 1966, 1974; Mental Hygiene Authority, 1963; Mental Health Authority, 1972; Mental Health Research Institute, 1972

National Hospitals and Health Services Commission

In April 1974 the establishment of the National Hospitals and Health Services Commission was announced. It is intended that the Commission shall have overall responsibility to study Australian health care needs, and to submit recommendations to the Australian Government on allocations of both capital and operating funds to develop and maintain health care delivery systems for the benefit of all Australians.

The terms of reference for the proposed Commission included the following :

1. To undertake, promote, and assess quantitative and qualitative studies of needs of health care and for health-related services.
2. To recommend on allocations by the Australian Government specifically to promote the establishment and maintenance of State health planning agencies for the planning of health, hospital, and health-related welfare services.
3. To recommend on the priorities and phasing of allocations by the Australian Government for new health care facilities and services and related welfare services, and for modifications and additions to existing facilities and services.
4. To recommend project grants for the development of comprehensive community health services in which ambulatory and domiciliary care provided at health centres and elsewhere is co-ordinated with hospital and other services in designated areas to provide integrated programmes for preventing and treating disease and disability.
5. To recommend on the resources required for the education and training of personnel employed in the hospital and health-related welfare services.
6. To recommend project grants for the establishment and maintenance of accreditation programmes to ensure high standards of care.
7. To recommend specific grants for health service evaluations which assess the accessibility, quality, integration, and efficiency of health care programmes.
8. To co-operate with the Australian Department of Social Security in examining and recommending financial incentives for minimising the cost of hospital services at given levels of care, and to minimise the cost of each illness episode treated at a satisfactory level of care.
9. To undertake such other functions as the Commission may deem to be pertinent to the objectives stated above.
10. To undertake analyses of, and prepare reports on, other matters referred by the Australian Minister of Health.

Hospitals and Charities Commission

The *Hospitals and Charities Act 1948* set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission consisting of three full-time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Functions

The Commission is the authority under the Minister for the payment of maintenance and capital subsidies to registered hospitals and institutions. It exercises a close scrutiny over hospital budgets and expenditure for capital and maintenance purposes.

One of its most important functions is to co-ordinate hospital activities. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and for co-ordinating hospital and institutional activities after these are established. As part of its general administrative responsibility, the Commission may inquire into the administration of institutions and societies. The Commission determines, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, those hospitals which should be used for nurse training, and the standards required of nurses in hospitals. It conducts a continuous recruiting campaign for nurses, provides bursaries to encourage girls to enter the nursing profession, and generally assists hospitals in nursing matters.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. The Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals, is a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. By way of encouragement to purchase, the Commission originally offered an inducement of a 33 per cent subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association; the amount of this subsidy has now been decreased to 15 per cent, and the Association operates as an active purchasing organisation handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1972-73 amounted to \$9.2m.

In the year 1972-73 the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$15.6m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and for furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions, and ambulance services. It distributed \$106.3m for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds :

(a) for capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages of the building project from the original narrative through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project ; and
(b) for maintenance purposes. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operations.

At 30 June 1973 the Commission had on its register 1,648 institutions and societies, which, besides public and private hospitals, included benevolent homes and hostels, organisations for the welfare of boys and girls, crèches, relief organisations, and other institutions or societies.

Public hospitals

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. At present hospitals in Victoria derive some 52.7 per cent of their income from State Government sources. 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.

Patients are broadly separated into two groups, according to an income test. Those earning below a determined level of income are eligible for public hospital care at a fee of approximately half the actual cost; medical care is free through the honorary system. Those patients whose incomes are above the level prescribed are required to pay intermediate or private hospital accommodation charges at higher rates, but only rarely does the charge cover cost; they must, in addition, meet medical fees, against which they may insure.

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of \$20 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2 a day derived from Australian Government hospital benefits. Private and intermediate patients may insure against their higher hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's bill.

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 fewer than 4 beds per 1,000 of population as compared with 7.5 beds in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but in terms of cost to the patient.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but they have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the number of older people in the community. State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals and religious and charitable organisations, are endeavouring to meet the changing needs.

Private hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission registers and controls the standards of private (or non-public) hospitals through regular inspections.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals. (See pages 784-6.)

In recent years total bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards in existing private hospitals. Private hospitals therefore constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30 June 1973 there were, in the metropolitan area, 219 registered private hospitals with 7,062 beds, while in country areas there were 92 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,931 beds.

Regional planning

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven regions were formed, each centred on a base hospital. Regional councils were appointed and these meet regularly to co-ordinate activities. Medical, administrative, nursing, engineering, and catering advisory committees also meet at regular intervals to discuss problems and make recommendations to the regional councils.

Services which are being set up in each region as personnel become available will include pathology, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and occupational therapy.

Reference libraries for doctors, managers, and nurses have been set up at each base hospital, and reserve equipment is held at these locations for use in emergencies. Group laundries are being established at strategic centres, and each hospital now has access to the services of a regional engineer. The regional plan has been the means whereby patients receive a higher standard of medical and ancillary care throughout Victoria.

Nursing

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; it determines the establishment of nursing staffs for hospitals; through the provision of bursaries it encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education prior to commencing training; it maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; it produces publicity material including films on nursing; it directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals during their leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and it assists generally in nursing matters in hospitals.

Ambulance services

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958* the Commission is charged with the responsibility of ambulance services in this State.

For adequate and efficient provision of ambulance services, Victoria has been divided into sixteen regions, each with regional committees elected by contributors, each committee being autonomous and responsible for the provision of service under its own constitution and by-laws. Each regional committee appoints a full-time superintendent/secretary as executive officer.

Strategically placed throughout the regions are branch stations, most of which are manned by full-time officers, the remainder operated by qualified volunteers. The headquarters station is based in the largest town in the region (generally a base hospital town) and provides maintenance facilities for its fleet of vehicles, backing up of service, and co-ordination of ambulance transport.

Common two-way radio communication is established in all the regional services and ensures direct communication throughout Victoria on all matters relating to persons in need of prompt medical attention.

Funds are provided by the Commission for both maintenance and capital purposes.

Particulars of ambulance services from 1968-69 to 1972-73 follow :

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Ambulances	290	300	310	318	336
Other vehicles	47	50	50	48	56
Staff	614	636	682	706	738
Contributors	333,333	346,513	375,982	358,625	388,881
Patients carried	270,372	317,993	318,171	324,956	332,793
Kilometres travelled by ambulances	7,115,224	7,681,620	8,069,041	8,025,910	8,488,533
Maintenance grants (\$'000)	830	979	1,295	1,620	1,755
Capital grants (\$'000)	310	309	330	419	370

Hospital regional planning, 1962; Nursing training, 1962; Nursing recruitment, 1964; Care of the aged, 1965; Hospital architecture, 1966; Hospitals in medical education, 1967; Charities in Victoria, 1968; Care of the elderly, 1969; Rationalised medical services, 1971; Medical education: second medical school, 1972; Community care centres, 1974

Public hospitals and charitable institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and subsidised charitable institutions in Victoria follows. The numbers of patients refer to the cases treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief from, or became inmates at, more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of duplications can be based.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND SUBSIDISED CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AT 30 JUNE (a)

Institution	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Hospitals—					
Special hospitals (b)	12	12	11	11	11
General hospitals—					
Metropolitan	23	22	24	24	24
Country	112	112	112	112	111
Auxiliary hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	7	7	8	8	10
Sanatoria	2	1	1	1	1
Mental health institutions (c)—					
Mental hospitals	10	10	10	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	9	10	12	15	16
Intellectual deficiency training centres	9	9	9	9	9
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres (d)	..	1	1	1	2
Total hospitals	186	186	190	194	197
Other institutions and societies—					
Infants' homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's homes	35	36	36	35	35
Maternity homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for maternal and infant welfare	4	4	4	4	4
Rescue homes	4	4	4	5	5
Benevolent homes	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the aged	11	11	11	11	11
Medical dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total other institutions (e)	78	79	79	79	79

(a) Excluding infant welfare centres and bush nursing hospitals and centres.

(b) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table include the Cancer Institute.

(c) To 1969 figures are as at 31 December, from 1970 as at 30 November.

(d) In 1970 the Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres were designated separate establishments from the informal hospitals.

(e) In addition to the institutions shown above, which were under the control of one or other of the State's authorities, there were, in 1973, 1,372 other institutions registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS(a) :
 DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
INCOME					
Government aid	100,271	112,962	138,670	155,922	181,646
Charitable contributions	5,545	5,328	5,929	5,436	5,859
Fees—					
Outpatients	3,397	3,733	6,250	7,570	7,181
Inpatients—					
Public	25,924	28,140	28,188	34,672	33,381
Private and intermediate	17,063	18,636	20,892	35,942	42,204
Other	11,729	13,188	16,750	14,410	21,392
Total	163,929	181,987	216,679	253,952	291,663
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	98,763	111,869	137,409	170,425	200,648
Other operating expenses	42,396	45,927	51,307	56,653	64,527
Non-operating expenses	1,917	2,119	3,303	3,101	3,068
Capital	18,826	21,169	25,990	24,377	26,153
Total	161,901	181,084	218,009	254,557	294,397

(a) Including infant welfare centres and bush nursing hospitals and centres.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, AND MENTAL HEALTH
 INSTITUTIONS : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
 (\$'000)

Institution	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Hospitals (a)—					
Receipts—					
Government	64,803	74,474	96,486	109,105	129,687
Patients (b)	42,199	45,472	49,972	72,460	82,767
Other	9,332	10,550	13,310	10,939	10,316
Total receipts	116,334	130,496	159,768	192,504	222,770
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	70,168	80,375	100,318	127,974	153,991
Capital	13,864	15,778	21,558	19,137	20,731
Other	29,678	33,024	38,759	44,286	50,395
Total expenditure	113,709	129,177	160,635	191,397	225,117
Sanatoria—					
Receipts (c)					
	1,414	1,357	1,145	1,127	1,223
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	925	935	752	817	885
Other	489	422	393	310	338
Total expenditure	1,414	1,357	1,145	1,127	1,223
Mental health institutions (d)—					
Receipts (c)					
	27,062	29,236	32,254	37,743	40,557
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	16,614	18,817	22,209	26,782	29,257
Capital	3,335	3,169	2,645	2,881	2,618
Other	7,113	7,250	7,401	8,080	8,682
Total expenditure	27,062	29,236	32,254	37,743	40,557
Total all receipts	144,810	161,089	193,167	231,374	264,550
Total all expenditure	142,185	159,770	194,034	230,267	266,897

(a) Hospitals include hospitals for the aged.

(b) Australian Government hospital benefits payments are included in patients' fees.

(c) Sanatoria and mental health institutions are financed almost exclusively by government contributions.

(d) Includes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, and intellectual deficiency training centres.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS: ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1972-73

Institution	Number of beds in—		Daily average of occupied beds in—		Total cases treated in—		Outpatients (including casualties)
	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Public section	Inter-mediate and private section	Cases treated
Special hospitals (a)	1,452	478	885	444	39,527	21,731	135,284
General hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,664	1,821	2,868	1,431	100,018	76,394	492,085
Country	2,958	3,608	1,740	2,859	43,967	138,719	498,962
Auxiliary hospitals	418	10	384	3	2,969	50	170
Hospitals for the aged	4,109	..	3,683	..	7,389	..	..
Convalescent hospitals	35	9	43	..	54	20	..
Sanatoria	237	..	87	..	423	..	..
Total	12,873	5,926	9,690	4,737	194,347	236,914	1,126,501

(a) Special hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

NOTE. This table excludes mental hospitals, psychiatric and informal hospitals, and intellectual deficiency training centres.

Fairfield Hospital, 1961; Geelong Hospital, 1962; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962; Alfred Hospital, 1963; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965; Dental Hospital, 1965; Austin Hospital, 1966; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968

National health benefits

Information about the various types of benefits is set out on pages 807-12.

Nursing

The nursing profession practises in hospitals, day care centres, babies' homes, baby health centres, bush nursing centres; retail, insurance, and industrial establishments; and doctors' rooms and special schools for the physically and mentally handicapped.

The demand for nurses continues to far exceed the supply and has been accelerated by the expansion of medical and scientific knowledge in the past few years, and there is an ever growing need for nurses skilled in specialised nursing care in intensive care units, coronary care units, operating theatres, and geriatric care. Opportunities for domiciliary nursing and community health nursing are expanding, although it is anticipated that hospitals will continue to require the largest share of nurses available for employment.

Every person who practices nursing for 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, the statutory body responsible for administration of the *Nurses Act* 1958. The Council is empowered to prescribe standards of nursing education and practice and approve nursing schools.

In 1973 there were 84 establishments conducting some form of basic nursing training and 6,681 student nurses enrolled.

The following table shows details of nursing training in Victoria at 30 June 1973 classified by type of course being undertaken:

VICTORIA—NURSING TRAINING AT 30 JUNE 1973

Type of course	Hospitals and institutions approved as training schools (a)	Students in training	Number who completed training in the past year
Basic courses—			
General	37	5,056	1,157
Psychiatric	10	346	80
Mental deficiency	5	64	10
Nursing aides	60	1,022	721
Mothercraft	7	193	193
Total	119	6,681	2,161
Post-basic courses—			
Midwifery	13	668	658
Infant welfare	3	23	68
Infectious diseases	1	6	9
Eye, ear, nose, and throat	1	10	8
Gynaecological	1	6	10
Radiotherapeutic	1	..	7
Total	20	713	760

(a) Some establishments conduct more than one type of training.

Under the Nurses (General Nursing) Regulations 1972, a comprehensive basic general nursing programme is being phased in as schools of nursing have upgraded their facilities for nursing education to merit approval to be schools of nursing under the new regulations. Teaching staff of the order of at least five nurse educators for 80 students with one additional educator for every 20 additional students is required. A minimum period of 1,600 hours formal instruction in the three year programme is required to be given to each student nurse.

Similar improvements in the other basic nursing courses are well advanced, and the possibility of establishing nursing courses in educational institutions is being explored.

VICTORIA—PRACTISING NURSES

Classification	Total holding annual practising certificates			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
General nurses	20,304	24,558	24,694	25,693
Psychiatric nurses and mental deficiency nurses	1,128	1,521	1,615	1,621
Nursing aides	5,640	6,437	7,663	8,233
Mothercraft nurses	1,140	1,354	1,328	1,666
Total	28,212	33,870	35,300	37,213

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

With the recent emphasis on community health care by the Australian Government and the inquiry into Victoria's health services set up by the Victorian Government, the future of the Victorian Bush Nursing Association has been under close scrutiny. Formed in 1909 when Lady Dudley, wife of the then Governor-General, recognised the need to provide nursing service in remote areas throughout Australia, the Victorian Bush Nursing Association owed its success to its first secretary, Sir James Barrett, a distinguished ophthalmologist. Initially the Association was self-supporting, assisted by

charitable donations, but as the aims of the Association changed to provide not only nursing assistance in remote areas but also hospital accommodation, government assistance became necessary. In 1974 the Association had forty hospitals with 556 beds, as well as twenty centres where nursing assistance was available, each centre providing living accommodation for the nurses and facilities for outpatient treatment. Each hospital is controlled by an autonomous local committee which manages its daily running. An annual maintenance grant is received from the Victorian Government, as is a capital grant on a three dollars for one dollar basis, the local committee providing for the remaining 25 per cent of capital expenditure ; this money is raised by local effort when such expenditure is deemed necessary by the committee. The centres are administered jointly by the Victorian Bush Nursing Association and the Hospitals and Charities Commission, with finance for the centres being provided by the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association is a voluntary organisation registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The constitution now provides for twelve elected members of a twenty-three member council. The elected members are persons interested in the Association and are normally country people associated with a local bush nursing hospital ; in this way the hospitals and centres are able to be represented on the council.

The two principal interests of the council are nursing and finance. Because the emphasis of the Association has always been on nursing, the chief executive officer of the Association, the superintendent, is a trained nurse. As matron-in-chief of the forty hospitals and twenty centres, she assists in the recruitment and allocation of nurses to the various hospitals and centres, and deals with all matters regarding the nursing staff, although local committees have a major role in the daily management of the hospital. All nurses are paid centrally ; this is the policy of the Association. It also manages its own long service leave fund and sick leave fund for the nurses. Finance and domestic staff at hospitals are organised by the local committees.

The main financial aspect of the council's activities is concerned with the government grants. These are allocated on a yearly basis in the Victorian Budget and consist of a capital grant and a maintenance grant. In 1974 the capital grant consisted of \$394,500. Each year hospitals apply to the council for permission to carry out new building projects ; the council has a three year building programme and recommends to the Minister the hospitals which, following the advice of an architect, it regards as having priority for the year in question. Similarly the annual maintenance grant of \$470,000 is determined by the Victorian Treasurer. The council then allocates to each hospital its grant according to the number of occupied beds over the past year, with a decided bias towards the smaller hospital, because a hospital with a low daily bed average is relatively more expensive to maintain than one with a high average.

Due to the voluntary local committees, the small hospital administrative staff, and the large amount of local support, each hospital balances its budget. This low bed cost is not achieved by low physical or nursing standards but is due to the close scrutiny of costs exercised by the local committee,

and the lack of expensive paramedical and pathological facilities which are normally present in a public hospital. Although the hospitals operate as private hospitals, pensioner patients are admitted, and under the current Government Pensioner Medical and Nursing Schemes and by voluntary insurance plans, their costs are covered.

In 1974, of the 40 hospitals, more than 80 per cent had been erected in the preceding 30 years. Of the remainder, all have plans for modernisation which will be carried out in the foreseeable future; the small local hospital is regarded as being of high priority to the people who live in the area. New centres are opened each year even though there are few remote areas in Victoria which are not being served with some health service.

For the future the Association believes that the service provided in country areas is economic and satisfactory. From a medical point of view, over 80 per cent of patients are treated for surgical, medical, and obstetric conditions in the hospitals. If a patient has a complicated condition a nearby base hospital can provide the extra facilities required for medical, paramedical, and nursing purposes.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing hospitals and centres in Victoria for the four years ended 31 March 1970 to 1973 are shown below :

**VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March—			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
RECEIPTS				
Government grants (a)	735	921	726	978
Collections, donations, etc.	148	151	124	165
Proceeds from entertainments	4	5	(b)	..
Patients' fees	1,193	1,498	2,180	2,778
Members' fees	52	55	49	42
Interest and rent	23	31	38	44
Miscellaneous	34	23	34	48
Total receipts	2,190	2,684	3,151	4,055
EXPENDITURE				
Salaries—				
Nurses (paid to central council)	837	1,062	1,424	1,641
Other	415	506	604	719
Provisions, fuel, lighting, etc.	216	232	249	263
Surgery and medicine	71	88	98	122
Repairs and maintenance	54	54	65	84
Furniture and equipment	16	14	7	108
Printing, stationery, etc.	32	35	48	45
Interest, rent, bank charges, etc.	8	7	11	7
Miscellaneous	125	134	148	155
Loan and interest repayments	12	20	34	48
Land and buildings	307	275	81	181
Alterations and additions	119	72	168	128
Total expenditure	2,211	2,500	2,937	3,501

(a) Includes \$34,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1970, \$26,000 for 1971, \$8,000 for 1972, and \$10,000 for 1973.

(b) Less than \$500.

Royal District Nursing Service

The Royal District Nursing Service, founded in 1885 and named Melbourne District Nursing Society, was later incorporated under the Hospitals and Charities Act as a benevolent charitable organisation; the name was changed to Royal District Nursing Service in 1966. The Society was formed for the purpose of bringing health care to the sick poor in their own homes, but owing to social changes and the introduction of more complicated and expensive forms of hospital, medical, and surgical treatment, services of a district nurse are now available to all, regardless of means. The organisation is financed by Victorian Government grant, Australian Government subsidy, and patients' fees and donations.

The Service, by providing comprehensive assistance on a daily basis, allows patients to remain at home, thus easing the pressure on public hospitals. The health care provided includes active bedside nursing, health teaching, rehabilitation nursing, provision of aids to nursing, linen service, a limited chiropody service, and some degree of social assistance. Close liaison has been established with thirteen major metropolitan hospitals and four community health centres for the purpose of ensuring continuity of nursing care according to medical orders. Patients are admitted to the care of the Royal District Nursing Service by direct referral from hospitals or general practitioners.

The Service, with its headquarters in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, has eight centres placed at strategic locations throughout the suburbs of Melbourne to minimise travelling and increase the time given to nursing in the patient's home. The eight centres are at Camberwell, Essendon, Footscray, Frankston, Heidelberg, Moorabbin, Caulfield, and Bayswater. A new centre is being built at Rosebud.

Because of the new outlook adopted by the Victorian and Australian Governments towards caring for people out of hospital, there is an ever increasing demand on the Service. The future policy in the 1970s is to provide an integrated comprehensive health care programme to keep patients at home. Because the centres are placed strategically throughout Melbourne, the Service has the means to carry out such a programme provided it is able to include the utilisation of social workers, physiotherapists, and other members of the paramedical team at its centres; application was made in June 1974 to the Australian and Victorian Governments for assistance to attain this aim.

Considerable emphasis is placed on preparing the nursing staff more adequately for their role in providing comprehensive nursing care for the community and, consequently, the Service has established an education service to fulfil this responsibility. Regular lecture sessions are conducted by both its own and visiting lecturers, and teaching is undertaken with staff in the homes; a well equipped reference library is available to staff.

Each year a thirteen week advanced course in domiciliary nursing is available to selected members of the staff, and nurses from other agencies engaged in similar work are invited to participate. Nursing in the community requires the qualified nurse to develop new skills, acquire new areas of knowledge, and the ability to adapt knowledge and skills to a new area of responsibility. This course aims to develop staff both professionally and personally so that they are able to provide a more effective nursing

service for the community. Approximately 40 of the present staff have undertaken this course and a further 20 hold postgraduate diplomas in public health, administration, and teaching.

In 1885 the sole nursing sister travelled by foot or public transport. As the staff grew in the early 1900s the mode of transport graduated to bicycles and there are now 190 modern cars in the transport fleet. During the year ended 30 June 1974, 250 nursing sisters cared for 24,028 patients, making 483,392 visits. The sisters travel 2.4 million kilometres per year over an area of 8,288 square kilometres through 54 municipalities of Melbourne. At 30 June 1974 there were 3,970 patients receiving nursing care by the sisters.

Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923. The object of the founder was to rationalise and regularise the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual one day appeal to parishioners on the fourth Sunday in October by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented, latterly, by grants from church budgets.

The Lord Mayor's Fund does not employ collectors nor does it pay commissions. Its appeal is presented to the public as directly as possible by advertising, personal correspondence, or by voluntary speakers addressing groups.

The total annual receipts of the appeal and the fund during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 were as follows:

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY APPEAL: RECEIPTS (\$'000)

Year	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Appeal	Total
1969-70	490	48	537
1970-71	549	47	595
1971-72	528	47	575
1972-73	560	43	603
1973-74	564	45	609

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research owes its foundation to Sir Harry Allen, then Professor of Pathology in the University of Melbourne, who in 1915 urged the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust of Sydney to provide the Melbourne Hospital with diagnostic laboratories. Early in 1915 the first director, Dr G. C. Matheson, was appointed and building on the hospital site began. It was completed in 1916, but as Matheson was killed at Gallipoli, the Institute was not inaugurated until January 1920 as the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Research in Pathology and Medicine, acquiring its present title in 1947. Since then it has had an unbroken record of work in

the medical sciences under its successive directors. By 1939 the hospital laboratories had become independent of the Institute, and in 1946 the clinical research unit of the Institute was established with its own ward in the Royal Melbourne Hospital. This re-established a close but specifically limited relationship with the hospital. Several of the Institute's scientists have become Fellows of the Royal Society and Fellows of the Australian Academy of Science. Since 1944 the Director has also held a Chair in the University of Melbourne. This was at first styled the Chair of Experimental Medicine, but is now the Chair of Medical Biology.

A wide range of topics has been studied, depending both on the special interests of individual workers and on the need for the investigation of epidemics or of war-time contingencies. The first major study was of hydatid disease (between 1920 and 1924), followed by a long series of investigations on Australian snake venoms between 1927 and 1938, leading to the production of an anti-venene by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories. Arising from these studies important work was carried out between 1935 and 1939 on the action of toxic substances in provoking the liberation of active pharmacological agents from cells. In 1934 the Rockefeller Foundation began to support extensive and significant virus research, which was carried out in the following years under Sir Macfarlane Burnet who was Director of the Institute from 1944 to 1965. This included work between 1935 and 1941 on psittacosis, herpes virus, and poliomyelitis. During the Second World War a major segment of the Institute's activities was concerned with influenza and methods of producing vaccines from virus grown in the chick embryo, a technique initiated in the Institute between 1935 and 1945. Influenza virus remained a central theme for the Institute until about 1957 and the two most important fields to be developed were the progressive clarification of the function of sialic acid and neuraminidase, and the development of techniques for genetic recombination between influenza viruses. Interest in immunological topics has grown during the last twenty years, and since 1957 these have become the main activity of the Institute. Sir Macfarlane Burnet, O.M., F.R.S. shared a Nobel Prize with P. B. Medawar in 1960 for his part in the discovery of immunological tolerance, and from 1957 to 1959 had developed his clonal selection theory of immunity.

Since 1960 the Institute has developed into one of the world's main centres of immunological research and has continued to expand both in its research activities and postgraduate training role. At 30 June 1974 there were 43 research workers as well as supporting staff and postgraduate students. The total research expenditure in 1973-74 was \$1,691,319.

Cancer Institute

The first stage of the Cancer Institute's new building programme began in 1973. After the letting in late 1973 of the preliminary contract for the excavation of the backyard, the underpinning of neighbouring buildings, and the construction of caissons, erection of the multi-storey building on the Institute's main site in William Street, Melbourne has proceeded.

This multi-storey building is designed to provide for the immediate needs of the Institute and for the relocation of the administrative departments. These administrative departments have been housed in another building in William Street which is being acquired by the Melbourne Underground

Rail Loop Authority to provide for the construction of the Flagstaff Railway Station.

The building, which provides for the first stage of the Institute's development, involves an expenditure of approximately \$16m over three years and will provide inpatient accommodation of 200 beds, four operating theatres, additional outpatient clinics, and a central supply department.

It has been planned that the first half of this 12 storey building will be open in 1977. This will allow the transfer of several departments and wards to enable demolition of some existing buildings and construction of the second half of the building.

Subsequent stages of the Institute's development are to provide the following facilities :

Short-term development (immediate needs—within five years). This refers to the immediate necessity to provide 300 radiotherapy beds, adequate outpatient accommodation, and ancillary services. Building plans should be flexible enough to provide expansion to the long-term plan and will provide for the full range of services, progressive development of the research activities, and re-allocation of buildings on the present site.

Long-term development (beyond five years). At the conclusion of this development, there will be 400 to 450 beds in operation on the main site. The long-term plan would contain recommendations relating to the further development of Institute services within Victoria. Consideration would need to be given to such problems as decentralisation and satellite centres.

Research units. These will be expanded as suitable scientists become available but research units will be provided with supporting services such as clinical facilities, technical workshops, and animal facilities. Future units to be developed will deal with pharmacological research, immunology, cytogenetics, biophysics, theoretical biology, and chemotherapy. In addition, a clinical research unit will be established.

Educational units. Teaching facilities and student accommodation will be provided for both undergraduate and postgraduate medical students. In addition, added expanded facilities will be available for training students in the various science disciplines and technology associated with the service departments at the Institute.

Before the long-term development is undertaken, a study will be made to establish the relationship between the various functions of the Institute. Any re-development at the rear of the Royal Mint will have due regard to the present building, which the Government, after consultation with the National Trust, has decided to preserve ; the new building will blend aesthetically with the buildings on the William Street frontage. Matters that will require special consideration include the optimum size of the Institute, having regard to building economics, transport, geographical problems, and the human elements in the construction and maintenance of an organisation of such complex ramifications. The question of obsolescence will also be considered, as this would affect the use to which buildings could be put if there were dramatic changes in treatment methods.

The following statistical information indicates the growth which has taken place during the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 :

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Accommodation and patients—					
Indoor patients—					
Beds available	122	122	122	122	166
Under care at beginning of year	81	97	91	84	81
Admitted during year	3,165	3,416	3,195	3,136	3,317
Discharged during year	2,964	3,257	3,030	2,944	3,153
Died	185	165	172	195	175
Under care at end of year	97	91	84	81	70
Daily average	86.2	88.29	78.69	79.33	83.96
Outdoor and casualty patients—					
Patients treated	9,264	9,282	10,018	10,046	10,059
Attendances of patients	160,280	164,855	173,441	179,612	189,487
New patients admitted during year	5,022	4,939	4,712	4,559	4,397
Finance (\$'000)—					
Income	667	695	778	956	1,114
Expenditure	2,661	3,057	3,575	4,151	5,145
Victorian Government grant	1,970	2,282	2,773	3,204	3,739
Staff—					
Medical	72	74	72	67	83
Nursing	163	178	130	126	164
Scientific and technical	170	167	188	176	186
All other	323	328	392	393	396
Salaries and wages (\$'000)	1,970	2,288	2,751	3,237	3,713

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria

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".

In discharge of these duties, the Council supports a substantial programme of cancer research in university departments, research institutes, and hospitals in Victoria, much of which has been accorded international recognition. The Council also conducts an active educational programme, with the co-operation of the Victorian Departments of Health and Education, to inform people about the early warning signs of cancer and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

A widespread campaign aimed at encouraging women to practise breast self-examination is being conducted on television and in other media with the object of achieving earlier diagnosis of this form of cancer and consequent improvement in survival rates. The campaign has received the co-operation of the medical profession and has gained good acceptance with women. The Council also conducts an educational programme to promote the method of detection of cervical cancer by "the cell test". It is now known that over half of the women in Victoria under the age of 40 years have had one cervical smear test.

Since 1967 the Council has been encouraging cigarette smokers to change to brands which yield lower quantities of tar and nicotine. A testing system has been established and the Council regularly publishes the tar content of popular brands of cigarettes from the results obtained. A continuous campaign is conducted to inform school children of smoking hazards and of the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

The Council has received a project grant from the Australian Government to conduct the Victorian component of the National Warning Against Smoking Campaign. This is reflected in the increased expenditure set out below.

The Council conducts a welfare scheme designed to identify, assess, and relieve the practical domestic needs of cancer patients and their families. The assistance given is intended to solve the immediate problems of the illness by alleviating the financial hardship that is so often precipitated by cancer. Grants are made for a specific need, and for a limited period. This programme involves an annual expenditure of \$60,000 to \$80,000.

The Council conducts the Central Cancer Registry for the State of Victoria. It is a hospital-based registry covering approximately half of all the cancer patients in the State. Information as to the survival rates, and the various forms of treatment which have led to these, is available to the medical profession on request.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Research	176,636	193,018	231,185	271,426	290,012
Education	59,162	56,314	63,388	71,907	(a)122,063
Patient aid	34,208	41,584	39,875	35,490	58,957
Other	66,836	88,708	120,094	96,991	110,774
Total expenditure	336,842	379,624	454,542	475,814	581,806

(a) Includes expenditure on National Warning Against Smoking Campaign—\$56,309.

Baker Medical Research Institute

The Thomas Baker, Alice Baker and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute was established in 1926 by the late Thomas Baker, his wife, and his sister-in-law to provide laboratory services for the Alfred Hospital and to conduct medical research. Although situated in the grounds of the Hospital, it is independent of the Hospital, being administered by its own body of trustees. The service commitment inherent in its charter was transferred gradually to departments of the Hospital. This move was completed in 1948, and since then the workers in the Institute have been engaged solely in medical research. Formal agreements with the Alfred Hospital ensure a clinical side to research projects through the Clinical Research Unit which is mainly housed in the Institute. Affiliation with Monash University provides an academic backing and makes Institute facilities available to appropriate university students.

The comparative financial independence of the Institute is unusual in this country and is due to the generosity of the founders who set up the Baker Benefaction; this has since its inception provided about 65 per cent of the annual maintenance of the Institute. The rest of the necessary income has been obtained from grants-in-aid of research from various grant-making bodies, from payment for services rendered, and from the endowment funds accumulated by the Institute itself. The Victorian Government contributed significantly to the capital cost of re-building and re-equipping the Institute from 1966 to 1968.

Over the past quarter of a century the research work carried out in the Institute has received international recognition. It has been mainly concentrated on studies relating to the cardiovascular system, which embraces the heart and the blood vessels, whose diseases are a major cause of illness in man. These researches have led to a better understanding of the manner in which the body controls its fluid volume, how this control is upset in heart failure, and methods for treatment of heart failure.

Drug treatment for high blood pressure is nowadays very successful in the short-term and the results of long-term treatment have now been studied by one group of investigators for 20 years. Disturbances of the ability of blood to clot produce either bleeding or unwelcome clotting in blood vessels. The chemical processes involved in clotting have proved a fruitful ground for research for many years and have yielded advances in the treatment of diseases as dissimilar as haemophilia and coronary occlusion. Heart failure often results from failure of the heart muscle to produce adequate power but the means by which the heart muscle converts its fuel (sugar and fat) into energy are not completely known. Studies in the Institute have shown that calcium ions play a large role in this conversion and research in this field has been most rewarding.

* Because modern biological research requires techniques of investigation and ideas from many different disciplines, for many years projects either not related to, or only peripherally related to, the cardiovascular system have been encouraged at the Institute, to provide an inter-disciplinary backing of all projects. A series of investigations concerning the induction of cancer with chemicals, those concerned with cardiac surgery, those concerned with the alimentary canal, and those with respiration illustrate this need. The staff engaged in these projects varies in number from year to year but is usually about 45 of whom about half are university graduates in science or medicine.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, the C.S.L. research laboratories and manufacturing, service, and storage buildings now cover most of the 11 hectare site granted to C.S.L. by the Australian Government in 1918. Since it was set up by the Australian Government in 1916 as a small unit to produce wartime emergency supplies of sera and vaccines, C.S.L. has become one of Australia's foremost scientific institutes. The scope and variety of its activities has paralleled the development of medical science.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were originally under the control of the Quarantine Division of the Department of Trade and Customs, until the transfer to the newly established Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921. The Laboratories continued as a division of the Department of Health until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act* 1961 established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. The initial function of the Laboratories was to produce and supply Australia's needs of vaccines and antisera for use in the prevention and treatment of human disease in Australia, but many further functions and research activities were added in the interest of public health. One of the products of the first year of

operation was tuberculin for the testing of animals, and shortly afterwards anti-toxins and vaccines for veterinary use were produced. The laboratories now carry out extensive veterinary research.

Many of the important discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry since the 1920s have affected C.S.L.'s activities. The discovery of insulin by Banting and Best in 1922, of penicillin by Fleming and Florey in 1943, and of poliomyelitis vaccine by Salk in 1954 are outstanding examples. There have also been many other important although less spectacular achievements for preventing, diagnosing, and treating disease, and as a result some diseases which were common fifty years ago are now virtually non-existent in Australia. In 1932 there were over 7,000 cases of diphtheria in Victoria with 166 deaths. There are practically no deaths from this cause today.

Rapid developments in pathology and public health have increased the demand for new biological products; this has resulted in continuous expansion, often accelerated by sudden demands. For instance, during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 the original staff of thirty was more than trebled, and again during the Second World War the Laboratories produced greatly increased quantities of vaccines, anti-toxins, and blood products. From 1939 to 1945 the staff increased from 240 to 620, substantial additions being needed for the production of penicillin from 1944 and for influenza virus vaccine from 1945. In 1975, 1,080 persons were employed, and the scientific staff included about 135 professionally qualified people, among whom are fellows and members of about 40 different learned professional societies and associations. Members of the staff are serving on 30 national and international expert committees.

Among more than 600 products of the Laboratories are anti-toxins and other antisera, human and veterinary vaccines, both bacterial and viral, human blood products, antibiotics (especially penicillins), diagnostic products, allergen extracts, and bacteriological and cell culture media. Several of these products have resulted directly from original research at C.S.L. Others have been adapted and developed to meet local requirements. Active research in various scientific areas has always been a function of the Laboratories, but in 1935 a Research Division was established which has been a steadily developing section ever since. Its activities cover basic and applied research in the fields of bacteriology, virology, immunology, serology, biochemistry, and biophysics, all of which are directed towards improving the knowledge of human and animal health. Over 600 papers have been published in scientific journals in Australia and overseas.

C.S.L. collaborates closely with the Australian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service. It operates a modern blood fractionation plant which produces from human blood, donated to the Red Cross, the nation's supplies of blood plasma and a wide range of essential blood derivatives. These products are made available free to hospitals and medical centres through the Red Cross.

Medical research at University of Melbourne, 1964; National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965; Medical research at Monash University, 1966; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1969; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969; Paramedical services, 1969, Baker Medical Research Institute, 1970; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1970; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1971; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1972

SOCIAL WELFARE

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Poverty

In August 1972 the Prime Minister of Australia announced the establishment of an independent non-government Commission of Inquiry into Poverty in Australia. The original terms of reference given to the Commission were :

- (a) the extent of poverty in Australia, including changes in its level ;
- (b) the incidence of poverty in Australia upon special categories of persons of localities ;
- (c) factors which cause poverty in Australia ;
- (d) the ways in which Federal and State Governments, local government bodies, and other persons currently assist the alleviation of poverty in Australia, the extent and effectiveness of existing measures and services, and the differences between and within States in the efforts of State Governments, local government bodies, and other bodies and persons to alleviate aspects of poverty in Australia ;
- (e) any desirable changes that would contribute to the reduction of poverty in Australia ; and
- (f) any associated matters relevant to the general objects of the inquiry.

Subsequently, in March 1973, the Prime Minister announced the appointment of four additional commissioners to concentrate on specialised areas.

The Commission issued an interim report in March 1974 and will in total make five main reports to the Australian Government, each of which will reflect the areas of concern relating to each commissioner. The first main report was forwarded to the Australian Government in April 1975, and this will be followed by the other main reports during the latter half of 1975 and early 1976. In addition to the main reports to the Australian Government, the Commission is also publishing the results of its numerous research studies in order to stimulate discussion and action to reduce poverty.

Social Welfare Commission

The Social Welfare Commission was a social welfare policy development and review body set up by Act of Parliament in 1973. It was responsible for advising the Australian Government on the priorities it should follow in social welfare planning so as to develop a nationally integrated system of services and facilities. The Commission was required to keep the whole field of social welfare under constant review. Its reports were tabled in Parliament, published, and widely distributed.

The Commission had a wide range of research projects in progress ; these included a permanent working party on social welfare manpower planning, studies into aged persons' housing, the needs of the physically and mentally handicapped, and family and child welfare services.

Australian Assistance Plan

The Australian Assistance Plan was devised by the Social Welfare Commission to give all people in Australia an opportunity to take part in planning, developing, and controlling their own local community services. The Plan aims to assist in the development of integrated patterns of welfare services at a regional level within a nationally co-ordinated framework.

Under the auspices of the Australian Assistance Plan it is envisaged that Regional Councils for Social Development will be created upon boundaries based on groups of local government areas. Each Regional Council will comprise representation of local government, citizens, and voluntary groups, business and trade union organisations, and Australian and State Government Departments—all drawn from the local area.

The Regional Council will be responsible for determining the social needs of the area and then in turn devising welfare programmes to meet those needs. An allocation based on the formula of \$2 per head of all population residing in the area will then be made by the Australian Department of Social Security to the Regional Council for the purpose of funding welfare programmes. It is intended that this grant will complement other funding sources and will enable the development of programmes which do not have funding cover from elsewhere.

An additional grant of at least \$40,000 a year will go to each Regional Council to cover necessary administrative costs and allow the Regional Council to create its own professional social planning secretariat.

So that the practicality of the Plan may be thoroughly tested in its present exploratory stage, thirty-five pilot projects had been launched throughout Australia by 31 May 1974. Of the thirty-five regions selected so far, nine are in Victoria and are receiving specific grants of up to \$40,000 a year to help develop local planning groups to form the basis of Regional Councils for Social Development. Also, a number of individual grants of up to \$12,000 per annum will be made available to local governing bodies and community agencies in each region to employ community development officers.

These organisations are in the areas known as the Central Highlands, Barwon, Loddon-Campaspe, Western Port, Southern, Outer-Eastern, North-West, and Western Regions. The Western Region (taking in ten municipalities in the western suburbs of Melbourne) has received a capitation grant of \$705,000 which is being used to support welfare projects within the Region.

It is intended that on the basis of the successful completion of the pilot schemes, legislation will be passed in 1975 by the Australian Government so that fully operating Regional Councils will be established in all regions of Australia.

In anticipation of the Plan continuing nationally at the conclusion of the experimental phase, initiating grants of \$2,000 each are being allocated to community groups in previously non-funded regions to thereby assist in the early creation of additional Regional Councils.

Children's Commission

The Children's Commission Bill was passed by the Australian Parliament on 4 June 1975. The intention of the Commission is to consider the stimulation and development of integrated children's services throughout Australia, giving first preference to services in priority needs areas. Community involvement in the development of these services will be encouraged and close liaison with State Government departments and instrumentalities is anticipated.

Australian Government social services

The principal social welfare benefits in Australia are provided by the Australian Government under the Social Services Act, which is administered by the Australian Department of Social Security. Finance for the scheme is provided from the National Welfare Fund to which the Australian Government appropriates from general revenue an amount equal to the expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Service	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Social services—					
Funeral benefits	382	440	418	409	416
Age and invalid pensions (a)	163,349	179,578	209,872	277,715	356,915
Widows' pensions	21,671	24,366	28,689	39,071	50,064
Maternity allowances	2,297	2,407	2,376	2,150	2,138
Child endowment (b)	62,419	55,924	60,891	71,683	63,094
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits	4,824	5,817	11,799	21,007	28,512
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	725	1,012	1,299	1,632	2,358
Health services—					
Medical benefits	14,610	24,397	34,142	41,859	41,666
Medical benefits for pensioners	4,895	5,180	7,218	7,743	8,778
Hospital benefits (c)	24,496	25,227	33,797	43,319	52,992
Pharmaceutical benefits	26,863	32,715	34,410	31,125	42,786
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	9,928	11,186	12,577	14,139	16,211
Nutrition of children	2,645	2,345	3,493	2,992	1,837
Handicapped childrens' benefits	83	89	87	77	114
Miscellaneous health services	461	609	709	1,167	2,767
Tuberculosis benefits	3,362	3,196	3,327	3,395	3,655
Home savings grants (d)	4,228	5,496	6,440	8,331	8,618
Other social services (e)	483	1,660	2,597	4,043	12,525
Total	347,721	381,643	454,141	571,857	695,444

(a) Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

(b) In 1969-70 and in 1972-73 there were five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four.

(c) Including nursing home benefits and hospital benefits for pensioners.

(d) Under the *Home Savings Grant Act* 1964.

(e) From 1973-74 includes \$9,071,000 payable under supporting mothers' benefits and orphans' pensions.

Social security benefits

The benefits now provided under the Social Services Act, with the date of introduction of each in brackets, are : age pensions (1909), invalid pensions (1910), widows' pensions (1942), unemployment, sickness, and special benefits (1945), sheltered employment allowances (1967), and supporting mothers' benefits (1973), all of which are subject to a means test ; and maternity allowances (1912), child endowment (1941), orphans'

pensions (1973), and handicapped child's allowances (1975) which are not subject to a means test. The Act also authorises the operation of the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service (1948) and the payment of funeral benefits (1943). Assistance to State Governments and eligible organisations is provided under the following Acts: the *State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act* 1968, the *States Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969, the *Delivered Meals (Subsidy) Act* 1970, the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* 1974, and the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act* 1974.

General eligibility

In addition to satisfying the means test, a claimant for pension is required to complete a qualifying period of residence in Australia. This varies from a requirement of ten years continuous residence to qualify for the age pension to no period of residence for a widow's pension where the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Widows' pensions are also paid to other categories of women who, for various reasons, no longer have a bread-winner.

Liberalisation of the means test from time to time has enabled pensions to be increased and greatly extended the upper limit of means which a person may have before being disqualified for a pension.

The first phase (see below) of the Australian Government's programme to abolish the means test on age pensions was introduced in 1973.

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 greatly. The main essentials now are that pensions are granted subject to age and residence requirements, and a means test on income and property.

Amendments to the Social Services Act in 1972 increased the pension rates, and the rate of supplementary assistance to pensioners who pay rent. Supplementary assistance was also extended to married pensioner couples subject to eligibility. In addition a new pension called wife's pension replaced the wife's allowance formerly payable to non-pensioner wives of certain age pensioners. The new wife's pension also became payable to the wife of an age pensioner ineligible for a pension in her own right. In 1973 the means test was abolished for residentially qualified people over 75 years of age. Rates of pension were increased again in 1973 and 1974, and supplementary assistance was increased in 1974.

On 30 June 1974 there were 1,027,582 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 277,502), of whom 69 per cent were women in both cases. The main reasons for the preponderance of women are that they may be granted age pensions five years earlier than men and that they generally live longer than men.

154,442 age pensioners in Australia (15 per cent of total age pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance. The proportion of age pensioners in the population of pensionable age has shown a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32.0 and by the 1971 Census it had reached 61.0 per cent.

Invalid pensions

The original Commonwealth pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. This applied more particularly to the means test provisions. As with age pensions, the conditions have changed over the years, but there have always been the fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, income, and property. Abolition of the means test in 1973 for residentially qualified people over 75 years of age does not apply to invalid pensioners. However, the amendments to the Social Services Act in 1972, 1973, and 1974 detailed under age pensions on page 798, also apply to invalid pensioners.

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.

On 30 June 1974 there were 156,783 people in Australia receiving invalid pensions of whom 92,140 were men. The Victorian component was 35,392 of whom 21,410 were men. 68,521 invalid pensioners in Australia (44 per cent of total invalid pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance. The percentage of invalid pensions in the population on 30 June 1974 was 1.18.

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year	Pensioners			Total payments (a)
	Age	Invalid	Total	
				\$'000
1969-70	206,608	29,753	236,361	163,349
1970-71	213,852	31,342	245,194	179,578
1971-72	221,704	32,575	254,279	209,872
1972-73 (b)	250,982	34,244	285,226	277,715
1973-74	277,502	35,392	312,894	356,915

(a) Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

(b) Liberalisation of the means test resulted in a higher number of grants of pensions.

Sheltered employment allowances

These allowances were introduced in 1967 and are payable, in lieu of invalid pensions, to qualified disabled people engaged in approved sheltered employment, or to those likely to become qualified if not provided with sheltered employment. The means test is the same as for invalid pensions except that, in the computation of income, more lenient treatment is given to earnings from sheltered employment. The additional benefits associated with invalid pensions are also payable.

Widows' pensions

For widows' pensions purposes the term "widow" may include, in certain cases, a deserted wife, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain "dependent females" may also qualify. Amendments to the Social Services Act in 1972, 1973, and 1974 increased the pension rate for widows. The rate of supplementary assistance was increased in 1972. On 30 June 1974 there were 115,310 widow pensioners in Australia.

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year	Number of widow pensioners	Total payments \$'000
1969-70	23,318	21,671
1970-71	24,509	24,366
1971-72	25,787	28,689
1972-73 (a)	29,744	39,071
1973-74	32,232	50,064

(a) Liberalisation of the means test resulted in a higher number of grants of pensions.

Additional benefits

In addition to the pension, age, invalid, and widow pensioners may be eligible for up to \$5.50 a week for each dependent child, up to \$6 a week guardian or mother's allowance, and up to \$5 a week if they pay rent or lodging.

Funeral benefits

Where a pensioner 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 or his non-pensioner spouse, he may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40.

Where a person other than a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or of a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted.

Expenditure on funeral benefits during the year ended 1973-74 was \$1,577,564 for Australia, and \$415,804 for Victoria.

Maternity allowances

Except between July 1931 and June 1943, when a means test applied, maternity allowances have, since their introduction in 1912, been paid to mothers residing in Australia on the birth of a child. The one year's residence qualification is waived if the mother intends to remain permanently in Australia; in other cases, payment may be made when the mother has completed one year's residence. The amount of the allowance depends upon the number of other children under sixteen years of age in the mother's custody, care, and control. The maternity allowance is additional to any Australian Government health benefits.

The number of allowances paid annually in Australia increased steadily in the post-war years, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births, until a peak of 240,841 was reached in the year ended 30 June 1962. During the next four years the number fell away gradually to 224,311 for 1966, then rose during the next six years to 272,006 for 1972. However, during the next two years the number of maternity allowances paid decreased to 245,902 for 1974, involving expenditure of \$7,782,412.

The following table shows the number of maternity allowances granted, and payments involved, in Victoria for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year	Number granted	Total payments
		\$'000
1969-70	72,259	2,297
1970-71	75,824	2,407
1971-72	75,082	2,376
1972-73	68,190	2,150
1973-74	67,252	2,138

Child endowment

Child endowment is a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under sixteen years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students sixteen to twenty-one years of age. The rate of endowment for each child under sixteen depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other children under sixteen; a flat rate is paid for each qualified full-time student sixteen to twenty-one years of age. One year's residence in Australia is required if the mother and the child were not born here but this qualification is waived if the Department is satisfied that they intend to remain permanently in Australia. In certain circumstances a woman who gives birth to a child while temporarily absent from Australia may be paid a maternity allowance.

When it was introduced in 1941 this scheme provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first, in a family. The rates and conditions have changed over the years, and in October 1967 a cumulative increase was made for the fourth and subsequent children under sixteen years in families, so that for each such child the rate is 25 cents a week more than for the next immediate older child. In October 1971 endowment was increased 50 cents for the third and later children. This rate was also applicable at October 1973.

In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1974 was 1,889,070, and the number of endowed children in families was 4,020,299. There were also 19,937 endowed children under sixteen years and 591 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1973-74 was \$225,392,029.

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year	Number of endowed families	Number of endowed children in families (a)	Number of endowed children in institutions (a)	Number of endowed student children	Total endowed children	Total payments
						\$'000
1969-70	487,592	1,069,440	5,526	72,987	1,147,953	(b) 62,419
1970-71	500,385	1,090,447	5,439	74,634	1,170,520	55,924
1971-72	511,947	1,106,485	5,673	78,354	1,190,512	60,891
1972-73	517,152	1,105,834	5,756	72,191	1,183,781	(b) 71,683
1973-74	520,542	1,104,434	5,617	78,641	1,188,692	63,094

(a) Excludes endowed student children.

(b) There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during these years.

Orphans' pensions

An orphan's pension is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under sixteen years of age or a full-time student child

under twenty-one years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents) of the child are dead or one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other is unknown.

Handicapped child's allowances

A handicapped child's allowance of \$10 a week is payable to any person caring for a severely physically or mentally handicapped child in the family home. The purpose of the allowance, which was introduced in January 1975, is to ease the burden which handicapped children can place on a family because of the constant care and attention they have to be given.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation the following year. Rates of benefit were increased in 1952, 1957, 1961, and 1962, and permissible income was raised in 1957. In March 1962 the additional benefit for one dependent child was extended to all dependent children under the age of sixteen years in the family of the beneficiary.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. There is a means test on income, but none on property. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain in Australia permanently. Liberalisation of the means test in 1969 provided for the recovery of sickness benefits from compensation in certain circumstances, and the waiting period of seven days for unemployment and sickness benefits was changed so that it is now only necessary to be served once in any period of thirteen weeks. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics. 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. A married rate was also introduced whereby each of a married couple was entitled to \$18.75 a week. This has since been increased to \$25.75 a week. Also in March 1973 additional benefit was extended to include student children over the age of sixteen years.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages. During 1973-74 a total of 229,231 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1974 there were 32,009 persons receiving benefits. Comparable figures for Victoria were 54,213 and 8,761, respectively.

Altogether 118,190 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1973-74 (29,180 in Victoria), and there were 22,036 persons on benefits at the end of the year (6,720 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1973-74 was \$106,491,599, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$28,511,750.

The following table shows details of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in Victoria for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—SOCIAL SERVICES : UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS,
AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Year	Number admitted to benefit during year			Number receiving benefit at end of year			Amount paid in benefits during year		
	Un-employment	Sickness	Special (a)	Un-employment	Sickness	Special (a)	Un-employment	Sickness	Special (b)
							\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1969-70	20,038	15,682	8,180	3,093	2,458	1,216	1,795	1,956	1,074
1970-71	29,271	17,273	5,369	5,499	2,997	1,026	2,345	2,877	594
1971-72	62,890	21,333	3,239	10,914	3,744	1,039	6,721	4,435	643
1972-73	67,401	26,013	2,706	11,182	5,835	1,116 (c)	12,074	7,923 (c)	1,010
1973-74	54,213	29,180	2,679	8,761	6,720	1,365	14,635	12,271	1,606

(a) Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

(b) Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

(c) Rise due mainly to increase in benefits granted and current during the year together with very substantial increases in the rates.

Miscellaneous benefits and services

In addition to the normal benefits there are a number of other concessions and services available to pensioners, such as the pensioner medical service, hearing aids for pensioners, telephone rental concessions, and transport concessions on Victorian Government trams, trains, and buses, and on buses operated by private companies, rate rebates, etc.

Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service

Rehabilitation is provided free to (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension; (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit; (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance; (4) discharged regular servicemen who are disabled but ineligible for repatriation assistance; (5) boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen; and (6) those who become disabled while working for the Australian Government and who are covered by the Compensation (Australian Government Employees) Act.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remedial, except in the case of the blind, and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work on the completion of treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

During 1973-74, 2,036 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 592 of them being in Victoria; 1,473 were placed in employment, 386 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during this year was \$2,358,000.

Assistance for organisations

The Australian Government also provides financial assistance to eligible organisations such as religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations, Australia-wide ex-servicemen's organisations, and municipal councils for approved activities. These include homes for the aged, personal care subsidies, delivered meals subsidies, handicapped children's subsidies, and sheltered workshop assistance.

Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act

The Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1974 and replaced the *Aged Persons Homes Act 1954-1973*. The Act allows for Australian Government grants to eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, towards the capital cost of approved homes for aged people, including the cost of the land. The grants were originally on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957, and further increased to \$4 for \$1 effective from 3 December 1974. In 1967 local governing bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. On 1 April 1974 a separate subsidy for land was introduced. This is calculated on the basis of four fifths of a government valuation of the land up to a maximum subsidy of \$1,920 per unit or per person housed in hostel or nursing home accommodation. An important requirement for a grant of subsidy is that the conditions of the home approach as nearly as possible ordinary domestic life for the aged residents.

Since the commencement of the Aged Persons Homes Act, 2,910 grants amounting to \$188m had been approved to 30 June 1974. The projects gave accommodation to 52,224 aged persons. In Victoria, 715 grants had been approved amounting to \$44m. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 12,379 aged persons. 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 is 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 required 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 (i) aged 80 and over, and (ii) under 80 years of age who are receiving personal care services because they are permanently unable to perform those tasks themselves. Up to 30 June 1974, 421 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia and the subsidy paid was \$12,775,836. In Victoria the number of homes was 124 and the subsidy paid \$3,730,240.

Aged Persons Hostels Act

The Aged Persons Hostels Act was introduced in September 1972 to stimulate the provision of more hostel-type accommodation for needy aged people. Under the scheme the Australian Government meets the full cost of providing new hostel accommodation for two aged people for every one at present in an eligible unsubsidised home, or for one additional person (for every two in a home previously subsidised on a \$1 for \$1 basis) between 1954 and 1957. The organisation will not be required to make any contribution from its own resources unless the capital cost exceeds \$11,700 per person accommodated, or the bed capacity of the new home exceeds the number of free beds to which the organisation is entitled. A further grant of up to \$250 for each person accommodated is available for furnishing the new hostels.

Land purchased after the passing of the Act is eligible for subsidy to the extent of the government valuation or purchase price, up to a maximum of \$2,400 per person accommodated.

The new scheme is limited to a period of three years expiring in September 1975 to encourage organisations to move quickly in taking advantage of the benefits the scheme offers, and eligible organisations seeking a grant must first enter into an agreement with the Australian Department of Social Security which stipulates in part, that accommodation in the new home must be allocated without any donation being required from the applicant and strictly on the basis of need.

Since the commencement of the Act, 67 grants totalling \$19,862,226 had been approved in Australia to 30 June 1974. In Victoria the number of grants was fifteen, totalling \$3,338,564.

Home nursing subsidy scheme

Under the *Home Nursing Subsidy Act 1956*, non-profit organisations which operate home nursing services employing registered nurses and which receive State or local government assistance are eligible for subsidies according to the number of nurses employed full-time on home nursing duties.

The number of organisations in Victoria receiving subsidy under the Act increased by three during 1973-74 to a total of 46 while subsidy payments increased by \$243,605 to \$1,024,640. These services, which enable people who might otherwise need institutional care to remain in their own homes, are provided by organisations such as public hospitals, municipal bodies, and religious, charitable, and voluntary community groups.

Home nursing organisations established prior to the commencement of the scheme are eligible for subsidy at the rate of \$6,200 per annum in respect of each nurse employed over and above the number employed at 30 September 1956. Services established since 1956 are eligible for subsidy at the rate of \$3,100 per annum for each nurse.

Domiciliary nursing care benefit

A domiciliary nursing care benefit was introduced from 1 March 1973 by the Australian Government to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care for aged people who are chronically ill but being cared for in their own homes.

A person who provides continuous care for a patient in a private home may be eligible to receive the benefit of \$2 a day provided the home is the usual residence of both the person and the patient.

Patients must be 65 years of age or more 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. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income. There are over 2,000 current beneficiaries in Victoria.

Delivered Meals Subsidy Act

The Delivered Meals Subsidy Act assented to in April 1970 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 Australian or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1974 the number of approved organisations in Australia was 401, the number of meals served 4,782,807 during the year, and the amount granted \$1,372,944. The Victorian totals were 122 approved organisations, 1,590,881 meals, and the amount granted \$439,767.

Handicapped Persons Assistance Act

This Act came into operation in December 1974 when both the Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act and the Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act were repealed. The existing provisions were incorporated in the new Act and at the same time the scope of the assistance already provided was greatly expanded.

As in the past, the new Act permits grants to be made in favour of eligible organisations who are concerned with the welfare of handicapped persons. However, the grants are now calculated on a \$4 for \$1 basis and may be made in respect of the capital cost, or rental, of premises used to provide prescribed services. The services may include approved training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, and holiday accommodation, together with ancillary recreational and rehabilitational facilities and necessary equipment.

In addition, assistance may be made available towards the maintenance of premises used in the provision of any of the services and towards the salary of supervisory staff who may be employed at the centres concerned.

A benefit of \$3.50 per day is paid in respect of children under the age of sixteen years who may be residing in approved residential accommodation. At 30 June 1974, the benefit was being paid for 1,560 children accommodated at 55 approved homes throughout Australia. The total amount of benefit paid was \$565,833. The Victorian components were 310 children at 12 approved homes totalling \$113,662 benefits paid.

A training fee of \$500 may be paid to organisations in respect of handicapped workshop employees who graduate to normal employment.

Special assistance to State Governments

State Governments may be reimbursed up to two thirds of the amount they spend on approved home care service schemes and senior citizens centres. A scheme may be initiated and conducted by the State Government, local councils, community organisations, or any two, or all of these acting conjointly. Assistance may also be given to the States under the States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act in respect of aid for mothers with children where they are not eligible for normal benefits.

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 Australian Government to pay two thirds of the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During the year 1973-74 payments of \$1,942,898 were made to States under the Act, \$568,114 coming to Victoria.

State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act and Supporting Mother's Benefit

The State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation from 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Australian Government to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children where 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 *de facto* wives of prisoners, and other separated wives and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Australian Government widow's pension.

Deserted wives and wives of prisoners may now qualify for a widow's pension after the first six months of their husband's desertion or imprisonment, and from 3 July 1973 when a new benefit called a supporting mother's benefit was introduced, mothers in the remaining categories (i.e., unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, women whose *de facto* husbands are in prison and other wives separated from their husbands for various reasons who are ineligible for a widow's pension) may qualify 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. Entitlement to this form of assistance is subject to a means test and other qualifications.

During the year ended 30 June 1974, payments to the States under the State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act totalled \$7,653,841. The Victorian total was \$1,574,000. Payments to the States under the supporting mother's benefit totalled \$40,585,582, the Victorian total being \$8,964,000.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides for the Australian 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 were operating with New Zealand and Britain at 30 June 1974.

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 women receiving a supporting mother's benefit may continue to receive their pensions overseas whether their absence is temporary or permanent. Age, invalid, and widow's pensions for people living overseas who are in special need of assistance and who satisfy certain requirements were introduced in March 1974.

History of social services, 1962; Sheltered employment assistance, 1969

National health benefits

During the year ended 30 June 1974 the administration of the National Health Act by the Health Benefits and Services Branch continued as an important activity of the Department of Social Security. Pending approval by Parliament of new health insurance proposals the current scheme continues to provide benefits.

At 30 June 1974, 86 per cent of the population were covered under varying rates of hospital benefits, and 83 per cent for medical benefits. These figures are based on details supplied by registered organisations to the Department of Social Security and exclude pensioners of various types, persons covered by repatriation provisions, the indigent, and others of non-insurable nature.

Subsidised health benefits plan

The subsidised health benefits plan, introduced in 1970, provides assistance towards the cost of health insurance for low income families, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, and newly arrived migrants.

From 10 February 1975 the following benefits were available for low income families: families whose weekly income does not exceed \$76.50 can receive free medical benefits and public ward hospital coverage; families with an income above \$76.50 but not exceeding \$82.50 need to pay only one third of the normal contribution rates of health insurance for free medical benefits and public ward hospital coverage; and families with an income above \$82.50 but not exceeding \$88.50 need to pay two thirds of the normal contribution rates for this coverage.

To 30 June 1974 the cumulative total of Australian Government fund benefit reimbursements for the subsidised health benefits plan amounted to \$34,033,418 in Australia (\$6,838,000 in Victoria) for hospital benefits, and \$7,452,397 in Australia (\$1,659,000 in Victoria) for medical benefits.

Hospital benefits

During the year 1971-72 the complete re-structuring of charges and benefits occurred, and by July 1972 three tables relating to standard, intermediate, and private ward charges in public hospitals had been introduced. Contributors were automatically upgraded to tables which provided a corresponding level of cover to that which they had previously enjoyed and benefits payable were geared to meet increases in public hospital fees. At the same time, as part of the re-structuring, the combined Australian Government benefit and fund benefit were limited to the actual charges made by hospitals. Public hospital charges in Victoria increased as follows from 1 September 1973: public ward \$20 per day, intermediate ward \$30 per day, and private ward \$40 per day. At 30 June 1974 the weekly family contribution rates for the major funds in Victoria were: public ward \$1.13, intermediate ward \$1.75, and private ward (in public hospital) \$2.38. To June 1974 Victoria had not introduced a private hospital table.

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Hospital benefits—					
Number of registered organisations	37	24	23	22	21
Number of members ('000)	1,208	1,231	1,213	1,238	1,286
Benefits paid (\$'000)—					
From registered organisations' funds (a)	31,643	35,003	56,482	66,234	79,073
Australian Government benefits (b)	11,136	11,998	13,607	14,167	14,513

(a) Includes ancillary benefits.

(b) Excludes special account deficits and management expenses and includes Subsidised Medical Services Scheme fund benefit reimbursements up to 1970-71 and Subsidised Health Benefits Plan Scheme fund reimbursements from 1971-72.

Nursing home benefits

Benefits for patients in approved nursing homes were introduced in January 1963. The original benefit was for all nursing home patients. Later the idea of a supplementary benefit for patients who need and receive intensive nursing home care was introduced. At 30 June 1974 the rate of benefit for patients requiring ordinary nursing home care was \$3.50 per day and the rate of the supplementary benefit was \$3 per day. These benefits are payable by the Australian Government irrespective of whether a patient is a qualified pensioner or is insured with a hospital benefits organisation.

New nursing home benefits were introduced on 1 January 1973. The new arrangements provided for a nursing benefit of up to \$3.20 per day in addition to existing benefits, a statutory patient contribution of at least \$2.55 per day, and for control by the Australian Government over the admission of patients, and for the control of fees charged by participating nursing homes.

The new benefit is payable for pensioner patients who are eligible for benefits under the Pensioner Medical Service and for non-pensioner patients provided that such patients insure with a registered hospital benefits organisation.

The standard fees per week in Victoria and the appropriate levels of benefits payable for such fees at 30 June 1974 were as follows: patients requiring ordinary nursing home care—basic benefit \$24.50, patient contribution \$17.85, additional benefit \$22.40; patients requiring intensive nursing home care—basic benefit \$45.50, patient contribution \$17.85, additional benefit \$22.40; total standard fees were \$64.75 for ordinary care, and \$85.75 for intensive care.

Where the approved fee charged by a nursing home is higher than the standard fee the difference is met by an increase in patient contribution. On the other hand where the nursing home fee is less than the standard fee the patient contribution will, except in certain special circumstances, remain at \$17.85 per week (\$2.55 per day) and the rate of additional nursing home benefit that would otherwise be payable is reduced accordingly.

Together with this substantial increase in the Australian Government's financial commitment, the new nursing home benefits arrangements provide for closer supervision over certain aspects of nursing homes operations.

As a condition of approval under the National Health Act, for the purposes of the payment of nursing home benefits, participating nursing homes (i.e., approved nursing homes excluding those which are conducted by or on behalf of the State Government and prescribed in the National Health Regulations) cannot charge fees in excess of those determined by the Department of Social Security. The control of nursing home fees by the Department is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs.

The fixing of fees does not apply to nursing homes operated by the State Government because the fee charging policies of such nursing homes is considered to be the responsibility of the State Government.

Under the new arrangements, prior approval for the admission of a patient to a participating nursing home must be obtained from the Depart-

ment. In addition, the National Health Act, as amended in 1972, now makes specific provisions under which applications for approval of premises, or extension of existing approved premises, may be refused when located in areas in which adequate provision for nursing home care already exists.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Australian Government benefits	10,052	9,350	13,168	19,152	26,677

Medical benefits

Australian Government medical benefits, which were introduced in 1953, are paid for medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, or by the dependants of such contributors.

During the year ended 30 June 1974 the level of medical benefits underwent three major changes. On 1 September 1973 Australian and fund benefits payable for medical practitioner consultations were increased. On 12 November 1973 benefits for medical practitioner consultations and home visits were revised to introduce a tiered structure of benefits based on the principle of differential charges according to the length of time spent in consultation with the doctor. A third and major revision to the level of benefits was made effective from 22 April 1974. All parts of the Australian Government Schedule of Medical Benefits were revised in accordance with the findings of the Medical Fees Tribunal, a body created by the Australian Government to determine fees on which benefits could be based. These findings have been accepted by the Australian Government and benefits have been set accordingly.

Under the medical benefits scheme, higher benefits are paid for recognised specialist consultations if the patient is referred by another practitioner. Medical benefits are payable for certain services by oral surgeons and are payable at the higher specialist rate on referral to an ophthalmologist by an optometrist. The higher specialist rate of benefits is also payable on referral to a medical specialist by a dentist.

A contributor to a registered medical benefits organisation has to pay no more than \$5 of the common fee of an operation performed by a general practitioner or by a specialist where the patient is referred by another practitioner. Differential rates of benefits are paid for over 300 services which are customarily performed by either a general practitioner or a specialist. Where an operation involves other directly associated services, including the administration of an anaesthetic, the contributor has to pay no more than \$5 of the combined common fees.

To ensure that all contributors are adequately covered against the cost of medical treatment, to eliminate confusion as to the level of care provided, and to simplify administration, only one table of medical benefits operates in each State. All Victorian medical funds pay medical benefits at the same rate but contribution rates may vary between funds depending on their financial position.

The following table shows particulars of medical benefits in Victoria for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Medical benefits—					
Number of registered organisations	19	19	19	19	19
Number of members ('000)	1,128	1,168	1,155	1,179	1,231
Number of services received ('000)	10,095	10,633	11,475	12,757	12,016
Benefits paid (\$'000)—					
From registered organisations' funds (a)	17,288	22,982	28,980	33,735	34,716
Australian Government benefits (b)	14,404	24,036	33,464	40,632	40,424
Total benefits	31,692	47,018	62,444	74,367	75,140

(a) Includes ancillary benefits.

(b) Excludes special account deficits and management expenses and includes Subsidised Medical Services Scheme fund benefit reimbursements up to 1970-71 and Subsidised Health Benefits Plan Scheme fund reimbursements from 1971-72.

Pharmaceutical benefits

A Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme consisting of a limited number of life-saving drugs was introduced in 1948 and all prescriptions for these benefits, written in accordance with the regulations, were supplied free of charge. In March 1960 the Scheme was considerably expanded and a patient contribution fee of 50 cents was introduced for prescriptions written for the general public. From 1 November 1971 the fee was increased to \$1. For persons enrolled under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan, the fee is still 50 cents. Pensioners who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service (see page 812), and their eligible dependants, receive these prescriptions free of charge. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions of medical practitioners, but in areas where there is no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

Provision is made to approve hospitals to supply pharmaceutical benefits and most public hospitals are thus approved. A few of the larger private hospitals having diagnostic facilities are similarly approved.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Australian Minister for Health on the advice of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Within the list of benefits so determined, a doctor may prescribe, subject to any restriction on its use as a benefit, the drug of his choice in the treatment of his patient.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of prescriptions ('000)	17,301	19,157	19,081	19,967	23,426
Cost of prescriptions (\$'000)—					
Australian Government contribution—					
Pensioners	9,928	11,186	12,577	14,139	16,212
Other persons	20,744	25,361	25,391	24,743	30,532
Payments to hospitals and miscellaneous services	6,000	7,229	8,874	6,218	12,047
Patients' contributions	6,089	6,833	9,883	13,737	16,665

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service, which commenced in 1951, is a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this service the participating doctors provide, to enrolled pensioners and their dependants, medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as ordinarily rendered by a general practitioner in his surgery or at the patient's home. In addition to the general practitioner service given to enrolled pensioners, the full range of medicines of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is available free of cost from a chemist on presentation of a doctor's prescription. The new nursing home benefits are also available (see pages 809-10). Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Australian Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Wives, children under sixteen years of age, and children who have attained the age of sixteen years but who are under the age of twenty-one years and are receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, who are dependants of persons who are eligible, may also receive the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of pensioners and dependants enrolled ('000)	303	313	325	350	359
Number of participating doctors	1,740	1,766	1,738	1,760	1,740
Number of services—					
Surgery ('000)	1,594	1,723	1,823	1,972	1,966
Domiciliary ('000)	814	838	815	778	702
Payments to participating doctors for medical services (\$'000)	4,895	5,180	7,218	7,743	8,778

Australian Department of Repatriation and Compensation

The Department of Repatriation and Compensation is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Repatriation and Compensation, for the administration of the Repatriation and Compensation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department concern pensions and medical treatment; other functions include 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.

National Compensation and Rehabilitation Scheme

In January 1973 the Prime Minister of Australia announced the establishment of a committee to report upon the feasibility of establishing a National Rehabilitation and Compensation Scheme. The terms of reference as originally defined directed the committee "To inquire into and report on the scope and form of, and the manner of instituting and administering, a

National Rehabilitation and Compensation Scheme appropriate to Australia, and which in principle the Australian Government has decided to establish, for the purpose of rehabilitating and compensating every person who at any time or in any place suffers a personal injury (including pre-natal injury) and whether the injury be sustained on the road, at work, in the home, in the school, or elsewhere or is an industrial disease with particular reference to :

- (a) the circumstances in which an injury should be covered ;
- (b) the application of the scheme where death results from the injury ;
- (c) the nature and extent of the benefits that should be provided ;
- (d) how the scheme should be financed ;
- (e) the relationship between benefits under the scheme and other social service benefits ;
- (f) whether rights under the scheme should be in substitution for all or any rights now existing ;
- (g) the encouragement of precautions against accident ;
- (h) the provision of rehabilitation facilities ; and
- (i) the manner of administering the scheme."

However, in February 1974, the Acting Prime Minister announced that the terms of reference already before the committee were to be extended to include sickness. The matter was arranged by the addition of a major paragraph which reads "And further to inquire into and report on an extension of the scheme for the purpose of rehabilitating and compensating every person who suffers a physical or mental incapacity or deformity by reason of sickness or congenital defect, together with the application of the scheme where death results from such sickness or defect."

A bill drafted by the committee to establish such a scheme was referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Constitutional and Legal Affairs in October 1974.

Disability pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act* 1914, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity as a result of their service, for their eligible dependants, and also for the dependants of those who have died as a result of service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veteran ; they are not subject to any means 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.

Pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under sixteen years of age or a student child who is not receiving an Australian 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 related to his service, 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 sixteen years of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 531,855 disability pensions payable to veterans,

miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1974, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$252,176,888. Of these pensions, 140,798 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$67,458,444.

Service pensions

In addition to compensatory payments for war caused incapacity and death, service pensions were introduced in 1936. This type of pension is paid to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained the age of 60 years (55 years in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployable. It is subject to a means test unless the pensioner has attained 75 years of age. A service pension may also be paid to a veteran suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of the area in which he served, and to a veteran of the Boer War. The wife of a service pensioner may also be eligible if she is not in receipt of a means test pension from the Australian Department of Social Security. The same means 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.

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year	Members of forces					Dependants			Amount paid during year	
	South African war veterans	First World War	Second World War, incl. native members and interim forces	Korea-Malaya	Other (a)	Total	Of incapacitated members	Of deceased members		Total
WAR PENSIONS									\$'000	
1969-70	..	8,903	49,152	717	774	59,546	82,671	17,051	99,722	51,297
1970-71	..	7,997	48,660	715	971	58,343	78,018	16,908	94,926	52,636
1971-72	..	7,029	48,127	713	1,187	57,056	73,676	16,868	90,544	57,464
1972-73	..	6,216	47,446	716	1,257	55,635	73,199	16,560	89,759	60,863
1973-74	..	5,408	46,517	703	1,195	53,823	70,647	16,328	86,975	67,458
SERVICE PENSIONS										
1969-70	12	8,409	5,710	12	15	14,158	3,538	611	4,149	9,767
1970-71	9	7,832	6,673	19	16	14,549	3,650	648	4,298	10,696
1971-72	8	7,053	7,725	19	17	14,822	3,685	687	4,372	12,075
1972-73	4	6,736	10,405	24	28	17,197	6,302	755	7,057	18,033
1973-74	3	7,172	12,645	34	20	19,874	7,707	743	8,450	26,532

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, and Act of Grace Pensions, but figures for 1973-74 do not include Seamen's War Pensions or Act of Grace Pensions.

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.

An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through some 6,500 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 3,000

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 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 of Australia there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, also a sub-centre located at Darwin in the Northern Territory, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided for those eligible. The services of these centres are also extended to other Australian Government departments and agencies, and to the extent that production can be made available, to State Government departments and philanthropic organisations. Artificial limbs are supplied free of charge 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.

Institutions

The largest of the Department's 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 registered by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for male and female student nurses and trainee nursing aides. At 30 June 1974 the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,403 and during 1973-74, 10,871 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 17.8 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Outpatient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; and Macleod Hospital, Mont Park.

Education and training

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme

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 related to service, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated, or receive a special rate disability pension for pulmonary tuberculosis and are likely to receive that rate of pension for a period of three years.

Disabled Members', War Widows', and Defence Widows' Training Schemes

Previously administered by the Department, all training schemes are now conducted by the Victorian Department of Labour and Industry under the National Employment and Training Scheme.

Re-establishment benefits for National Servicemen and former Regular Servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted to former National Servicemen who, prior to call-up, were engaged in business practice or agricultural occupations, or who, because of their call-up, were prevented from engaging in these occupations, or to former Regular Servicemen who have completed three years full-time effective service and were discharged on or after 7 December 1972, and 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 \$6,000.

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.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Victorian Ministry of Social Welfare

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 established a separate Ministry of Social Welfare under a newly appointed Minister. The Social Welfare Department (previously a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department) is administered by a Director-General.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Ministry there are the following divisions : Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Probation and Parole, Training, Research and Statistics, and Regional Services.

Family Welfare Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Family Welfare. It is responsible for providing family welfare, child care, and associated services. These services include preventive services and family counselling.

The Family Counselling Section provides an advisory service for the benefit of persons with family problems. Its prime aim is to prevent the disruption of the family unit and to lessen the effects of any breakdown that may take place.

A parent or other person who has the custody of a child under fifteen years of age can apply for family assistance payments and associated benefits. The age limit can be extended if the child continues at school full-time. Those who are eligible for a pension from the Australian Department of Social Security, or who have readily realisable assets exceeding \$500 plus \$100 for each dependent child, are not eligible to apply. The following categories of persons are eligible for assistance.

Deserted wives and prisoners' wives are eligible for a widow's pension from the Australian Department of Social Security after they have been deserted for six months or if their husbands have been in prison six months.

Unmarried mothers, deserted *de facto* wives, and the *de facto* wives of prisoners—irrespective of age—receive the same assistance in the form of a supporting mother's benefit six months after the event that led to eligibility (e.g., birth of a child or desertion by or imprisonment of a *de facto* husband). In the meantime, if eligible, they receive assistance through the Family Welfare Division. A mother with one child receives \$27.75 a week plus \$4.00 if she pays rent or board. For each additional child she receives \$4.50 a week.

In the above cases the Australian Government reimburses the State for half the expenditure. The State bears the entire cost for the following benefits :

1. Where a child without sufficient means of support is cared for by a person other than a parent, \$12 a week family assistance payment is made.
2. Emergency grants, not exceeding \$50 per family in one year, can be made to those eligible for family assistance. These grants are primarily intended to provide food during the period between lodging an application for family assistance and the first payment.
3. All children for whom family assistance is being paid are eligible to receive medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and optical services free of cost from the Health Department. An allowance is also made for school books up to a set scale determined by the Education Department. The cost of the secondary school books is borne by the Social Welfare Department.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Year	Number of applications		Number of children involved at end of period	Cost of assistance (a)
	Received	Approved		
1969-70(b)	4,724	3,162	7,337	\$'000 1,081
1970-71	5,555	3,643	4,911	2,062
1971-72	6,133	4,150	7,191	2,709
1972-73	6,212	4,706	8,128	3,383
1973-74	5,481	4,241	3,057	793

(a) Excludes medical, dental, pharmaceutical, and optical benefits, and school book payments.

(b) From 2 April 1970 the family assistance system was altered and statistics from 1969-70 are not comparable with previous years.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE (a) : ANALYSIS OF FAMILIES RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE 1974

Type of case	Families receiving assistance	Children involved
Cases where the Australian Government reimburses half of the expenditure—		
Deserted wives	661	1,503
Wives of prisoners	50	126
Single mothers	367	381
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	182	324
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	11	33
Mothers with child (or children) not of marriage	12	17
Cases not subject to Australian Government reimbursement—		
Assistance to people who care for children whose parents—		
Are deceased	369	422
Have deserted the child	64	187
Are in gaol	26	64
Total (b)	1,742	3,057

(a) In 1974, supplementary payments to families with fathers on unemployment benefits or compensation payments ceased.

(b) During 1973-74 there were 1,219 cases of families receiving emergency grants to assist them during the period between lodging the application for assistance and the first payment.

The Division operates four reception centres for the initial reception of children admitted to its care. It also operates seven children's homes, each for about thirty children, and forty-two family group homes, twelve each for eight children and thirty each for four children. The reception centres are for short-term care while the Division is planning for the children's future, whereas children's homes are for longer-term care.

Wards of the Social Welfare Department are children and young persons placed under the legal guardianship of the Director-General to the exclusion of their parents. They may remain wards until they are eighteen years of age, and in exceptional cases even longer, but generally they are discharged earlier.

The control, supervision, and after-care of those who are admitted as wards before they reach their fifteenth birthday is the responsibility of the Family Welfare Division. Those who are older when they are admitted as wards become the responsibility of the Youth Welfare Division. Those in the first group are referred to as "children" and those in the second group as "young persons".

There are two ways by which a child, or young person, is made a ward of the Department. One is by an order from the Children's Court. It may be either because a police officer has successfully applied to the Court that the child be deemed in "need of care and protection", or because the child has committed an offence, or because a person who has the care and custody of the child has successfully applied to the Court that the child be deemed "uncontrollable". The other way is by application to the Director-General of Social Welfare. No grounds for the application are specified, but the Director-General must be satisfied that it is in the best interests of the child.

Apart from caring for wards in its own reception centres and children's homes, the Division arranges their placement in approved children's homes conducted by churches and other charitable agencies, with foster parents, in adoptive placements, and with relatives.

The Division pays private foster parents \$14 a week for the care of wards, and pays approved children's homes, of which there are about seventy, amounts of up to \$28 a week for each child. In addition, medical, dental, and hospital services are available without charge, and allowances are made towards school books and school uniforms. It endeavours to recover from parents the cost of maintaining the wards, but usually it is possible to recover only a portion of this cost.

VICTORIA—DISCHARGES OF WARDS FROM FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION (a)

Type of discharge	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Legal adoption	18	27	45	24	23	47
By direction of Director-General	334	293	627	344	268	612
Death	3	2	5	5	4	9
Time expired at 18 years	47	51	98	82	62	144
Discharged after time expired (b)	3	7	10	4	5	9
Court appeal	2	1	3	4	..	4
Total	407	381	788	463	362	825

(a) See also tables on young persons—that is, those fifteen years and over—made wards and admitted to, and discharged from, the Youth Welfare Division on pages 823-4.

(b) Time cannot be extended beyond the twenty-first birthday.

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING ADMITTED AS
WARDS OF STATE

Reason for admission to Family Welfare Division	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Children's Court orders—						
Care and protection application—						
Found wandering or abandoned	24	17	41	17	18	35
No means of support, or no settled place of abode	115	85	200	107	98	205
In a brothel, associating with known thieves, etc.	1	1	2	..	..	..
Not provided with proper food, etc., ill-treated, or exposed	63	65	128	49	57	106
Unfit guardianship	120	142	262	109	102	211
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime	92	12	104	103	21	124
Exposed to moral danger	1	27	28	1	22	23
Truancy	6	..	6	2	3	5
Total	422	349	771	388	321	709
Offences—						
Breaking	55	2	57	62	2	64
Larceny	48	2	50	42	3	45
Other offences	5	..	5	6	1	7
Total	108	4	112	110	6	116
Applications for uncontrollable children	37	12	49	22	4	26
Total made wards by Children's Court	567	365	932	520	331	851
By Director-General of Social Welfare	69	55	124	78	48	126
Total	636	420	1,056	598	379	977

The following table shows the location of wards placed with the Family Welfare Division at 30 June 1970 to 1974:

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS PLACED WITH THE FAMILY
WELFARE DIVISION AT 30 JUNE

Details	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
In Social Welfare Department institutions—					
Reception centres	363	347	423	401	325
Children's homes	169	206	211	193	197
Family group homes	101	137	146	195	209
Total	633	690	780	789	731
In approved children's homes	2,487	2,496	2,488	2,253	2,020
On home release with parents or relatives	1,794	1,842	1,710	1,899	2,121
In foster homes	608	634	601	536	510
Placed pending adoption	90	64	28	60	76
In Mental Health Authority institutions	172	165	150	146	102
Whereabouts unknown	12	8	10	5	1
Other	..	..	6	13	4
Total	5,796	5,899	5,773	5,701	5,565

Adoption service

When a parent or guardian signs a consent to adoption, he has the right to nominate either one of the sixteen approved private adoption agencies or the Director-General to arrange the adoption. The Director-General also arranges the adoption of wards who are available and suitable for adoption.

During the year ended 30 June 1974, 1,165 adoptions were legally finalised in Victoria. Of these, 250 were arranged by the Division—47 were wards and 203 non-wards.

Other services

The Division, through the Protection of Infants Provisions of the Social Welfare Act, safeguards the welfare of children under five years of age who are placed for payment away from their parents.

The following is a statement of operations under these provisions for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER PROTECTION OF INFANTS PROVISIONS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Children placed during year	518	404	315	314	285
Children discharged during year	540	434	364	286	269
Total children on placement at end of year	174	144	95	123	139

The Division also regulates street trading and employment of children under fifteen years in the entertainment field and is the legal guardian of children and young persons under twenty-one years who come from abroad without parents or relatives to live in Victoria. It maintains offices in the suburbs of Melbourne to make its services available locally to those in need of them. The suburban offices are in Dandenong, Frankston, Ringwood, and Sunshine. (For other suburban and country offices, see Regional Services Division, referred to on pages 834-5.)

Family Welfare Advisory Council

The Family Welfare Advisory Council is a body appointed by the Minister. Its twelve members, appointed for terms not exceeding three years, include representatives of family welfare and child welfare agencies. The functions of the Council are set out in the *Social Welfare Act 1970* as follows :

1. to advise the Minister on any alterations in practice and procedure considered desirable from time to time for the welfare, protection and care of children and young persons under the care of the Family Welfare Division ; and
2. to report on any matter of a like or allied nature referred to it by the Minister or on any matter on which it is authorised by this Act to report.

Youth Welfare Division

The Youth Welfare Division was established in July 1961 to deal with the social welfare of young persons. The initial emphasis was on the management of trainees aged 15 to 18 in youth training centres and the social work supervision of State wards in community placements. Youth training centres detain and treat young persons charged with or convicted of an offence

punishable by imprisonment or, where appropriate, those admitted as State wards to the care of the Social Welfare Department.

The Division maintains institutions and services for the care and treatment of some 1,500 young persons, about 25 per cent of whom are serving a sentence of detention in a youth training centre at any one time. The remainder, State wards, are placed in youth training centres, youth welfare services, hostels, residential employment, private board, or in their parents' homes.

Under Section 476A of the Crimes Act, an offender under 21 liable to imprisonment for an indictable offence may instead be sentenced to a youth training centre for up to three years. Young persons may also be transferred between prisons and youth training centres. As an increasing number of boys below the age of 15 are being sentenced by the Children's Courts for offences, the effective age span of youth trainees is now 14 to 21 years.

Initially, the Division concentrated on the problems of trainees in youth training centres and most efforts were directed towards the institutional setting. Later, the emphasis in management of youth training centres changed from the custodial aspect to the development of a more therapeutic environment including approaches in various community settings.

Trainees now participate in many community service projects and the introduction of community-based treatment centres known as youth welfare services has increased opportunities for meaningful contacts with the community.

Treatment facilities available are as follows:

Turana Youth Training Centre

Turana is the initial point of intake for male wards and trainees. Situated in Parkville, the Centre combines remand, classification and training facilities and is geared to the needs of boys from 14 to 21 years of age. It has a staffing establishment of professional executive personnel, youth officers, trade instructors, administrative, artisan and general staff. In the eleven sections at Turana the average weekly number of boys is 250. Security depends upon particular cases and about half of the boys are located in open minimum security accommodation.

The treatment programme incorporates remedial, primary, and secondary education, trade training, and socialisation by individual and group method.

Boys of 14 to 16 on a sentence are generally transferred to either Morning Star or Bayswater Youth Training Centre. However, some are classified to remain in one of the sections of Turana.

Winlaton Youth Training Centre

Situated at Nunawading, the Centre caters for female wards of State and for girls sentenced to a youth training centre. Winlaton functions as a remand centre; a facility where diagnosis and treatment are provided; and a starting point for continuing care provided by the Division's social workers and community treatment facilities.

There is an educational programme similar to a girls secondary school covering educational courses, trade and vocational training.

Usually there are about 80 girls at Winlaton. Part of the Centre is Winbirra, a remand centre for girls awaiting a court appearance. The remaining four sections of Winlaton vary according to the treatment needs of the girls. The staff numbers 78 persons.

Langi Kal Kal Youth Training Centre

This is a centre for male offenders aged 17 to 21 years. In addition to the normal treatment programme, including community service projects and weekend camps, the Centre operates a general purpose farm on the 1,093 hectare property and supplies farm produce to other institutions. Group discussions and individual counselling are being used. There is accommodation for 112 trainees.

Malmsbury Youth Training Centre

On a 33 hectare property on the Calder Highway, Malmsbury is the newest of the major youth welfare institutions and one specifically planned and built as a youth training centre. Accommodation is available for 152 trainees in the 17 to 21 years age group. The Centre has achieved excellent relationships with the local community and there are many examples of involvement of trainees in community service projects and sporting events.

Acheron Youth Training Centre

Near Buxton, the Centre is administered from Turana as an adventure camp for up to 45 trainees (boys or girls). Acheron provides an ideal environment for relaxed communication between staff and trainees.

Hawthorn Youth Welfare Service

Established in 1970 as an experiment in short-term, non-residential care for 14 to 17 year old boys, the Service has now shown that many young offenders who would otherwise be detained in a youth training centre may be helped successfully in a community setting.

The boys, referred by the Children's Court as needing specialised assistance, take part in group discussions, individual counselling, and community service projects. The treatment programme of the Service is organised on a group work approach by which groups of ten boys are assisted by the process of guided group interaction to resolve their own problems with the assistance of a skilled group therapist. The object of this treatment technique is to use peer-group pressures in a positive manner to assist participants to accept a more socially acceptable lifestyle. The Service is able to operate three groups of ten boys at a time and about 110 boys attend each year.

Brunswick Youth Welfare Service

Brunswick differs from Hawthorn in that it combines residential accommodation for ten boys with a treatment programme aimed at helping State wards with problems relating to school attendance, employment, and the home situation.

Its Youth Officers establish contact with school teachers, employers, and parents in the hope of solving the boys' problems. The number of boys who pass through the Service annually is about 100.

Windsor Youth Welfare Service

This is the first community-based facility for girls to be established in Victoria. It provides residential accommodation for wards from Winlaton Youth Training Centre and a combination of the treatment methods used at Hawthorn and Brunswick.

Western Youth Welfare Service

A site for a fourth youth welfare service has been acquired in Ascot Vale. When in operation, it will function as a hostel-community treatment complex for both boys and girls.

Non-Government youth training centres

The Bayswater and Morning Star Youth Training Centres are conducted by the Salvation Army and the Franciscan Fathers, respectively. Varied educational and trade training programmes are provided for boys who have been classified from Turana Youth Training Centre.

St Margaret's Youth Training Centre for girls is conducted in association with the Oakleigh Convent by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Hostels

Twenty-five hostels, for the most part conducted by voluntary organisations with the assistance of government subsidies, provide care and accommodation for wards who require a period in a supportive environment before they are ready to cope with the full pressures of community living. The statutory hostels, one at Sunshine for boys and the other at Ivanhoe for girls, provide for wards requiring more intensive supervision and assistance.

Social Work Section

The Division is responsible for approximately 1,000 wards not under sentence. They are supervised and guided by a team of social workers. Wards remain under the guardianship of the Director-General until their eighteenth birthday; however, some are discharged at an earlier age, and a few may have their wardship extended until they are twenty-one.

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR YOUNG PERSONS BEING ADMITTED AS WARDS OF STATE

Reason for admission to Youth Welfare Division	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Children's Court orders—						
Care and protection application—						
Found wandering or abandoned	13	37	50	10	27	37
No means of support, or no settled place of abode	4	10	14	15	1	16
Not provided with proper food, nursing, clothing, or medical aid	..	..	..	8	8	16
Unfit guardianship	4	4	8	2	3	5
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime	77	31	108	94	45	139
Exposed to moral danger	1	130	131	3	99	102
Total	99	212	311	132	183	315
Offences—						
Assault	4	1	5	2	..	2
Robbery	1	1	2	1	..	1
Sex offences	4	..	4	2	..	2
Breaking	118	6	124	28	3	31
Larceny	55	17	72	24	2	26
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	66	4	70	15	..	15
Other offences	27	5	32	5	1	6
Total	275	34	309	77	6	83
Applications for uncontrollable children	13	8	21	3	4	7
Total	387	254	641	212	193	405

**VICTORIA—DISCHARGES OF WARDS FROM
YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION (a)**

Type of discharge	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By direction of Director-General	258	162	420	110	131	241
Court appeals	2	8	10	6	25	31
Time expired at 18 years	496	245	741	346	198	544
Discharge after time extended beyond 18 years (b)	4	14	18	12	8	20
Total	760	429	1,189	474	362	836

(a) See also tables on children under fifteen years of age made wards and admitted to, and discharged from, the Family Welfare Division on pages 818-9.

(b) Time cannot be extended beyond the twenty-first birthday.

**VICTORIA—LOCATION OF YOUNG PERSONS UNDER THE CONTROL OF
THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION**

Location	Wards not under sentence		Young persons under sentence			
			Wards		Non-wards	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
AT 30 JUNE 1973						
Youth training centres—						
Government	81	76	37	..	296	15
Non-government	..	7	27	..	68	..
On home release	293	145	..	..	..	..
Residing with employer, in hostel, or in private board	256	221	..	..	..	..
On parole (a)	..	..	12	..	220	..
In prison (b)	..	..	8	..	11	..
Other institutions	14	11	..	..	3	..
Absconded	..	..	..	..	22	..
Appeal bail	..	..	5	1	5	4
Whereabouts not known	28	33	..	..	..	..
Total	672	493	89	1	625	19
AT 30 JUNE 1974						
Youth training centres—						
Government	94	58	57	..	244	20
Non-government	1	5	25	..	57	..
On home release	212	109	..	..	..	..
Residing with employer, in hostel, or in private board	255	207	..	..	..	..
On parole (a)	..	..	..	..	..	..
In prison (b)	6	..	..	..	4	..
Other institutions	16	23	..	..	2	..
Absconded	..	..	..	..	18	..
Appeal bail	..	..	..	..	..	4
Whereabouts not known	19	25	..	..	..	..
Total	603	427	82	..	325	24

(a) For 1973, wards on parole, although under the control of the Youth Parole Board, were still under the legal guardianship of the Director-General of Social Welfare. From 1973-74, non-wards on parole are not shown in this table.

(b) Wards and youth trainees in prison are either on remand or serving short-term sentences.

VICTORIA—OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES WERE IMPOSED

Offence	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Homicide	..	..	..	2	..	2
Assault	79	..	79	95	2	97
Robbery	84	1	85	62	1	63
Sex offences	38	..	38	45	..	45
Breaking	964	25	989	814	11	825
Larceny	565	28	593	403	15	418
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	779	2	781	911	2	913
False pretences	34	..	34	46	3	49
Other offences	396	2	398	496	5	501
Total offences for which sentences imposed	2,939	58	2,997	2,874	39	2,913
Persons sentenced	794	14	808	756	15	771

VICTORIA—LENGTH OF SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES

Length of sentence	Number of sentences					
	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 14 days	16	..	16	29	1	30
14 days and under 1 month	37	1	38	39	1	40
1 month and under 2 months	80	..	80	80	1	81
2 months and under 3 months	51	2	53	53	1	54
3 months and under 6 months	100	2	102	117	5	122
6 months and under 9 months	178	3	181	190	3	193
9 months and under 1 year	92	1	93	66	1	67
1 year and under 1½ years	268	4	272	255	1	256
1½ years and under 2 years	77	1	78	67	..	67
2 years and under 3 years	50	..	50	57	2	59
3 years	12	..	12	21	..	21
Total sentences	961	14	975	974	16	990
Persons sentenced	(a)794	(a)14	808	(b)756	(b)15	771

(a) Of the 794 males sentenced 602 were sentenced for the first time and of the 14 females sentenced 13 were sentenced for the first time.

(b) Of the 756 males sentenced 520 were sentenced for the first time and of the 15 females sentenced 13 were sentenced for the first time.

Prisons Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Prisons. It is responsible for the custody of all persons in prisons and is required to assist in the rehabilitation of prisoners and their subsequent readjustment in the community. The Prisons Division maintains twelve prisons for males and one prison for females.

Pentridge, the main central prison, holds about half of all the prisoners in Victoria, and is the site of the Classification Centre. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or of at least six months if they are under twenty-one years of age) and those who are eligible for parole, after

having been put through a selection and testing procedure, appear before the Classification Committee, which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution to assist their rehabilitation.

Pentridge has nine divisions—each accommodating a different type of prisoner. One division is for trial and remand cases, the second is for short-term and vagrant prisoners, the third is a psychiatric and medical clinic. In what is known as Pentridge proper there are four divisions for longer-term prisoners, one being for youths under twenty-one years of age and, finally, there is one division with accommodation for thirty-nine holding prisoners who are either regarded as security risks or who have been sent from other divisions or prisons for disciplinary purposes. Pentridge also has an industrial complex. There are fourteen kinds of industries producing goods valued at over \$250,000 annually.

In the training prisons technical instruction is provided in a number of industries. The Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre is intended for alcoholics and provides employment in the farm and orchard. McLeod Prison Farm on French Island concentrates on general farming. At Coorimungle the prisoners undertake farming, large scale land clearing, and timber-milling. Prisoners in the reforestation prisons at Morwell River and Won Wron are engaged in forestry work. At Ararat there is forestry work, mat-making, and tubular steel furniture manufacture. Sale Prison is a local reception prison where prisoners are occupied in forestry work, mat-making, or gardening. Castlemaine Prison is used as a semi-hospital prison. It has a large vegetable garden and a mat-making industry. At Fairlea—Victoria's only female prison—instruction is given in arts and crafts, domestic economy, and sewing, and by volunteer instructors in academic work.

In all the prisons correspondence courses are encouraged and facilitated. The Education Department provides teachers for seven registered schools within prisons. The main one is at Pentridge with five teachers; the other schools are at Ararat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Geelong, McLeod, and Fairlea. They provide general education up to the Higher School Certificate level. In their leisure hours prisoners can pursue hobbies, watch television, or play sports. There are opportunities to take part in cultural activities.

Prisoners earn up to 50 cents a day. They are allowed to spend \$1.30 a week on cigarettes, chocolate, hobby materials, and so on. The rest is saved and handed to them when they leave prison. Each convicted prisoner is allowed two visits each month but the governor may grant extra visits. Temporary leave may be given by the Director-General when appropriate. Often prisoners are allowed out unescorted. Chaplains are nominated by the major denominations and appointed by the Government to the various prisons, either on a full-time or a part-time basis. Voluntary organisations also assist prisoners.

Where a minimum term is set by the court the Parole Board has the power to release the prisoner on parole at any time after the minimum term has expired. A prisoner may earn a generous remission of his sentence. Those serving three months or less may have their sentences reduced by one third, while those serving a longer sentence (or sentences) may earn remissions amounting to fifteen days or pro rata for each calendar month served. Remissions apply equally to full sentences and to minimum terms.

On the other hand, the governor of a prison may postpone discharge or release on parole by up to seven days for each breach of prison regulations.

Details of offences for which prisoners were sentenced, prison accommodation, and the numbers of prisoners received at and discharged from gaols are given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE SENTENCED,
1973-74 (a)

Offence	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Homicide	36	3	39	0.3
Assault	1,004	16	1,020	7.8
Robbery with violence	127	4	131	1.0
Sex—Natural	270	(b)53	323	2.5
Unnatural	122	..	122	0.9
Breaking	1,127	14	1,141	8.8
Larceny	2,204	51	2,255	17.3
Motor vehicles, larceny, etc.	35	..	35	0.3
False pretences	1,210	6	1,216	9.3
Drunk and disorderly	1,205	22	1,227	9.4
Vagrancy	327	23	350	2.7
Indecent, riotous, and offensive or insulting behavior	449	58	507	3.9
Breach of bond or probation	86	12	98	0.7
Breach of parole	49	..	49	0.4
Other	4,415	105	4,520	34.7
Total offences	12,666	367	13,033	100.0
Convicted persons received	5,133	198	5,331	

(a) Many individuals are convicted for more than one offence and are received in prison more than once during a year.

(b) Comprises 53 prostitution offences.

VICTORIA—PRISON ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS
(Exclusive of police lock-ups)

Institution	Accommodation available at 30 June—		Prisoners			
	1973	1974	Daily average		In custody at 30 June—	
			1972-73	1973-74	1973(a)	1974(b)
Pentridge Prison	1,235	1,235	1,070	950	1,074	929
Ararat Prison	200	200	182	165	180	154
Beechworth Training Prison	115	115	103	88	98	89
Bendigo Training Prison	120	120	87	81	89	63
Castlemaine Prison	112	112	98	83	96	90
Cooriemungle Prison	60	60	51	48	45	39
Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre	75	75	58	46	60	37
Geelong Training Prison	130	130	132	121	128	115
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island)	127	127	92	102	103	87
Morwell River Reforestation Prison	80	80	60	48	60	39
Sale Prison	75	75	71	55	69	44
Won Wron Reforestation Prison	85	85	71	54	61	55
Total males	2,414	2,414	2,075	1,841	2,063	1,741
Fairlea Female Prison	100	100	32	29	33	30
Total	2,514	2,514	2,107	1,870	2,096	1,771

(a) Including 204 males and 12 females awaiting trial.

(b) Including 191 males and 9 females awaiting trial, and 3 males awaiting deportation.

VICTORIA—PRISONS: PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED, 1973-74
(Exclusive of police lock-ups)

Particulars	Awaiting court hearing	Awaiting deportation	Convicted	Total
At 1 July 1973	216	..	1,880	2,096
Reception—				
Received during year	5,605	19	5,331	10,955
Returned on Parole Board warrants	..	..	52	52
Transferred from youth training centres	..	..	8	8
New prisoners received	5,605	19	5,391	11,015
Returned from hospital	4	..	161	165
Returned from mental hospital	2	..	6	8
Returned escapees	..	..	41	41
Other	..	..	16	16
Total	5,611	19	5,615	11,245
Discharges—				
Sentence expired or fine paid	..	..	4,656	4,656
Released on parole	..	..	767	767
Transferred to youth training centres	..	..	18	18
Bailed and bailed to appeal	1,304	..	130	1,434
Left for court	4,303	..	..	4,303
Released by court on appeal	..	..	83	83
Released to special authority	..	..	8	8
Released to immigration	..	16	12	28
Transferred to hospital	7	..	162	169
Transferred to mental hospital	12	..	14	26
Escaped	..	..	52	52
Died	..	..	8	8
Other	1	..	17	18
Total	5,627	16	5,927	11,570
At 30 June 1974	200	3	1,568	1,771

NOTE. Transfers within the prisons system during 1973-74 were 2,487 persons. Under sentence out of order during 1973-74 were 1,270 males and 91 females.

Probation and Parole Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Probation and Parole. It supervises and provides case work services for persons released on probation from Victorian courts; assists in the rehabilitation into the community of persons released on parole from youth training centres or prisons; and provides, when requested by a court, reports and information on any person who has been found guilty—whether convicted or not.

Pre-court reports are also provided for Children's Courts in the cases of young persons who are charged with offences or are the subject of care and protection applications.

To fulfil its functions the Division is divided into: Adult Probation and Parole (Male) Section, Probation and Parole (Female) Section, Youth Parole (Male) Section, and Children's Court Probation (Male) Section.

The officers of the Adult Probation and Parole (Male) Section are responsible for the supervision of all males admitted to probation from adult courts—that is, of those who have committed the offence after their seventeenth birthday, and of all males paroled by the Adult Parole Board. They are also responsible for submitting pre-sentence reports to adult courts and various types of reports to the Adult Parole Board. The latter include reports on all persons being detained at the Governor's pleasure.

The officers of the Probation and Parole (Female) Section supervise all female probation and parole cases irrespective of age. They also prepare reports on females for courts or parole boards.

The officers of the Youth Parole (Male) Section are responsible for the supervision of male trainees paroled from a youth training centre—that is, of young persons who were between their fifteenth and twenty-first birthday at the time of the offence. They prepare case histories and other reports for the Youth Parole Boards and courts.

The Children's Court Probation (Male) Section is located in Batman Avenue, Melbourne. The officers of this Section supervise all male offenders placed on probation by Children's Courts—that is, those who have committed the offence before their seventeenth birthday. They provide reports on most children and young persons who are required to appear before the Children's Court.

While officers of each Section serve their own particular range of clients, they are not excluded from supervising persons not falling into their particular category. For instance, Children's Court probation officers can supervise any adult male parolee or probationer, or a youth parolee.

In addition to the above-mentioned locations, probation and parole officers are located in various regional and suburban offices.

The Division uses the services of male and female stipendiary and honorary officers. All stipendiary probation and parole officers are required to be qualified social workers, while some 800 honorary probation officers are selected citizens who supervise less difficult cases (usually first offenders) who live in their neighbourhood. Honorary probation officers discuss problems and treatment methods with stipendiary officers and are encouraged to attend a course of training at the Institute of Social Welfare.

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 and five years—he consents to comply with certain conditions: to abstain from violation of the law, to report to the Director of Probation within forty-eight hours, 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 forty-eight hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court requiring abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, avoidance of specified company or place, and so on.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised" by a Probation Officer and it is the first responsibility of the officer to see that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, however, every attempt is made to assist the offender in developing his personal relationships and abilities to be able to live constructively within the framework of society. Contact between the probationer and the Probation Officer varies in intensity. Initially it tends to be more frequent and then gradually decreases. It depends on the seriousness of the offence committed, the individual's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising Probation Officer to the Director of Probation who decides whether any action to instigate breach proceedings will be taken. Court action may result in adjournment, fine, bond, admission to a new period of probation, or sentence to detention in either youth training centres or prisons. On the other hand, the court may also decide to take no action.

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Year	Placed on probation during year		Children on probation at end of year	Adults on probation at end of year
	By children's courts	By adult courts		
1969-70	2,375	1,514	3,049	2,153
1970-71	2,865	1,458	3,536	2,181
1971-72	3,131	1,561	4,049	2,326
1972-73	3,273	1,678	4,385	2,392
1973-74	3,135	1,502	4,172	2,224

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	On children's courts probation orders			On adult courts probation orders			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1972-73							
On probation at beginning of year	3,108	941	4,049	1,918	408	2,326	6,375
Placed on probation during year	2,554	719	3,273	1,492	186	1,678	4,951
Completed probation during year	2,175	569	2,744	1,249	134	1,383	4,127
Probation cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	93	49	142	202	6	208	350
Breach of other conditions	42	9	51	20	1	21	72
On probation at end of year	3,352	1,033	4,385	1,939	453	2,392	6,777
1973-74							
On probation at beginning of year	3,352	1,033	4,385	1,939	453	2,392	6,777
Placed on probation during year	2,448	687	3,135	1,323	179	1,502	4,637
Completed probation during year	2,492	697	3,189	1,279	144	1,423	4,612
Probation cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	87	18	105	214	10	224	329
Breach of other conditions	41	13	54	19	4	23	77
On probation at end of year	3,180	992	4,172	1,750	474	2,224	6,396

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age of probationers	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By children's courts—						
Under 8 years	9	15	24	16	5	21
8 years and under 9 years	9	1	10	8	1	9
9 years and under 10 years	32	2	34	41	..	41
10 years and under 11 years	67	10	77	50	8	58
11 years and under 12 years	110	5	115	96	5	101
12 years and under 13 years	198	36	234	193	32	225
13 years and under 14 years	395	119	514	365	127	492
14 years and under 15 years	551	180	731	544	184	728
15 years and under 16 years	579	194	773	521	183	704
16 years and under 17 years	517	147	664	545	134	679
17 years and over (a)	87	10	97	69	8	77
Total	2,554	719	3,273	2,448	687	3,135

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION—*continued*

Age of probationers	1972-73			1973-74		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
By adult courts—						
17 years and under 21 years	790	87	877	712	70	782
21 years and under 25 years	232	35	267	216	24	240
25 years and under 30 years	139	21	160	123	21	144
30 years and under 35 years	70	8	78	56	14	70
35 years and under 40 years	37	8	45	24	7	31
40 years and over	83	17	100	48	23	71
Not known	141	10	151	144	20	164
Total	1,492	186	1,678	1,323	179	1,502
Total probationers	4,046	905	4,951	3,771	866	4,637

(a) Those 17 years and over admitted to probation by Children's Courts committed the offence before their seventeenth birthday.

Parole

Victoria has an Adult Parole Board and a Youth Parole Board. They have power to release on parole those who have been sentenced to detention but are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence is served. The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young persons sentenced to detention in a youth training centre at any time during the currency of the sentence, while the Adult Parole Board is required to consider every adult case in which what is known as a "minimum term" prison sentence is set by the court.

When a Parole Board considers a case its main concern is whether the person is a good risk on parole. It bases its decision on the report it receives from the parole service and the prison authorities. Medical and psychological reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is a major consideration. The Board can either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole.

The Youth Parole Board considers each case soon after the admission of the young person to a youth training centre, and generally sets a review date. Those trainees who are sentenced to detention for six months or less are, as a rule, not regarded as suitable for parole. The earliest date the Adult Parole Board can release a prisoner on parole depends not only on the minimum term set by the court but also on the remissions the prisoner has earned while in prison for good conduct, industry, and diligence, his response to the treatment programme, and his performance and application. On the other hand, release may be postponed either because the governor of the prison, or a visiting justice, has imposed punishment following a breach of prison regulations or because the prisoner is required to serve time in lieu of unpaid fines.

By and large parole procedures are similar to probation procedures. On the day of release the parolee is handed a Parole Order which contains conditions similar to those on Probation Orders. The Parole Officer helps the parolee to carry out these conditions and also assists with some of his problems such as finding employment.

If the parolee is sentenced to another term of imprisonment for more than three months his parole is automatically cancelled. In addition the Boards can cancel parole at any time should the parolee breach a condition or should his behaviour be unsatisfactory. However, most parolees complete parole successfully. The date of completion is when the full sentence set by the court expires.

The following table gives a detailed analysis of persons on parole in Victoria during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 :

Particulars	Youth parole			Adult parole			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	1972-73 (a)						
On parole at beginning of year	219	4	223	799	22	821	1,044
Released on parole during year	430	..	430	794	17	811	1,241
Completed parole during year	330	3	333	623	16	639	972
Parole cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	73	..	73	143	1	144	217
Breach of other conditions	14	1	15	91	1	92	107
On parole at end of year	232	..	232	736	21	757	989
1973-74							
On parole at beginning of year	232	..	232	736	21	757	989
Released on parole during year	444	5	449	770	5	775	1,224
Completed parole during year	355	4	359	423	13	436	795
Parole cancelled due to—							
Further conviction	75	1	76	112	..	112	188
Breach of other conditions	19	..	19	92	..	92	111
On parole at end of year	227	..	227	879	13	892	1,119

(a) Revised figures.

The probation service prepares "pre-court" reports in the case of Children's Courts and, when requested, "pre-sentence" reports in the case of adult courts. The following table gives the number of pre-sentence reports required by the various adult courts during the years 1969-70 to 1973-74:

Year	Supreme Court		County Court		Magistrates' Courts		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1969-70	12	..	155	9	267		28	471
1970-71	7	..	121	1	259	29	417
1971-72	5	..	122	6	234	28	395
1972-73	5	..	114	2	247	40	408
1973-74	9	2	86	1	198	26	322

The parole service prepares reports for the Youth Parole Board on most youths admitted to youth training centres. In the case of adult prisoners eligible for parole, a parole officer interviews the prisoner about eight weeks before the date on which he will be eligible. He investigates the prisoner's background, prospects for work and lodging, and other matters. In the case of female prisoners, of whom there are relatively few, relatives and friends are nearly always interviewed. A report is then submitted to the Adult Parole Board.

Training Division, Institute of Social Welfare

This Division—located at Bungay Street, Watsonia—is administered by the Director of Training. Its main function is to provide training courses covering the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies.

In addition, the Division is responsible for the educational and trade training programmes in all Social Welfare Department institutions. It administers tests to determine the suitability for training of those sentenced to detention in a youth training centre or prison, and is represented on their respective classification committees. It is the liaison authority between the Department and the Education Department, which provides teachers for school programmes within the various institutions and arranges technical correspondence courses for inmates in the government and non-government institutions. It also supervises Social Studies Cadets of the Department of Social Welfare who attend the University of Melbourne. Finally, it supervises the testing of new staff for departmental institutions.

Social Welfare Training Council

The Social Welfare Training Council has twelve members including the Director of Training and the Directors of the Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, and Prisons Divisions. The other members are appointed by the Minister for terms not exceeding three years. The functions of the Council are set out in the *Social Welfare Act 1970* as follows :

1. to exercise a general supervision over theoretical and practical training prescribed by the Council ;
2. to prescribe courses of instruction and training in social welfare ;
3. to conduct written, practical, and oral examinations ;
4. to issue certificates of qualification to persons who have passed examinations at the prescribed standards of proficiency ; and
5. to maintain a register of persons who have passed examinations at the prescribed standards of proficiency.

Training courses

Tuition for all courses at the Institute of Social Welfare is free. Each year the Victorian Government makes available bursaries for the Youth Leadership Diploma Course, the full-time Child Care Workers Course, and the Welfare Officers Course. The value of these bursaries is \$1,000 and students are not required to enter into an agreement to work for the Victorian Government after graduating.

Courses offered by the Institute include the following:

(a) Child Care Workers Course

This course provides basic training for persons employed or interested in being employed in the residential care of children separated from their parents. Applicants must be at least eighteen years of age and should have attained Leaving standard or its equivalent.

(b) Youth Workers Course

This course is designed to train persons employed or interested in employment in the care of young people who are committed to youth training centres. The qualifications required are the same as those for the Child Care Workers Course.

(c) *Prison Officers Course*

Part I provides training for newly recruited prison officers before they take up their positions in prison. It involves twelve weeks theoretical and twelve weeks practical training. Part II and Part III are conducted by correspondence. Part II is required for promotion to Senior Prison Officer, and Part III is required for promotion to Chief Prison Officer and all higher prison positions.

(d) *Youth Leadership Diploma Course*

This is a three year full-time course designed to train adult men and women to work with young people. Applicants must be eighteen years of age and have attained Higher School Certificate standard or its equivalent. Preference is given to applicants who have had an additional year of study or some work experience.

(e) *Welfare Officers Course*

This course provides training, as well as an opportunity for discussion, for those who plan to make a career helping people who have special problems. Students learn about the structure of society, and the various methods of helping people and the community resources available for the purpose. They also gain skills in interviewing. This course is not an alternative to the university course for social workers. It is expected that welfare officers will work in welfare organisations and hospitals under the direction of social workers or in conjunction with a committee. Applicants must have four Leaving subjects, including English.

(f) *Honorary Probation Officers Course*

This course provides training, as well as an opportunity for discussion, for honorary probation officers and those who intend to volunteer for probation work. The course involves two evenings a week for a period of ten weeks.

(g) *Supervisors Courses*

These courses are for those who have the task of supervising students from this Institute while they are on practical work placements.

(h) *Adoption Workers Course*

This course is for staff from adoption agencies. They gain an understanding of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964* and have an opportunity to discuss the various aspects of adoption work. One aim of this course is to encourage uniform standards of work in adoption agencies.

Research and Statistics Division

This Division is administered by the Director of Research and Statistics and conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates in non-governmental research projects and supervises any investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organisation or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all Divisions, the collation of all material for issue from the Department, and the dissemination of information to the public with regard to social welfare.

Regional Services Division

Regional Services is a relatively new Division, administered by a Director.

The aims of this Division are to co-ordinate the services of the Department with those of other organisations, encourage the development of local welfare programmes, and generally to improve the welfare services available to people in outer metropolitan and country areas.

Regional centres now operating in Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Glenroy, Horsham, Morwell, Preston, and Wodonga cover a wide field of services now being performed by the Department, for example, family counselling, family assistance, and probation and parole services. Further regional centres are planned for Ringwood, Shepparton, and Warrnambool. At present, smaller regional offices operate at Bairnsdale, Hamilton, Mildura, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warrnambool.

Finance

The following table shows the financial operations of the Ministry of Social Welfare from 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Revenue—					
Sale of goods produced in—					
Prisons	358	419	409	358	392
Youth training centres	27	25	28	58	109
Child endowment	64	74	90	93	113
Maintenance collection	82	96	117	125	130
Quarters, rations, and rents	68	73	85	91	129
Other revenue	16	17	24	43	67
Total revenue	615	704	753	768	940
Expenditure—					
Central Administration and Research and Statistics Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	358	446	531	(a)1,079	825
Grants to approved welfare organisations	..	..	250	401	530
Fare concessions for pensioners	..	..	..	1,611	2,467
Municipal rate concessions for pensioners	..	..	..	..	140
Regional Services Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	..	..	..	(a)	850
Family Welfare Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	565	646	776	832	936
Maintenance of reception centres and departmental children's homes	1,542	1,869	2,503	2,939	3,717
Payments for wards in—					
Approved children's homes	1,316	1,443	2,594	2,809	3,022
Foster homes	286	322	292	363	407
Family assistance	1,081	2,062	2,709	3,383	793
Other expenditure	46	57	126	101	83
Youth Welfare Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	177	214	263	253	316
Maintenance of remand and departmental youth training centres	1,660	1,882	2,246	2,525	3,179
Payments to non-departmental youth training centres	207	202	232	294	293
Other expenditure	133	142	176	218	271
Grants to youth organisations	310	303	340	(b)	(b)

VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Expenditure—<i>continued</i>					
Prisons Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	3,884	4,239	4,954	5,485	6,617
Probation and Parole Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	398	462	540	504	543
Parole boards' expenses	9	9	9	8	12
Training Division—					
Salaries and general expenses	159	169	201	277	313
Total expenditure	12,131	14,467	18,742	23,082	25,314
Net expenditure	11,516	13,763	17,989	22,314	24,374

(a) For 1972-73, the Regional Services Division was accounted for under central administration expenditures.
(b) Vote fund contributions and works and services grants to youth organisations assistance fund were transferred to the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation from 1972-73.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation came into existence with the proclamation of the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act on 19 December 1972. Broadly, the objects of the Department are :

- (a) to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of the youth of Victoria by encouraging involvement of youth in community life and assisting and co-ordinating youth services and activities affecting youth ;
- (b) to promote the fitness and general health of the people of Victoria by encouraging participation in sport and assisting and co-ordinating the activities of government agencies, municipalities, and any other persons or bodies concerned with sport ; and
- (c) to improve the facilities available to the people of Victoria for leisure time pursuits by encouraging and assisting with the provision of additional opportunities for recreation for individuals and family units.

The Act to establish a Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation recognised the significant changes occurring in our society. Increased affluence and leisure time are leading to growing demands for active and passive recreational opportunities and facilities. Changing life styles have revealed a need for government to take action to assist with the health and fitness of the community. Families desire the means to participate in recreational activities together.

The most important provisions of the Act relate to youth and the family. A primary objective is to restore communication among young people, their families, and the community. Governments have been prone to think of youth work in terms of crime prevention. The philosophy behind this Act acknowledges the positive potential of youth and the opportunities for the development of that potential.

The legislation provides for the appointment of a State Youth Council and a Sports and Recreation Council.

State Youth Council

The State Youth Council replaces the former Youth Advisory Council. The Council is responsible for advising the Minister on the formulation and regular review of policy including financial policy relating to grants and subsidies from the Youth Fund.

Sports and Recreation Council

The Sports and Recreation Council is responsible for advising the Minister on all aspects of sport and recreation in Victoria, with the exception of horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing, for which advisory machinery exists under the provisions of the Racing Act. However, there is provision for consultation between the Racing Boards and the Sports and Recreation Council where joint use or development of facilities is desirable. The Council also provides a liaison between sports and recreational interests and the Minister.

Youth Fund

Prior to the establishment of the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Social Welfare Department administered the Youth Organisations Assistance Fund. Grants were made from this Fund, on the recommendation of the former Youth Advisory Council, for building works and general purposes of youth organisations. This Fund operated until December 1972, when a new trust fund known as the Youth Fund was established in accordance with the *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972*.

Allocations may be approved by the Minister from the Youth Fund to voluntary organisations for the provision or maintenance of services, the promotion of activities, the training of or maintenance of facilities or equipment to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth.

The Fund provides capital subsidies on a dollar for dollar basis for the construction, extension, remodelling, repair, and renovation of buildings and property used for youth work. Financial assistance is available for youth groups towards costs of general expenses, the training of youth workers, and for the employment of youth workers to conduct after hours recreational activities in schools. The Fund is designed to ensure that the contribution of voluntary youth organisations to youth work is further developed.

Sports and Recreation Fund

Prior to the establishment of the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Local Government Department administered a Swimming Pools Fund and a Country Sports Centres Fund. At 30 June 1973 the administration of these funds was transferred to this Department under the Sports and Recreation Fund. Subsidies are available for multi-purpose sporting and recreational facilities, swimming pools, and joint community/school projects. All projects must be supported by the local municipal council.

Australian Rules Football Fund

The Australian Rules Football Fund has been established to promote junior football. The Fund is used to finance programmes recommended by the Junior Football Council.

Racing

The Department is responsible for the administration of the *Racing Act 1958*. All matters affecting racing, trotting, greyhound racing, or the conduct of any sports gathering with betting facilities are handled by the Racing Division. The supervision of totalisator operations both on course and through the Totalisator Agency Board system is a key function of this Division. The Racecourses Licences Board and the Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board, both statutory bodies established under the Racing Act, provide financial assistance to race clubs for permanent improvements at racecourses and greyhound tracks.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Australian Red Cross Society

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 of aid to the sick and wounded, irrespective of nationality; rendering of assistance in the case of great public disaster, calamity, or need; improvement of health; prevention of disease; and the mitigation of suffering in Australia and elsewhere. The services include:

Blood transfusion service. Whole blood and blood derivatives are provided free of charge to all in need of them. 151,901 donations were collected in 1973-74.

Transport. Red Cross volunteer drivers cover more than 1.6 million kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to special schools, clinics, and hospitals, or elderly people on outings, etc.

Social work service. A family counselling agency is available in both city and country areas to advise individuals and families with personal or social problems. Approximately 2,000 families are assisted annually.

Handcrafts. All types of craftwork are taught at Red Cross centres, hospitals, and homes throughout Victoria to handicapped people.

Enquiry 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 people in this State, for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters.

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 annually.

Community services. Trained personnel carry out a wide range of services in hospitals, baby health centres, and geriatric homes, and for the aged and sick in their own homes, and assist with such services as the delivery of meals-on-wheels.

Hospital services. Libraries have been established in 122 hospitals and homes, and more than 47,368 magazines are distributed annually. Hospital visiting services are carried out throughout the State and provide patients with a wide range of extra services which are not within the scope of the nursing staff. A picture library has been established in 64 hospitals and homes. From a selection of 2,327 prints, pictures are on loan and can be changed regularly. Specialised services are carried out in psychiatric hospitals and clinics, the major one being music therapy. From a record library of 19,356 titles, programmes are compiled and annotations provided for music groups among patients. At hospitals and clinics near Melbourne, the music therapists present annotated and special programmes, including percussion groups, and in some cases live recitals are arranged.

Disaster relief services

Under its Royal Charter, Red Cross has a responsibility to be prepared at all times to act immediately in natural disasters or other emergencies. Red Cross has a specific role to play under the State Disaster Plan working under the Medical and Welfare Divisions. Through a special agreement with the Country Fire Authority, Red Cross is called to provide emergency

centres and all necessary supportive services to fire-fighters and evacuees. Similar services are given to the Forests Commission. The civic authorities concerned with floods, searches, and major accidents recognise Red Cross as a body geared to provide immediate practical assistance.

When a major emergency arises, Red Cross centres are set up in a local hall, or if necessary, under canvas. These are equipped to provide a variety of services such as large-scale catering, first aid and general care, sleeping accommodation, issue of clothing, or any other necessary item. To facilitate the immediate setting up of these centres, Red Cross has a number of "packaged posts" always ready to despatch. Each of these consists of large cartons containing emergency cooking equipment, lighting, tinned and packaged food, first aid supplies, blankets, mattresses, pillows, and clothing. A complete "packaged post" fits onto a 3 tonne truck and, therefore, can be transported quickly. Specially trained teams accompany a "packaged post" to work with the local Red Cross members.

Overall co-ordination of Red Cross activities during a disaster is handled from Red Cross Headquarters, Melbourne, where a controller and other staff are available on a 24 hour basis. To ensure efficiency, training sessions and seminars are held regularly in country areas and at headquarters.

In addition to major disasters, Red Cross is called on to give help to victims of house fires and in Melbourne, by agreement with the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Red Cross is notified when help is required. In country areas the police or local fire officers liaise with the local Red Cross units. The aid is given to meet the immediate needs before statutory assistance takes over and includes complete sets of clothing, toilet requisites, babies layettes, blankets, and some household essentials.

Red Cross bears the cost of its disaster relief and emergency services. Some examples of costs involved are the ten available "packaged posts", each valued at more than \$2,000, which over the period 1969 to 1973 contributed to Red Cross spending more than \$90,000 on these services. This figure does not include large quantities of donated goods.

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Income (a)	\$'000	1,742	1,974	2,175	2,636
Expenditure (b)	\$'000	1,829	2,046	2,251	2,724
Accumulation account	\$'000	1,295	1,297	1,320	1,325
Expenditure on—					
Blood transfusion service	\$'000	867	1,067	1,222	1,497
Convalescent homes and hostels	\$'000	203	210	233	305
Handcraft and curative training	\$'000	73	82	85	105
Social service and welfare	\$'000	117	114	114	139
Service and repatriation hospitals, including recreation centres, civilian hospital, and civilian relief	\$'000	162	162	165	160
Red Cross branches and companies	number	601	586	577	588
Junior Red Cross Circles	number	519	540	617	642
Blood donations	number	125,409	132,404	149,924	151,901
Blood distributed	half litres	86,261	88,323	99,829	103,367
Serum distributed	litres	570	601	838	1,147
Transport distance	'000 kilometres	1,693	1,685	1,629	1,674

(a) Excludes legacies.

(b) Excludes stock adjustments and depreciation.

Blood Transfusion Service, 1971; Youth activities, 1972; Red Cross service corps, 1972; Music Therapy Service, 1974

Brotherhood of St Laurence

The Brotherhood of St Laurence, whose head office is in Fitzroy, is an independent social welfare organisation, which was founded by The Reverend Father G. K. Tucker as an Anglican Religious Order at Adamstown, Newcastle, New South Wales in 1930. The Brotherhood came to Melbourne in 1933 by invitation of the Archbishop of Melbourne to undertake social welfare work with the poor and unemployed in the inner areas of Melbourne.

In 1971 the Brotherhood became a Body Corporate by Act of the Victorian Parliament. It is now governed both by The Brotherhood of St Laurence (Incorporation) Act and by a constitution. The members of the Brotherhood consist of five Clerks in Holy Orders of the Church of England, five laymen, and five senior officers or employees of the organisation. The board of directors is elected by the membership, each director retiring and being eligible for re-election every five years. The Brotherhood is currently a participating member agency of both the Victorian Council of Social Service and the Melbourne Diocesan Social Services Co-ordinating Committee.

The Brotherhood is involved in programmes concerned with family, youth, children's, and elderly people's welfare. Its central concern is for the poorer, most disadvantaged, and rejected among these groups. The Brotherhood believes their situations are to a large extent created and affected by broader social and economic issues. Where these issues affect people it works with, the Brotherhood tries to make a contribution to knowledge, debate, and decision-making. This participation is expressed through research and social action which are regarded as essential as the direct provision of services. The Brotherhood also sees an obligation to help change government or public attitudes and policies as well as meeting the needs which largely result from inadequate government provision or public indifference. The Brotherhood aims to share with the community knowledge gained and the interpretation of social issues. It sets aside resources for communication and education. Some staff within the Brotherhood are available for community consultation. The Brotherhood makes available to the public reports and papers that have been compiled from its research and service projects. In an attempt to bring about changes in values and priorities, the Brotherhood's social action programmes include developing and communicating policies, planning, participating with other agencies, and community development.

The Brotherhood considers one of the most important aspects of its work is in experimental projects. Knowledge gained from these projects is valuable to governments and community bodies in framing future social policy. Some charitable trusts have recognised the value of these experiments and have provided funds for them and support is also given by the Australian and Victorian Governments. At present the Brotherhood has two major pilot projects under way. They are the innovative Family Centre Project and Family Day Care. The Family Centre helps poor and socially disadvantaged families to become self-supporting and able to use community services. Family Day Care utilises local housewives in conjunction with the agency in providing a day care service in their own homes for neighbouring children whose parents both work. A group care programme is

also being run in a renovated house in an attempt to emulate home conditions in day care. These are valuable alternatives to traditional day nursery programmes.

Care of the aged has always played a major part in the work of the Brotherhood. By 31 December 1973 the Brotherhood was providing accommodation for 600 elderly people. There are large village settlements at Carrum Downs and Lara. Carrum Downs is a 17 hectare estate between Dandenong and Frankston. Lara is a 25 hectare estate near Geelong. They both have more than 100 single units, hostel accommodation, and small hospitals. On the settlements, community life is encouraged. Industries offer activities for residents who also run general stores and libraries. There are 45 Brotherhood flats at Keble Court in North Fitzroy and St Laurence Court in Bendigo. The flats are for elderly people who do not own a home or flat and have not enough capital to meet the requirements of other agencies. Carinya at Box Hill is the Brotherhood's 40 bed nursing home for elderly women in need of constant nursing care.

Each scheme, except for the nursing home at Box Hill, aims to provide accommodation for elderly people who want independence, companionship, security, and opportunities for useful creative activities. Each year there are increases in the numbers catered for, together with hundreds of inquiries and applications that cannot be satisfied. Applicants must be of pensionable age and in good health. The accommodation is for both single and married people.

The Coolibah Centre in Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, has a membership of 160 elderly men and women. Most of them live alone in sub-standard conditions in the surrounding area and are entirely dependent on the pension. The centre provides free chiropody, a two-course midday meal for 25 cents, home delivery of meals, bathing facilities, clothing, and recreation. Home care is provided for housebound members. Until recently, finances did not permit the Brotherhood to provide adequate housing for centre members. It is planned that by early 1975 a hostel will be built in Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy.

Another service that has always been provided by the Brotherhood but which has recently been extended is material aid in the form of clothing and furniture. Since November 1972, material aid has been operating from a new shop at 75 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy. People with established needs can select clothing and furniture free of charge. The shop is staffed by a welfare officer and a group of voluntary helpers who sort, iron, and mend stock.

The Brotherhood's sheltered workshop at West Heidelberg provides opportunities for rehabilitation of patients from Larundel, Mont Park, Jane-field, and St Nicholas hospitals, Clarendon and Ernest Jones clinics, Turana Youth Training Centre, and the Brunswick Intervention Unit. During 1973 over 100 patients attended the workshop and, of these, 22 were able to proceed to full-time employment. Newsprint is collected by schools and youth groups for the sheltered workshop where it is processed.

Publications by the Brotherhood and by Brotherhood staff have helped create public interest in areas of social concern. The Brotherhood's Social Issues Department is responsible for the publication of books, pamphlets, and papers.

In 1973-74 the Brotherhood was financed by Brotherhood services (42.1 per cent), donations (13.5 per cent), legacies (11.1 per cent), the Brotherhood's two salvage divisions (the collection and selling of goods and clothes on the secondhand market—10.5 per cent), investments (9.0 per cent), auxiliaries (4.9 per cent), and government (4.5 per cent).

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 96 kilometres from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday, to have each child medically and dentally examined, and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. Ten 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 societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in section 5 of the Act, and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as Specially Authorised Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets, are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a)					
Number of societies	20	20	20	21	21
Number of branches	1,112	1,091	1,086	1,075	1,046
Number of members contributing for—					
Sick and funeral benefits (b)	103,077	102,250	100,629	100,124	99,155
Medical services (b)	252,679	260,344	266,074	272,999	278,251
Hospital benefits (b)	268,090	276,241	287,034	292,596	288,847
Number of widows registered for funeral benefits	8,643	8,688	8,216	8,888	9,515
Number of whole of life and endowment assurance benefits in force	20,148	22,924	26,799	29,954	34,148
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES					
Number of societies	106	104	102	102	94
Number of members	50,906	51,341	50,558	48,699	47,960
ALL SOCIETIES					
Number of members who received sick pay	23,625	24,183	24,069	(c)	(c)
Number of weeks for which sick pay was allowed	396,635	388,113	364,766	370,555	354,374
Number of deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,481	2,586	2,405	2,439	2,328
Number of deaths of wives and widows	783	615	654	753	647

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

(b) 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.

(c) No longer tabulated.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Ordinary societies (a)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	18,182	18,689	19,173	19,429	19,984
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	4,049	5,306	6,705	8,444	10,722
Medical services funds	3,461	4,049	4,617	3,735	1,571
Hospital benefit funds	5,442	6,388	7,430	8,370	8,781
Medicine, management, and other funds	5,666	5,941	6,378	6,883	7,651
Dividing and other societies	1,355	1,480	1,534	1,786	1,926
Total funds	38,155	41,853	45,837	48,647	50,635

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)
RECEIPTS					
Ordinary societies (b)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	1,416	1,405	1,440	1,427	1,554
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	1,256	1,859	2,212	2,580	3,572
Medical services funds	7,786	8,253	9,152	11,301	15,147
Hospital benefit funds	8,207	9,427	10,728	10,592	16,740
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,324	1,531	1,866	1,857	2,761
Dividing and other societies	614	695	779	822	903
Less inter-fund transfers	254	238	287	429	288
Total receipts	20,349	22,932	25,890	28,150	40,389
EXPENDITURE					
Ordinary societies (b)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	816	899	955	1,165	998
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	373	601	813	896	1,350
Medical services funds	7,141	7,664	8,584	12,550	16,770
Hospital benefit funds	7,259	8,480	9,685	10,270	15,829
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,310	1,256	1,429	1,498	2,031
Dividing and other societies	474	570	725	641	748
Less inter-fund transfers	254	238	287	429	288
Total expenditure	17,119	19,232	21,904	26,591	37,438
Excess of receipts over expenditure	3,230	3,700	3,986	1,559	2,951

(a) Figures since 1970-71 have been compiled on a "revenue" basis of "income and expenditure" whereas previous years were compiled on a "cash" basis of "receipts and expenditure (payments)".

(b) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding specially authorised societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicinal, and hospital benefits during the years 1967-68 to 1971-72:

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Sick pay	544	570	590	580	567
Funeral benefits	248	266	248	262	270
Non-contributory endowment benefits	93	83	109	233	254
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	238	394	641	596	863
Medical services—					
Society benefit	3,355	3,658	4,178	6,230	7,743
Government subsidy	3,041	3,229	3,537	5,390	7,921
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	5,249	6,259	7,270	8,093	13,191
Government subsidy	1,070	1,126	1,192	1,169	1,335
Medicine	215	229	246	(a) 44	(a) 34

(a) Represents society benefits only, exclusive of medicine assessments paid to dispensaries, which had been included in previous years' figures for "Medicine".

Dispensaries

At the end of 1971-72, 30 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries were registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances for members and for persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1971-72 was 76,268. During 1971-72 the income of the dispensaries was \$4,359,303 and their expenditure was \$4,182,713. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1971-72 amounted to \$3,701,694 and \$684,843, respectively.

Specially authorised societies

At the end of 1971-72 there were four societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act which did not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorised under section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1971-72 was 162 and their funds amounted to \$290,831.

Co-operative societies

In December 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now 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 Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1974, 602 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$6,807,802.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

Details of the activities of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act are shown in the following tables :

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE (a)

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Producer	70	65	64	65	65
Trading	59	60	67	72	73
Community settlement	6	7	6	5	7
Community advancement	573	650	710	756	798
Credit	182	190	205	211	211
Associations	2	2	2	2	2
Total	892	974	1,054	1,111	1,156

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 604-7 of this Year Book.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES WHICH SUBMITTED RETURNS (a), 1973-74

Type	Number of societies	Number of members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' funds	External	
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Producer	63	44,662	7,929	16,287	24,216
Trading	58	39,188	2,463	4,054	6,517
Community settlement	7	340	105	851	956
Community advancement	670	50,454	2,214	6,463	8,677
Credit	197	121,582	928	79,793	80,721
Associations	2	279	-50	3,389	3,339
Total	997	256,505	13,589	110,837	124,426

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 604-7 of this Year Book.

Charitable trusts in Victoria, 1972

Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare

Recent government initiatives at Australian, State, and local government levels can stimulate consumer participation in welfare, by making services more accessible to those in need. The Australian Social Welfare Commission's Australian Assistance Plan is explicitly committed to the principle of self-development and the encouragement of participation of local residents and welfare consumer groups in the planning of welfare services. While administrators and welfare practitioners are genuinely concerned with their clients' interests, the solutions they implement may not always be seen by clients to be the most effective methods of overcoming problems. Services planned and provided by governments and professionals have often excluded consumers from decision-making processes affecting their lives. Participation is seen as an attempt to overcome the difficulties characteristic of the separation of consumers from providers in the traditional welfare system.

"Consumerism" has recently become a significant influence in many aspects of communal life. Its impact is now becoming evident in the voluntary welfare field. A major new development in voluntary social welfare is that of consultation with consumers on the way in which services are provided and the extension of opportunities for direct participation. Voluntary social welfare is defined here in its broadest sense to include all non-statutory welfare activities. Consumer participation has developed in very many facets of social

life and a wide variety of consumer action groups have developed, ranging from women's groups and family day care, to credit unions and citizen action groups.

Although well-organised groups have been making representations to governments for many years, on-going participation was not considered a necessary part of the process of providing welfare services. Recently, there has been a marked increase in consumer participation in Australia. Consumer groups see their activities as providing a qualitatively different and better service to that offered by professionals. The rapid growth and recognition of consumer participation has provided a viable alternative to functions previously confined to professional welfare agencies.

Consumer participation often questions the policies and the services provided by professional persons. If consumers are directly involved in the decision-making processes which affect them, they are given a sense of responsibility and self-respect which may be lacking if they are only involved at the receiving end of welfare services.

The Brotherhood of St Laurence's Family Centre Project represents an attempt to overcome the social problems of the poor through consumer participation. The Project aims to provide opportunities for a small group of low-income families to learn the processes and methods of decision-making and change through a participatory activities programme. The Family Centre is providing resources over a period of three years to sixty disadvantaged families. Families are provided with a guaranteed minimum income to free them from economic pressures and the anxiety of "making ends meet". Each week research workers assess incomes and pay an income supplement according to a set formula known to the families. (See also page 840.)

The involvement of families in all aspects of the Family Centre's operations aims to develop the social skills of participants. The Centre's objective is to enable families to become active participants in community life, with the potential of changing themselves or the community to meet their real needs. A multi-disciplinary team including social workers, teachers, welfare officers, and volunteers works with the families to bring people together and enlarge their opportunities to establish relationships with others in the Centre. The Centre represents a change from the traditional casework methods of many voluntary agencies, with staff acting as resource experts and members of a team. Open files have replaced conventional casework files, and all research information is shared with the families.

To stimulate participation and cohesiveness, the Centre runs family camps and outings, children's programmes, meetings, and an open coffee lounge. Families co-operate in the preparation of meals, bulk buying of food, and the publication of a Family Centre Bulletin. The families have elected a Committee of Management to help run the Centre by meeting weekly and making decisions about all aspects of the Centre's activities programme. This programme includes such activities as cooking, sewing, woodwork, art and craft, sport, yoga, and educational classes.

There are many forms of consumer participation in welfare today. Consumer groups have developed for a wide variety of reasons, performing many different functions. All, however, are self-organised around a common issue or problem. Consumer groups are made up of people who come

together to solve or adjust to a central problem, and to communicate this to others by increasing public awareness and changing the attitudes of the rest of society. Self-help groups include the Combined Pensioners' Association, Alcoholics Anonymous, Link-Up, the Medical Consumers' Association, and Community Child Care.

Many self-help groups have developed for the under-privileged or handicapped, either socially or physically. These groups combine the dual approaches of helping their members and educating the wider society, with varying degrees of emphasis. Within the group, members concentrate on mutual support, practical help, and the sharing of experiences. This kind of group therapy aims to help individuals adjust or overcome problems and thus contribute to the social rehabilitation of those involved. As well as rehabilitating themselves, self-help groups also aim to influence the rest of society by encouraging people to accept those it previously regarded as abnormal or foreign. Action in this sphere includes political lobbying, public education, and public relations. The Council for the Single Mother and her Child has combined the functions of mutual help and social action. The group works on many different levels. Members run neighbourhood groups and an accommodation service, distribute emergency relief, and provide information on benefits, legal matters, and day care. They run political campaigns and research projects and use the media to promote the acceptance of single mothers.

Consumer participation at a local level is represented in the current growth of citizen action groups. In Melbourne, residents' associations developed in the inner suburbs in the late 1960s to challenge planning decisions about slum clearance, and, at a later date, proposals for new freeways. Residents' associations are characteristically controlled by the socially competent and confident. More recently, however, the Housing Commission Tenants' Union has been established to represent the claims of the socially-deprived, low-income Housing Commission tenants in an attempt to improve housing standards and general welfare provisions on government housing estates. Residents' associations like the Carlton Association, the North Melbourne Association, and the Emerald Hill Association, have formed interest groups which have put the residents' views to the relevant statutory authorities. These groups use public meetings and the media to publicise complaints and offer alternative proposals.

A problem for consumer groups is how to maintain or establish participation in a non-crisis or non-threatening situation. The Fitzroy Ecumenical Centre is attempting to develop an answer to this question through a neighbourhood citizens' advice network, based on, and encouraging, participation. The service aims to utilise "natural" channels of communication in the neighbourhood to overcome the inaccessibility of more formal services to the less competent.

Voluntary social services, 1965; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966; Voluntary child welfare, 1967; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968; Care of the elderly, 1969; Rehabilitation, 1970; Employment of the handicapped, 1970; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971; Volunteer services for the mentally handicapped, 1972; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

LAW IN VICTORIA

Administration

Historical

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, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to 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 prior to Federation and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Legal profession

Prior to 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 instituted legal proceedings generally. 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 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, though a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter 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.

Legal departments and officers

The political head of the Law Department is the Attorney-General, under whose direction and control the Department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed, under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen's Counsel.

The administrative problems of the Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the Department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the Prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and County Courts. There were eleven such Prosecutors in 1974 who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

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.

Until 1 June 1970 the office assisted persons in civil and matrimonial matters under the Poor Persons Legal Assistance Act. That Act was repealed by the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. Legal assistance is now 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 and to the Privy Council in respect of an offence for which he has been sentenced to death.

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	Number of criminal cases dealt with
1969	647
1970	772
1971	813
1972	1,144
1973	1,112

Legal Aid Committee

The *Legal Aid Act* 1969 transferred some of the functions of legal assistance to poor people, previously administered by the Public Solicitor, to the Legal Aid Committee from 1 June 1970. This Committee now provides legal assistance for poor people in civil and matrimonial matters and also has universal jurisdiction to assist in any other kind of legal proceeding which cannot be undertaken by the Public Solicitor. A person who is unable to afford the services of a private solicitor may approach the Legal Aid Committee for the assignment of a solicitor under the terms and conditions of the Act. The following business was conducted by the Legal Aid Committee during 1973 :

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE BUSINESS, 1973

Type of case	Number of applications	Number actually assisted
Divorce	3,333	2,174
Maintenance	4,111	2,481
Custody	368	209
Affiliation	463	316
Motor accident damages claims	864	472
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County Court appeals)	1,627	997
Civil causes	2,318	817
Workers compensation	259	177
Probate and testators family maintenance	206	55
Others	1,168	289
Total	14,717	7,987

Further references, 1962-1974**Voluntary legal aid in Victoria**

Regular, organised voluntary legal aid services in Victoria were initiated in December 1972 as a result of concern at some serious gaps in traditional legal aid schemes. At that time, a group of lawyers, social workers, and concerned persons combined to establish the first such organisation: the Fitzroy Legal Service. This Service opened in basement rooms of the Fitzroy Town Hall on 18 December 1972 with the aims of providing a free and readily accessible legal service to the local community; to practise preventative law; to provide legal education to the community; and to initiate and participate in law reform.

Following substantial inquiries from clients, some from as far away as Queensland, similar organisations began to emerge in other suburbs of Melbourne. Eight such voluntary services were operating regularly in Victoria by 30 June 1974, with offices situated at Fitzroy, Springvale, St Kilda, Prahran, Broadmeadows, Footscray, Nunawading, and Moe-Morwell. In addition, referral centres, concerned primarily with tenancy problems associated with Housing Commission flats, have been established along similar lines at North Melbourne, Kensington, and West Heidelberg.

The services are loosely organised, autonomous groups comprising a wide range of voluntary workers—lawyers, academics, social workers, students, typists, interpreters, etc. In all offices, an informal "store-front" atmosphere is maintained, in an effort to avoid the physical and psychological problems experienced by the clients in seeking "official" assistance. The

services receive no regular income, relying on donations from social agencies, local city councils, and workers. The Australian Government has granted \$2,000 to the Fitzroy Service, enabling it to employ a day-time administrator. All services, however, lack sufficient funds, and are actively seeking additional governmental assistance.

The services operate after normal working hours, usually five nights each week, when rostered volunteer lawyers and assistants interview clients. No means test is applied, although, because of pressure of work, geographical limits operate at most centres. A wide variety of aid is provided, including legal/general advice, letter writing, the undertaking of negotiations and, if necessary, legal representation. However, no writs are issued, and, whenever possible, clients requiring representation are referred to the Legal Aid Committee, or to the recently established Australian Legal Aid Office. Alternatively, the client is referred to other social welfare organisations concerned with specific problems. Most cases handled by the services concern matrimonial, common law, criminal, traffic, and consumer protection matters. The Fitzroy Service, with approximately sixty active members, has seen over 4,000 clients since it began operations.

All services attempt to provide a comprehensive socio-legal approach to problems, and are working towards becoming community-based organisations, staffed by and for local people. Community legal education to enable potential clients to recognise and solve their own socio-legal problems, and strong links with local community groups, are seen as important aspects of the services' future activities.

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* 1972 established the Crimes Compensation Tribunal comprising a barrister or solicitor of seven years standing appointed by the Governor in Council. The present appointment was made on 20 June 1973, and the first applications under the Act were heard eight days later. The Tribunal is to administer a scheme designed to compensate persons who have suffered injury as a result of a criminal act. The scheme is supplementary to existing forms of compensation and not a replacement for them.

An applicant is entitled to legal representation and to payment of his legal costs if his application succeeds. In a majority of cases legal representation is not essential. As required by the Act, applications are heard informally and expeditiously, in private and without publicity unless the public interest otherwise requires. The Tribunal can and does prohibit publication in any case where it would be prejudicial to any person including the victim, any dependant of the victim, or an accused person who has not been convicted of the criminal act. No appeal lies against the amount of an award, but where the Tribunal refuses an application for an award, the applicant may appeal to the County Court.

A procedure is laid down for recovery from the offender of the amount awarded, but present experience indicates that there will be few cases where the prospects of recovery render employment of this procedure worthwhile. In cases where it can be expected that a claim for damages by the victim against the offender will succeed and result in recovery by the victim, the Tribunal may adjourn the application for compensation until the victim

has attempted such recovery, or may make a condition of the award that the victim seek such recovery. If such recovery occurs, the victim is required to make repayment to the Tribunal of the compensation moneys.

Any person who has suffered physical injury or mental or nervous shock or who has become pregnant as a result of a criminal act (any act or omission punishable at first instance by imprisonment) which took place in Victoria on or after 13 December 1972 may have an entitlement to an award of compensation from the Crimes Compensation Tribunal. The dependants of a person who has died as a result of such a criminal act may also have an entitlement to an award, and where the victim has died and there are no dependants, an award may be made to any person who incurred expenses as a result of the victim's death.

Compensation may be awarded for pain and suffering as well as material loss, the maximum award in any one case being \$3,000. In cases of need an advance payment may be made although the victim's injuries have not stabilised to the point where it is possible to make a final award. Where circumstances have changed or fresh evidence becomes available an award may be varied at any time.

Application must be made within one year after the injury or death occurs, but an extension of time will be granted in an appropriate case. No award can be made if the victim was, at the time that the injury was sustained, living with the offender as his wife or her husband or as a member of the offender's household, or if the Tribunal considers the entitlement to compensation to be less than \$50. The victim's own responsibility for the injury may be such as to cause an award to be refused, or the amount awarded to be reduced.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF CRIMES COMPENSATION
TRIBUNAL FOR YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1974

Item	Particulars
Applications—	
Pending at 1 July 1973	9
Further applications received to 30 June 1974	503
Determinations—	
Final awards made	402
Applications refused	15
Applications withdrawn	1
Applications pending at 30 June 1974	94
Orders made for advance payments of compensation	14
Appeals from refusal of applications	..
Applications received for repayment of compensation by offenders	..
Analysis of final awards—	
Total compensation awarded	\$323,778
Average award of compensation	\$805

Small Claims Tribunal

Under the provisions of the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*, the Small Claims Tribunal was established on 4 February 1974 to arbitrate in disputes between consumers and traders as an alternative to court action. Such court action is a costly and time consuming process and consumers are usually reluctant to take advantage of it, especially when relatively small amounts are involved. The procedures of the Tribunal on the other hand are based on an expeditious, inexpensive, and informal adjudication of consumer/trader disputes.

The object of the Act is to bring about settlements by compromise and direct negotiation between the trader and the claimant.

If this fails, the Tribunal is empowered to make :

- (a) an order that requires a party to the proceeding before it (other than the claimant) to pay money to a person specified in the order ;
- (b) an order that requires a party to the proceeding before it (other than the claimant) to perform work to rectify a defect in goods or services to which the claim in the proceeding relates. A settlement or an order made by a Tribunal is final and binding on all parties to the proceeding.

A claimant can, upon the payment of a \$2 fee to the Registrar or the local Clerk of Courts (outside metropolitan area only), have his case heard by a referee who can make an order against the trader of up to \$500.

The first hearing before the Tribunal took place on 18 March 1974. To June 1975, more than 1,000 claims had been referred to the Registry for hearing and orders totalling about \$30,000 had been made against traders. In about 75 per cent of claims orders had been made in favour of consumers. The majority of claims have been heard in Melbourne but hearings have also been conducted in most of the larger country centres.

Family law in Victoria*

Background and scope

The term "family" is treated here in its limited sense of being the basic social unit of husband and wife with or without children. "Family law" is concerned with the contracting of marriage, the personal and proprietary rights and duties flowing from marriage as between husband and wife, the annulment or dissolution of marriage, the relationship of parent and child (whether legitimate, illegitimate, or adopted) and the personal and proprietary rights and duties arising from such relationship.

Victoria on its establishment as a separate Colony with responsible government in 1856 inherited the common law of England, took over a few statutes from the mother Colony of New South Wales, and established its own body of laws. Although the Commonwealth of Australia was set up in 1901 and contained in its Constitution power to legislate for the whole of Australia and its Territories in regard to "marriage" and "divorce and matrimonial causes and in relation thereto parental rights and the custody and guardianship of children" this power was not exercised until 1959 in regard to divorce and matrimonial causes and not until 1961 in regard to marriage. Until Australian legislation came into effect, family relationships, rights, and duties were regulated by State law and in some instances they still are. The Supreme Court of Victoria is invested with Federal Jurisdiction under the Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 and the *Marriage Act* 1961, and in some respects the County Court and the Magistrates' Courts have jurisdiction under the Marriage Act.

Family law in Victoria, therefore, as in other States of Australia is a dichotomy of State and Federal legislation. The celebration of marriages, their validity, their dissolution or nullification and, in proceedings in regard

* This article was written in the latter half of 1973 and is related to the legal situation as it then was. The Australian Government's *Family Law Act* 1975 was assented to in June 1975. When it comes into operation it will radically change the existing laws of divorce, maintenance, and property as described in this article.

to a marriage, the custody of children, maintenance, and settlements of property are all governed by Australian law. The adoption, guardianship, and custody of children (where there are not and have not previously been proceedings in regard to a marriage), the maintenance of spouses and children, disputes as to property between married persons, the illegitimacy of children, inheritance and testamentary provision for spouses and children are all governed by State law.

Marriage

Celebration of marriage

The celebration of marriages in Victoria is governed by the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961 and the regulations made under it. Marriages may be celebrated in Victoria by a minister of religion according to the rites of such religion who is duly registered under the Act or by a Registrar or Deputy-Registrar of Marriages or other person so authorised by the Australian Attorney-General or by a foreign diplomatic or consular officer of a proclaimed overseas country in accordance with the law or custom of that country where one at least of the parties to the marriage is a national of such country.

A marriage celebrated in Victoria by a person not in the above categories is a valid marriage if either of the parties to the marriage believed the celebrant to have lawful authority and if the form of marriage sufficiently establishes the intention of both parties to become lawfully married. Use is made of existing State administration and machinery for registration in Victoria of marriages performed within the State.

Marriageable age

The marriageable age for a male person is eighteen years and for a female person sixteen years. A male who has attained sixteen years and a female who has attained fourteen years may obtain leave from a judge or magistrate to marry a person of marriageable age in unusual circumstances.

Single status

Each party to the marriage must be single at the time of the marriage. A mistaken belief in the death of a former spouse or that a prior marriage has been dissolved will constitute a defence to a charge of bigamy but will not affect the validity of the second marriage.

Prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity

The parties must not be within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity. These extend to and include the third degree of relationship in each case and include relationship by half blood and adoption. Legitimacy or illegitimacy is immaterial. Leave may be granted by a judge in exceptional circumstances for persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity (by reason of adoption only) to marry provided the relationship is not that of parent and child or brother and sister. All persons within the prohibited degrees of affinity may obtain leave from a judge in exceptional circumstances to marry within those degrees.

Consent

Marriage must be with the full and real consent of both parties without fraud or duress, without mistake as to the identity of persons or the nature of the ceremony, and with capacity to understand the nature of marriage.

*Relief in respect of marriage**Nullity of marriage*

Petitions for relief in respect of marriage are made to the Supreme Court under the Australian *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959-1966*. A marriage is void where there is lack of capacity to contract a marriage arising in any of the above circumstances. A decree of nullity is merely the judicial recognition of an invalidity existing at the time of the ceremony of marriage. Applications for a decree of nullity of a void marriage may be made by either party or by a person having a proper interest in obtaining such a decree.

A marriage is voidable where it has not been consummated because of the inability of one or both spouses, where either party was of unsound mind or was a mental defective at the time of the marriage, where either party was at the time of the marriage suffering from a venereal disease in a communicable form, or where the wife was at the time of the marriage pregnant to some person other than the husband.

Application for a decree of nullity of a voidable marriage can be made only by a party to the marriage. Until a decree absolute is made the marriage is a valid marriage. A party to a marriage cannot petition on the ground of his or her mental disability or disease.

Dissolution of marriage

The grounds for dissolution of marriage are set out in section 28 of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* and are fourteen in number. Statistics show that the grounds of desertion for two years, adultery, separation for five years, and cruelty for one year, in that order, are the most commonly used.

All grounds with the exception of insanity, separation, and presumption of death are based on the concept of the "matrimonial offence" and represent an aggregation of the most liberal grounds available for dissolution in the various States at the time the Australian Act was passed. The introduction of the ground of separation for five years was the most significant innovation under the Act as it had existed in a slightly modified form previously in only Western Australia and South Australia. To mitigate the opposition the ground aroused, it was hedged about with a number of bars such as that a decree on this ground was not to be granted if it would be harsh or oppressive to the Respondent or contrary to the public interest or if the Petitioner had not made proper financial provision for the Respondent. The Court is required to give precedence to a petition based on any other ground where such a petition is before the Court. In practice a considerable number of divorces granted on this ground are divorces by consent in fact if not in law and the remainder are cases where the Petitioner being the "guilty" party has made proper financial provision for the Respondent and any children or where there is no claim for such provision. If there is such a claim and agreement cannot be reached in regard to it then the other spouse usually files a cross petition on a "fault" ground to strengthen his or her position in regard to financial matters. The acceptance of the ground of separation demonstrates clearly the changed social attitude to divorce and an increased willingness in appropriate cases for divorces to be granted on this ground in addition to those based on fault or guilt.

Judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights, and jactitation of marriage

The first two remedies are relics of the Ecclesiastical law and the latter is in the nature of an injunction restraining a person from continuing to assert the existence of a non-existent marriage. A decree of judicial separation does not dissolve the marriage but merely removes from it the duty on either spouse to cohabit with the other. It is based on the same grounds as a decree of dissolution except for the grounds of separation and presumption of death. The remedy used to be applied by persons who for religious reasons did not wish to have the marriage dissolved, by those who hoped for a reconciliation, or by those who cherished less noble feelings and wished to be financially secured before instituting proceedings for dissolution, or by those who were actuated by spite or vindictiveness in refusing to institute such proceedings at all. All such persons have been equally stalemated by the introduction of the ground of five years separation which is operative whether or not a decree of judicial separation has been made. A decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a lawyer's remedy in that while it cannot be enforced, failure to comply with it constitutes a ground for dissolution of marriage. As non-compliance must continue for one year before a petition for dissolution can be filed and as only two years desertion is required for dissolution, proceedings for restitution have largely disappeared. Practically the only advantage relating to this remedy is that all matters of custody, property, and maintenance must continue or be commenced under the provisions of the Matrimonial Causes Act. No decree has been granted in Victoria since the commencement of the Matrimonial Causes Act for jactitation of marriage.

*Children**Custody and guardianship*

Custody and guardianship of children are regulated by State law unless and until proceedings are instituted under the Australian Matrimonial Causes Act. Either parent of a "child of the family" may obtain an order for its custody in a Magistrates' Court under the *Maintenance Act* 1965 as ancillary to an order for the maintenance of the parent or the child. Because of this tie to maintenance such orders are invariably sought by wives only. "Child of the family" includes an illegitimate or adopted child who is the child of both parties to a marriage or who is the child of either of them and has been accepted as one of the family by the other. An order for custody under such Act is operative until the child is sixteen years of age. A parent of a child can apply to the Supreme Court for an order for its custody and the mother of a child can in addition obtain an order for its maintenance. The mother of an illegitimate child has the *prima facie* custody of the child. Application is made under the provisions of the Victorian *Marriage Act* 1958 which have not been superseded by Australian legislation and is usually used where a maintenance and consequent custody order would not be obtainable in a Magistrates' Court. A child may be made a Ward of Court by application made under the *Supreme Court Act* 1958 and the custody of the child determined by the Court.

Once proceedings have been instituted under the Matrimonial Causes Act the custody of "children of the marriage" becomes and continues

subject to that Act. That term includes a child whether legitimate or not of both or either of the parties and an adopted child of both or either of the parties if such child was ordinarily a member of the household of the parties when cohabitation ceased. In all jurisdictions the welfare of the infant in all its aspects is the paramount consideration in the making of custody orders.

Adoption

The adoption of children is governed by the Victorian *Adoption of Children Act* 1964.

Applications for adoption can be made to the Supreme Court or to the County Court and in practice are usually made to the latter Court. The applicant or joint applicants must be ordinarily resident or domiciled in Victoria and the child to be adopted must be ordinarily present in Victoria. The Court must be satisfied that the adoption is in the interests of the child and the unrevoked free and uninduced consent is required of the parents of a legitimate child and of the mother of an illegitimate child. Parental consent can be dispensed with if the parent cannot be found, is incapable of giving consent, or has abandoned or deserted the child. An adoptive parent must be at least twenty-one years of age and, if male at least eighteen years, and if female at least sixteen years, older than the child to be adopted.

An adoption order may be discharged in the interests of the child.

When adopted the child becomes the child of the adoptive parent or parents for all civil and criminal purposes and in relation to inheritance and ceases to be the child of its natural parents for such purpose. The blood relationship remains for the purpose of the prohibited degrees of relationship in contracting marriage and in incest.

Legitimation

A child born before the marriage of its parents is now legitimated by such marriage under the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961. This applies even though such a marriage is void if either party reasonably believed at the time of the marriage that it was valid and also where such a marriage is voidable. A person may apply to the Supreme Court for a declaration that he is the legitimate child of his parents or that he or his parents or child or a remoter ancestor or descendant is or was a legitimated person.

Illegitimacy

If a child remains illegitimate its succession rights on intestacy are limited under the *Administration and Probate Act* 1958 to its mother's estate and only if the mother does not leave any legitimate issue. Such child has no claim on an intestacy to its father's estate. A mother but not a father has succession rights on intestacy against an illegitimate child's estate. An illegitimate child is presumed to be excluded from the term "children" or "issue" in any Will unless it is specifically included. The presumption can be rebutted. An illegitimate child has the right to apply for provision under the Will of its parent provided that at the death of the parent the child was totally or partially dependent on the parent or there was in existence an order against the parent for maintenance or confinement expenses. An illegitimate child ranks equally with legitimate children as a dependant in claims under the *Wrongs Act* 1958 and under the *Workers Compensation Act* 1958.

Property

Husbands and wives can sue one another in tort provided a Court is satisfied that a substantial benefit will ensue—*Marriage (Liability in Tort) Act 1968*—and in respect of contracts. A married woman can acquire, hold, and dispose of any property, can be liable in tort under a contract or for any debt or obligation, and is subject to the enforcement of judgments and orders as though she were single—*Victorian Marriage Act 1958*. Under the *Marriage Act 1958* a husband or wife is presumed to be a joint owner with the other in any property registered in the name of the other which was acquired by either or both of them whether before marriage, in contemplation of marriage, or after marriage for use as a matrimonial home. Either spouse may obtain a declaration from the Court to this effect with consequential orders as to sale in appropriate cases. This presumption is subject to qualifications and can be rebutted. A wife has no right as such to occupation of a matrimonial home the property of the husband as against a *bona fide* purchaser mortgagee or lessee. A wife is usually entitled to half the proceeds of a joint bank account whether she contributed to the account or not. Either spouse may insure the life of the other.

Maintenance prior to divorce

Under the Victorian *Maintenance Act 1965* maintenance orders may be made in a Magistrates' Court against a husband or wife for the support of the other and against a parent for the support of a child whether legitimate or not. A wife must show that she has been deserted or that the husband has failed to provide her with adequate means of support, or that he is about to leave Victoria without providing her with adequate means of support. The wife's means and earning capacity are disregarded in deciding liability. In arriving at the quantum of maintenance the Court must take into account the financial position of the parties but disregard, except in special circumstances, any earnings of the wife resulting from the desertion or neglect of the husband or his removal from Victoria. In the result a wife may obtain an order for maintenance where she is in receipt of earnings reasonable for her support.

A husband can obtain a maintenance order on the same basis but must satisfy the Court that through illness or other reasonable cause he is unable to support himself adequately.

A husband or wife may be ordered to support their child or adopted child or the child of either of them who has been accepted as a member of the family by the other. The basis of liability is the same as between husband and wife. Orders operate until the child is eighteen years of age and may be extended where the child is or will be engaged in a course of training or education.

In regard to illegitimate children, an order may be made against either the father or the mother for maintenance and in the case of the father for preliminary expenses in connection with the birth and for maintenance for the mother for a limited period.

All orders can be enforced by seizure and sale of goods or other property, attachment of debts, imprisonment (in the case of a man), and attachment of earnings. There is reciprocity between Victoria and other States for the enforcement in Victoria of orders made in other States and

the enforcement in other States of Victorian orders. Limited reciprocity exists in relation to overseas countries which in the main are countries or states at present members or former members of the British Commonwealth.

Maintenance after the institution of divorce proceedings

Once proceedings have been instituted for matrimonial relief under the Australian Act, all matters of custody, maintenance, and settlements of property fall for determination under that Act and cannot be otherwise determined. The Act requires all such claims for "ancillary relief" to be dealt with on the hearing of the proceedings in regard to the marriage on the basis that social policy requires all matters pertaining to the marriage to be decided at the same time and not piecemeal. Orders may be made in ancillary matters whatever is the nature of the relief sought in respect of the marriage and even if the marriage is void or potentially polygamous.

The Court may make orders as to custody of children, their maintenance, and the settlement on them of property, the maintenance of parties to the marriage, and the settlement on them of property, and the variation of existing settlements. The powers of the Court are set out in detail in the Act and include a provision which has been much used by which parties can agree to accept benefits or provision in a "final settlement" of claims and obligations. Such an agreement must be sanctioned by the Court to be effective and it cannot apply to maintenance for or the custody of children or to settlements on them. By such sanction the jurisdiction of the Court is ousted and the parties are subject to the ordinary law of contract in respect of their agreement. The Court in awarding maintenance for a party is bound to consider the means, earning capacity, and conduct of the parties, and all other relevant circumstances. Maintenance may be by periodic payments or a lump sum.

In ordering a settlement of property the Court is required to do what is just and equitable in the circumstances of the particular case. These provisions have been subject to considerable litigation and generally it can be said that a combination of the two guide lines is the basis on which orders have been made.

Testator's family maintenance

Death does not terminate statutory interference in the affairs of members of a family. Whether a husband or wife or parent dies leaving a Will in which proper provision is not made for a spouse or for a child (including an adopted or illegitimate child) such spouse or child can apply to the Supreme Court for proper provision to be made out of the estate. A similar application can be made where the intestacy succession laws do not make proper provision for a spouse or child. In each case it is a question of fact as to the provision, if any, received by Will or an intestacy and the discretion of the Court as to what in the circumstances is "proper provision". A divorced wife of a testator or intestate who was receiving or entitled to receive maintenance from the deceased at the date of death is included in the definition of "widow".

Functions of law in a community, 1961; Legal system in Victoria, 1961; Criminal law and its administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of retail sales and hire purchase in Victoria, 1966; Company law in Victoria, 1967; Law relating to export trade, 1968; Commonwealth and State taxation law, 1969 and 1970; Industrial law in Victoria, 1971; Administrative law in Victoria, 1972; Company law in Victoria, 1974

Victoria Law Foundation

The Foundation was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1967*. In moving the Second Reading of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly, the then Attorney-General described its purpose thus† :

“The Bill proposes the establishment under the name ‘Victoria Law Foundation’ of a body of impressive stature, dignity and weight having particular authority within the resources it commands to promote essential law research projects, legal education and law libraries and a general charter for moving towards the improvement of the law and its administration.”

The Foundation comprises ten members. The Chief Justice, the Attorney-General, the President of the Law Institute and, under a provision of the *Law Reform Act 1973*, the Law Reform Commissioner, are all *ex officio* members ; the Chief Justice is President of the Foundation. The two *ex officio* members first named together with the Law Institute each nominate two additional members—“duly qualified legal practitioners”—who are then appointed by the Governor in Council.

The income of the Foundation is provided under statute from the surplus in the Solicitors’ Guarantee Fund. This Fund derives the greater part of its income from the interest earned on that proportion of solicitors’ trust accounts required under statute to be deposited with the Law Institute for investment. The Foundation reports to Parliament through the Attorney-General. The first members were appointed to the Foundation in 1969, and the inaugural meeting held in October of that year. The following is a brief account of its activities since that date under each of its statutory heads.

Promotion of legal research relating to law reform

So far the Foundation has acted largely by making grants-in-aid to individuals or bodies for approved projects. It has taken a broad view of what is encompassed by the term “legal research” and of the relationship which such research must bear to law reform. Thus, in addition to grants to such bodies as the Chief Justice’s Law Reform Committee and law reform committees of the Bar Council and the Law Institute of Victoria, and to individual research workers in fields such as copyright law and compulsory acquisition of land, it has made grants for several projects in the fields of criminology and what might be called “legal sociology”. Further, it has already in two instances jointly sponsored projects with the New South Wales Law Foundation ; it may be expected that there will be other co-operative ventures of this kind, because the Act expressly contemplates that research might take place beyond the borders of the State, and its concern is with law in, not of, Victoria.

With the passing of the *Law Reform Act 1973*, the Foundation acquired a statutory responsibility to fund the operations of the Law Reform Commissioner, and it has begun to do so. The Foundation itself also intends to engage in research into law reform, in appropriate cases. To this end, and to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, a “clearing-house” arrangement is being set up with the Law Reform Commissioner, the Chief Justice’s Law Reform Committee, and the Statute Law Revision Committee. Suitable consultative arrangements will also be entered into with

* *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act 1967*, as amended by the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1969* (s.2), the *Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act 1970*, the *Legal Profession Practice (Amendment) Act 1972* (s.3), and the *Law Reform Act 1973* (s.14, and note s.11).

† *Hansard*, Vol. 286, p. 3277 (2 March 1967).

the Victorian Law Department, the Bar Council, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the law schools or departments of universities in Victoria.

Promotion of legal education

The principal object of the Foundation's concern under this aspect has been the Leo Cussen Institute of Continuing Legal Education, to which it has made large grants. There have also been significant grants for particular purposes to the law schools of Melbourne and Monash universities, to La Trobe University (for the Department of Legal Studies), and to the Institute of Legal Executives. Subsidies have been given to support special lectureships in the field of law and for other projects of a minor nature.

This is an area where the limits of the Foundation's statutory responsibilities have not been finally determined and where the relationship between Foundation financing and financing from other sources (notably, government sources) has yet to be worked out.

Assistance to law libraries

Significant assistance has been given to the law libraries of Melbourne and Monash universities, the Bar Library, the libraries in Magistrates' Courts, and the legal collections in the libraries of La Trobe University and the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. The Foundation is establishing its own library for the joint use of the Law Reform Commissioner and itself; a fine basic collection has been purchased, and this will be developed as a specialist library in the fields of the Foundation's statutory responsibilities.

Improving the administration of law

The most important project to have been supported so far is the Law Department's study (using management consultants) of criminal trials and criminal appeals in the County Court, Melbourne.

The Foundation has also made a substantial grant to the Law Institute for an expert survey of solicitors' earnings and expenses, which implies that this statutory head is interpreted so as to cover studies of the profession itself—its role, its functions, its organisation, and so on. Such an interpretation is of some importance, not only because this is an area which is attracting thoughtful attention overseas, but also because it is an area into which the other official law reform bodies in Victoria would not seem able to enter.

In reliance on one or other of the statutory heads, or a combination of them, the Foundation has subsidised a number of publications, either in whole or in part. The Foundation regards itself as still in the early stages of its activities. Although founded in 1967, and in operation since 1969, it has had a full-time executive director only since March 1974. The full potential of its statutory responsibilities to assist in the shaping of the State's law and legal institutions (professional and academic) remains to be explored.

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.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1969-70	489	5	111	605
1970-71	506	6	121	633
1971-72	597	5	102	704
1972-73	447	5	107	559
1973-74	270	..	74	344
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1969-70	5,011	20	2,052	7,083
1970-71	3,758	25	2,922	6,705
1971-72	10,623	68	3,843	14,534
1972-73	4,253	29	2,231	6,513
1973-74	2,915	..	2,507	5,422
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1969-70	1,425	6	1,822	3,253
1970-71	989	42	2,129	3,160
1971-72	3,187	14	1,773	4,974
1972-73	1,258	20	1,237	2,515
1973-74	825	..	1,459	2,284

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 became law on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated several 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 County Court judge. 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 moneys 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 completely new code of

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
RECEIPTS					
Fees, fines, and sale of confiscated liquor	66	63	81	88	167
Liquor licence fees	11,170	11,600	12,523	12,960	14,044
Permits, certificates, and other receipts	846	868	907	922	1,006
Total	12,082	12,531	13,512	13,970	15,217
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries, allowances, and office expenses	426	489	596	626	752
Compensation payments	336	448	290	186	35
Transfer to Consolidated Revenue	10,658	10,933	11,964	12,497	13,769
Other expenditure	661	661	661	661	661
Total	12,082	12,531	13,512	13,970	15,217

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 moneys remaining in the Licensing Fund on 30 June in any financial year are greater than the moneys therein on 1 July in that financial year, the surplus is to be transferred into the Consolidated Revenue.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Hotel	1,494	1,464	1,453	1,448	1,444
Licensed club	347	367	384	390	409
Retail bottled liquor	626	655	669	675	692
Wholesale liquor merchant	93	97	99	101	101
Australian wine	19	18	16	15	14
Canteen	1	1	1	2	2
Vigneron	12	15	19	21	28
Brewer	6	6	7	7	7
Restaurant	157	181	196	214	229
Cabaret	9	10	13	16	17
Ship	1	1	1	1	1
Theatre	1	1	3	3	3
Cider tavern	..	..	..	..	1
Total	2,766	2,816	2,861	2,893	2,948

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, trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act, control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalisators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is found in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960*. Also, the *Stamps Act 1958* contains provisions relating to registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	70	68	69	70	68
Other courses	368	374	381	384	373
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	533	556	549	568	565
Other courses	2,660	2,666	2,612	2,795	2,779
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	(\$'000) 2,524	2,840	2,879	3,147	3,994
Other courses	(\$'000) 1,457	1,617	1,688	1,967	2,338
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	37	43	44	43	43
Other courses	201	199	202	218	218
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	259	323	343	337	342
Other courses	1,632	1,658	1,727	1,850	1,839
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	(\$'000) 596	728	862	895	979
Other courses	(\$'000) 641	797	802	1,202	1,357

COURTS

The courts of justice are the base upon which administration of the legal system is built. They are graduated in status, according to the gravity of the matters which may be brought before them, and may be conveniently classified into four divisions : the High Court, the Supreme Court, the County Court (the criminal section of which was formerly called General Sessions), and the Magistrates' Courts.

High Court

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 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 is required by the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the 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 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 under Australian legislation, e.g., Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (prior to 1956), Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

In addition the Constitution provided that the 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 Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Parliament of Australia has in section 38 of the

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

Judiciary Act 1903–1969 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 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. In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Australian 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 Australian Constitution, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgments of the Courts of the States and of 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 the 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 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 Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the 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.

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 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.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, and by virtue of the Supreme Court Act, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, criminal and civil (including probate and divorce) which have not been excluded by statute. It is the counterpart of the English Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty. The Court in 1974 consisted of a Chief Justice and nineteen puisne judges, appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retiring at the age of 72. (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 County Court.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (four in 1974), 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; are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court; and are Registrars in divorce. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters 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 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 and 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 remedy. 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 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 filing 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 Court usually provides for payment by the loser of his opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has a 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 *feri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

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*.

An appeal lies from decisions of the Supreme Court in certain cases, and with the leave of the High Court in other cases, to the High Court of Australia. An appeal from the Supreme Court or the High Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council lies as of right in certain cases, and at the discretion of the Court in other cases. (See page 865.)

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business for the years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of places at which sittings were held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	10	12	19	35	28
For trial	1,496	2,015	2,312	2,577	2,215
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,224	1,246	1,219	1,327	1,596
By a judge	532	527	627	725	1,042
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	115	186	160	151	165
Defendant	15	21	22	28	26
Amount awarded (\$'000)	1,108	1,495	1,161	1,118	1,612
Writs of summons issued	5,028	5,847	6,223	5,998	4,735
Other original proceedings	166	154	193	160	109
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	61	58	53	56	66
By a judge	142	93	135	80	87

NOTE. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases being settled out of court have resulted in fluctuations in court business.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1969 to 1973 :

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's writs against person and property	Subjects' writs against—		Total
		The person	Property	
1969	10	7	827	844
1970	4	8	913	925
1971	1	6	1,117	1,124
1972	..	16	1,241	1,257
1973	5	13	981	999

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$6,000 in ordinary cases and \$12,000 in all actions for personal injuries, whatever the cause, and in criminal cases all indictable criminal offences (i.e., broadly, those in respect of which the accused will be tried by a jury) are triable save treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions. The County Court also sits, without a jury, as an Appeals Court to hear appeals from Magistrates' Courts. County Court judges must be practising barristers of five years standing and retire at the age of 72. No judge, either of the Supreme Court or County Court, is, of course, under the Public Service Act. All are appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Government, and once appointed become independent of the executive. In 1974 there were twenty-seven County Court judges.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne, and visits sixteen circuit towns throughout the State. The principal officer of the 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 for his particular town.

Particulars of County Court civil actions for the years 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CIVIL ACTIONS

Year	Number of causes heard and cases tried
1968	2,266
1969	2,649
1970	2,742
1971	2,896
1972	3,484

NOTE. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases being settled out of court have resulted in fluctuations in court business.

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts, which sit at Melbourne and suburbs, and at approximately 170 other locations throughout Victoria, are presided over by

stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, the administrative work being done by a clerk of courts. Stipendiary magistrates are public servants, appointed under the Public Service Act, but independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. They retire at the age of 65. Justices of the peace are citizens of standing in the community—both men and women—who have been granted a Commission of the Peace, and who serve in an honorary capacity, being retired from judicial functions at the age of 72. As well as having practical experience in Magistrates' Courts, a clerk of courts must pass an examination conducted by the Department. Stipendiary magistrates are, ordinarily, clerks of court of ten years standing, who have attained the age of 35 years and have passed an additional examination, and they attain the Bench as vacancies occur.

Magistrates' Courts deal summarily with the less serious criminal cases; hold preliminary inquiries in indictable criminal offences; and have a civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed \$200 in ordinary debt cases, \$600 in cases of contract and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort, and \$1,000 in any action in tort arising out of any accident in which a vehicle is involved. (A tort is a wrong or injury committed by one person against another, or an infringement by one person of another person's right.) Children's Courts deal with juveniles under seventeen years of age, and Coroners' Courts conduct inquiries where the cause of death appears to be violent or unusual.

When an accused person is charged with an indictable criminal offence, a Magistrate's Court holds a preliminary inquiry to decide, not his guilt or innocence, but whether there is sufficient evidence to justify him being tried at all. If the evidence warrants it, the magistrates transmit the matter to the appropriate court—Supreme Court or County Court. There the accused stands trial before a judge and jury, the prosecution case being conducted by a prosecutor for the Queen. The judge directs the jury on the law, and sentences the prisoner if he is convicted. The jury are the sole judges, on the facts, of the guilt or otherwise of the accused, who is presumed to be innocent until (and unless) they find him guilty. The onus is upon the prosecution to prove such guilt to the satisfaction of the jury, and to prove it beyond reasonable doubt.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Civil cases—					
Number heard	200,801	211,893	213,640	213,167	184,761
Other cases—					
Garnishee	19,680	17,264	15,382	11,785	10,102
Fraud orders	11,270	9,737	9,480	10,479	10,195
Maintenance orders	7,264	8,171	10,014	10,141	11,390
Licences and certificates	26,564	27,830	27,453	28,557	28,773
Show cause summonses	37,440	36,149	38,847	34,123	26,549
Landlord and tenant	4,512	4,017	4,878	4,671	4,295
Miscellaneous	59,711	53,651	52,739	46,564	37,725

NOTE. See footnote to table on page 867 concerning fluctuations in court business.

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Magistrates' Courts are shown on page 874.

Consolidation of the Statutes, 1961

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Magistrate's Court sits in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in various provincial towns and cities. Beyond the metropolitan area the 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 Courts.

In the metropolitan area, two stipendiary Children's Court magistrates are appointed and they visit ten Courts at regular intervals; all metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under seventeen years of age. 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 Social Welfare Act. The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, or civil maintenance.

Offences

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts. However, it 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 fifteen years of age) 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.

Applications

The police and certain others may apply to the Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Social Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

Order of the Court

The primary aim of the Children's Court is reformation and rehabilitation of the offender. Punishment is considered for persistent offenders and where attempts at reformation have failed. Indeed, the Court is bound by the *Children's Court Act 1973* to give primary consideration to reformation. "The Court shall firstly have regard to the welfare of the child."

The most important 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 with reformation and rehabilitation as the goal.

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 Social Welfare Department and usually handle those cases requiring especial expertise. Their ranks are augmented by a large number of Honorary Probation Officers throughout the State. 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 to a maximum of one hundred dollars without necessarily recording a conviction against the child.

As a last resort children under fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department and those fifteen 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 *Social Welfare 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.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1971			1972		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the person	666	34	700	899	32	931
Against property	11,212	681	11,893	12,527	755	13,282
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	121	49	170	155	107	262
Against good order	826	30	856	991	40	1,031
Driving offences	930	8	938	1,061	8	1,069
Miscellaneous offences (a)	245	40	285	248	30	278
Total	14,000	842	14,842	15,881	972	16,853

(a) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of hearing	1971			1972		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined	933	42	975	1,001	17	1,018
Placed on probation	5,303	341	5,644	6,507	382	6,889
Admitted to Social Welfare Department	1,663	106	1,769	1,977	114	2,091
Sentenced to youth training centre	1,715	31	1,746	1,689	9	1,698
Adjourned without probation	3,277	238	3,515	3,153	301	3,454
Other	303	36	339	480	103	583
Total convictions	13,194	794	13,988	14,807	926	15,733
Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	806	48	854	1,074	46	1,120
Total	14,000	842	14,842	15,881	972	16,853

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. Court proceedings are closed to the press and general public.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF
HEARING, 1972

Nature of offence	Result of hearing					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Depart- ment (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	Other
Against the person—						
Assault and grievous bodily harm	179	80	107	72	91	25
Sex offences	40	8	106	77	111	35
Total	219	88	213	149	202	60
Against property—						
Robbery	6	2	22	51	4	2
Breaking and entering	145	48	2,471	1,565	800	82
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	206	109	1,998	726	1,102	147
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	173	135	1,135	754	455	93
Wilful damage	53	85	154	56	104	11
Other offences against property	47	18	222	128	153	20
Total	630	397	6,002	3,280	2,618	355
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	27	19	70	29	39	78
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	4	2	29	7	52	5
Other offensive behaviour	24	49	11	4	35	11
Obscene and insulting language	12	69	15	2	28	2
Firearms	10	50	34	10	81	7
Other offences against good order	74	47	143	58	130	26
Total	124	217	232	81	326	51
Driving offences	94	245	329	147	221	33
Miscellaneous offences (b)	26	52	43	103	48	6
GRAND TOTAL	1,120	1,018	6,889	3,789	3,454	583

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Social Welfare Department.

(b) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

Warning 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 juvenile 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 a guardian, 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.

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 continues to take an interest in the child until his future is assured, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardian.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence group (a)	1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	14	..	20	1	10	6	35	5
Robbery with violence	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sex	41	1	45	3	35	2	32	2
Breaking and larceny (c)	1,113	359	1,271	536	1,290	656	1,416	771
Other offences	284	20	285	20	362	33	481	27
Total	1,452	380	1,622	560	1,698	697	1,964	805

(a) Based on Major Crime Index as 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, 1972

Offence group (a) and sex	Age last birthday (years)					Total	
	10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over		
Assault (b)	M	..	7	8	16	4	35
	F	..	..	1	4	..	5
Robbery with violence	M	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	M	2	2	11	14	3	32
	F	..	1	..	1	..	2
Breaking and larceny (c)	M	216	279	461	387	73	1,416
	F	22	100	310	285	54	771
Other offences	M	43	70	146	162	60	481
	F	..	8	8	9	2	27
Total		283	467	945	878	196	2,769

(a) Based on Major Crime Index as prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

CRIME STATISTICS

Magistrates' Courts

In the following tables details are given of the number of cases dealt with in Magistrates' Courts (known as Courts of Petty Sessions prior to 1970), excluding Children's Courts (details of which have been shown under that heading) and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 869.

If one wishes to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population.

Comparison with Victorian figures for earlier years may be affected by changes in the population structure in regard to sex and age, or by changes in the law. An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February 1963, enables Magistrates' Courts to deal summarily with certain

offences previously dealt with by the higher courts. Also, improved methods of statistical collection commenced in 1963.

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1971				1972			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	2,700	90	1,608	48	2,890	93	1,742	62
Against property	11,131	1,765	1,337	227	11,805	2,064	1,460	205
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1,729	248	98	30	1,746	338	224	35
Against good order (a)	6,199	664	1,566	112	6,484	654	1,599	96
Driving offences	6,425	67	3,224	37	10,851	138	3,215	36
Miscellaneous (b)	1,868	130	230	18	2,235	239	354	34
Total	30,052	2,964	8,063	472	36,011	3,526	8,594	468

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1971, 26,081 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1972 was 29,255. In most cases the result of 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, or probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : ARREST CASES SUMMARILY
CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of hearing	1971		1972	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	14,390	1,537	19,115	1,749
Imprisoned for—				
Under 1 month	1,611	144	1,786	129
1 month and under 6 months	4,839	127	4,658	194
6 months and under 12 months	1,055	8	944	6
1 year and over	380	27	302	3
Released on probation	2,199	329	2,529	291
Adjourned for a period without probation	1,312	182	1,389	304
Released on bond or recognisance	3,124	580	3,824	829
Other	1,142	30	1,464	21
Total	30,052	2,964	36,011	3,526

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS :
SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF :
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1972		1973	
	Convicted	Dismissed, with- drawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, with- drawn, struck out
Against the person	1,049	1,618	1,271	1,586
Against property	3,443	1,803	3,523	1,474
Against good order	1,744	632	1,854	555
Driving offences	180,836	17,601	203,996	20,056
Miscellaneous (a)	49,957	10,399	46,146	9,760
Total	237,029	32,053	256,790	33,431

(a) Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of State and Australian Acts of Parliament.

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.

His 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 Social Welfare Act, and 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 the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (a) when the coroner considers it desirable; (b) when in any specified case a law officer so directs; (c) when it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors; (d) when a relative of the deceased person so requests; (e) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person; or (f) any member of the police force 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.

The following table shows the number of inquests held between 1970 and 1973 within the jurisdiction of the Melbourne Coroner's Court:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S COURT: INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1970	1,551
1971	1,578
1972	1,517
1973	1,560

NOTE. The following variations apply to previously published data: details for the whole of Victoria are not available from 1970, and details on the new basis are not available for periods prior to 1970.

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.

The table below shows the charges for the whole of Victoria on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter			Culpable driving		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1969	17	2	19	30	1	31	(a)	(a)	(a)
1970	28	5	33	17	..	17			
1971	27	4	31	9	..	9	7	..	7
1972	26	2	28	17	..	17	15	1	16
1973	39	6	45	7	2	9	42	..	42

(a) Not available separately prior to 1971.

Higher courts

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme and County Courts in Victoria in the years shown. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Offence (a)	1971			1972		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—						
Murder	10	1	11	10	..	10
Attempted murder	3	..	3	1	..	1
Manslaughter	13	3	16	15	..	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	..	..	1	..	1
Culpable driving causing death	16	..	16	14	1	15
Assault with grievous bodily harm	66	1	67	71	5	76
Assault	19	..	19	33	1	34
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	157	..	157	170	..	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	1	..	1
Incest	22	..	22	23	..	23
Rape	31	..	31	31	..	31
Indecent assault on female	39	..	39	43	..	43
Indecent assault on male	34	..	34	24	1	25
Unnatural offences	19	..	19	23	..	23
Bigamy	1	..	1	3	..	3
Other offences against the person	19	3	22	12	4	16
Total	449	8	457	475	12	487
Against property—						
Robbery	115	2	117	149	7	156
Breaking and entering—						
Houses	307	12	319	262	14	276
Shops	38	..	38	77	1	78
Other	47	..	47	52	..	52
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	137	17	154	110	11	121
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	123	1	124	114	4	118
Cattle and sheep stealing	29	..	29	19	..	19
Other offences against property	73	4	77	82	6	88
Total	869	36	905	865	43	908
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	144	20	164	142	34	176

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES—
continued

Offence (a)	1971			1972		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Other offences—						
Driving under the influence (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dangerous, etc., driving (b)	3	..	3	233	13	246
Miscellaneous offences (c)	262	14	276	233	13	246
Total	265	14	279	233	13	246
GRAND TOTAL	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817

- (a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.
 (b) In March 1968 an amendment to the Motor Car Act classified some of these offences as summary offences which may be heard in Magistrates' Courts.
 (c) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES : RESULT OF HEARING, 1972

Offence (a)	Fined	Im- prison- ed twelve months and under	Im- prison- ed over twelve months	Death sen- tence (b)	Sen- tence sus- pended on enter- ing a bond	Placed on pro- bation	Other	Total
Against the person—								
Murder	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	10
Attempted murder	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	..	1	13	..	1	..	..	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Culpable driving causing death	..	4	5	..	3	1	2	15
Assault with grievous bodily harm	4	13	24	..	27	6	2	76
Assault	5	8	3	..	12	5	1	34
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	6	7	4	..	96	56	1	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Incest	..	1	15	..	2	5	..	23
Rape	..	1	16	..	6	5	3	31
Indecent assault on female	3	10	8	..	14	7	1	43
Indecent assault on male	..	5	3	..	7	9	1	25
Unnatural offences	..	4	6	..	9	4	..	23
Bigamy	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
Other offences against the person	..	2	5	..	6	3	..	16
Total	18	57	105	8	186	101	12	487
Against property—								
Robbery	1	28	71	..	19	24	13	156
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	1	74	57	..	66	59	19	276
Shops	..	23	12	..	22	13	8	78
Other	..	16	15	..	7	10	4	52
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	7	31	13	..	53	16	1	121
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	1	37	16	..	26	27	11	118
Cattle and sheep stealing	1	4	..	..	11	3	..	19
Other offences against property	4	24	10	..	35	11	4	88
Total	15	237	194	..	239	163	60	908
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	8	42	11	..	82	30	3	176
Other offences—								
Dangerous, etc., driving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous offences (c)	28	71	40	..	55	42	10	246
Total	28	71	40	..	55	42	10	246
GRAND TOTAL	69	407	350	8	562	336	85	1,817

- (a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.
 (b) The death sentence has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967.
 (c) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1972**

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	1	2	1	..	2	3	10
Attempted murder	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Manslaughter	..	3	2	4	1	1	4	15
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Culpable driving causing death	..	1	8	2	1	..	3	15
Assault with grievous bodily harm	1	11	17	9	21	4	13	76
Assault	..	5	13	6	3	1	6	34
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	2	64	83	12	2	2	5	170
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Incest	2	2	2	2	3	4	9	23
Rape	..	11	10	4	3	3	3	31
Indecent assault on female	1	2	9	7	6	3	15	43
Indecent assault on male	1	2	5	3	5	..	9	25
Unnatural offences	..	2	6	6	5	2	2	23
Bigamy	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Other offences against the person	..	1	4	8	2	1	..	16
Total	8	106	162	65	51	24	71	487
Against property—								
Robbery	6	33	63	29	10	7	8	156
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	14	79	94	31	22	9	27	276
Shops	2	11	37	18	3	4	3	78
Other	1	11	18	13	5	..	4	52
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	4	9	28	27	17	13	23	121
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	1	29	52	22	6	4	4	118
Cattle and sheep stealing	..	1	6	5	2	4	1	19
Other offences against property	..	13	29	16	8	11	11	88
Total	28	186	327	161	73	52	81	908
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	3	7	41	39	24	13	49	176
Other offences—								
Dangerous, etc., driving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous offences (b)	3	22	86	51	28	18	38	246
Total	3	22	86	51	28	18	38	246
GRAND TOTAL	42	321	616	316	176	107	239	1,817

(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—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED :
RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of hearing	1971			1972		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	42	1	43	65	4	69
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 months	57	7	64	37	2	39
3 months and under 6	86	3	89	71	2	73
6 months and under 12	163	2	165	159	..	159
12 months	146	..	146	134	2	136
Over 12 months and under						
2 years	100	1	101	94	1	95
2 years and over	254	3	257	249	6	255
Death sentence (a)	5	..	5	8	..	8
Placed on probation	252	36	288	310	26	336
Released on recognisance or bond	477	24	501	504	58	562
Other	145	1	146	84	1	85
Total	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817

(a) The death sentence has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS :
AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED**

Age group (years)	1971			1972		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 20	469	21	490	343	20	363
20-24	582	24	606	589	27	616
25-29	232	8	240	297	19	316
30-34	144	9	153	165	11	176
35-39	104	7	111	99	8	107
40-44	85	2	87	86	7	93
45-49	58	2	60	61	6	67
50-54	24	3	27	45	3	48
55-59	19	2	21	16	1	17
60 and over	10	..	10	14	..	14
Total	1,727	78	1,805	1,715	102	1,817

VICTORIA POLICE

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the basic responsibilities of maintaining the Queen's Peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and generally enforcing the laws of the State. Without police to act as the instrument for enforcing the rule of law, to ensure that citizens may live safely in their homes and go freely about their lawful business, civilised society would disintegrate and be replaced by anarchy.

The discharge of these basic responsibilities is not simple, for included in them are certain functions, which come under the category of befriending anyone in need, and helping during emergencies, which divert a considerable amount of police and police resources from their primary responsibilities. The police are now, however, being progressively freed from certain of these duties.

Functions

The present main functions of the police may be summarised as :

- (a) to maintain law and order and to protect persons and property ;
- (b) to prevent crime ;
- (c) to detect offenders who have committed crimes. In this area, when interrogating suspected persons, police have a part to play in the early stages of the judicial process, and act under judicial restraint ;
- (d) to decide whether or not, on the evidence available, to prosecute persons suspected of criminal offences ;
- (e) to conduct prosecutions for offences punishable summarily ; and to conduct proceedings in indictable matters up to the committal for trial ;
- (f) to control road traffic, prevent congestion and accidents, and investigate accidents which do occur ;
- (g) to carry out inquiries for other areas of government ;
- (h) to attend to the service and execution of legal process ; and
- (i) to befriend anyone who needs their help, and at any time to cope with minor or major emergencies.

The requirements of the last point extend from such mundane matters as directing a stranger to his destination to problems of such gravity as the organising and participating in search and rescue operations during times

of fire, flood, and other major disasters. In all those disaster type situations the police are usually among the first on the scene and are charged with the responsibility of guaranteeing the most favourable conditions for remedial action by experts, and to take such action as is immediately necessary pending the arrival of experts.

The complexity of police responsibilities is increased by the fact that, for all practical purposes, the public demand for police service is unlimited. Every new housing development creates an increased demand for an extension of police service, and for an increase in the visible police presence on the public roads and highways. With every new technique, new needs for manpower and resources are created.

Because of the virtually unlimited capacity of the individual and the community to absorb police service, the Force is confronted with the problem of rationing the manpower and other police resources available. Unless those resources are distributed on a basis of priorities according to the real needs of the various areas of the State, an inequitable allocation will occur.

Recent re-organisation

To assist the Force in achieving this equitable distribution of manpower and other resources, a considerable restructuring of organisation and administrative arrangements has been undertaken since 1971. This revamping, initially at the top administrative level, has adjusted the responsibilities of the Assistant Commissioners so that the demands upon each are more evenly distributed, and similar principles have been applied at other levels of the Force—especially in the metropolitan area—so that the demands upon officers in charge of police districts and divisions are no longer too severe.

These changes, by strengthening the command and control channels within the various districts, have improved the quality of service provided to the public. This is especially so, since improved control and supervision results in improved leadership and a far more effective utilisation of the resources available—both over the twenty-four hour period and throughout the geographic area for which the various police groupings have a responsibility.

Although considerable difficulty is still being experienced in expanding the manpower resources of the Force, it has still been possible to extend the police services being provided to the public, especially on the outer fringes of the metropolis of Melbourne—those areas which, during the past decade, have experienced rapid residential development and population growth.

While it has not been possible to provide each new or expanding area with all the police services that the Force and those communities would wish, it has been possible, by consciously and deliberately adopting the concept of team policing, to ensure that existing resources are utilised to full capacity. The team policing concept, which is based on the common sense notion that in emergencies operational units will ignore divisional and district boundaries, enables the Force radio control system to concentrate and/or deploy all available police mobile units.

To support that concept, each metropolitan police district has its own group of personnel formed into a crime car squad of twenty-six members.

These groups provide a very effective anti-crime, etc., patrol capability ; and, as the geographic areas of the metropolitan police districts are reduced, so the intensity of patrolling increases. When manpower resources increase sufficiently, this type of activity will be expanded into country areas.

Planning is also advanced to provide a further support for the crime car squads by the establishment of independent patrol groups. These groups are planned for both the uniformed operations and the traffic departments of the Force. They will provide the necessary flexibility which is essential if saturation policing techniques are to be applied to particular trouble spots without having to diminish other areas of police resources.

Apart from the continuing problem of crime in the community, probably the greatest single concern facing the Force is to be found in the vehicular accident rate and the consequent road toll. With an annual growth of about 5 per cent in the number of vehicle registrations and driving licences issued, the exposure of persons using streets and highways to the risk of accidental death or injury grows quite steadily year by year. Under these circumstances, despite the irresponsibility displayed by some road users, it is significant to note that the impact of such safety legislation as the requirement to fit and wear seat belts, the influence of media road safety campaigns, and the pressure of continuing police efforts to improve driver behaviour has succeeded in containing the road toll within reasonable margins. To assist in containing the road toll and in improving the standards of driver behaviour encountered on the streets and highways of the State, the metropolitan group of the Mobile Traffic Section has been decentralised into four divisions, each one responsible for a separate geographic area. In addition, as manpower becomes available, special traffic groups are being created with the responsibility for patrolling the major highways of the State. Already, such specialist groups have been established on the Hume Highway, the Western Highway, and the Princes Highway East. In due course this form of specialist attention will be provided for other major highways which serve the hinterland of Victoria, areas in which a disproportionate share of the traffic fatalities occur.

In the final analysis, the community can only benefit from a level of police service which is within the Force's available resources, and the limits of its available manpower. The nature of service provided by the Force is determined by the allocation of resources to such areas as the community decides it can afford and is prepared to make.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Authorised strength	4,781	4,823	5,073	5,372	5,572
Actual strength (a)	4,743	4,739	4,945	5,274	5,510
C.I.B., etc. (b)	666	653	686	733	798
Police-women	70	71	109	144	163
Cadets	176	184	204	250	217
Reservists	61	59	51	53	48
Number of inhabitants per active police officer (a)	714	718	707	672	643

(a) Includes Criminal Investigation Branch and police-women, but excludes cadets and police reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Branch, plainclothes police, and scientific section.

Further references, 1961-1974

THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years Victoria's involvement in the arts was distributed 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. Each of these organisations had, and still has, extensions throughout the State in the form of regional galleries, libraries, and film lending facilities, and, 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 much greater leisure time being available to most citizens, the Victorian Government thought it highly desirable that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of the Government's artistic policies. To this end, the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972* was formulated and received the assent of both Houses.

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 the State. The Act required that a Director should be appointed who would be head of the Ministry, and that there would be a body to be known as "The Victorian Council for the Arts" which would advise the Minister and the Director on matters concerning the arts referred to it by 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 will be responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Government to bodies of all kinds.

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 of the Arts.

It was clear that a number of major responsibilities had to be immediately accepted by the new Ministry. The 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. This entails the construction of an opera/ballet theatre to seat approximately 2,000; a drama theatre to seat approximately 800; and a studio theatre for a wide range of performing arts activities which will seat 450. In addition, related to the site will be a concert hall to seat 2,600 which will be used not only for symphony concerts but also for popular entertainment and conferences.

One of the more remarkable developments in Australia has been the growth in the numbers and quality of regional art galleries in Victoria. There are now seventeen such institutions, 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 will be a further responsibility of the Ministry for the Arts to advise on and assist in the development of performing arts centres in major regions throughout Victoria, this programme running parallel with the design and construction of the second stage of the Arts Centre as noted above.

The Government has allocated funds for the development of regional libraries and considerable work has already been successfully carried out in this area. It will be, therefore, the Ministry's concern to see that this development continues and, when necessary, expands so that throughout the State library services will be available to people on all levels.

The State Film Centre has also achieved success with its own programme with the provision and conduct of the small cinema in its headquarters at Treasury Place, and with the development of appreciation of the art of the film. Under the Ministry, it is expected that the State Film Centre will now expand these activities and that it will become a centre of advice for governmental and other bodies in the making of documentary films.

Finally, the Ministry will carry out, through its specialist liaison officers, a survey of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts within Victoria and will recommend to the Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable. Victoria has already a notable reputation in its support of the visual arts. It is now expected that with the creation of the Ministry, it will acquire a similar reputation in the other related areas.

Victorian Arts Centre

The Victorian Arts 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 is attracting nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and has excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features are the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, the special education section for school children, and the Gallery restaurant set in the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden.

The second stage of the Centre, the theatres and spire, is presently under construction. When finished, this section will have three theatres and all

supporting facilities. There will also be plazas, shops, a bistro, coffee lounges, bars, and offices and meeting rooms for community activities. The theatres will have been designed so that many types of performances can be presented in the best possible conditions. The largest theatre, the State Theatre, will seat 2,000 people. It will allow full-scale productions of opera and ballet by Australian and international companies, as well as dance ensembles, operettas, modern musical plays, and large-scale dramas. Modern stage equipment and generous back-stage areas will give producers freedom to present the most complicated performances from the existing repertoire, or to cater for the demands of new work. The second theatre, the Playhouse, will hold an audience varying between 750 and 850, depending on the form of staging. This theatre will basically be used for plays, although musicals and recitals can also be performed. The smallest theatre, the Studio, is a versatile studio-auditorium. Here, new ideas in theatre, film, television, or combinations of these can be developed. The layout of the studio and the equipment will be suitable for experimenting with presentations such as theatre-in-the-round, end stage or open stage performances, film making, film or slide projection, musical soloists or groups, television production, or sight-and-sound presentations. This theatre will seat up to 450 people. The theatre complex will be topped by a giant spire which will be a landmark to the City of Melbourne. A third stage of the Centre, a 2,500 seat concert hall, is also planned for the future.

National Gallery of Victoria

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room in which were 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.

Bequests

The richness of the collections is in great 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, and Everard Studley Miller 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 \$6m to be added to the collections. The departments of painting, sculpture, and prints have been greatly enhanced by the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, which is restricted to the acquisition of portraiture before 1800.

Recent acquisitions

The Gallery's collection of works has recently been enriched by acquisitions in the areas of ceramics, Australian paintings, Asian art, ethnic art, European painting and sculpture before 1800, European and American art after 1800, decorative arts, prints and drawings, watercolours, furniture, photography, metalwork, glass, and costumes and textiles.

The most notable acquisitions in 1974 were the painting *Val d'Aosta* by J. M. W. Turner and part of a magnificent collection of glass. The Felton Bequest again enabled the collection to be greatly enhanced.

Exhibitions

During 1974 the Gallery held a number of major exhibitions, including one of John Constable's work and an exhibition of Recent American Art organised by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Smaller exhibitions continued to be presented in accordance with the Gallery's policy of presenting a wide range of artists and materials to the public. The Australian National Gallery's acquisition *Blue Poles* was displayed on loan during August and September 1974.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1973 of 8,500. It offers a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

National Gallery Education Programme

The Education Section of 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 the lectures, discussions, and other forms of communication which provide introductory stimulus before students view the original works of art in the Gallery collection.

The section is staffed by the Chief Education Officer, who is a member of the Gallery staff, and by ten full-time and two part-time education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded from the Education Department of Victoria. They cater for individual requests by teachers for study of particular areas of the collection as well as offering sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of varying age levels.

Each term an information folder is sent from the Education Section to every school in Victoria. Through it teachers are informed of arrangements for booking visits to the Gallery, of temporary exhibitions, and of special features of 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 are visiting the building much more frequently than in the past and business colleges and organisations training youth leaders, occupational therapists, etc., appreciate visits, which cater for their general cultural interests. Weekly lectures also are provided to students of the Australian Ballet School. There has been a steady demand for sessions from teacher groups and educational organisations.

The education programme is available to teachers of all subjects, the Gallery collection providing many starting points for students of, for example, history, literature, social studies, biblical studies, home economics, and Asian studies, as well as art and craft. Schools, which are now developing individual courses for the first years of the secondary syllabus, are making use of the Gallery in imaginative and experimental sessions.

Free admission is given for all school visits booked with the Education Office at least 48 hours in advance. At present education officers attend to between 1,200 and 1,500 students a week. A further 600 to 800 students come into the Gallery weekly to study with their own teachers. Groups staffed by education officers are divided so that one education officer works with no more than 20 to 25 children at a time.

In addition to the daily programme of school visits, the Education Section is responsible for planning and staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. It also arranges vacation programmes, revision lectures for Higher School Certificate students, and exhibitions of special educational interest.

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 whose overall aim is to evoke the maximum response from a direct encounter with original works of art.

Further references, 1963-1974; Textile collection, 1974

Music

As the performance and enjoyment of music in Victoria is broad in scope and diverse in its manifestations, there are obvious limitations to achieving a completely comprehensive description at any one time. This article attempts to describe the activities of some of those organisations which are active in Victoria in providing musical entertainment in any form (orchestral, choral, etc.) either for outdoor or concert hall audiences, small groups of enthusiasts, or for broadcast or television audiences.

Educational opportunities

College of the Arts

On 21 December 1970 the Council of the Victoria Institute of Colleges decided to recommend to the Victorian Government the establishment of a College of the Arts which it was hoped would ultimately embrace fine arts, music, drama, and ballet. In November 1972 the Victorian Government did establish this College of the Arts as part of the cultural development of Victoria. In 1973 a school of painting and sculpture was established, by transferring the National Gallery Art School from the control of the trustees of the National Gallery to the control of the Council of the new College. The school of performing music opened in 1974, and introduced diploma courses in performing music in accordance with a joint agreement reached with the University of Melbourne. The new College was developed on the old site of the Police Training Academy in St Kilda Road, Melbourne. Its close proximity to the Victorian Arts Centre enables it to make use of the fine arts collections of the Arts Centre and its auditoria for public performances.

May Music Camp

May Music Camp was started in Melbourne in 1962 for students of orchestral instruments who had passed Grade IV A.M.E.B.* It is a non-residential five day camp and was formed to support the National Music Camp Association originally started in 1948. Students were divided into two orchestras, but with an increasing number of very young students another orchestra for junior strings was added in 1970 for those of Grade II standard, and in 1973 due to the large number of woodwind players

* Australian Music Examinations Board.

applying for admittance, a wind group of 28 players was formed. Different conductors are invited each year, one from interstate, and the tutorial staff is selected from Melbourne's finest instrumentalists.

Other

The Melba Conservatorium of Music and the Melbourne University Faculty of Music, which are both described on page 525 of the *Victorian Year Book 1973*, have been joined in recent years by Monash University's Department of Music which specialises in ethnomusicology, musicology, and history. A chair of music was established in 1974 at La Trobe University.

Music societies

Astra Chamber Music Society

The Astra Chamber Music Society is one of the oldest and best organised musical groups in Australia. Formed in 1951 the Society aims to present well balanced programmes of music from all periods, rarely performed works, and first performances; to feature Australian soloists and composers; and to assist young instrumentalists in gaining valuable concert experience through its annual youth concerto concert, its Sunday afternoon musicals for teenage performers, its Charles K. Cutting memorial scholarship for young string players, and its assistant conducting scholarship. In 1973 it was entrusted with the responsibility of developing and administering a violoncello scholarship in memory of the late Don Howley, an outstanding Melbourne cellist. In recent years it has sponsored visits by distinguished overseas artists who also present master classes and lecture recitals in schools and universities. The Society consists of a professional orchestra, and a chamber choir (formed in 1958) which provides an additional avenue of performance.

British Music Society

The British Music Society of Victoria was founded in Melbourne in 1921, then being The British Music Society (Victorian Centre). Dame Nellie Melba was the Society's first patron. The aims of the Society as set out in the memorandum of association are to maintain and develop an organisation which will work to spread musical knowledge and appreciation, assisting amateurs by engagements, and to support a library.

Camberwell Music Society

The Camberwell Music Society was founded in 1963 and provides a yearly series of chamber music concerts for subscribers in Camberwell.

Dorian Le Gallienne Music Society

The Dorian Le Gallienne Music Society was formed in 1967 to encourage the appreciation of, and participation in, music and is named after one of Australia's finest composers. It consists of a senior wind ensemble and a junior string orchestra. Both groups provide music for two concerts and several chamber music nights annually. Additional members have enabled the existing string orchestra of twenty children to be divided so that a second string orchestra has been formed consisting of the more advanced players. Both orchestras and the senior wind ensemble practise once weekly.

Frankston Music Society

The Frankston Music Society was formed in 1967. Its aims were to build a symphony orchestra, present a series of subscription concerts, and encourage young musicians. The Frankston Symphony Orchestra began in the

same year and in 1968 presented its first subscription concert. Programmes have been maintained at a consistently high standard and have included many of the major works of famous composers. The orchestra has profited considerably from the help and encouragement of able local conductors, as well as conductors from England, America, and Japan. Three subscription concerts are given annually including one designed to promote young soloists and encourage young instrumentalists. Additionally the Frankston City Council sponsors an annual free concert. The Music Society is a non-profit making organisation and exists financially on the fund raising efforts of a social committee, donations from private individuals, and grants from other interested bodies.

Musical Society of Victoria

The Musical Society of Victoria, the oldest functioning musical society in Australia, was formed in 1861 and has been active continuously since its inception. The first president of the Society was George Peake. In 1971 the Society made an unqualified gift to the State Library of Victoria of its music library of manuscripts, limited editions, whole orchestral scores, and other very valuable music so that it could be used by the general public of the State. Three scholarships, valued at \$100 each, are awarded annually to young students in memory of Herbert Davis, a former president of the Society. It sponsors a section at the Dandenong Festival of Music in memory of Jean Beddoe, another former president of the Society. Four public concerts are given annually, two of which are youth concerts.

Soirees Musicales Chamber Music Society

The Soirees Musicales Chamber Music Society was founded by its present director Mischa Kogan in 1950 to create substantial and secure conditions for chamber music activities, establish properly balanced ensembles, and to give local artists the opportunity to join with overseas celebrities (by courtesy of the Australian Broadcasting Commission) in concert performances. Eight concerts are presented annually in the Coppin Hall, South Yarra, and attract large and enthusiastic audiences.

Orchestras

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra

The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra has been for 24 years a fully professional orchestra of 82 players. Melbourne has a more continuous history of orchestral music than any other Australian city. In 1853 Melbourne could assemble a 35 piece orchestra for a performance of Handel's *Messiah*. In 1888 after the International Centennial Exhibition the so-called Victorian Orchestra was formed under Hamilton Clarke. In 1891 George Marshall Hall became the first Ormond Professor of Music, and he began an association between orchestral music and the University that lasted until the present Melbourne Symphony Orchestra was well established. When Marshall Hall died in 1915 two orchestras remained at work; Albert Zelman, a member of the Musical Society of Victoria (the oldest functioning musical society in Australia formed in 1861), and conductor of the Melbourne Philharmonic Society, formed in 1906 the orchestra then known as the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra. In 1932 this orchestra could not meet its accumulated deficits, but Sidney Myer offered to discharge the orchestra's debts if it

amalgamated with the other orchestra, the University Symphony Orchestra which traced its origins to Marshall Hall. Sir Bernard Heinze, appointed to the Ormond Chair in 1925, supported by Sidney Myer, pushed ahead with his vision of proposing that full-time broadcasting orchestras should be set up in all States. The plan was accepted and in 1936 the permanent strength of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra was increased to 35. In 1949 the orchestra was re-named the Victorian Symphony Orchestra with a grant from the Victorian Government. It continued under this name until the title reverted to the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra in 1965.

Melbourne Youth Orchestra

The Melbourne Youth Orchestra was first formed in 1967, but until 1970 was known as the Secondary Schools Orchestra. Because of the increasing number of young people interested in playing orchestral music, however, a training orchestra and a wind band have recently been formed. In addition to the organisation of the 1973 overseas music education excursion for the orchestra, the Secondary Schools Concert Committee is also responsible for a one week music camp held during the summer vacation, Saturday morning orchestral activities, and the Melbourne Festival of Youth Orchestras held every two years.

Melbourne Chamber Orchestra

This orchestra is perhaps the most recent one to enter Melbourne's musical scene. Its administrators draw on freelance players for concerts, and arrange for other organisations to engage the orchestra for their performances.

Victorian Junior Symphony Orchestra

In 1942 the Victorian School Music Association decided to give the young music students of Melbourne a chance to participate in an orchestra of a standard higher than that found in the school orchestras of the time. The orchestra they formed was called the Melbourne Junior Symphony Orchestra. In 1965 the Victorian School Music Association voted themselves out of existence, and their membership and the control of the Junior Symphony Orchestra passed to the Victorian Music Teachers' Association. The name of the orchestra was changed and has since become known as the Victorian Junior Symphony Orchestra. In 1973 the control of the orchestra passed from the Victorian Music Teachers' Association to an active committee comprising conductors, players, and parents. Playing membership of the orchestra is now open to any young musician in Victoria under the age of 25, subject to audition. Over the next few years the committee plans to arrange tours for the orchestra to all of Victoria's major country centres. However, its major aim is still to allow young persons of this State to participate in an orchestra which offers instruction by the top musicians in Melbourne in orchestral playing and individual instruments.

Victorian Concert Orchestra

The Victorian Concert Orchestra has a very simple charter—to take quality music to the country areas of Victoria. Holding two unique positions—as Australia's only light classical orchestra, and as the Victorian Government's orchestra operating under the patronage of the Premier—the orchestra has become increasingly popular over recent seasons. Composed mainly of

professional musicians who donate their time and talents freely to live up to the charter, the musicians have performed at several Victorian Government functions as well. The orchestra is now prominent in country areas, and the 1975-76 season will include several metropolitan appearances.

Elizabethan Trust Melbourne Orchestra

The Elizabethan Trust Melbourne Orchestra comprises seventy musicians engaged in full-time permanent positions. It was established in Melbourne in 1970 and its major function is to present performances of opera and ballet with the two major companies—The Australian Opera and The Australian Ballet. In addition it presents orchestral concerts and helps with performances presented by the Victorian Opera Company and Ballet Victoria.

Kew Philharmonic Society

The Kew Philharmonic Society was founded as a choir in 1946. The orchestra of amateur players was formed in 1949. Three subscription concerts are given annually in the Kew City Hall.

Sandringham Symphony Orchestra

The Sandringham Symphony Orchestra was formed in 1945 as a small ensemble to foster the performance of orchestral music in Sandringham and to take whatever steps were necessary to further that goal. The orchestra presents three concerts annually, and other musical functions from time to time. Its programmes comprise mainly light classical music, but it also combines with suburban choral societies in stage performances of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

Zelman Memorial Symphony Orchestra

Alberto Zelman founded the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra from a small orchestra which met in Hawthorn and he conducted its first concert on 11 December 1906 with a complement of 73 players. He continued as its conductor until after the First World War, when all Elgar's choral works were performed in addition to symphony concerts with Elman, Melba, and other overseas celebrities. After the death of Zelman in 1928, the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra continued under Fritz Hart, while the University Symphony Orchestra was conducted by Bernard Heinze. After the amalgamation of these two orchestras in 1932, many of the remaining amateurs decided to carry on as the Zelman Memorial Symphony Orchestra. This orchestra continued Zelman's ideals with regular concerts of strings and woodwind and full orchestral works with the Malvern and other choral societies. During 1974 the orchestra was built up again as an entirely amateur body with a full complement of players, and now gives regular concerts in Melbourne.

Other

There are many amateur orchestras in Victoria apart from Kew and Sandringham, whose contribution has been significant from time to time, such as the South Melbourne Philharmonic Orchestra, the Preston Symphony Orchestra, and symphony orchestras in Mildura and Shepparton.

Instrumental groups

French Horn Guild

The French Horn Guild was formed in 1970 with the objective of bringing together as many horn players as possible for a "blow in". Fifty

such players enjoyed the first meeting. Monthly meetings are now held and professional players as well as amateurs are members. Opportunities are provided for members to join amateur orchestras, chamber groups, and ensembles.

Society of Organists

The Society of Organists was formed in 1938 as the Organists' Society of Victoria and re-named in 1945 when it became an incorporated body. Its general aims are to promote, cultivate, and foster the love of music, to promote organ recitals, functions involving organists, and to give mutual help to all organists and maintain high standards among organists.

Victorian Flute Guild

The Victorian Flute Guild was founded in October 1969. The Guild aims to promote closer relations and co-operation between flautists of all standards, and to provide them with educational opportunities through its many activities as well as its seminars for teachers. Master classes have been held by many well known international flautists. A Leslie Barklamb Scholarship Fund was established in 1971 by the members of the Guild. Two scholarships (junior and senior) were first awarded in July 1973.

Choral groups

Australian Boys' Choral Institute

The Australian Boys' Choral Institute was founded in 1938, and the foundation choir gave its first performance in 1940. Over 100 boys are in training in any one year, from age 7 years to 14½ years. In 1971 the choir undertook its first overseas tour to Japan. In 1972 the two performing choirs made 56 appearances on television, radio, and at weddings.

National Boys' Choir

The National Boys' Choir began in 1964 and has a membership of 110 boys aged 9 years to 14 years, who are subdivided into two choirs and two groups of reserve choristers. A reserve chorister must serve at least one full year before being promoted to a choir. It appears on television, the Australian Opera, at special festivals, and for civic and community organisations. During the August-September school holidays it tours Victorian country centres and interstate. In 1974 the choir toured Asia and Japan. It is the only choir in Australia which actively encourages, by teaching and concert participation, the playing of instruments by choristers. It has a fine recorder consort and viola, violin, cello, flute, clarinet, piano accordion, and percussion instruments are taught.

Tudor Choristers Choir

The Tudor Choristers Choir was formed in 1962 when a group of people, who lived reasonably close to each other in Ivanhoe, decided that they would meet periodically to sing choral works from the Tudor period. Since that date the choir has grown to 36 voices and aims to perform good and rare music, mostly acapella, at a standard sufficiently high as to be acceptable to the music lover and the more discerning expert alike.

Other

Included in the choral music of Melbourne is one of the older madrigal choirs, the Oriana Madrigal Choir, whose founder and conductor has made

a significant contribution to music in Melbourne with his "Bach Festivals". The Melbourne Chorale has in recent years set high standards of choral singing and appeared in the Australian Broadcasting Commission's celebrity concert series. University choirs from Melbourne and Monash, particularly Melbourne, have a proud record of achievements and have been notable for their ambitious choice of music.

Amateur operatic groups

Cheltenham Light Opera Company

The Cheltenham Light Opera Company was founded in April 1964 by a group of people who lived within the City of Moorabbin. Its objects are to promote the development of light opera, musical comedy, or similar works; to arrange public performances of light operatic and operatic productions, musical comedies, musical plays, and concert parties; and to generally encourage, develop, and maintain in the community an active appreciation of light opera, music, and drama. From small beginnings in 1964 and without any financial support, the Company has made gradual progress, performing two full-scale productions annually. More than 600 persons have been members of the Company from time to time. The Cheltenham Light Opera Company has grown in stature, and it gives advice to and assists in the development of other suburban theatrical groups.

Festival Theatre Company

The first production by the Festival Theatre Company took place in November 1966 at St John's Hall, Camberwell. After two further shows in 1967, the venue was changed to Latvian House, St Kilda for 1968. The sixth production, *Can Can*, in April 1969 coincided with the opening of the Camberwell Civic Centre, which has since become the Company's home. The seventeen productions staged so far include world premieres of Australian shows, *Bushtown* (1971), and an adaptation of Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations* (1974). Invitations have been received to present shows elsewhere, and in 1973 *Bushtown* was staged at the "Golden Wattle Festival" in Maryborough. The Company aims to provide the Victorian public with the best in amateur musical theatre, and maintains high standards of settings and costumes. Every effort is made to encourage local talent, with the Company providing a means for writers, musicians, actors, actresses, and those interested in the technical side of theatre, to develop. Many of these persons have since moved into professional theatre.

Gilbert and Sullivan Society of Victoria

The Gilbert and Sullivan Society of Victoria was formed in August 1935. Initially monthly meetings were held comprising programmes of solo items from the operas, plays of W. S. Gilbert, and readings from his *Bab Ballads*, followed later by acts from the operas. The first complete performance with scenery and costumes and orchestra took place at the Kings Theatre in Russell Street, Melbourne in October 1936, when *The Sorcerer* was presented. After a performance of *Utopia Limited*, a six night season of *The Gondoliers* was presented at His Majesty's Theatre, and since then full-scale productions have continued at the rate of three per year, plus occasional special performances. In the 1960s a touring company visited country and suburban centres until the heavy pressure on rehearsal time necessitated its disbandment.

Savoy Opera Company

The forerunner of the Savoy Opera Company was formed in 1943 and progressed through several name changes (Mont Albert Choral Society, Youth Operatic Society, Hawthorn Operatic Society, and Victorian Light Opera Company) to its present title in 1963, when a breakaway group formed another society to produce works by other composers. Membership is open to anyone, but the aim is to admit younger singers seeking stage experience, and to train all members to learn the Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire exactly as the writers published their works. The Company's permanent home is the Camberwell Civic Theatre where seasons of one week's duration are staged each April and September.

Rural musical groups

Ballarat

The Ballarat Choral Society has been in operation since the Second World War, but prior to that time had been known as the Ballarat Choral Union and the Ballarat Choristers. In addition to appearances at the Royal South Street, Ballarat and Bendigo, Adelaide, and Canberra competitions, it assists church and charitable organisations and Ballarat's Begonia Festival. Its twenty-fifth annual performance of the *Messiah* in conjunction with the Ballarat Symphony Orchestra was given at Christmas 1974.

Benalla

The Benalla Memorial Band was formed in 1946. Prior to the Second World War, the local band was known as the Benalla Citizens Band, but went into recess in 1940. An attempt to start a boys' band, ages 7 years to 14 years, lapsed in 1945 through lack of a bandmaster. The Memorial Band participates in "D" Grade band contests and many public functions in Benalla, for example, ANZAC Day marches, Show Day, and football matches, and each year organises a massed bands festival in the gardens. The Benalla Caledonian Pipe Band was formed in 1952 and like the Memorial Band participates in local functions. Also in Benalla is the "Forum"—a committee sponsored by the Benalla High School Advisory Council to conduct activities of continued learning in Benalla including recitals and workshops.

Bendigo

The Bendigo Music Teachers' Association has worked in the interest of students for more than 25 years and to promote music in Bendigo. The Benola Singers in Bendigo have enjoyed great success in competitive work, as well as in concert performances and enrich music in the City.

Geelong

The Geelong Association of Music and Art was formed in 1945 and its first public presentation was by its choral society of the *Messiah*. The Geelong Symphony Orchestra which had been re-formed earlier in that year provided the accompaniments. This performance was to mark the beginning of an association which has carried out its objectives with vigour and considerable foresight throughout the Greater Geelong area. Constituted in 1945, it has guided the destinies of its repertory society, arts society, symphony (and string) orchestra, choral society (madrigal choir and G.A.M.A. Singers), and musical society through 28 fruitful years.

Hamilton

Hamilton has several musical organisations. It has eight junior and seven senior choirs, four junior and two adult brass bands, one military band, and one highland pipe band. Sixteen music teachers provide instruction for 1,253 persons and the Yamaha School of Music provides group tuition for five and six year olds. The wind and string orchestra of twelve players gives six recitals annually, and the Trio of Wind and Strings gives a similar number. The Art Gallery Music Society has three recitals annually and 402 subscribers support the A.B.C. concert series. The *Messiah* is performed every five years and the light opera company produces an opera bi-annually. The Western District society of organists gives ten recitals annually. The Hamilton Eisteddfod attracts large entries from other centres. Its bands and choirs have competed with distinction in eisteddfods in other Victorian centres and interstate. It is estimated that attendances at concerts and recitals number 3,000 annually.

Shepparton

The Shepparton Musical Society formed more than 25 years ago to advance the cause of good music in that City, has brought to its citizens many distinguished musicians. As a result of its efforts it donated to the Civic Theatre a Steinway grand piano in 1966.

Wangaratta

The City of Wangaratta has been active in the field of music. Its choral society (1947–1969), though now in recess, provided much stimulation to the musical life of the City, while the Wangaratta Arts Council has brought to the City musical recitals by visiting artists. The City has a pipe band, brass band (winner of the 1973 National "B" Grade Championship in Ballarat), youth orchestral group, an eisteddfod society, the North Eastern Music Society which concentrates on popular music for accordions, guitars, etc., church choral groups including a cathedral choir, school brass bands, and A.B.C. concerts. Furthermore it is well equipped with halls suitable for concert activities.

Warrnambool

Although the Warrnambool Musical Society was not formed until 1959, its choral group, originally known as the Mozart Choral Group, was formed in 1949. This choir has given some 25 performances of the *Messiah* and performed Mozart operas and other choral music in that time, all the personnel being local people.

Music in schools

The "instrumental explosion" experienced in primary, secondary, and technical schools in the 1960s has continued unabated in the first half of this decade. Many schools—independent, departmental, and technical—have fine music departments directed by capable and enthusiastic musicians. Consequently, excellent orchestral and choral groups have emerged.

The independent schools have been innovators in music education. The first music centre in Victoria was built at Geelong College in 1937. Probably the more prominent orchestras in independent schools can be found at Scotch College, Melbourne Grammar, Camberwell Grammar, Wesley College, Methodist Ladies College, Presbyterian Ladies College, Korowa, and

Lauriston Girls School, Scotch College in 1970, and Melbourne Grammar in 1971, conducted successful tours of Asia, and Camberwell Grammar has toured interstate. In 1974 the Scotch College orchestra (also as a symphonic wind ensemble and choir) performed in New Zealand and the Melbourne Grammar string orchestra participated in the Eleventh International Conference of the International Society for Music Education, in Perth. It is impossible to mention all the fine music departments in other independent schools—at least 37 girls' and 20 boys' schools from the metropolitan area would qualify. Perhaps, Essendon Grammar, Trinity College, Haileybury, Fintona, Toorak College, Caulfield Grammar, Kingswood, Peninsula, Merton Hall, Tintern, Firbank, Lowther Hall, Genazzano College, Kildara, Presentation Convent Windsor, and Star of the Sea Gardenvale should be noted. In country areas, Geelong College, Geelong Grammar, Ballarat College, Ballarat Grammar, many girls' schools, Catholic colleges, and convents have excellent music departments.

Within the framework of the Education Department, Melbourne High and University High have notable orchestras and choirs, while the girls' schools of MacRobertson, Camberwell, Blackburn, Norwood, Vermont, Ringwood, Balwyn, Northcote, Glen Waverley, Ballarat, Ballarat East, and Westall have prominent orchestras and choirs. Many other schools have bands and small instrumental ensembles as well as choral groups.

In the technical schools, the Eastern Region Technical School Orchestra consists of students from several technical schools in Melbourne's eastern suburbs, and a similar style of orchestra is being formed in the northern suburbs. Music has become a most purposeful department in technical schools, with competitive festivals forming part of the overall music pattern.

Competitive music festivals

Competitive festivals have been a feature of Victoria's music for many years, with the Royal South Street Society having a proud and long record of achievement. Its Sun Aria has been responsible for discovering and then nurturing fine vocal talent. The Dandenong Festival of Music for Youth has developed the finest pianoforte competitive series in this State, and its Heinze Aria has also produced many promising singers. The Hartwell Eisteddfod has also enriched this scene for many years, and its City of Camberwell Aria section and World Record Club vocal recital competitions are vital activities. Lilydale and Ringwood are among other prominent eisteddfods.

Further references, 1961-1974; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Drama, 1963; Painting in Victoria, 1964; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964; State Film Centre, 1964; Music, 1965; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968; Ballet, 1974

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in some 170 municipalities in the State.

Library Council of Victoria

In 1963 the Governor in Council appointed 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 with a list of recommendations for improvement and development of libraries. One in particular was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In 1965 Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria, consisting 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, namely, one should be a person holding a senior academic position in a university in Victoria; one should be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one member would represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act; another the municipalities outside the metropolis; 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 principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation, and supervision of the Free Library Services (including children's libraries); 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 Parliament to assist free libraries; and to provide advisory services to free libraries and to associated institutions.

The Council was duly 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. Formerly a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, it has, since November 1973, been part of the Ministry for the Arts.

State Library of Victoria

In the early 1850s some influential citizens, pressing the Government to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community, found Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe sympathetic and helpful. An area of 0.8 hectare was reserved for a library, and a sum of £6,500 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, with Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry as chairman. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on 11 February 1856.

By 1900 it was evident that a larger building was necessary, and in March 1905 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 great central octagonal reading room, with its associated book stacks, was opened. A further step was taken in March 1965, when the La Trobe wing, which holds the State's Australian collection, was opened to the public. The Library was first known as the Melbourne Public Library, later as the Public Library of Victoria, and from 1960 as the State Library of Victoria.



Rippon Lea—a grand mansion of the Victorian era. It still retains 5 hectares of landscaped gardens.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

These illustrations show selected acquisitions by the National Gallery of Victoria during 1974.



Landscape
Hanging scroll by Huang Pin-hung 1864–1955
Ink and colour on paper
Chinese dated 1942
80 cm × 32.4 cm

National Gallery of Victoria



Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec 1864–1901
Le Jockey 1899
Colour lithograph
Felton Bequest 1974

National Gallery of Victoria



Auguste Renoir 1841–1919
Le Chapeau Epingle
Colour lithograph
Felton Bequest 1974
National Gallery of Victoria



Erich Heckel 1885–1970
Girl Standing 1910
Colour woodcut
Felton Bequest 1974
National Gallery of Victoria

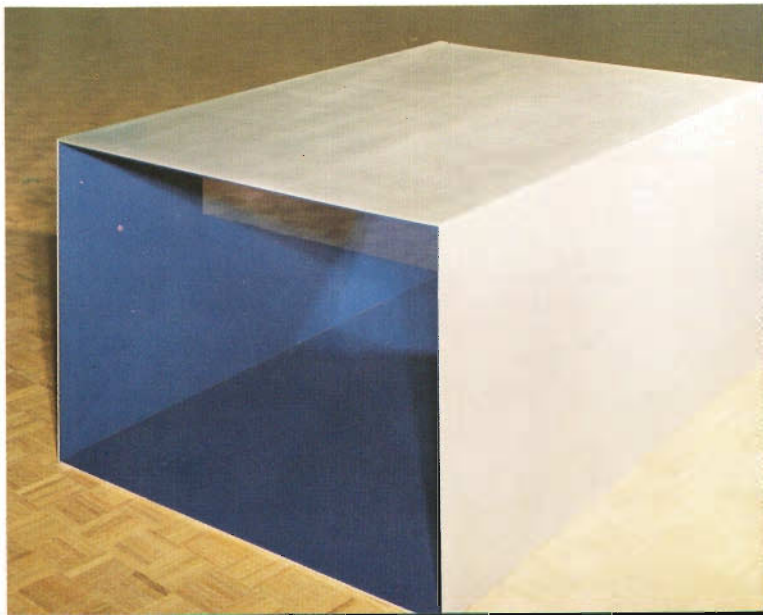


Flagellation Group
Silver, attributed to Algardi and Duquesnoy
Italian, 3rd quarter of 17th century
Felton Bequest 1974
National Gallery of Victoria



Standing Cup and Cover
Silver-gilt by Franz Vischer
German (Nuremberg) c.1620
Felton Bequest 1974
National Gallery of Victoria

Don Judd b.1928
Untitled
Aluminium and Blue Perspex
Felton Bequest 1974
National Gallery of Victoria



The Reference Library is the basic research library for Victoria. For the first hundred years of its existence it built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects but recently it has been necessary to limit the areas in which collecting is done in depth. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography, with early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts with emphasis on Oriental art; music, both literature and scores; history and typography, especially British; military history; and biography, together with genealogy and parish registers. The 58,000 sheet map collection contains rare and modern Australian and foreign maps.

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 of America, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations Organisation deposit all important papers in the Library. The Library has over one million books and periodicals as well as other material such as maps, microfilms, pictures, etc.

The Lending Branch was opened to the public in 1892, and in 1920 provision was made for the dispatch of books to persons living in country areas. The metropolitan section of the Lending Library was closed on 1 March 1971, although the Country Borrowers' Service was maintained. The increasing number of municipal libraries being established in the metropolitan area had caused a gradual decline in the use made of the Lending Library. In place of the metropolitan lending service, a Municipal Support Service was established, through which existing stock and future accessions are made available to readers through their local municipal libraries. Since March 1971 the Country Borrowers' Service has been limited to people resident in municipalities which have no library services of their own. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

The Library Training School was established by the Trustees of the State Library to remedy the critical staff shortage which had developed with the expansion of libraries throughout Victoria following the passing of the *Free Library Service Board Act* 1946. During 1970 it was decided to phase out professional education from the School, as developments in education for librarianship at colleges of advanced education and universities made it no longer necessary for the School to give lectures in basic librarianship. The Library Training School now concentrates on in-service training and the organisation of advanced courses, seminars, and conferences to ensure the continuing education of Victorian librarians.

Following the passage of the *Public Record Office Act* 1973 the former Archives Division of the State Library became the Public Record Office and was thus no longer part of the Library Council. The Office and its services continue to be housed for the time being in the La Trobe wing of the State Library.

Municipal libraries

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 of Victoria, and in 1966 its office was re-designated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council.

In 1972-73, 170 councils representing 3,277,602 Victorians, shared government library grants amounting to \$2.8m. Of this amount, \$2.6m was direct municipal library subsidy. With the addition of expenditure from these councils' own funds, expenditure on municipal library services for 1972-73 was over \$7m, an average expenditure of approximately \$2.14 per head of the population served. In 1971-72, 1,045,000 borrowers used the services, totalling 3,506,000 books to the extent of 17,568,000 issues.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-seven in 1972-73, comprising a total of 130 councils, consist of groups of councils which pool their resources, book stocks, and trained staff. Since 1962 eight metropolitan regional library services have been formed. The Victorian Government provides a rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$200,000 per annum. There are seventeen bookmobile services operating in Victoria, twelve in country regions, and five in the metropolitan area.

Further references, 1961-1974 ; Special and research libraries, 1964 ; Regional libraries, 1965 ; Book publishing, 1965 ; La Trobe Library, 1966 ; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966 ; Manuscript collection in La Trobe Library, 1967 ; Public records in Victoria, 1968 ; Art Library, 1969 ; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971 ; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972 ; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972 ; National Museum of Victoria, 1972 ; Victoriana in the State Library, 1974 ; Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services Victorian Regional Committee, 1974

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation, governed by its own Council, and serviced by over 65 voluntary committees. Founded in 1956, it is a company, limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent administrator and a staff of over thirty, and owned (at 30 June 1973) 34 properties throughout Victoria. A notable acquisition during 1972-73 was a 28 hectare property in the Main Ridge area of the Mornington Peninsula, consisting of National Trust classified landscape and including a major section of one of the few remaining fern gullies on the Peninsula. In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, objets d'art, ornamental cast iron, carriages, costumes, and relics. Eight of its properties were open to the public daily during 1972-73, attracting over 400,000 visitors.

With a basic membership fee of \$5 per annum, the Trust had 12,900 members at 30 June 1973, showing a gain of 25.6 per cent for the year and with the membership graph rising significantly. The aims of the Trust are to acquire, protect, and preserve, for the benefit of the public, lands 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 things. It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts.

The Trust carries out its work, basically, by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas and landscape, 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 1973 the Trust had classified 1,175 buildings, etc., and recorded 851 others; it also had a landscape inventory of 144 areas. When a classified building or landscape is threatened in any way, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve preservation for the benefit of our own and future generations. The Trust has also been active for many years in an endeavour to promote appropriate preservation legislation.

The Trust undertakes a wide range of activities, including inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund-raising activities in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Beechworth, Maldon, Echuca); representation on government committees (e.g., Government Advisory Committee on Preservation of Places of Historic Interest, Government Buildings Advisory Committee, Urban Renewal Advisory Committee, Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Committee, Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee, and Melbourne City Interplan Committees). It has also produced a considerable number of publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula and Western Port, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Queen Victoria Market) to National Trust guides (e.g., *Melbourne*), booklets for individual properties, and tour notes. It has produced a major book *Historic Buildings of Victoria* (1966-67—278 pages) and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series *Historic Buildings of Australia*.

The Trust receives an administrative grant from the Victorian Government of \$12,000 per annum (as at 30 June 1973—increased to \$20,000 from 1 July 1973) and (from 1971 for five years) a preservation grant of \$50,000 per annum for specific restoration projects. In 1973 it was also given a \$200,000 grant (over three years) for the preservation of the sailing ship *Polly Woodside* as the nucleus of a maritime museum. All preservation grants are on a two dollar for every one dollar raised basis.

Como

The acquisition of Como was the catalyst that helped to form the Trust when the property was threatened with possible subdivision in 1956. With very limited resources, the Trust proceeded to commit itself to the purchase, and a decade later \$325,000 had been raised to purchase, restore, and develop the property. The generosity of the Armytage sisters was a major factor in achieving the preservation of their home.

The site that is now Como first attracted attention in 1837 when Alfred and George Langhorne took up land there as a cattle run. In April 1839 David Hill arrived from New South Wales, and possibly purchased the licence and stock of the Langhorne brothers. However, Hill did not occupy the area long before it was officially sold. On 1 February 1840 Alfred Langhorne paid \$2,816 for land on the south side of the Yarra River, including allotments 11 and 12 which comprised the original Como Estate of twenty-two hectares—of which two hectares still remain. Two months

later Langhorne sold all of Lot 12 and half of Lot 11 to William Rucker and John Woolley, for a mortgage of \$4,000 against the purchase price. In February 1843 Alfred Langhorne, as mortgagee, sold these sections, with the balance of Lot 11 which he had retained, to Captain William Lonsdale. The whole area was sold in 1846 to Edward Williams, who called the billabong on the property "Como" after the lake in northern Italy. Williams erected the first section of the home, probably in the first half of 1847.

The house changed hands twice in the first years of the gold rushes. Williams sold it to Frederick Dalgety in March 1852, who two years later transferred it to John Brown. Brown enlarged and altered the original Como, and improved the surrounding gardens. Indeed, the property became so well known that he was generally referred to as "Como Brown". However, in 1863, Brown came to financial grief. He had given security over Como to the Bank of Australasia, which sold the property on 6 December 1864 to Charles Armytage for \$28,000. It was to remain continuously in the Armytage family for ninety-five years.

In the care of the Armytages—Charles, his wife Caroline, and their ten children—Como flourished. Without changing the classic lines of the mansion built by Brown, a two-storey wing was added in the early 1870s, consisting of ballroom, billiard room, and sitting room, with additional bedrooms on the first floor which are now the National Trust's offices. The gardens were further developed, while the home became a centre of social life in the Victorian and Edwardian periods. No structural alterations have since been made, and the house stands unchanged. Much of the original furniture remains, solid and comfortable, characteristic of its period. Como consists of a central block built about 1855, flanked on the west by the kitchen wing, which probably dates from the 1840s, and on the east by the ballroom wing, added in the early 1870s. The house is built of brick faced with stucco; the internal woodwork is cedar, and the floors of the central block are teak.

Charles died in April 1876, but his wife assumed the responsibility of her family's many interests, supported by her elder sons. The property was subdivided in February 1911, shortly after Caroline died. The land adjoining Como, Lechlade, and Fulham Avenues was sold, Charles' daughters purchasing the house and grounds. The sisters continued to maintain Como until, in August 1959, the home was given to the National Trust, so that future citizens might walk through "the white house in the trees" with an appreciation of its place in history.

MEDIA

The press

Metropolitan press, 1973

Melbourne's metropolitan newspapers enjoyed buoyant conditions in 1973. The two publishing groups which produce Melbourne's three metropolitan daily newspapers both reported good trading results in 1972-73 and generally improved volumes of advertising and circulation. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd increased consolidated profit for the group's Victorian publications and interests in other States and Papua New Guinea to \$12.3m for the twelve months ended 30 September 1973—a rise of \$1.4m on the previous year. Major profit contributor of the group was the Herald and

Weekly Times, publisher of the morning daily the *Sun News-Pictorial*, the afternoon *Herald*, the Saturday evening *Sporting Globe*, and magazines circulating in Victoria and other States. Its profit for the year was nearly \$8.1m. David Syme and Company Ltd, publishers of the *Age*, the morning broadsheet, had a profit of \$1.3m and achieved new highs in circulation and net volumes of advertising for the paper. Apart from the three metropolitan dailies, Melbourne is served by the national daily the *Australian*, and the *Australian Financial Review*, published on week days and oriented towards the business community.

Interest in Sunday newspapers was enhanced by the introduction of the *Sunday Press* which was first published on 9 September 1973. The *Sunday Press* is a joint project of the two daily competitors, the Herald and Weekly Times and David Syme and Company Ltd. The news is gathered at David Syme's headquarters in Spencer Street but the paper is set and published at Peter Isaacson Pty Ltd, Prahran, and Standard Newspapers Ltd, Cheltenham. The new Sunday paper sold its print run of more than 100,000 copies on the first day, later achieving a steady and still rising circulation of 90,000 by November. The *Sunday Press's* main competition is the *Sunday Observer*, which claimed sales of more than 100,000 for most of the year. The *Sunday Observer* produced a short-lived mid-week edition in competition with *Truth*, another weekly. It first appeared in August but ceased publication in November. The other Sunday newspapers circulating in Victoria are the three Sydney publications—the *Sun-Herald*, the *Sunday Telegraph*, and the *Sunday Mirror*. Melbourne also receives the three major weekly national news magazines, the *Nation Review*, the *National Times*, and the *Bulletin*.

Combined circulation of the two morning dailies increased slightly in 1973 but that of the *Herald* receded. The *Age* in the previous year had exceeded the 200,000 average daily sales level. In 1973 it confirmed this figure and rose to 209,661 net daily sales for the 1973 winter audit period, April to September. The *Sun* showed a record 1972-73 summer figure of 654,680 but this fell to 649,585 for winter. Despite the winter easing, the *Sun* still improved by an average of 1,707 daily sales or 0.26 per cent on 1972. Combined with the *Age's* rise of 3,265 average daily sales or 1.6 per cent for 1973, combined morning sales increased by 0.58 per cent. The *Herald* fell from 497,791 in the winter of 1972 to 484,307 for the corresponding period in 1973—its lowest level for ten years. All three papers rose in price one cent a copy during 1973. For the *Age* it was the second price rise in less than a year. Prices in November were: the *Herald* six cents, the *Sun* seven cents, and the *Age* eight cents.

The total volume of display and classified advertising in the three newspapers rose in 1973 despite a fall experienced by the *Sun* in the first nine months compared with the same period for the previous year. The *Sun's* national advertising was up nearly six per cent for the January-September period, but retail and amusements advertising and classified and semi-classified fell to give an overall decrease for the paper of nearly nine per cent. The *Herald* campaigned strongly to attract classified advertising, the result being an increase of nearly 164 per cent in the first nine months on the same 1972 period. National and retail advertising and amusements advertising also rose but not to the same extent as the large classified rise, to give the

paper an overall increase of nearly 16 per cent for the nine months. The *Age* created new records for its advertising and took the paper to 128 pages on many Saturdays—making these the largest papers yet produced in Victoria. The overall increase recorded in September was about 27 per cent. Classified advertising rose about 34 per cent, the main growth areas being employment and real estate advertising. Significantly, the rise in advertising contributed to one of the most pressing problems facing the newspapers—a shortage of newsprint. The newsprint shortage was world-wide, prices were increasing, and Australia, which uses about 2 per cent of total world demand, was feeling the shortage. However, Victorian newspapers managed to finish the year without substantially cutting back the size of their editions.

Suburban press

Suburban newspapers are very much a part of the media in Victoria. Results from a 1971 survey indicated that only 3 per cent of people in Melbourne did not read a suburban newspaper and that more than 1.5 million people in Melbourne did read their local weekly suburban newspaper each week. Moreover, nine out of every ten households said they thought the local paper gave a good coverage of local news.

Editorial organisation

Although metropolitan newspapers were once almost the sole source of "hard" news and the suburban press was left with the task of recording the trivia of local events, the metropolitan press now concentrates more specifically on covering national and international events. Suburban editors believe that generally both national and international events have a local significance and therefore their task is to ensure that this local significance of national and international events receives proper emphasis; this goes on with the main task of recording local municipal, commercial, sporting and church activities, and news.

Regular readers of suburban newspapers are accustomed to the streamlined presentation of the daily press. Accordingly, the newsrooms of the suburban press are manned largely by trained journalists, many of whom received their training with metropolitan newspapers.

Because of the general practice of free delivery of suburban newspapers, a politically partisan editorial policy is not as feasible as it might be for a national or metropolitan journal. Nevertheless most suburban newspaper proprietors adopt policies which support and advocate acceptable standards in government and commercial life. Furthermore, because suburban newspapers are close to the homes of their districts, proprietors tend to favour an editorial policy which encourages what is best in family and communal life.

Advertising

Except for those suburban newspaper organisations with commercial printing departments, advertising revenues are crucial in the industry. Suburban newspaper advertising revenue was approximately \$36m in 1973 and its growth was reflecting an advertising need. The suburban newspaper is capable of providing a unique opportunity for selectivity to the advertiser. Suburban newspapers enable advertisers to pin-point their advertising on to the market they want to reach, effectively and economically.

As far as relations between the industry and the community are concerned, it is noteworthy that wages paid in administrative, advertising, editorial, production, and circulation areas are paid generally to people residing in the circulation districts of the newspapers on which they are employed. In the field of distribution alone, boys, girls, and adult contractors who deliver door to door earn in the vicinity of \$2.25m annually.

Further references, 1967-1974; Country press, 1967

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973* and operates under the jurisdiction of the Minister for the Media. The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. Its functions are generally as described on pages 177-8 of the *Victorian Year Book 1964*. The Act requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations.

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR (Melbourne), 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), and 3WV (Horsham). There are two domestic short-wave stations, VLR and VLH, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; seven short-wave transmitters from Shepparton and two from Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service.

The A.B.C. radio service broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1973*. A.B.C. programmes are designed to be adequate and comprehensive and cover a wide range with news, public affairs, classical, contemporary, light and popular music, including concerts by local and overseas artists. Other programmes include drama, features, entertainment, education, science, sport, rural, religious, and those for children.

News service

The A.B.C. Independent News Service was established in June 1947 through an amendment to the Broadcasting Act, which required the Commission to broadcast regular Australian news and information obtained by its own staff. The A.B.C.'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 A.B.C. offices abroad. Australian Associated Press and United Press International deliver full world coverage by teleprinter to the A.B.C.'s National News Office. Another news source is Reuter's Far-Eastern service. A.B.C. offices in London, Singapore, Djakarta, New York, Washington, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Tokyo, Peking, Bangkok, Brussels, Wellington, and Port Moresby supply news stories of particular Australian interest.

Within Australia, the A.B.C. 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 A.B.C. employs some 350 journalists, and approximately 1,000 correspondents act for the service throughout Australia and some Pacific islands; these correspondents are from all walks of life and are paid on a contributory basis. In Victoria alone the A.B.C. News Service employs a staff of more than 100, including 70 journalists. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 125 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Geelong, Sale, Horsham, and Albury. In Melbourne, the A.B.C. reporters are in constant competition with those from other media, recording the daily happenings of the city. They include parliamentary, court, finance, and industrial reporters as well as journalists who specialise in such subjects as education, medicine, or sport. Many of these journalists joined the A.B.C. from newspapers, but an increasing number are now coming through the Commission's own cadet journalist training scheme. In 1973 more than 40 cadets were training under this scheme.

In Victoria, the Commission broadcasts 14 national news bulletins daily, plus hourly news in brief bulletins, from the two State-wide stations 3AR and 3LO (Melbourne) and regional stations 3GI (Sale), 3WV (Horsham), and relay station 3WL (Warrnambool); regional station 2CO (Albury) provides the service to north-eastern Victoria. Victorian news bulletins, giving news of more local interest, are broadcast thirteen times daily through these stations. Each regional station provides five bulletins daily (Monday to Friday) of news of district interest. A central regional news bulletin is also broadcast daily from 3AR (Monday to Saturday) mainly for listeners in Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and the Mornington Peninsula region.

Radio Australia

Radio Australia, the Australian Broadcasting Commission's overseas broadcasting service, is based in Victoria, with headquarters in Melbourne and transmitters at Shepparton and Lyndhurst; it has been in operation for nearly 36 years.

The service opened on 20 December 1939, seven years after the formation of the A.B.C., with the then Prime Minister outlining the reasons for Australia being at war. The service, then named Australia Calling, commenced operations as a joint venture between the A.B.C. and the Broadcasting Division of the Department of Information. This partnership came to an end in July 1941 with control passing to the Department of Information, but with the A.B.C. continuing to provide broadcasting facilities in its Melbourne studios. Less than a year later, control passed to the A.B.C., where it stayed until 1 April 1944 when it reverted to the Department of Information. The role of Australia Calling was extended during the Pacific phase of the Second World War. Political broadcasts were directed towards the Japanese forces in south-eastern Asia and the Pacific Islands, and, to sustain morale, to the people of Thailand, the East Indies (now Indonesia), and China. Australia Calling analysed and answered Japanese military broadcasts and gave factual and objective accounts of war progress thus establishing the reputation for objectivity and truth which Radio Australia enjoys today.

The name of the service was changed to Radio Australia at the end of the war, and the service extended in time and world coverage. On 1 April 1950 control of Radio Australia returned to the A.B.C. where it has remained ever since. In the past ten years, despite the social and political changes which have taken place, particularly in Asia, increasing numbers of people have come to depend on Radio Australia for information, education, and entertainment. The Radio Australia call sign, the call of the kookaburra, has become very much a part of their lives.

The Shepparton transmission centre is equipped with 24 aerials supported on steel towers each 64 metres high. One group of antennae is directed towards Europe across Asia and may be reversed towards South America, another group is directed towards North America and may be reversed to Africa, and a third group is directed towards the northern Pacific, the Far East, and Japan.

The service operates continuously and broadcasts daily to an audience estimated at about 50 million, mostly in Asia, in nine languages (English, French, Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Thai, Japanese, Pidgin, and Indonesian). Information on audience reaction, important in programming, is received in two ways—from the 200,000 letters received each year from listeners, and from the A.B.C.'s overseas offices, especially those in New Delhi, Singapore, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Djakarta, and Bangkok. Radio Australia broadcasts 51 news bulletins a day to Asian countries: 28 in English, seven in Indonesian, three in French, three in Vietnamese, three in Mandarin, two in Japanese, two in Simple English and one in Pidgin to Papua New Guinea, and one each in Thai and Cantonese. In addition, Radio Australia's public affairs programmes give authoritative background to the news through reports from staff correspondents and special contributors in Asia, Europe, and America.

Radio Australia also presents a wide range of general programmes, including popular music, variety, sport, children's programmes, and English language lessons. There is not, in fact, enough time to broadcast all the programmes which the A.B.C. knows audiences overseas would like to hear. To meet this situation, Radio Australia developed its transcription service through which it supplies tape recordings of Radio Australia programmes to broadcasting organisations in many parts of the world.

The popularity of the Radio Australia short-wave service can be gauged from the fact that the International Short-wave Club, based in London, conducts a poll among listeners every three years to establish the relative standing of short-wave broadcasters. Of the eight polls taken since the service commenced, Radio Australia has won four times and been placed second on three occasions.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Minister for the Media. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 4.5 per cent on amounts over \$3.5m. In

1973-74 Australian licensees paid \$605,139 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$152,205 of which \$121,413 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1974 there were 118 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne and fourteen in country districts; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1974

Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location
3AK	} Melbourne	3XY	Melbourne	3GL	Geelong	3SH	Swan Hill
3AW		3BA	Ballarat	3HA	Hamilton	3SR	Shepparton
3DB		3BO	Bendigo	3LK	Horsham	3TR	Sale
3KZ		3CS	Colac	3MA	Mildura	3UL	Warragul
3UZ		3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1974 the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were Melbourne, 168 and country, 129.

History of broadcasting, 1961; Radio Australia, 1966; Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968; Development of A.B.C. radio programmes, 1969

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The responsibilities and functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to television are similar to those of broadcasting.

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1973, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for the determination of the sites, operating powers, and frequencies of all television stations, both national and commercial. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the technical equipment of television stations is in accordance with standards and practices considered by the Board to be appropriate. The Australian Post Office is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service, while the Australian Broadcasting Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the studios. The establishment of the commercial television stations is the responsibility of the respective commercial licensees, subject to the general requirements of the Board.

At 30 June 1974 television services were provided in Australia by 72 national stations and 48 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and seven national stations and six commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. A service is now available to almost the whole population.

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 1974

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
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	5	September 1968
Orbost	ABL4 Latrobe Valley	2	April 1969
Eildon	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	1	August 1969
Nhill	ABRV3 Ballarat	9	October 1970
Myrtleford	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	2	December 1970

Commercial television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Minister for the Media. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1973-74 Australian licensees paid \$2,409,673 in licence fees, the fees for Victoria being \$839,954.

At 30 June 1974 the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 120 and country, 66. The following tables show the composition of television programmes on commercial stations and details of commercial television stations in Victoria :

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES AT 31 DECEMBER 1973
(Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Cinema	18.4	10.2
Other drama	25.8	36.4
Light entertainment	25.2	25.6
Sport	6.9	8.8
News	5.9	9.5
Children	8.3	3.9
Family activities	3.5	0.7
Information	1.9	1.9
Current affairs	2.5	1.9
Election matter	0.1	0.1
Religious matter	1.0	1.0
Education	0.4	..
The arts	0.1	..
Total	100.0	100.0

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1974

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Latrobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV10	December 1961
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

National television

The A.B.C.'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 as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1974

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe Valley)	ABLV4	September 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn Valley)	ABGV3	November 1963
Albury (Upper Murray)	ABAV1	December 1964
Swan Hill (Murray Valley)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia :

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1973-74

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
Drama	987	21.12	19.66	Musical performances	36	0.77	77.14
Variety and acts	204	4.37	74.35	Religious	64	1.36	100.00
Sport	713	15.25	73.78	Rural	32	0.69	100.00
News and weather	281	6.01	100.00	Arts and aesthetics	119	2.55	15.96
Public interest	666	14.26	68.16	Presentation	269	5.75	100.00
Education	1,218	26.08	43.55				
Cartoons	84	1.80	3.19				
				Total	4,672	100.00	54.59

Television news

The Victorian Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the A.B.C. 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. A.B.C. Television News has its own team of special reporters and cameramen equipped with radio-controlled cars for covering spot news or for special television reports. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the A.B.C. on assignment. The Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins daily, in all amounting to 45 minutes.

The co-axial cable and micro-wave links between Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Hobart, Adelaide, and Brisbane play a vital part in television news production in Victoria. By this means, items on videotape are exchanged between the cities or fed directly into news bulletins while on air. A.B.C. Television News is the Australian member of the international news film syndication agency, VISNEWS, through which major news items on film are exchanged between member countries, by aircraft or satellite. As well as the major news bulletins, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services daily from Monday to Friday. These are relayed through country transmitters or translators at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, the La Trobe valley, Orbost, Portland, Heywood, Nhill, Eildon, and Alexandra. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, and the other covers the Gippsland region.

Broadcasting and television programme standards, 1965 ; Television programme research, 1966 ; Television technical planning, 1967 ; Television programmes, 1970 ; Music in radio and television, 1971 ; A.B.C. television drama in Victoria, 1972

National parks

A special article on national parks in Victoria appears on pages 1-35 of this *Year Book*. In future years, the section on national parks will form part of the chapter on geography.

METRIC UNITS AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Quantity	Imperial unit	Metric unit	Conversion factors	
			Imperial to Metric units	Metric to Imperial units
LENGTH	inch (in)	millimetre (mm) or centimetre (cm)	1 in = 25.4 mm	1 cm = 0.394 in
	foot (ft)	centimetre (cm) or metre (m)	1 ft = 30.5 cm	1 m = 3.28 ft
	yard (yd)	metre (m) or kilometre (km)	1 yd = 0.914 m	1 m = 1.09 yd
	furlong (fur)	kilometre (km)	1 fur = 201 m	1 km = 4.97 fur
	mile	international nautical mile (n mile)	1 mile = 1.61 km	1 n mile = 1852 m
For navigation MASS	ounce (oz)	gram (g) or kilogram (kg)	1 oz = 28.3 g	1 g = 0.0353 oz
	pound (lb)	kilogram (kg)	1 lb = 454 g	1 kg = 2.20 lb
	stone	tonne (t)	1 stone = 6.35 kg	1 kg = 0.157 stone
	ton	square centimetre (cm ²) or square metre (m ²)	1 ton = 1.02 t	1 t = 0.984 ton
	square inch (in ²)	square centimetre (cm ²) or square metre (m ²)	1 in ² = 6.45 cm ²	1 cm ² = 0.155 in ²
AREA	square foot (ft ²)	square metre (m ²)	1 ft ² = 929 cm ²	1 m ² = 10.8 ft ²
	square yard (yd ²)	square metre (m ²)	1 yd ² = 0.836 m ²	1 m ² = 1.20 yd ²
	perch (p)	square metre (m ²)	1 p = 25.3 m ²	1 m ² = 0.0395 p
	rood (rd)	hectare (ha)	1 rd = 0.101 ha	1 ha = 9.88 rd
	acre (ac)	hectare (ha)	1 ac = 0.405 ha	1 ha = 2.47 ac
VOLUME	square mile	square kilometre (km ²)	1 square mile = 2.59 km ²	1 km ² = 0.386 square mile
	cubic inch (in ³)	cubic centimetre (cm ³)	1 in ³ = 16.4 cm ³	1 cm ³ = 0.0610 in ³
	cubic foot (ft ³)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 ft ³ = 0.0283 m ³	1 m ³ = 35.3 ft ³
	cubic yard (yd ³)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 yd ³ = 0.765 m ³	1 m ³ = 1.31 yd ³
	bushel (bus)	cubic metre (m ³)	1 bus = 0.0364 m ³	1 m ³ = 27.5 bus
VOLUME (FLUIDS)	fluid ounce (fl oz)	millilitre (ml) or litre (l)	1 fl oz = 28.4 ml	1 litre = 0.0352 fl oz
	pint (pt)	litre (l) or cubic metre (m ³)	1 pt = 568 ml	1 litre = 1.76 pt
	gallon (gal)	cubic metre (m ³) or megalitre (Ml)	1 gal = 4.55 litres	1 m ³ = 220 gal
	acre foot	cubic metre (m ³)	1 acre foot = 1230 m ³	1 m ³ = 0.811 acre foot
	ton-force (lbf)	newton (N)	1 lbf = 4.45 N	1 N = 0.225 lbf
FORCE	ton-force (tonf)	kilonewton (kN)	1 tonf = 9.96 kN	1 kN = 0.100 tonf
	pound per square inch (psi)	kilopascal (kPa)	1 psi = 6.89 kPa	1 kPa = 0.145 psi
	atmosphere (atm)	kilopascal (kPa) or megapascal (MPa)	1 atm = 101 kPa	1 MPa = 9.87 atm
	ton per square inch (ton/in ²)	megapascal (MPa)	1 ton/in ² = 15.4 MPa	1 MPa = 0.0647 ton/in ²
	inch of mercury (inHg)	millibar (mb)	1 inHg = 33.9 mb	1 mb = 0.0295 inHg
For meteorology SPEED	mile per hour (mph)	kilometre per hour (km/h)	1 mph = 1.61 km/h	1 km/h = 0.621 mph
	degree Fahrenheit (°F)	knot (kn)	1 °C = $\frac{5}{9} (°F - 32)$	1 kn = 1.85 km/h
	pound per cubic inch (lb/in ³)	degree Celsius (°C)	1 lb/in ³ = 27.7 g/cm ³	°F = $\frac{9}{5} \times °C + 32$
	ton per cubic yard	gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm ³)	1 lb/in ³ = 27.7 g/cm ³	1 g/cm ³ = 0.0361 lb/in ³
	British thermal unit (Btu)	tonne per cubic metre (t/m ³)	1 ton/yd ³ = 1.33 t/m ³	1 t/m ³ = 0.755 ton/yd ³
ENERGY	therm	kilojoule (kJ)	1 Btu = 1.06 kJ	1 kJ = 0.948 Btu
	horsepower (hp)	megajoule (MJ)	1 therm = 106 MJ	1 MJ = 9.48 × 10 ⁻³ therm
	cycle per second (c/s)	kilowatt (kW)	1 hp = 0.746 kW	1 kW = 1.34 hp
	revolution per minute (rpm)	Hertz (Hz)	1 c/s = 1 Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s
	ANGULAR VELOCITY	revolution per second (rad/s)	revolution per minute (rpm)	1 rad/s = 0.105 rad/s	1 rpm = 9.55 rpm

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1972-73*, published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 issue to conform with 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 sections of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production and the income and expenditure involved.

Gross domestic product at market prices (usually referred to as the gross domestic product) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. It is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, such as public authorities and financial enterprises, which do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is defined as gross domestic product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the value added by the factors of production in the process of production.

Domestic factor incomes is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross domestic product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making organisations, etc.

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 bought by Australian residents. It consists of final private and government consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and general government, and any increase in the value of stocks.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting :

1. *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.
2. *The general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Australian, 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.
3. *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.
4. *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.
5. *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 1972-73. 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, are 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 account 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, 1972-73
(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	22,518	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	24,052
Trading enterprises—		Government	5,524
Companies	5,379	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	5,680	Private	6,189
Dwellings owned by persons	2,146	Public enterprises	1,743
Public enterprises	1,180	General government	1,721
Financial enterprises	808	Increase in stocks	-250
Less imputed bank service charge	997	Statistical discrepancy	422
Gross domestic product at factor cost	36,714	Gross national expenditure	39,401
Indirect taxes less subsidies	4,269	Exports of goods and services	6,915
		National turnover of goods and services	46,316
		Less imports of goods and services	5,333
Gross domestic product	40,983	Expenditure on gross domestic product	40,983

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1972-73

(\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	22,518
Private	24,052	Net operating surplus	10,877
Government	5,524		
Saving	7,446	Domestic factor incomes	33,395
		Less net income paid overseas	415
		Indirect taxes	4,583
		Less subsidies	314
		National income	37,249
		Less net transfers to overseas	227
Disposal of income	37,022	National disposable income	37,022

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1972-73

(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	3,319
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	2,078	Increase in income tax provisions	211
Other building and construction	1,361	Undistributed (company) income	819
All other	2,750	Retained income of public financial enterprises	181
Public enterprises	1,743	Household saving	4,138
General government	1,721	General government surplus on current transactions	2,028
Increase in stocks—		General government grants for private capital purposes	69
Farm	-214		
Non-farm	-36		
Statistical discrepancy	422		
Net lending to overseas	940		
Gross accumulation	10,765	Finance of gross accumulation	10,765

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1972-73

(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	6,915	Imports of goods and services	5,333
Property income from overseas	303	Property income to overseas	718
Personal transfers from overseas	235	Personal transfers overseas	210
		General government transfers overseas	252
		Net lending to overseas	940
Current receipts from overseas	7,453	Use of current receipts	7,453

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1968-69 to 1972-73, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Wages, salaries, and supplements	4,019	4,492	5,087	5,633	6,336
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	332	351	301	371	454
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	555	610	648	689	779
Income from dwellings	250	264	285	303	321
Cash benefits from general government	370	481	461	541	678
All other income	545	602	655	733	815
Total	6,071	6,740	7,437	8,270	9,383

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	8,120	8,993	10,162	11,362	12,987
Victoria	6,071	6,740	7,437	8,270	9,383
Queensland	2,741	2,949	3,307	3,834	4,491
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,891	2,095	2,295	2,632	3,019
Western Australia	1,592	1,708	1,995	2,245	2,501
Tasmania	574	629	690	773	880
Total	20,989	23,114	25,886	29,116	33,261

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Food	956	1,022	1,093	1,169	1,272
Cigarettes and tobacco	140	146	158	172	186
Alcoholic drinks	281	307	329	355	371
Clothing, etc.	433	468	503	535	606
Health	255	280	315	362	412
Rent	618	670	740	809	890
Gas, electricity, and fuel	149	155	160	170	175
Household durables	335	361	402	441	501
Newspapers, books, etc.	84	90	95	101	114
All other goods, n.e.i.	181	202	222	246	266
Travel and communication	658	720	804	877	971
All other services	522	584	629	718	819
Total	4,611	5,005	5,448	5,954	6,583

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	6,402	7,100	7,835	8,663	9,705
Victoria	4,611	5,005	5,448	5,954	6,583
Queensland	2,088	2,265	2,491	2,793	3,150
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,415	1,546	1,689	1,877	2,106
Western Australia	1,250	1,386	1,550	1,714	1,877
Tasmania	453	488	529	580	632
Total	16,220	17,791	19,540	21,579	24,052

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool	156	155	118	134	} n.a.
Other pastoral products	190	230	237	260	
Wheat	122	113	50	97	
Other grain crops	22	22	30	28	
Other crops	188	180	182	177	
Dairying, poultry, etc.	249	274	293	317	
Total	927	974	910	1,013	1,192
Less stock valuation adjustment	-3	-5	..	10	
Less costs—					
Marketing	94	102	92	106	} 518
Seed and fodder	95	101	87	71	
Other	213	220	222	238	
Gross farm product at factor cost	528	556	509	588	674
Less depreciation	92	98	102	101	} 217
Less wages, net rent and interest paid	96	101	106	114	
Farm income	340	357	301	373	457
Less farm income of companies	8	6	..	2	3
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	332	351	301	371	454

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	308	270	161	186	504
Victoria	332	351	301	371	454
Queensland	278	228	203	297	424
South Australia (including N.T.)	143	119	91	155	228
Western Australia	128	42	99	103	180
Tasmania	33	31	27	32	53
Total	1,222	1,041	882	1,144	1,843

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix C

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1974

January

- 1 The Bureau of Meteorology changed its rainfall and snow measurements to metric units.
- 8 The Victorian Railways announced plans to order another 50 silver trains.
- 9 Victoria will spend more than \$20m in the following six months to upgrade education. The money will come from the Australian Government's two year, \$650m education grants scheme.
- 14 Nhill, 408 kilometres north-west of Melbourne, was flooded by heavy rain, which fell over the whole State.
A 112.7 km/h commuter rail service between Melbourne and Geelong was announced by the Victorian Railways.
- 29 The Melbourne suburb of Garden City and the Port Melbourne beach would be eliminated under a plan to increase Melbourne's dock facilities, as proposed by the Ports and Harbors Branch of the Public Works Department.
- 30 The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation will construct Melbourne's first bicycle track along the Yarra River—about eight kilometres in length at a cost of \$8,750 a kilometre.

February

- 5 About 800 school beginners could not find places in schools.
- 8 The Victorian Government announced extra grants of \$700,000 for bayside sewerage to help achieve its target of clearing pollution in Port Phillip Bay by 1980.
- 11 The proposal to amalgamate the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, and Fitzroy, as recommended in the Voumard Report, was rejected by the Victorian Government.
The Land Conservation Council proposed two new parks, similar to national parks, for central Victoria—a State park of 6,960 hectares at Mount Samaria, north of Mansfield, and a regional park of 2,064 hectares at Reef Hills, near Benalla.
- 12 The no-fault motor accident compensation scheme, administered by the Motor Accidents Board, commenced.
- 14 The Victorian Government granted \$125,000 to the Melbourne Theatre Company, as part of the Government's \$1m programme of support for the performing arts.

18 The Australian Government approved a \$3.5m loan to the Victorian Government to protect the Emerald Hill area of South Melbourne.

20 The 106 year old Rippon Lea Estate at Elsternwick, comprising a 33 room mansion and five hectares of grounds, will be fully owned by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

25 A 320 kilometre pipeline to supply natural gas to Wodonga, costing \$18m, will be built by the Victorian Government.

Victoria's fourth university will be situated at Geelong.

28 The Victorian Government bought the first land for the \$200m Albury-Wodonga growth centre.

March

1 A \$40m, 38 storey office block will be built in Collins Street, Melbourne by the Bank of New South Wales and Apsonor Pty Ltd.

3 Daylight saving ended at 3 a.m.

4 Victoria will have random breath tests of motorists by the end of the year.

5 The Victorian Government approved setting up new and expanded national parks and reserves in the south-west of Victoria.

6 \$2m will be spent by the Victorian Government to prevent Victoria's fauna emblem—the Helmeted Honeyeater—from becoming extinct.

A resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly will enable the Ombudsman to publish any report he feels is in the public interest, rather than only a yearly report to Parliament.

10 Victoria will receive \$840,000 for road research under the Australian Government's traffic engineering and road safety improvements programme.

13 The Melbourne City Council will launch an Australia-wide architectural competition to decide on a new design for the City Square.

15 Legislation to control noise levels will be implemented by the Victorian Government.

18 The Small Claims Tribunal, which hears complaints on goods and services valued at up to \$500, held its first case.

20 All children under six years of age in Victoria will have the opportunity to attend pre-school centres under a \$12m five year scheme announced by the Victorian Government.

23 The coastal freighter *Straitsman* sank in the Yarra River.

25 The Victorian Government will control land prices at Sunbury and Melton—Melbourne's first planned satellite cities.

27 Plans have been approved to build Victoria's biggest hydro-electric power station at the Dartmouth Dam for \$15m.

31 Grants totalling \$1,238,000 were announced by the Australian Government for projects to improve Melbourne's western suburbs.

April

2 The Victorian Government decided against introducing a casino or poker machines.

The Victorian Government will prevent Mines Department employees from holding shares in any mining company operating in Victoria.

3 Legislation clearing the way for "cluster" housing in Victoria was introduced. People will have greater freedom in siting homes and common use of open space.

The Victorian Government will form an all-party parliamentary select committee to set rules on public servants' shareholdings.

4 The Victorian Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee will investigate an expected record loss of \$9.2m by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board for 1973-74.

8 Compulsory blood-alcohol testing following road traffic accidents was introduced.

9 "Advance Australia Fair" became Australia's national anthem.

A Land Conservation Council report warned that recreational land around Melbourne was rapidly proving inadequate.

15 Legislation giving Victoria full control over its Constitution was introduced.

17 A \$2m multi-storey complex will be built on the City Watch House site in Russell Street, Melbourne, replacing "D" Division at Pentridge Prison and providing extra accommodation for police.

30 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works will construct a freeway—the F9—to link the West Gate Bridge to St Kilda Road, but plans for the freeway to pass under the Domain Gardens in South Yarra have been cancelled.

May

1 A parliamentary select committee was appointed to investigate the ethical obligations of public servants where private interests are alleged to conflict with official duties.

3 Plans were released for a \$15m building to double the capacity of the Cancer Institute of Victoria.

6 The Australian and Victorian Governments signed a \$28.5m agreement setting up a land commission to provide low cost home subdivisions around Melbourne.

13 Interim planning council of Victoria's fourth university, at Geelong, was named.

14 Melbourne's underground rail loop will now cost at least \$190m—more than double the original estimate.

The Australian, Victorian, and New South Wales Governments will acquire compulsorily about 56,000 hectares around Albury-Wodonga for joint development at a cost of \$56m.

15 Record May rains affected Victoria. Most of the State—except Gippsland—had more than 76mm of rain.

16 Floods devastated northern and western Victoria, destroying much of the State's wheat crop and inflicting heavy stock losses.

23 Approval was given for a \$46m contract to construct the Dartmouth Dam in north-eastern Victoria.

Deaths on Victoria's country roads fell by more than 38 per cent in the first four months of 1974.

Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K. St J., left Victoria after eleven years as Governor of Victoria.

28 A Prisons Advisory Council was appointed to advise the Victorian Government on prison policy.

The second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre was approved following inclusion of special safety measures in the design.

29 Melbourne experienced its highest pollution level in the eleven months since readings have been taken.

31 The Victorian Government will give \$60,000 to help solve the financial difficulties of the Sidney Myer Music Bowl.

June

3 Sir Henry Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., sworn in as Governor of Victoria.

4 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works invited prospective fluoride suppliers to register as tenderers.

The Australian and Victorian Governments signed an agreement for joint financing of urban public transport improvements. The Australian Government will provide two thirds of the cost of specific projects to improve Melbourne's transport system.

6 A Victorian Government report recommended that a National Museum and State Library, as well as a 300 room hotel, 530 residential units, shops, offices, two 750 seat cinemas, and a car park, be built on part of the Queen Victoria Market site in a \$69m scheme.

Plans were announced to establish a \$15m indoor sports and recreation centre, with a seating capacity of 15,000 persons, in Melbourne.

8 A re-creation of Bourke Street in the 1870s—the Melbourne Historical Tourist Centre—will be built at Knox, in the foothills of the Dandenongs, at a cost of \$1.6m.

11 The Victorian Railways Board restructured its management system to improve services and relations with unions.

13 A commission to investigate the redistribution of Victorian electorates will be established by the Victorian Government.

19 \$150,000 will be provided by the Victorian Government to improve sewerage facilities at Melbourne's bayside beaches.

Melbourne City Council's building and town planning committee was granted a building permit for a \$90m complex—Collins West—on a 1.5 hectare site bounded by Flinders Lane and Collins, King, and Spencer Streets, involving the construction of buildings of 44, 32, 22, and 12 storeys.

20 The Australian and Victorian Governments plan to establish a 4,000 hectare national park at Cape Schanck.

24 Six councils in the Dandenongs jointly ordered a \$60,000 investigation into the growing threat to the region's environment from subdivision.

The Victorian Government offered Victoria's schools major decision-making independence from the Victorian Education Department and greater responsibility for spending government funds.

Melbourne City Council granted a permit to Conzinc Riotinto of Australia Ltd to erect Melbourne's tallest building, a 55 storey structure at the eastern end of Collins Street.

25 The Victorian Government announced plans to establish a new regional planning authority for the Dandenongs and the Yarra valley.

July

- 1 Metric road signs were introduced in Victoria.
- 7 Melbourne had its coldest day for exactly a year—the temperature reached only 9°C.
- 8 \$1m will be spent to engage 100 psychologists, speech therapists, and social workers for the Victorian Education Department to relieve teachers of problems with disadvantaged children.
- 23 Six new parks will be developed on the fringes of the Melbourne metropolitan area over the next 25 years for the Dandenong valley, the Yarra valley, the Maribyrnong valley, Point Cook, Braeside, and Lysterfield.
- 25 The Victorian Government plans to build major transport terminals at Frankston and Box Hill, at an estimated cost of \$13m.
- 31 Melbourne had its wettest July since 1952—86 mm of rain fell during the month.

August

- 4 The Victorian Government plans to establish a coal processing plant in the La Trobe valley, costing \$150m, to supply coking coal to Japanese and Australian steel mills.
- 14 A special Victorian Government committee concluded that the historic Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd banking chamber in Collins Street, Melbourne was worthy of preservation.
- 18 Youth festivals of music to be held in Melbourne every two years will be sponsored by the Victorian Government.
- 19 A proposal for the amalgamation of three councils in Geelong was rejected by the Victorian Government.
- 20 The Victorian National Gallery bought a collection of nineteenth century Australian and European period costumes for \$70,000.
- 29 The Thomson and La Trobe Rivers burst their banks, forcing police to evacuate more than 200 people from caravan parks on the outskirts of Sale.
- 30 The Country Roads Board will proceed to build a bridge across the Yarra River linking South Melbourne and West Melbourne.

September

- 1 Disadvantaged schools in Victoria will share special Australian and Victorian Government grants of more than \$11m.
- 8 The Victorian Government will investigate ways of protecting suppliers and sub-contractors from losses when building construction companies fail.
- 9 All major Victorian parks will be brought under the direct control of the National Parks Service.
- 10 A discrimination bureau—with power to check on sex, colour, racial, and religious discrimination—will be formed by the Victorian Government. Migrants will receive assistance from a bureau to be established by the Victorian Government to help them overcome language and other assimilation difficulties.
- 11 The Victorian Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee recommended that the State Insurance Office expand its operations into general insurance. The Victorian Government will spend \$1m to extend the Supreme Court's facilities.

12 Sir Henry Bland presented a report on Victoria's State public service, recommending major amendments to the Public Service Act.

Victoria's fourth university, to be built at Geelong, will be named Deakin University.

15 The Victorian Government and the Melbourne City Council began a free eight months long arts festival, which will involve more than 7,500 artists, highlighting entertainment in parks.

16 The Victorian Government abandoned plans for the \$85m Yarra Brae Dam scheme, in favour of the Sugarloaf Creek Dam.

18 The Victorian Government will legislate to ban referral selling.

The Ombudsman presented his first report to the Victorian Parliament, after eight months of operations. He had investigated 1,334 complaints from Victorians who felt they had been wronged by Victorian Government departments or agencies.

The Victorian Government will legislate to establish Geelong as Victoria's second Government-planned growth centre.

20 Victoria's former Deputy Premier and Chief Secretary, Sir Arthur Rylah, died.

The Victorian Conservation Trust paid \$30,000 for 290 hectares of land to be included in the Brisbane Ranges National Park, 34 kilometres north of Geelong.

23 The estimated cost of structural work on the Victorian Arts Centre has increased by 40 per cent, from \$8.3m to \$11.6m.

October

1 Victoria's first Register of Historic Buildings will protect 370 privately owned buildings from demolition.

A Victorian Government corporation will develop and operate Sunbury and Melton, Melbourne's satellite cities.

3 Victoria's largest environmental study will begin in 1975 on the Gippsland Lakes at a cost of \$10m over five years.

4 The Geelong Regional Planning Authority will be re-shaped to plan and develop Geelong as a rapid growth centre.

7 The Victorian Government approved the completion of the Thomson River scheme, which will increase Melbourne's water storage by 50 per cent. The final stage of the project, the \$143m dam on the Thomson River-Jordan Creek junction, will be finished by 1984.

8 The Victorian Government introduced legislation to abolish legal discrimination against illegitimate children.

A model city with a population of about 25,000 is planned for the outskirts of Knox.

10 Pentridge Prison will be divided into three separate prisons under a plan to entirely re-organise the gaol.

The Victorian Ministry for Conservation is establishing a new expert body—the Conservation Planning Group—to guide local councils and planners on environmental problems.

Victoria's first State historian appointed.

13 An investigation into methods of conserving energy will be made by a select committee of the Victorian Parliament.

- 19 The worst Murray River flood since 1917 badly affected the Albury–Wodonga region.
- 20 The Victorian Government will spend more than \$1m on a study of the environmental effects of the Port of Melbourne Development Plan.
- 23 The Commission of Public Health approved the fluoridation of Melbourne's water supply.
- 26 Daylight saving began at 2 a.m.
- 31 Melbourne's underground rail loop will not be completed until 1980—two years later than scheduled.

November

- 6 The Victorian Government will legislate to make covers on swimming pools compulsory.
- 13 The Australian and Victorian Governments abandoned plans to jointly develop a third growth centre in Victoria. Instead, the two governments will concentrate on developing Albury–Wodonga and Geelong.
- Victoria will have an extra sixteen Members of Parliament. Twelve new electorates—eight single-member Legislative Assembly seats and four two-member Legislative Council provinces—will be created. New electoral boundaries will operate at the next State elections.
- 20 Buyers will be entitled to demand a written statement describing the standard of products, under new consumer legislation.
- 25 Tenders have been called for another 100 new buses for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board's metropolitan service.
- 26 The Victorian Government announced a \$12m contract for the construction of four more tunnels for Melbourne's underground rail loop.
- 28 The Victorian Railways will spend \$48m over the next twelve months on new equipment and new urban and country rail projects.

December

- 1 Motor Car Traders Act, providing greater protection to buyers of used cars, came into operation.
- 3 A major review of policy and administration of planning and development in Victoria was advocated in the second report on Victoria's State public service by Sir Henry Bland.
- 5 The Victorian Government will order an inquiry into the feasibility of retaining the Regent Theatre in Collins Street, Melbourne.
- 6 Melbourne's Metropolitan Transportation Committee will be abolished and several transport advisory committees set up to cover country districts as part of a major re-organisation of the Victorian Ministry of Transport.
- 11 The Australian Government announced grants totalling \$4.25m to improve community facilities and the environment in four Melbourne and outer-metropolitan regions.
- 17 An agricultural college will be built at Warragul in Gippsland.
- 20 The Victorian Government stopped large-scale residential development in scenic areas on Phillip Island.
- A \$70m hospital will be built at Sunshine by the Victorian Government with financial aid from the Australian Government.

The Australian and Victorian Governments agreed on a plan to give Victoria more than \$50m in health grants over the next five years.

23 The Victorian Government announced a new health plan to guarantee a 24-hour family-doctor service.

A special statutory authority—the Satellite City Corporation—will be set up to co-ordinate the development of Sunbury and Melton, Melbourne's two projected satellite cities.

25 Scallop fishing in Victorian waters will be closed to all except licensed fishermen during 1975.

30 The powers and practices of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works will be investigated by a special Board committee comprising Board commissioners nominated by local councils.

Appendix D

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Appendix E

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
DIVISION A : AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, AND HUNTING			
01			AGRICULTURE
	011		Cereal grains, oilseeds n.e.c., sheep, cattle, and pigs
		0111	Cereal grains
		0114	Meat cattle—cereal grains
		0115	Sheep—meat cattle
		0116	Sheep
		0117	Meat cattle
		0118	Milk cattle
		0112	Oilseeds n.e.c.
		0113	Sheep—cereal grains
		0119	Figs
	012		Poultry
		0121	Poultry for meat
		0122	Poultry for eggs
	013		Fruit
		0131	Grapes
		0132	Plantation fruit
		0133	Orchard and other fruit
	014		Vegetables
		0141	Potatoes
		0142	Vegetables (except potatoes)
	015		Multi-purpose farming
	016		Other agriculture
		0161	Sugar cane
		0163	Tobacco
		0164	Cotton
		0162	Peanuts
		0165	Nurseries, and specialised horticultural activities (except forest nurseries)
		0166	Agriculture n.e.c.
02			SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE
	020		Services to Agriculture
		0201	Sheep shearing services
		0202	Aerial agricultural services
		0203	Services to agriculture n.e.c.
03			FORESTRY AND LOGGING
	030		Forestry and logging
		0301	Logging
		0302	Forestry and services to forestry
04			FISHING AND HUNTING
	041		Fishing
		0411	Crayfish
		0412	Prawns
		0413	Ocean and coastal water fishing n.e.c.
		0414	Oyster farming and inland water fishing
	042		Hunting and trapping
		0420	Hunting and trapping
DIVISION B : MINING			
11			METALLIC MINERALS
	110		Metallic Minerals
		1101	Bauxite
		1102	Copper (including copper-gold)
		1103	Gold
		1104	Iron ore
		1105	Mineral sands
		1106	Nickel
		1107	Silver-lead-zinc
		1108	Tin
		1109	Metallic minerals n.e.c.

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
12	120		COAL
		1201	Coal
		1202	Black coal
			Brown coal
13	130		CRUDE PETROLEUM (INCLUDING NATURAL GAS)
		1300	Crude Petroleum (including Natural Gas)
			Crude petroleum (including natural gas)
14	140		CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
		1401	Construction Materials
		1402	Sand and gravel
		1403	Crushed and broken stone
			Dimension stone and other construction materials n.e.c.
15	150		OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS
		1501	Other Non-Metallic Minerals
		1502	Limestone
		1503	Clays
			Non-metallic minerals n.e.c.
16	160		SERVICES TO MINING
		1601	Services to Mining
			Petroleum exploration and other services to petroleum mining
		1602	Mineral exploration and services to mining n.e.c.
DIVISION C : MANUFACTURING			
21-22	211		FOOD, BEVERAGES, AND TOBACCO
		2111	Meat Products
			Fresh, preserved, and canned meat (including tallow, meals, and fertilisers of animal origin)
		2112	Fresh and frozen poultry
		2113	Bacon, ham, and smallgoods
		2114	Casings of animal origin
	212		Milk Products
		2121	Liquid milk and cream
		2122	Butter
		2123	Cheese
		2124	Ice cream and other frozen confections
		2125	Milk products n.e.c.
	213		Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Products
		2131	Canned and preserved fruit products
		2132	Canned and preserved vegetable products
	214		Margarine and Oils and Fats n.e.c.
		2140	Margarine and oils and fats n.e.c.
	215		Flour Mill and Cereal Food Products
		2151	Flour mill products
		2152	Starch, gluten, and starch sugars
		2153	Cereal foods, prepared flour, and baking mixes
	216		Bread, Cakes, and Biscuits
		2161	Bread
		2162	Cakes and pastries
		2163	Biscuits
	217		Sugar
		2171	Raw sugar
		2172	Refined sugar
	218		Other Food Products
		2181	Confectionery, chocolate, and cocoa products
		2182	Preserved and canned fish and other seafoods
		2183	Prepared animal and bird foods
		2184	Food products n.e.c.
	219		Beverages and Malt
		2191	Soft drinks, cordials, and syrups
		2192	Beer
		2193	Malt
		2194	Wine and brandy
		2195	Alcoholic beverages n.e.c.
	221		Tobacco Products
		2210	Tobacco products
23	231-232		TEXTILES
			Textile Fibres, Yarns, and Woven Fabrics and Household Textiles
		2311	Cotton ginning
		2312	Scoured and carbonised wool
		2313	Wool and man-made fibre tops
		2314	Man-made fibres and yarns
		2315	Man-made fibre broadwoven fabrics
		2316	Cotton, silk and flax yarns, and broadwoven fabrics
		2317	Worsted yarns and broadwoven fabrics
		2318	Woolen yarns and broadwoven fabrics

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
		2319	Narrow woven fabrics (including broadwoven elastic or elastomeric fabrics)
		2321	Textile finishing
	233	2322	Household textiles (except floor coverings)
			Other Textile Products (except Knitted Goods and Clothing)
		2331	Textile floor coverings
		2332	Felt and felt products
		2333	Canvas products and associated textile products n.e.c.
		2334	Rope, cordage, and twine
		2335	Textile products n.e.c.
24			CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (INCLUDING KNITTING MILLS)
	241		Knitting Mills
		2411	Hosiery
		2412	Cardigans and pullovers
		2413	Knitted goods n.e.c.
	242		Clothing
		2421	Womens and girls blouses and frocks
		2422	Womens and girls outerwear n.e.c.
		2423	Mens and boys trousers and shorts ; work clothing
		2424	Mens and boys suits and coats ; waterproof clothing
		2425	Underwear, nightwear, mens and boys shirts, and infants and babies clothing n.e.c.
		2426	Foundation garments
		2427	Headwear
		2428	Clothing n.e.c. and clothing trade services
	243		Footwear
		2431	Rubber footwear
		2432	Footwear n.e.c.
25			WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND FURNITURE (EXCEPT SHEET METAL)
	251		Wood and Wood Products (except Furniture)
		2511	Log sawmilling
		2512	Resawn and dressed timber
		2513	Plywood, veneers, and manufactured boards of wood
		2514	Joinery and wooden structural fittings
		2515	Wooden containers
		2516	Wood, cork, bamboo, and cane products n.e.c.
	252		Furniture (except Sheet Metal) and Mattresses
		2521	Furniture (except sheet metal)
		2522	Mattresses (except rubber or wire)
26			PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING, AND PUBLISHING
	261		Paper and Paper Products
		2611	Pulp, paper, and paperboard
		2612	Paper bags (including textile bags)
		2613	Solid fibreboard containers
		2614	Corrugated fibreboard containers
		2615	Paper products n.e.c.
	262		Printing and Publishing
		2621	Publishing (including printing and publishing)
		2622	Commercial and job printing (including stationery and bookbinding)
		2623	Printing trade services n.e.c.
27			CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM, AND COAL PRODUCTS
	271		Basic Chemicals
		2711	Chemical fertilisers
		2712	Industrial gases
		2713	Plastics materials, synthetic resins, and synthetic rubber
		2714	Organic industrial chemicals n.e.c.
		2715	Inorganic industrial chemicals n.e.c.
	272		Other Chemical and Related Products
		2721	Ammunition, explosives, and fireworks
		2722	Paints, varnishes, and lacquers
		2723	Pharmaceutical and veterinary products
		2724	Pest control and agricultural chemical products n.e.c.
		2725	Soap and other detergents
		2726	Cosmetics and toilet preparations
		2727	Inks
		2728	Chemical products n.e.c.
	273		Petroleum Refining
		2730	Petroleum refining
	274		Petroleum and Coal Products n.e.c.
		2740	Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.
28			GLASS, CLAY, AND OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS
	281		Glass and Glass Products
		2811	Plate and sheet glass
		2812	Glass bottles and jars
		2813	Glass products n.e.c.

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
	282	2821 2822	Clay Products and Refractories Clay bricks and clay refractories Ceramic construction goods (except vitreous china or porcelain)
	283	2823 2831 2832 2833 2834 2835	China and other ceramic goods n.e.c. Cement and Concrete Products Cement Ready mixed concrete Concrete pipes Concrete products (except pipes) Asbestos cement products
	284	2841 2842 2843	Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Plaster products Stone products Non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
29	291		BASIC METAL PRODUCTS Basic Iron and Steel
	292-293	2911 2912 2913 2914 2921 2922 2923 2924 2925 2926 2927 2928 2929 2931	Iron ore pelletising and metallising Iron and steel basic products Iron and steel castings and forgings Steel pipes and tubes Non-Ferrous Metal Basic Products Smelting and refining of copper Smelting and refining of silver, lead, and zinc Alumina Smelting of aluminium Smelting and refining of nickel Smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals n.e.c. Rolling, drawing, and extruding of aluminium Rolling, drawing, and extruding of non-ferrous metals n.e.c. Non-ferrous metal castings Secondary recovery and alloying of non-ferrous metals n.e.c.
31	311		FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS Fabricated Structural Metal Products
	312	3111 3112 3113 3114 3121 3122 3123	Fabricated structural steel Architectural aluminium products Architectural metal products n.e.c. Boiler and plate work Sheet Metal Products (including Metal Cans) Metal cans, canisters, and containers Sheet metal furniture and storage equipment Sheet metal products n.e.c.
	313	3131 3132 3133 3134 3135 3136 3137	Other Fabricated Metal Products (except Machinery and Equipment) Cutlery, industrial knives, and hand tools (except power operated) Springs and wire products Nuts, bolts, screws, and rivets Metal coating and finishing Steam, gas, and water fittings (non-ferrous metal) Blinds and awnings (except textile, bamboo, or cane) Fabricated metal products n.e.c.
32	321		TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT Motor Vehicles and Parts
	322	3211 3212 3213 3214 3221 3222 3223 3224 3225	Motor vehicles Truck and bus bodies, trailers, and caravans Motor vehicle instruments, heaters, and electrical equipment (except batteries) Motor vehicle parts and accessories n.e.c. Other Transport Equipment Ship building and repair Boat building and repair Railway locomotives and rolling stock manufacture and repair Aircraft building and repair Transport equipment n.e.c.
33	331		OTHER INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment
	332	3311 3312 3321 3322 3323 3324 3325 3326	Photographic equipment and supplies, optical instruments, and film processing Measuring apparatus and professional and scientific equipment and supplies n.e.c. Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment Television sets, radios, communication, and other electronic equipment Refrigerators and household appliances Water heating systems Electric and telephone cable, wire and strip Batteries Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies n.e.c.

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
	333		Other Machinery and Equipment
		3331	Agricultural machinery and equipment
		3332	Construction and earthmoving machinery and equipment
		3333	Materials handling equipment
		3334	Woodworking and metal-working machinery and equipment
		3335	Pumps, pumping equipment, and air and gas compressors
		3336	Commercial and industrial space heating and air conditioning equipment
		3337	Dies, saw blades, and machine tool accessories
		3338	Food processing machinery
		3339	Industrial machinery and equipment n.e.c.
34			LEATHER, RUBBER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURING N.E.C.
	341		Leather and Leather Products
		3411	Leather tanning and finishing, fur dressing, and dyeing
		3412	Leather and leather substitute products n.e.c.
	342		Rubber Products
		3421	Rubber tyres, tubes, belting, hose, and sheeting
		3422	Rubber products n.e.c.
	343		Plastic and Related Products
		3431	Flexible packaging and packaging materials (except paper), adhesive tapes, and abrasive coated papers
		3432	Rigid plastic sheeting
		3433	Hard surface floor coverings n.e.c.
		3434	Plastic products n.e.c.
	344		Other Manufacturing Industries
		3441	Ophthalmic articles
		3442	Jewellery and silverware
		3443	Brooms and brushes
		3444	Signs and advertising displays
		3445	Sporting equipment
		3446	Writing and marking equipment
		3447	Manufacturing n.e.c.
DIVISION D : ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER			
36			ELECTRICITY AND GAS
	361		Electricity Generation and Distribution
		3610	Electricity generation and distribution
	362		Gas Production and Distribution
		3620	Gas production and distribution
37			WATER, SEWERAGE, AND DRAINAGE
	370		Water, Sewerage, and Drainage
		3701	Water storage, processing, and supply
		3702	Sewerage and stormwater drainage
DIVISION E : CONSTRUCTION			
41			GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
	411		Construction of Buildings
		4110	Construction of buildings
	412		Construction (except Buildings)
		4120	Construction (except buildings)
42			SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTING
	421-422		Special-Trade Contracting
		4211	Concreting
		4212	Structural steel erection
		4213	Bricklaying
		4214	Plumbing and draining
		4215	Carpentry
		4216	Roof tiling
		4217	Electrical trade contracting
		4218	Heating and air conditioning equipment installation
		4219	Plastering and plaster fixing
		4221	Floor and wall tiling
		4222	Painting
		4223	Special-trade contracting n.e.c.
DIVISION F : WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE			
46-47			WHOLESALE TRADE
	461		General Wholesaling
		4610	General wholesaling
	462		Wool Selling Brokers, Stock and Station Agents, and Wholesalers of Farm Supplies
		4620	Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and wholesalers of farm supplies

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
	463		Wool Buying Brokers, Wool, Skin, and Hide Merchants (except Wool Selling Brokers) and Wholesalers of Cereal Grains and Agricultural Products n.e.c.
		4631	Wool buying brokers and wool, skin, and hide merchants
		4632	Cereal grains
		4633	Agricultural products n.e.c.
	464	4640	Petroleum and Petroleum Products
	465		Petroleum and petroleum products
			Other Minerals, Metals, and Chemicals
		4651	Iron and steel
		4652	Metal scrap
		4653	Metals and minerals n.e.c.
		4654	Chemicals and allied products n.e.c.
	466		Machinery and Equipment
		4661	Agricultural machinery, tractors, and construction equipment (including parts)
		4662	Tyres and motor vehicle parts and accessories
		4663	Professional and scientific equipment
		4664	Business machines and equipment (including electronic computers)
		4665	Electrical and electronic equipment n.e.c.
		4666	Industrial machinery, parts, and equipment n.e.c.
	467		Building Materials and Supplies
		4671	Timber
		4672	Builders hardware and building materials n.e.c.
	468		Household Appliances and Hardware, Furniture, and Floor Coverings
		4681	Household appliances, radio, and television sets
		4682	China, glassware, kitchenware, and garden equipment
		4683	Furniture and floor coverings
	469		Clothing, Footwear, and Textile Products n.e.c.
		4691	Mens and boys clothing
		4692	Womens, girls, and infants clothing
		4693	Footwear
		4694	Textiles and textile products n.e.c.
	471		Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Products
		4711	Meat
		4712	Poultry, smallgoods, and dairy products
		4713	Fruit and vegetables
		4714	Fish
		4715	Eggs
		4716	Confectionery and soft drinks
		4717	Beer, wine, and spirits
		4718	Cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco
		4719	Groceries and food n.e.c.
	472		Other Wholesaling
		4721	Photographic equipment and supplies
		4722	Watches, clocks, and jewellery
		4723	Toys and sporting goods
		4724	Books, periodicals, stationery, paper, and paper products
		4725	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, toiletries, and soap
		4726	Wholesaling n.e.c.
48			RETAIL TRADE
	481		Department, Variety, and General Stores
		4811	Department stores
		4812	Variety stores
		4813	General stores
	482		Food Stores
		4821	Supermarkets
		4822	Groceries, smallgoods, and tobacco products
		4823	Meat
		4824	Fruit and vegetables
		4825	Beer, wine, and spirits
		4826	Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, and cut lunches
		4827	Fish, chips, and hamburgers
		4828	Bread, cakes, and pastries
	483		Bread and Milk Vendors
		4831	Bread vendors
		4832	Milk vendors
	484		Furniture, Floor Coverings, Fabrics, Clothing, and Footwear
		4841	Furniture and floor coverings
		4842	Fabrics and household textiles
		4843	Mens and boys clothing
		4844	Womens, girls, and infants clothing
		4845	Footwear
		4846	Footwear repair
	485		Household Appliances and Hardware
		4851	Household appliances
		4852	Household electrical appliance repair
		4853	China, glassware, and domestic hardware
		4854	Watches, clocks, and jewellery
		4855	Musical instruments and phonograph records
	486		Dealers in Motor Vehicles and Boats and Retailers of Petrol, Motor Vehicle Parts, Tyres, and Related Products

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
		4861	New motor vehicles, parts, and accessories (except tyres and batteries), and motor vehicle repair (except smash repair)
		4862	Used motor vehicles and parts (including wrecking)
		4863	Motor tyres and batteries (including tyre retreading)
		4864	Service stations
		4865	Motor vehicle smash repair
		4866	Motor cycles, parts, and accessories
	487	4867	Boats, outboard motors, and caravans
			Other Retailers
		4871	Pharmacies
		4872	Photographic equipment and supplies
		4873	Sporting goods, bicycles, and toys
		4874	Books, stationery, newspapers, and periodicals
		4875	Antiques, second hand goods, and disposals
		4876	Nursery stock and cut flowers
		4877	Retailing n.e.c.

 DIVISION G : TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

51			ROAD TRANSPORT
	510		Road Transport
		5101	Road freight transport
		5102	Bus and tramway transport
		5103	Road passenger transport n.e.c.
		5104	Services to road transport
52			RAILWAY TRANSPORT
	520		Railway Transport
		5200	Railway transport
53			WATER TRANSPORT
	530		Water Transport
		5301	Ocean, coastal, and inland water transport
		5302	Stevedoring services
		5303	Services to water transport n.e.c.
54			AIR TRANSPORT
	540		Air Transport
		5401	Air passenger and freight transport
		5402	Services to air transport
55			OTHER TRANSPORT AND STORAGE
	551		Other Transport and Services to Transport
		5511	Transport n.e.c.
		5512	Services to transport n.e.c.
	552		Storage
		5521	Grain storage
		5522	Cold storage
		5523	Storage and warehousing n.e.c.

 DIVISION H : COMMUNICATION

56			COMMUNICATION
	560		Communication
		5600	Communication

 DIVISION I : FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND BUSINESS SERVICES

61			FINANCE AND INVESTMENT
	611		Banking
		6111	Central banking
		6112	Trading, savings, and development banking
	612		Other Finance
		6121	Building societies
		6122	Instalment credit and general finance
		6123	Lending and credit organisations n.e.c.
		6124	Financial services n.e.c.
	613		Investment
		6131	Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds
		6132	Trust and trustee companies n.e.c.
		6133	Investment companies
		6134	Security brokers and dealers
		6135	Investment services n.e.c.

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
62			INSURANCE
	621	6211	Life Insurance and Superannuation Funds
		6212	Life insurance
		6212	Superannuation funds
	622		Other Insurance
		6221	Health insurance
		6222	Motor vehicle, fire, marine, and general insurance
		6223	Insurance agents, brokers, and associated services
63			REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES
	631		Real Estate Agents (except Stock and Station Agents)
		6310	Real estate agents (except stock and station agents)
	632		Real Estate Operators, Lessors, and Developers
		6320	Real estate operators, lessors, and developers
	633		Technical Services
		6331	Architectural services
		6332	Surveying services
		6333	Consultant engineering and technical services n.e.c.
	634-635		Other Business Services
		6341	Legal services
		6342	Accounting, auditing, and book-keeping services
		6343	Data processing and tabulating services
		6344	Advertising services
		6345	Management consulting and market research services
		6346	Typing, copying, addressing, and mailing services
		6347	Collecting and consumer credit reporting services
		6348	Pest control services
		6349	Cleaning services
		6351	Business services n.e.c.
	636		Plant and Equipment Hire and Leasing Services n.e.c.
		6360	Plant and equipment hire and leasing services n.e.c.
DIVISION J : PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE			
71			PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
	710		Public Administration
		7101	Australian Government administration (except defence)
		7102	State Government administration
		7103	Local Government administration
		7104	Offices of overseas governments
		7105	Judicial authorities and commissions
72			DEFENCE
	720		Defence
		7200	Defence
DIVISION K : COMMUNITY SERVICES			
81			HEALTH
	811		Hospitals and Convalescent Homes
		8111	Hospitals (except mental hospitals)
		8112	Mental hospitals
		8113	Sanatoria and convalescent homes
	812		Other Health
		8121	Medicine (private practice)
		8122	Dentistry (private practice)
		8123	Dental laboratories
		8124	Optometry and optical dispensing
		8125	Ambulance services
		8126	Child health clinics
		8127	Health services n.e.c.
	813		Veterinary Services
		8130	Veterinary services
82			EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, AND ART GALLERIES
	821		Education
		8211	Pre-school centres
		8212	Primary and secondary schools
		8213	Teacher training colleges
		8214	Universities
		8215	Music teaching
		8216	Technical and other tertiary colleges
		8217	Education n.e.c.
	822		Libraries, Museums, and Art Galleries
		8221	Libraries
		8222	Museums and art galleries
83			WELFARE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
	830		Welfare and Charitable Services and Religious Institutions
		8301	Welfare and charitable homes n.e.c.
		8302	Welfare and charitable services n.e.c.
		8303	Religious institutions

Sub-division	Group	Class	Title
84			OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES
	841		Research and Scientific Institutions and Meteorological Services
		8411	Research and scientific institutions
		8412	Meteorological services
	842		Business, Professional, and Labour Associations
		8421	Business, professional, and trade associations
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INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1974

The following are lists of major articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1974 and which have been extensively altered or omitted in the current edition to make room for new material. These lists will be revised each year to provide readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. The figures beside entries indicate the pages in the *Victorian Year Book* 1974 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 can be found on pages 1162-70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

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Appendix G

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix gives details of all official statistical publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Publication reference numbers are shown beside titles. The *Victorian monthly statistical review* lists publications released during the previous month.

Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library on the eighth floor of the Bureau's Melbourne Office. The publications may be obtained in Melbourne at the Sales of Publications counter :

Eighth floor,
Commonwealth Banks Building,
Cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets,
MELBOURNE.

or by writing to :

The Deputy Commonwealth Statistician,
Box 2796y, G.P.O.,
MELBOURNE. VIC. 3001.

Inquiries may also be made by telephoning Melbourne 63 0181.

Many other publications issued by the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra contain additional information about Victoria. These publications are catalogued in the booklet *Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics*, available also from the Victorian Office.

It should be noted that the *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are 'for sale' publications, while all other publications are free. As remittances must accompany orders, price and postage, which are set prior to release, should be ascertained first by telephoning the Bureau on the above-mentioned number.

Description of publications

General

1 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

Series. Annual ; new series commenced with Vol 75, 1961.

Contents. Each issue gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features new articles, as well as maps and photographs, every year. The contents are divided into 28 chapters covering a special article ; Geography ; Climate ; Constitution and Parliament ; Government administration ; Local government ; Population ; Vital statistics ; Industrial

conditions ; Employment ; Housing, building, and construction ; Energy and mining ; Forestry ; Fisheries ; Rural industry ; Manufacturing ; Internal trade ; External trade ; Public finance ; Private finance ; Prices ; Transport ; Communications ; Education ; Health and medical research ; Social welfare ; Justice and the administration of law ; and The arts, libraries, and media.

Price and postage : To be determined prior to each edition's release. Approximately 950 pages with comprehensive index.

2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Series. Annual ; first issue 1956.

Contents. Compact tables cover most fields of statistics collected by the Bureau ; it also lists Victorian Members of the Australian and Victorian Parliaments, the Victorian Judiciary, and principal Australian and Victorian Government Departments in Victoria.

Price and postage : To be determined prior to each edition's release. Approximately 180 pages with index.

3 VICTORIAN MONTHLY STATISTICAL REVIEW

Series. Monthly ; first issue January 1960.

Contents. Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, building and productive activity, public and private finance, trade, transport, and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and the previous month's publications issued by the Bureau.

28 pages.

4 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Irregular ; first two issues (1964 and 1971) out of print. Third issue, March 1975, now available.

Contents. Shows for each local government area in Victoria details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

79 pages.

Demography and social conditions

10 CAUSES OF DEATH

Series. Annual ; first issue 1968.

Contents. Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex by age group. Causes of death by number and rates ; by statistical division ; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Infant deaths by cause, sex, and age.

59 pages.

11 DEMOGRAPHY

Series. Annual ; first issue 1961.

Contents. Population, marriages, divorce, 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.

Approximately 54 pages.

66 DEMOGRAPHY : PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual ; first issue gives summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Contents. Summary details of the Victorian population, and births, marriages, and deaths registered.

6 pages.

12 DIVORCE

Series. Annual ; first issue 1945.

Contents. Petitions filed and decrees granted ; grounds for dissolution of marriage ; ages of parties, duration of marriage, and number of children ; divorced persons at the Census.

8 pages.

16 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Annual ; first issue 1955.

Contents. Census and estimated total population and dwellings for each statistical division and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

8 pages.

74 GEELONG REGION POPULATION COUNT, 2 JULY 1975

Contents. Characteristics of the population and dwellings by local government area within the Geelong Region and maps showing boundaries of areas.

Approximately 20 pages.

73 GEELONG REGION POPULATION COUNT, 2 JULY 1975 : PRELIMINARY FIGURES

Contents. Population and dwellings by local government area within the Geelong Region.

2 pages.

17 HOSPITAL MORBIDITY

Series. Annual ; first issue 1957 to 1959.

Contents. Number of patients and length of stay in hospital by age, cause group, and sex.

Approximately 50 pages.

19 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION

Series. Annual ; first issue 1957-58 to 1959-60.

Contents. Number of accidents, cost of claims, period of incapacity, site of injury, accident factor, industry group, and journey, recess, and disease cases by males and females ; workers compensation business.

Approximately 30 pages.

18 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION : PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual ; first issue 1967-68.

Contents. Summary of number of accidents, cost of claims, period of incapacity, and workers compensation business.

4 pages.

20 MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

Series. Annual ; first issue 1955.

Contents. Summary of births, deaths, and marriages registered for whole State ; and rates of births, deaths, and marriages for whole State.

1 page.

72 PERINATAL DEATHS

Series. Annual ; first issue 1972.

Contents. Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

11 pages.

69 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (INCLUDING REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES)

Series. To follow each Census ; first issue March 1972 for 1971 Census.

Contents. Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding censuses, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

7 pages.

13 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Series. Annual ; first issue 1967.

Contents. Primary and secondary education, number of schools, teachers, and pupils by various characteristics, Higher School Certificate results, number of pupils by local government area in which school situated ; scholarships and bursaries available and granted ; State expenditure on primary, secondary, and technical education.

Approximately 26 pages.

65 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION : PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual ; first issue as at the school census August 1971.

Contents. Number and type of schools ; pupils enrolled, by grade by category of school ; pupils enrolled, by age by category of school.

2 pages.

14 TERTIARY EDUCATION

Series. Annual ; first issue 1967.

Contents. Senior technical enrolments ; Victoria Institute of Colleges, number of diploma students ; university enrolments, awards by faculty, financial assistance to students, and income and expenditure ; scholarships, bursaries, and free places available and granted.

24 pages.

*Building***5 BUILDING APPROVALS**

Series. Monthly ; first issue April 1959.

Contents. Value of private and government building approvals classified according to type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and remainder of Victoria ; number of new houses and other dwellings approved according to statistical division.

8 pages.

6,7 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Series. Quarterly and annual ; first issues June quarter 1967, 1968-69.

Contents. Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other building approved according to statistical division and local government area.

15 pages.

8 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Series. Quarterly ; first issue June quarter 1950.

Contents. Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of different types of new buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria ; value of work done during period on different types of new building ; number of houses and other dwellings commenced and completed according to statistical division and local government area ; number of houses according to material of outer walls.

27 pages.

9 BUILDING OPERATIONS : NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS : PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Series. Quarterly ; first issue June quarter 1955.

Contents. Estimates of number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, completed, and under construction.

4 pages.

*Rural industry***34 AGRICULTURE : PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1953-54.

Contents. Preliminary statistics of cultivation showing area and production of major crops compared with previous season.

2 pages.

35 APICULTURE

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1956-57.

Contents. Bee keepers, hives, and yield of honey and wax by statistical district with State level comparison for previous five years.

1 page.

36 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES

Series. Monthly (March to November) ; first issue June 1957.

Contents. Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at the end of each month by variety, with comparison for previous five years.

2 pages.

38 CHICKEN HATCHINGS AND POULTRY SLAUGHTERINGS

Series. Monthly ; first issue September 1965.

Contents. Number of poultry slaughtered for human consumption ; dressed weight ; and hen eggs set and chickens hatched for meat and egg strains.

2 pages.

40 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Area, number of holdings, and production of major varieties of fruit and vegetables by statistical division.

Approximately 10 pages.

67 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1970-71.

Contents. Number of holdings and persons residing on holdings : details of holding utilisation ; area and production of the various crops summarised by statistical division and local government area.

33 pages.

44 LIVESTOCK

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1951-52.

Contents. Details by statistical district and county, and statistical division and local government area of numbers of cattle, pigs, sheep and lambs, and sheep and lambs shorn and wool clipped ; also breeds of sheep and rams, lambing and lambing forecast, and slaughterings and deaths of livestock by statistical district.

Approximately 30 pages.

43 LIVESTOCK : PRELIMINARY NUMBERS

Series. Annual ; first issue at 31 March 1962.

Contents. Preliminary details of whole State numbers of sheep and lambs, cattle, and pigs with percentage change from previous year.

1 page.

45 MACHINERY, IRRIGATION, AND FERTILISATION

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Principal types of agricultural machinery, irrigation, and fertilisation of crops and pasture by statistical division and local government area.

Approximately 30 pages.

50 POTATOES

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Area, varieties, production, and number of growers by statistical division.

2 pages.

70 PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1974-75.

Contents. Area and production of major crops and livestock numbers based on a majority of returns from the annual Agricultural Census.

4 pages.

56 PRINCIPAL CEREALS : AREA SURVEY

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1974-75.

Contents. Estimated area of wheat, oats, and barley in the principal growing areas compared with areas actually sown in previous seasons.

2 pages.

68 PRINCIPAL CEREALS : PRODUCTION SURVEY

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1974-75.

Contents. Estimates of production of wheat, oats, and barley for grain in the principal growing areas (statistical divisions) compared with actual production for previous seasons.

2 pages.

89 RURAL INDUSTRIES : COUNTY STATISTICS

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Details by statistical district and county of land utilisation, crops, irrigation, artificial fertilisers used, livestock, wool production, and principal types of machinery in use, together with summary and historical tables and maps showing boundaries of areas.

Approximately 25 pages.

53 VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Series. Annual ; first issue 1967-68.

Contents. Gross value of production of principal items ; gross value and local value by industry.

4 pages.

55 VITICULTURE

Series. Annual ; first issue season 1954-55.

Contents. Number of growers, area, grapes gathered, and dried produce by major local government areas and State level comparison for previous five seasons and production by varieties.

1 page.

*Manufacturing***87 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74**

Series. Irregular ; first issue containing information from Census 1973-74.

Contents. 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, wages, and salaries by statistical division ; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division.

19 pages.

81 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Series. Annual ; first issue containing information from Census 1968-69.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments by industry class giving summary as well as full details of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., usage of materials, etc., and fixed capital expenditure.

Approximately 45 pages.

83 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : SELECTED DATA BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Series. Irregular ; first issue containing information from Census 1968-69.

Contents. 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.

Approximately 20 pages.

82 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : SMALL AREA STATISTICS

Series. Annual ; first issue containing information from Census 1968-69.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments : summary of operations in statistical divisions by industry sub-division ; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class ; in local government areas and principal urban areas by industry sub-division.

Approximately 45 pages.

80 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Series. Annual ; first issue containing information from Censuses 1968-69 and 1969-70.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments by industry class giving summary details of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, and fixed capital expenditure.

Approximately 17 pages.

84 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS : USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS

Series. Annual ; first issue containing information from Census 1969-70.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased, by industry class and by local government area.

19 pages.

33 MINING AND QUARRYING COMMODITY STATISTICS

Series. Annual ; first issue 1966.

Contents. Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced, etc.

4 pages.

23 SECONDARY PRODUCTION

Series. Monthly ; first issue December 1950.

Contents. Details of Victorian monthly production of some 125 commodities.

8 pages.

88 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION SURVEY

Series. Quarterly ; first issue September quarter 1975.

Contents. Covers all establishments providing short-term accommodation. Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings from accommodation for each month by statistical division.

2 pages.

Finance, local government, and transport

24 FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

Series. Annual ; first issue 1954-55.

Contents. Fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted and percentage of claims to premium income by class of business.

3 pages.

25 HOUSING FINANCE

Series. Quarterly ; first issue June quarter 1962.

Contents. Particulars of amounts paid by major institutions as loans to persons buying or building homes in Victoria for their personal use.

2 pages.

26 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Series. Annual ; first issue 1958-59.

Contents. 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 ; and length of all roads and streets open for general traffic by type of surface. Details of Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and other sewerage authorities.

Approximately 65 pages.

27 MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Series. Quarterly ; first issue March quarter 1955.

Contents. Mortgages by types of mortgagee, value of mortgage, and rates of interest.

4 pages.

28 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Series. Monthly ; first issue July 1955.

Contents. New motor vehicles registered by type of body, type of engine, transmission, and motive power ; total new registrations by make and percentage of total ; new trucks registered by load capacity ; and total motor vehicles on the register.

4 pages.

29,30 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Series. Quarterly and annual ; first issue June quarter 1952 and 1952.

Contents. Number of accidents and persons killed and injured by nature of accident, feature of roadway, extent of injury, type of road user, location of accident, zone speed limit, road conditions, atmospheric conditions, number of vehicles involved, movements of vehicles involved, licence details and age of drivers, seat belt usage, type of vehicle and age and sex of drivers, and time of occurrence by month and day.

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SUPPLEMENT

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

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Constitution Act 1975

In the autumn session of 1975, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Constitution Act 1975*. Although the Victorian Parliament had on numerous occasions exercised the powers given to it by the Parliament at Westminster in 1855 to "repeal, alter or vary all or any of the provisions" of the Constitution, it was one hundred and twenty years before the Victorian Parliament took the opportunity given to it to enact the Constitution as local rather than imperial legislation. This now places the Victorian Constitution in a similar position to that of the Commonwealth in relation to its complete independence from the Imperial Parliament. The *Constitution Act 1975* does not in substance represent a change in the law, but in essence it consolidates the two main constitutional Acts and in addition gives the Supreme Court constitutional recognition. Generally, it deals with the powers and qualifications of the members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, the division of Victoria into electoral districts, and the Supreme Court of Victoria. Before the passing of this Act many of Victoria's laws and all of its constitutional powers were derived from and supported by imperial legislation, and the inadvertent repeal or otherwise of these Acts by the Imperial Parliament would have resulted not only in throwing much of Victoria's laws into chaos but also leaving Victoria in a constitutional vacuum. However, with the passing of the *Constitution Act 1975* Victoria has finally achieved constitutional independence, for should imperial legislation be now repealed Victoria's Constitution would be left unaffected. Indeed, it would be left with a Constitution wholly dependent on local legislation.

POPULATION

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Geelong Region : Population Count, 2 July 1975

A Population Count was held in the Geelong Region on 2 July 1975. The Geelong Region comprises the nine local government areas listed in the table on page 977, and covers an area of approximately 2,527 square kilometres. Recently the Australian and Victorian Governments have co-operated to promote this region as a growth centre, and the Population Count was held because of the urgent need by planning bodies for accurate and up-to-date information about persons and dwellings in the region.

The preliminary figures contained in the following table compiled during the taking of the Count by field personnel are subject to amendment. Summary figures derived from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing are also shown for comparative purposes.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN GEELONG REGION,
1971 AND 1975

Local government area.	Area (square kilometres)	Census, 30 June 1971		Population Count, 2 July 1975					
		Popula- tion	Dwellings (a)		Population			Dwellings (a)	
			Occupied	Unoccu- pied (b)	Males	Females	Persons	Occupied	Unoccu- pied (b)
Bannockburn Shire	704.50	2,072	619	76	1,199	1,074	2,273	686	128
Barrabool Shire	593.10	3,471	1,030	1,479	2,156	2,068	4,224	1,383	1,594
Bellarine Shire	331.50	18,791	5,248	2,116	11,314	11,111	22,425	6,710	2,529
Corio Shire	699.30	40,544	10,255	336	22,867	22,459	45,326	12,302	555
Geelong City	13.44	17,836	5,457	287	7,943	8,156	16,099	5,299	347
Geelong West City	5.26	17,248	5,547	304	7,847	8,291	16,138	5,630	448
Newtown City	5.99	11,621	3,587	193	5,231	5,601	10,832	3,679	289
Queenscliffe Borough	8.49	2,807	969	687	1,307	1,477	2,784	1,022	722
South Barwon City	165.30	26,764	7,641	1,154	15,671	15,810	31,481	9,370	1,455
Total Geelong Region	2,527.00	141,154	40,353	6,632	75,535	76,047	151,582	46,081	8,067

(a) Private and non-private dwellings.

(b) Includes houses for sale or rent, newly-built houses awaiting occupancy, holiday homes, and houses where the usual occupants were temporarily absent at the time of the Population Count (or Census).

NOTE. Persons who were visiting the Geelong Region and stayed overnight on Wednesday 2 July were included in the Count, and persons usually resident in the Region who were absent at the time were excluded.

EMPLOYMENT

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Australian Government initiatives

National Employment and Training System

The National Employment and Training System (NEAT) was introduced in Australia in 1974 to provide a comprehensive system of labour market training capable of selective and speedy application to remedy labour imbalances in industrial sectors and geographical regions and designed to :

- (a) alleviate unemployment wherever it may occur and contribute to overcoming skills in short supply ;
- (b) assist in the long-term restructuring of the work force, promote regional development, and bring about overall increases in the general levels of skill ; and
- (c) serve the social as well as the economic needs of the community and of individuals by means of special assistance, guidance, remedial training, and other measures designed to aid the removal of inequalities and enhance employment opportunities.

NEAT supersedes the employment training schemes administered by the Australian Department of Labor and Immigration, namely, for women, persons displaced by redundancy and technological change, for Aborigines, and the General Employment Retraining Scheme, the Rural Reconstruction Employment Training Scheme, and the Permanent Forces Resettlement Scheme.

Persons eligible for training assistance are those whose employment prospects have been, or are likely to be adversely affected by a variety of factors, or for whom assistance with training is required to help them find suitable employment. Such factors include tariff cuts ; technological

changes or other redundancy-causing situations; residence in an area where employment opportunities are limited or declining; military service; absence from employment for reasons such as health, incapacity, imprisonment, or domestic responsibility; or possession of inadequate or inappropriate work skills. Persons who enter approved forms of training designed to alleviate labour shortages are eligible for assistance.

Regional Employment Development Scheme

The Regional Employment Development Scheme (RED) was introduced in Australia in 1974 to create employment opportunities in areas of excessive unemployment, whether this was due to general economic conditions, or to a labour market problem in a particular area that could be alleviated by the provision of bridging employment.

The aim is that local bodies, interested in availing themselves of the opportunity to make a contribution to the quality of life or economic well-being of their communities, will put forward labour intensive projects of a socially useful nature.

In particular, the focus is on projects that would not normally be undertaken at this time without special assistance under this Scheme and which can be expected to provide immediate employment for persons who would otherwise be out of work.

Structural Adjustment Assistance Measures—income maintenance

On 23 April 1974 the Australian Government endorsed the objective of facilitating desirable structural change through the provision of special assistance to those firms and individuals adversely affected by the introduction of such changes. Underlying this approach was the belief that if changes are desirable in the national interest it should be the nation, not the individuals affected, who should bear the cost.

The main feature of this special assistance (structural adjustment assistance) in the case of individuals is "income maintenance". Under this arrangement, a person retrenched as a direct result of structural change induced by certain prescribed government actions may have his income maintained for a period of six months at the average level of his wage or salary over the preceding six months, provided that he is able and willing to accept suitable alternative employment. If he is retrenched and finds employment at a lower rate of remuneration he may have his wage brought up to the average rate mentioned. "Income maintenance" has been in operation since 18 July 1973 and was at first limited to the general 25 per cent tariff reduction. However, subsequent Australian Government decisions were prescribed as coming under the ambit of the scheme, although the 25 per cent tariff reduction has always been the main decision involved in terms of numbers of participants.

The following is a list of those actions and events for which the Australian Government has so far announced availability of adjustment assistance, with the date until which applications under the decision will be received shown in brackets:

- (a) The 25 per cent tariff reduction. This decision was extended in January 1975 but limited to the textile, apparel, and footwear

industries in metropolitan areas and in all industries in non-metropolitan areas.

- (b) The tariff decision on consumer electronic equipment and components (19 May 1975).
- (c) The domestic appliance tariff decision (23 July 1975).
- (d) Lifting of tariff quotas on woven shorts and knitted outerwear (18 April 1975).
- (e) The reduction in assistance to the shipbuilding industry (18 February 1975).
- (f) The passenger motor vehicle and component policy decision (14 November 1975).
- (g) The woven man-made fibre fabrics tariff decision (9 December 1975).
- (h) The dairy industry adjustment programme in respect of dairy factory or other ancillary workers, e.g., cream carters (30 June 1975).
- (i) The removal of sales tax exemption on aerated waters containing not less than 5 per cent of Australian fruit juice (11 March 1976).

For the period commencing July 1974 to the end of April 1975, 37,339 applications for "income maintenance" had been lodged under the scheme. At 1 May 1975, 8,137 people were in receipt of the allowance. Additionally, 6,848 applications were waiting to be processed. Approximately \$36m had been expended on the scheme up to the end of April 1975.

Committee on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation

On 15 June 1973 the Australian Government ratified International Labour Organisation Convention No. 111—Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) 1958. The Convention was ratified with the support of all State Governments and the major employer and trade union organisations.

As a signatory to the Convention, Australia has undertaken to actively pursue a programme of promoting equal opportunity for people in the work force, and to eliminate discrimination in employment by methods appropriate to national conditions and practices. For the purpose of the Convention, the term 'discrimination' includes "... any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation".

In a move unique among the 83 countries which have ratified Convention No. 111, Australia set up Committees on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation to act as operational bodies in promoting the ideal of equal opportunity. The primary aim of the Committees is to educate the community towards the acceptance of equal opportunity, and the realisation that discrimination is a social evil; the Committees also act as investigatory bodies in receiving complaints of discrimination from members of the public, and attempting to resolve these by persuasion and conciliation.

There are six State Committees and a National Committee which report direct to the Australian Minister for Labor and Immigration on questions of policy. The Committees are tripartite bodies with representatives of government, employers, and employees.