

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1976

Number 90

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Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

(Front endpaper) Tower Hill in its pristine condition as painted by Eugène von Guérard in 1855. The painting was commissioned by James Dawson of Kangatong and now hangs in the Natural History Centre at Tower Hill.

Ministry for Conservation

(Back endpaper) Tower Hill. An aerial view painted by Robert Ingpen in 1970 when the effects of revegetation were as yet barely evident.

Ministry for Conservation

(Frontispiece) Savannah woodland at Inverleigh, west of Geelong.

Country like this open savannah woodland at Inverleigh, west of Geelong, attracted early settlers because it grew food for stock and was easy to clear for crops. Large areas were modified by grazing and later cleared for crops. As a result, only a few living remnants remain today in a condition similar to that which existed before European colonisation. In 1824 the explorers Hume and Hovell who crossed the Murray River near the present site of Albury and then travelled south-west to Corio Bay, would have passed through similar country near Port Phillip Bay. Manna Gum, River Red Gum, and Black She-oak are the main tree species of this habitat, while Kangaroo grass, Spear grass, and various sedges dominate the ground flora. More than 150 species of native plants can be found; a few, such as the Little Sword-Sedge, are uncommon. Koalas and eastern grey kangaroos still inhabit the area.

Forests Commission

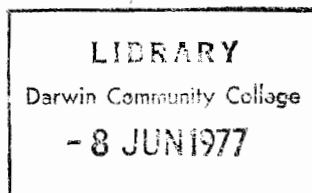


VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1976

N. BOWDEN, B.Ec.

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

PER/Women



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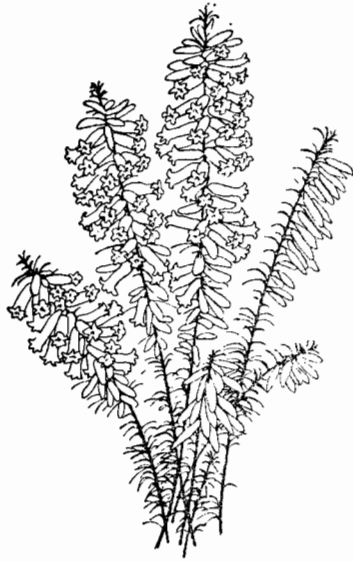
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The form of the Pink Heath, *Epacris impressa* Labill., was proclaimed on 11 November 1958 by the then Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, to be the Floral Emblem for the State of Victoria. This plant was chosen as the result of a number 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 ninetieth edition of the *Victorian Year Book* marks several new departures. Quite apart from the introduction of the new type size and the consolidation of the contents into twenty-nine chapters, this edition introduces a new series, "Victoria's Environment and Man", and starts a major revision of the *Year Book*.

The times we live in are characterised by rapid economic and social changes. It has always been an objective to record in the *Year Book* in a readable and impartial manner not only the changes apparent in Victoria but also the underlying, on-going activities of the community. This has necessitated a progressive rewriting of much of the text, which will take several years to complete. In addition to Chapter 1, Chapters 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27, and 28 have been either rewritten or extensively revised in this edition.

During recent years there has grown a fundamental interest in, and concern for, the environment in which we live and the new series of articles mentioned above will attempt to trace the evolution of Victoria's environment and its interaction with man. This approach was first discussed by the Editor with Sir Keith Hancock, K.B.E., as long ago as 1970. After examining the various possibilities of doing this, it was finally decided to devote each article in the series to a major topic with regional emphasis wherever appropriate. This should ensure a comprehensive treatment in keeping with the *Year Book* perspective and is described in the first two pages of the text.

Accordingly, this first article on Victoria at the time of settlement is an introduction to succeeding articles which it is hoped will describe the development of Victoria's rural and urban environment and its interaction with man. The series will range over several years.

Although this edition contains much rewritten text, every effort has been made to maintain the continuity of statistical tables unimpaired and to add new tables as appropriate. Select bibliographies of Bureau publications have been inserted at the end of certain chapters, while retrospective references back to the first of the new series of *Year Books* in 1961 have been retained. However, these exclude references to the 1973 centenary edition, whose coverage touched virtually every subject in the *Year Book*.

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 J. F. Clark, B.Com., 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. I would also like to thank Mr J. M. Ryder, F.I.A., F.S.S., A.S.A., the Government Statist and Actuary, who also holds an appointment as Assistant Deputy Commonwealth

Statistician, for the consultant advice he is always ready to give. My special thanks are again 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 the articles are listed in the next two pages.

August 1976

N. BOWDEN
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

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Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Control Board
Australian Coastal Shipping Commission
Australian Constitutional Convention
Australian Dairy Corporation
Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria
Australian Legal Aid Office
Australian Meat Board
Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd
Australian Postal Commission
Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Australian Taxation Office (Melbourne)
Australian Telecommunications Commission
Australian Wheat Board
Australian Wool Corporation

Baker Medical Research Institute
Bureau of Meteorology

Catholic Education Office
Chief Electoral Officer
Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee
Chief Officer for Stamp Duties
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Chief Secretary's Department
Children's Court
Clerk of the Parliaments
Clerk of the Papers
Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Commonwealth Department of Education
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
Community Services Centre
Consumer Affairs Council
Consumer Protection Bureau
Coroner's Court (Melbourne)
Corporate Affairs Office
Council of Adult Education
Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria
Council of Legal Education
Council of Public Education
Country Fire Authority
Country Roads Board
County Court
Crimes Compensation Tribunal

Deakin University
Defence Service Homes
Department of Aboriginal Affairs
Department of Agriculture
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Department of Employment and Industrial Relations
Department of Environment, Housing, and Community Development
Department of Health
Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
Department of Industry and Commerce
Department of Labour and Industry
Department of Overseas Trade
Department of Repatriation
Department of Social Security
Department of State Development
Department of Transport
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation
Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Education Department
Environment Protection Authority

Fisheries and Wildlife Division
Forests Commission, Victoria

Gas and Fuel Corporation
Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Grain Elevators Board

High Court of Australia
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Hospitals and Charities Commission
Hospitals and Health Services Commission
Housing Commission, Victoria
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

Industrial Design Council of Australia
Industrial Training Commission
Industries Assistance Commission

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Lady Gowrie Child Centre
Land Conservation Council
Law Department
Law Institute of Victoria
Law Reform Commissioner
Legal Aid Committee
Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing
Legal Education
Library Council of Victoria
Life Line
Liquor Control Commission
Local Government Department
Lord Mayor's Fund

Magistrates' Court
Master Builders Association of Victoria
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of
Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways
Board
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop
Authority
Mental Health Authority
Mr J. D. Merralls, Q.C.
Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Mines Department
Ministry for Conservation
Ministry for Planning
Ministry for the Arts
Ministry of Consumer Affairs
Ministry of Fuel and Power
Ministry of Housing
Ministry of Transport
Ministry of Water Resources and Water
Supply
Monash University (Information Officer,
Faculty of Law, Botany Depart-
ment)

National Association of Testing Authori-
ties, Australia
National Gallery of Victoria
National Heart Foundation of Australia
National Parks Service
National Party of Australia (Victoria)
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Official Secretary to His Excellency the
Governor of Victoria
Ombudsman
Overseas Telecommunications Commis-
sion (Australia)

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Mr R. T. M. Pescott
Port Phillip Authority
Port Phillip Sea Pilots Service
Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Premier's Department
Prices Justification Tribunal
Probate and Gift Duties Office
Public Record Office
Public Service Board of Victoria

Public Solicitor
Public Trustee

Raffles Board
Registrar-General
Registrar of Co-operative Housing
Societies
Registrar of Friendly Societies
Rental Investigation Bureau
Reserve Bank of Australia
Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Royal Children's Hospital, Research
Foundation
Royal District Nursing Service
Rural Finance and Settlement Commis-
sion

Small Claims Tribunal
Social Welfare Commission
Social Welfare Department
Soil Conservation Authority
Standard Newspapers Ltd
Standards Association of Australia
State Accident Insurance Office
State College of Victoria
State Electricity Commission
State Immigration Office
State Library of Victoria
State Motor Car Insurance Office
State Rivers and Water Supply Commis-
sion
State Savings Bank of Victoria
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Superannuation Board
Supreme Court
Surveyor-General

Mr W. N. Thompson
Town and Country Planning Board
Transport Regulation Board
Treasury of Victoria
Trotting Control Board
Trustee Companies Association

University of Melbourne (Vice-Chan-
cellor, Department of Geography,
Faculty of Medicine)

Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction
Board
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victoria Law Foundation
Victoria Police
Victoria Racing Club
Victorian Arts Centre Building Com-
mittee
Victorian Bar
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Development Corporation
Victorian Headmasters' Conference
Victorian Nursing Council
Victorian Plant Research Institute
Victorian Railways Board
Victorian Universities and Schools Exam-
inations Board

West Gate Bridge Authority
Western Port Regional Planning Autho-
rity

Hon. Sir John McI. Young, K.C.M.G.
Youth Line

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 edition
- 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., 1974 refer to the year ended 31 December 1974 ; those shown as, e.g., 1973-74 refer to the year ended 30 June 1974. 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.

VICTORIA AT THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT*

INTRODUCTION

Between 1962 and 1975 the *Victorian Year Book* included a special article describing an aspect of Victoria's physical environment each year except that in 1973, which was the centenary of the *Year Book*, the whole treatment of Victoria's development was in fact historical.

The general approach to each of these articles about the physical environment was systematic in the sense that it sought to give a factual outline of the subject and, with the aid of bibliographies, enable the reader to explore it further if he wished to do so. The treatment of the subject in each case being descriptive as well as systematic assumed that the author or recorder was in a sense an outside observer of the natural environment. At the time most of these articles were written this was a reasonable enough approach which had its antecedents in the teaching and writing of natural history over many years.

However, some time in the 1960s, a world-wide change of outlook took place in man's attitude to his environment and therefore changed this assumption. Partly arising from reflections about the effects of synthetic pesticides in the cycle of nature; partly from the growing debate on the relation of population growth and the available natural resources to sustain it; partly from an awakening reassessment of such basic resources as soil, water, and vegetation; and partly from a deepening study of man's total relation to his environment—as a result of these and many other factors, two new notes entered into the study of natural resources. These notes were the realisation that resources are basically finite, and that in future man and all his activities would have to be studied as an integral part of the milieu of nature. Any reliable description of the natural environment from now on would, in fact, have to include man no longer only as the observer but even more as the observed.

In Victoria the debate about the best way of using and protecting the inherited environment became increasingly vocal and widened to include quite novel groupings of people who began to warm to the theme. Behind the increasingly animated debates with their political overtones, there was, by the early 1970s, the articulation of two ideas: one, that careful thought would have to be given to the husbanding for future generations of resources that were by their very nature finite, and the other, that the environment (whether urban, suburban, or rural) had a profound effect, not previously expressed in a very conscious way, on what came to be called the "quality of life"—in other words, the factors other than material consumption, that contribute to make a community's life pleasing and worthwhile.

* This is the first of a series of major articles on Victoria's environment and man. Succeeding articles, planned for publication over several years, will take up many of the topics contained in this article.

These two ideas produced a significant shift in attitude toward the natural environment: a change of perception which may perhaps best be described as a transition from immediacy to a long range perspective. Already in the 1930s there were intimations of this in the concern shown about soil erosion in such areas as Victoria's Mallee and the consideration of possible remedies. Later, in the 1950s, a similar concern was shown for the management of fish and wildlife. By the 1970s the changed attitude extended to all forms of natural resources: land as the basic entity on which a community depends, soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, and minerals. Whereas the early settlers, naturally enough, saw all these resources from the stance of immediacy—after all, they had to find food, shelter, and clothing—the generation of the 1970s tended to have a hard look backwards at the way Victoria's resources had in fact been used. It did this not so much to castigate the errors of the past as to entertain reasonable expectations of the future. This new conjunction of perspectives posed many quantitative questions and demanded answers. On such topics as land and resource use over various geographical scales, the answers still await, and will depend on, extensive research.

A corollary to this new perspective of studying the past for an understanding of the future was the volatile question of competing resource uses. Given the finiteness of natural resources in a community and an increasing knowledge of their dispersment in the past, how can a government balance the claims of development with those of preservation? How does contentious debate yield to rational policies? The difficulty of these questions is not surprising since the questions are neither isolated nor confined merely to natural resources: they are inextricably bound up with population growth and dispersal, political philosophies about what defines the quality of life and the underlying economic needs which must sustain it, wider national economic policies, the aesthetics of landscape preservation, and the best balance between privately and publicly owned resources.

Many contributions will doubtless be made in the future to the elucidation of this extensive problem. The series of articles to be presented in this and future *Year Books* under the general title of "Victoria's environment and man" will have a modest aim. They will seek to describe how man has used many of Victoria's resources and what effect he has had on their configuration as a result of disturbing the pristine stability of land, water, vegetation, and wildlife. Conversely, they will also seek to show how the climatic elements including fire, flood, and drought have affected man's attitude to his environment which has also, in turn, prompted his attempts to regulate the destruction, depletion, and eventually reclamation of resources.

The focal point of this new series of articles will be the interaction of man with his environment in Victoria. In so far as they will place man squarely in the spectrum of the natural environment, it is hoped the articles may shed some light on how Victoria has evolved towards its present ecological configuration.

PATTERN OF SETTLEMENT

Between the first counting of the people in 1836 and the Census of 1851 the population of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales (later to become Victoria) increased from 177 to 77,345 not including Aborigines. The next decade saw a rapid increase with the inflow of people attracted by the discoveries of gold, so that by the 1861 Census the population (again excluding Aborigines) was 538,628 and while most people were to be found in Melbourne and the gold mining centres, almost the whole of Victoria except for the Mallee and the most mountainous areas had been populated. In slightly less than thirty years almost the whole of the country at present occupied had been settled.

When in the 1830s the first settlers began to occupy the Port Phillip District, most of the problems that had worried the earliest settlers near Sydney were, if not solved, at least understood. Midsummer in January and midwinter in July were no longer novelties and though the debate as to whether calving and lambing should best occur in autumn (corresponding with the northern hemisphere spring) or in spring continued, it was no longer important. Except perhaps in Monaro, the Australian winter was not severe enough to be any greater threat to small animals than the hot dry summers, so graziers followed their own inclinations or prejudices and were, on the whole, equally successful whichever season they chose. The greatest climatic problem was that of seasonal drought, and the fact that the rains were not only less frequent and less reliable than those of Britain, but also that they might fail in occasional seasons, was accepted and guarded against as far as possible by the establishment of runs on rivers that offered a near permanent water supply.

Trees were no longer regarded as an indicator of soil fertility. Experience had shown that heavy stands of timber might occur in thin stony soils as well as on deep ones and that the grassy, thinly timbered "forest lands" (the open eucalypt woodlands, which were so frequently compared to the British nobleman's park) were equally well suited for agriculture as for grazing, and that for agriculture they could be more quickly and easily cleared than areas more thickly timbered. Their soils gave diminishing returns after a few years' cropping, but so did most of the Australian soils, and while the supply of land seemed unlimited, this caused no real problem as new areas could be brought into cultivation. Declining fertility remained a problem until it was realised that it stemmed from a phosphorus deficiency that could be reduced by the use of superphosphate fertilisers.

By the 1830s the problem of finding marketable produce had also been solved. As European populations were increasing, foodstuffs offered European farmers a better return than wool and even though the demand for wool was increasing as industrialisation made wool textiles cheaper and more readily available, European wool production was declining. Though in some ways Australian wool was inferior to European wool, it was better than none and during the 1820s was bought in increasing quantities by British manufacturers. Often the Australian wool producer had to wait a long time for payment for his wool, for transport both from his run to a port and from the port to the British market was slow, and his payment after his wool was sold travelled equally slowly. Meanwhile he could live cheaply on damper, mutton, and tea; sell, at reduced prices, to local speculators; or rely on banks or merchants for credit until his cheque arrived. Nearer at hand increasing numbers of convicts, especially in Van Diemen's Land, opened a growing market for meat that could not be supplied locally.

Thus by the 1830s the prospects of making a living by grazing sheep and cattle had spread settlement far beyond the original nineteen counties of New South Wales and over the most suitable parts of Van Diemen's Land and the graziers in both colonies began to look to the Port Phillip District that lay between as an area for expansion, and despite governmental disapproval, began to infiltrate the district from both north and south. Two streams came south: one from the Monaro through the mountains and high plains towards Gippsland, and one across the Murray to extend south-westerly along the foothills of the ranges between the more rugged country to one side and the wide plains of the Murray's tributaries on the other. Two streams crossed Bass Strait to establish themselves around Port Phillip Bay and in the Wannon valley to the north of Portland. Very quickly these streams met and merged and Sydney-siders were to be found close to Port Phillip and in the Western District, while Van Diemonians pushed northwards towards the Murray—both believed in better pastures farther out.

By the 1840s a broad band of country running from north-east to south-west, from the Murray to the Western District had been occupied. Within it isolated patches that were rugged, or swampy, or heavily timbered, or poorly watered had been avoided, while beyond it to the north-west isolated runs had been established in the Wimmera and to the south-east in the high plains and around the lakes in Gippsland. Except around Port Phillip Bay where about half the population was concentrated, settlement was sparse and thinly spread. Whether they grazed sheep or cattle the squatters required large areas for their sheep walks or cattle runs, and if neighbours were few there was more room for expansion as flocks and herds multiplied. Apart from Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland, "towns" hardly existed though a scattering of inns and taverns, doubling to some extent as stores, provided minimal accommodation and supplies for travellers and copious quantities of liquor for both travellers and local residents. In many cases these hotels provided a nucleus around which towns would grow later.

In the early 1840s a steady demand for wool in Britain, for meat in Van Diemen's Land, and perhaps equally important, for livestock to stock the new runs that were continually being occupied meant that the graziers did well. The late 1840s, however, saw an economic recession with falling prices and many, especially those who had not yet had time to establish themselves or who had relied too much on the support of banks or money-lending merchants, were forced to sell their stock for whatever it would bring and seek employment.

Agriculture had developed more slowly and in the early years was confined to the areas immediately to the north of Melbourne and in the vicinity of Geelong in the Barrabool Hills and Bellarine Peninsula. Only in Melbourne and Geelong were there populations large enough to create a market for agricultural produce paying prices high enough to meet costs of clearing and production and transport over relatively short distances. Generally it was the Sydney-siders who engaged in agriculture, because they were able to bring their assigned convict servants and so had access to cheaper labour than the Van Diemonians who had to employ free men demanding higher wages and preferring to work as shepherds or herdsmen rather than agricultural labourers. The rapid exhaustion of the soil and the continual necessity to clear new land for cultivation kept the cost of production of crops high, so that locally produced grain was more expensive even in Melbourne than grain imported from Van Diemen's Land or South Australia.

The influx of people with the gold rushes of the 1850s brought some benefits and some difficulties for Victorian farmers. Labour became more expensive as freemen sought their fortunes on the goldfields and the numbers of shepherds and herdsmen on the runs were reduced to compensate for their higher wages. The use of sheepdogs became more common and the washing of sheep before shearing was abandoned. The greasy wool brought lower prices than washed wool, but the difference was not sufficient to warrant the increasing labour costs of washing. However, the growing population increased the demand for foodstuffs and both agriculturalists and graziers found ready markets for crops and meat and, despite the payment of higher wages, both activities became more profitable. Agriculture was established around the larger goldfields, especially near Ballarat and Bendigo, and graziers moved further out, so that by 1860 almost the whole of Victoria apart from the Mallee and the ranges of the Otway Peninsula, the Alps, and Gippsland, was subject to settlement. Feeding goldminers was a surer source of wealth than mining.

With increased population there was a greater demand not only for food but also for clothing, for carts and wagons, for picks and shovels, for ploughs and all kinds of mining and farming implements, for saddles and harness, and manufactured goods of all kinds. As a result, production of those things that could be made in the Colony was increased and in Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat,

and Bendigo, workshops and small foundries began to multiply. The economy was becoming more diversified even though the Colony still relied heavily on imported manufactured goods. But increasing prosperity was making possible the planning of railways to speed and cheapen the movement of goods, and incentives for manufacturers to establish themselves in the Colony. The improved profitability of farming was bringing demands for the squatters' grip on the land to be loosened, and for free selection Acts to open the way for more widespread cropping. This move was to some extent supported by the squatters themselves, as they required a firmer hold on their runs than their licences afforded if they were to continue to make the improvements in fencing, in shearing sheds and equipment, in wells, and windmill pumps, that were becoming increasingly necessary to help reduce the numbers of workers whose wages were rising.

The towns were growing too. Melbourne was beginning to spawn suburbs that were spreading around the first centre. Land sold in 10 and 20 hectare blocks in the 1840s was being subdivided into residential plots and the present "inner suburbs" particularly Prahran, Richmond, Collingwood, Fitzroy, North and South Melbourne, and the southern part of Carlton were extending and growing in population. The "small, mean habitations" of these suburbs contrasted with the "charming villas" being built in South Yarra, St Kilda, Hawthorn, Kew, and Essendon. The building industry was becoming the most important single secondary industry in the Colony. The local basalt was not easy to work and though it provided the material for some of the more substantial buildings, the cost of working it led to its use only for the foundations of more modest structures. The shortage of good timber close to the city meant that timber and even prefabricated buildings of wood or iron were imported. Governor La Trobe's cottage and Bishop Perry's church are notable early examples of imported prefabricated buildings, and they were followed by a theatre and innumerable houses of wood or iron ranging from modest cottages to extravagances like Corio Villa at Geelong.

Though by 1861 most of Victoria had been occupied its population was concentrated, as it still is, in the area surrounding Port Phillip Bay. Melbourne's population was 139,916 and Geelong's about 23,000. The goldmining centres were the other large concentrations of populations: Ballarat 22,000; Bendigo 13,000; Castlemaine-Chewton 13,000; Creswick almost 5,000; Maldon over 3,000; and Inglewood, Maryborough, Beechworth, and Amhurst between 2,000 and 3,000. Altogether about 42 per cent of Victoria's population were in the gold towns or on the diggings. The remainder of the population was still spread thinly and widely with rather more in the Western District than in northern Victoria and Gippsland. The Colony's sheep and cattle were also concentrated more in the Western District and the counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay than elsewhere. Its agriculture, like its population, was found chiefly around Port Phillip Bay and the goldmining centres.

In the 1860s Victoria was poised to begin a period of development that was to culminate in the boom of the 1880s. The country had been occupied but chiefly by pastoralists and graziers. The 1860s were to see the passing of the free selection Acts and the beginnings of railway building that together made possible the spread of agriculture and the development of wheat growing. The graziers had already experienced the occasional drought that was to lead to plans for water conservation and irrigation projects later in the century, and the first industrialists were already established in Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Although the great developments in agriculture, irrigation, and industry were still to come, and although the population was still small, already settlement was modifying the environment. Grazing had changed the character of the natural pastures: the most palatable species were being eaten before they could set their seed, and so gradually disappearing, while the less palatable species were beginning to dominate pastures. Forests near the towns

were being cleared for firewood and building timber as well as to make way for agriculture. Tanneries and abattoirs were beginning to pollute the Yarra River as was Melbourne's rudimentary sanitary service. Destruction of the natural environment was the natural and inevitable consequence of development. As the pace of development increased so too did the rate of its modification of the landscape.

CLIMATE

When John Batman left Launceston for Port Phillip on 10 May 1835, it took him until 27 May to escape from the coast of Van Diemen's Land. He was held up by gales from the north and west, but was then able to make the crossing in two days in light winds. In November of the previous year, Edward Henty was within 8 kilometres of Portland Bay when a gale of wind came away from the west-north-west and blew him back to King Island. Indeed it took him 34 days in all to reach Portland Bay. Earlier still, Captain Cook, on the day before Point Hicks was sighted, experienced a southerly gale, and his run from Point Hicks to Cape Howe was accompanied by strong south-west winds, showers, and waterspouts. It was not surprising that Bass Strait and the Victorian coast established a reputation for gales and rough seas.

Gales and storms as such were no strangers to mariners who came from the northern hemisphere and in any case had sailed most parts of the globe. But the hot winds on land were a new phenomenon to settlers from Britain. They were remarked upon and the days of their occurrence specially noted in early weather records. The wind was made more unpleasant near places of settlement by great quantities of dust raised from unsealed roads and quarries, and was sometimes called a brickfielder.

Bushfires were found to be a dangerous phenomenon on days of hot wind. In the first summer of settlement, Edward Henty noted that the year 1835 opened with many fires in the bush, fanned by a hot north wind. Bushfires had been endemic before the arrival of the white man, but most probably not on the scale of the holocaust of 6 February 1851 when much of Victoria was burnt, with great loss of human and animal life. The heat of the Victorian summer sun was a new experience for those who had not left Britain before. Many office workers, unused to manual labour, found the hard work of digging for gold under the hot summer sun too much. Dr Lang had unrealistically likened Victoria's climate to that of Devonshire. Howitt agreed with Strzelecki who thought it to be more like that of Naples. It was the great diurnal range in temperature in summer which affected the health of those camping in the open, particularly in the highlands where the goldfields were situated.

Some goldfields had to be abandoned in the summer months because the creeks supplying the necessary water had dried up. Drought, which in England could mean a period of a fortnight or so without rain, in Victoria meant a period of many months when rainfall was very low. At other times there was too much water. Heavy rain from thunderstorms could cause flash flooding of creeks. Prolonged heavy rain caused widespread flooding and damage.

The changeability of Victoria's weather particularly in the spring months impressed itself on the early settlers. Western Europeans were used to variability in the weather from day to day, but the contrasts in temperature are greater in Victoria. Howitt, for example, described a sequence over a few days in October of frost, heat, thunderstorms, and then "cold as winter". The summer cool change was particularly noticeable, when the temperature would fall between 10°C and 15°C in less than half an hour. The first settlers established farms at Portland and around Melbourne, districts which have the most reliable rainfall in the State. Even so, the dry weather and high evaporation of summer leads to wilting and drying off of grass. Fodder has to be conserved to cover the dry spell of summer as well as the lack of growth in winter.

As settlement moved into northern Victoria, the dry, brown landscape of summer came to be recognised as a normal feature. Had Major Mitchell made his march in January instead of August, he may not have described the country as "Australia Felix".

Although the general feature of the climate of Victoria has remained unchanged over the period of European settlement, the microclimate has been changing in some ways. The growth of Melbourne has caused an increase in daily minimum temperatures near the centre of the City. The annual mean minimum temperature has risen from 9.4°C over the years 1863 to 1882 to 10.6°C over the years 1955 to 1974. This heat island effect is common to large cities throughout the world.

The incidence of frost can be a very localised phenomenon, and can be affected by man's activities. Hedges across the slope of a hill impede the downward flow of cold air, and frosts occur on their upslope side. Frost damage in orchards can be prevented by the use of smudge-pots or water sprays.

The theory that deforestation leads to decreased rainfall has been debated for a century, but no conclusive evidence has been found to support the view. Most rainfall records begin with settlement which is co-incident with clearing of the forests, but an examination of rainfall records in South Gippsland, where once heavily forested hills have now been completely cleared, show no systematic trend of either decreasing or increasing rainfall.

Although man has been unable to affect the amount of rain that falls, he has been able to alter its effect in some ways. River works have lessened the severity of flooding. Water storages have been built, which help to control river flow, and more importantly provide water for irrigation of areas where rainfall is deficient or variable.

FIRES

The records of fire in Victoria and the effects on the natural and social environments were poorly documented before 1883 when Edward M. Curr's *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria (from 1841 to 1851)* was first published. There are some references to the occurrence of fire in Victoria prior to that decade, but they are sketchy. However, there is evidence from elsewhere in Australia which is generally relevant and which is worth reviewing in order to postulate the role of fire in both the past and present Victorian environment.

In the seventeenth century several navigators sailed the west coast of Australia and recorded smoke and evidence of widespread fires on land. For example, Dampier in 1699 saw many fires on the mainland and on islands off the West Australian coast. Later, Cook and Banks made numerous references to smoke on the mainland during their voyage along the east coast of Australia in 1770. Further south, Tasman in 1642 recorded various fires burning in Tasmania.

The first settlers and explorers made more numerous and detailed records of fires, including the first reference in February 1788 to lightning causing a forest fire. They also described the practice of the Aborigines to set fire to large areas of country.

Curr's writings show a notable understanding of Aborigines and the ecology of the country in northern Victoria. He describes the accidental and systematic burning of grass and trees by Aborigines and attributes many of the important natural features such as "the character of our vegetation and its scantiness; the retention within bounds of insect life (notably of the locust, grasshopper, caterpillar, and moth) . . ." to periodic burning.

Lightning causes large numbers of fires each year, and there is no doubt that if fires were allowed to spread unchecked they would burn large areas whenever and wherever there was dry fuel. This would also have been so before European settlers arrived. This fact, as well as the actions of the Aborigines suggests that fire has been widespread and frequent throughout the continent for thousands of years.

The vegetation over most of Australia is consistent with this conclusion. It is particularly well adapted to survive and even thrive in a fire environment. For instance, most eucalypts have thick bark which protects the cambium from heat, dormant buds on the trunk, and branches which produce new leaves if the tree crown is destroyed, and lignotubers which produce new basal stems if the main stem is destroyed. The few eucalypt species, such as Mountain Ash in which these features are absent or poorly developed, adapt to fire by the ability to regenerate prolifically in the full sunlight on the burnt seed bed beneath the fire-killed stand. Other flora such as Acacia, Banksia, Xanthorrhoea, Poa, and many of the Orchidaceae and Epacriaceae, through structure of the fruit or stem and root systems, are able to survive or recycle following periodic burning.

The frequency with which any one area was burned in historic times has varied considerably. The pockets of rain forests were not burned at all. The wet sclerophyll forests burned occasionally when sufficient fuel ignited in an exceptionally hot dry summer. This vegetation type is adapted to burning at intervals between once every thirty to once every three or four hundred years. In the dry Mallee forests the frequency was probably also low because there was very little fuel to burn. In the dry sclerophyll and woodland forests where good winter and spring rains produced abundant fuel which dried out each summer, fire frequencies of three to thirty years were likely.

Colonisation by Europeans produced definite changes in the pattern of fires in Victoria and also in their effects. Burning to clear land and to promote fodder for sheep and cattle was common practice last century and early this century. It frequently resulted in fires escaping into adjacent forests and, at least in the wet sclerophyll forests, it increased the frequency with which they were burned. In many cases this produced changes in the character of the vegetation, which is still evident today.

Colonisation also introduced new values into the country including houses, fencing, stock, and human life. The effect of uncontrolled fire on these values was far more dramatic than on the natural values of the land, and fire quickly assumed a new significance.

Widespread fires in 1851, 1886, 1898, 1901, 1914, 1919, and 1926 caused serious damage to stock and property and loss of life. In 1939, 71 people were killed by fires which destroyed sawmills, many houses, and hundreds of miles of fencing. In more recent years destructive fires occurred in 1944, 1951, 1962, 1967, and 1969.

The damage caused by fire to social values, particularly in 1939 and 1944, caused significant changes in the attitude of people and governments to fire. It resulted in major changes in fire legislation and a re-organisation of all aspects of fire control.

This up-grading of fire control has now resulted in areas of burnt country which are less extensive than those of the nineteenth century and the era before settlement. However, although this success has resulted in less frequent fires, the fires that have occurred have been more intense and damaging. The apparent reason for this anomaly is that in the absence of frequent widespread fires, the amount of flammable fuel in forests accumulates so that, when a fire does occur in hot dry weather, a great deal of energy is released quickly. It is then virtually impossible to control.

This paradox, whereby successful fire suppression has tended to defeat its own purpose, has affected current fire management practices that are now based on a total environment concept. This recognises, first, that fire is a natural part of the forest environment, that it can and should be used, not only to reduce fuel, but also to benefit specific ecological associations, and second, that fire should be suppressed at times and in places where its effects are undesirable or likely to become uncontrolled.

APPEARANCE OF "AUSTRALIA FELIX"

That portion of Australia now known as Victoria was virtually unknown before 1824. The exceptions were two or three coastal areas at which either explorers had stopped for a short time to replenish water supplies, or, in one case, where settlers tried to establish a farming community. Such names as James Grant on Churchill Island in Western Port in 1801, John Murray, the discoverer of Port Phillip Bay in 1802, and 32 years later, the Henty Brothers' settlement in Portland, the first permanent settlement in the Colony, come readily to mind.

These were all very localised intrusions on the southern perimeter of what was later to be known as the Port Phillip Settlement of the Colony of New South Wales.

Apart from one or two very minor comments and practical demonstrations made by Grant, Murray, and others on the potential of the areas along the coastline, nothing at all was known of the nature of the country inland from those areas. Certainly there had been reports in Sydney from escaped convicts, and some Aborigines, that there was very beautiful and rich country to the south of the mountains, but these must have applied to New South Wales, and, in most cases, there was no supporting evidence at that time.

It was left to two well known expeditions—that of Hume and Hovell in 1824, and Mitchell in 1836—to provide some detail of what lay well beyond the southern boundaries of their time.

The expedition of Hamilton Hume and William Hovell in 1824, which cut a swathe from the north-east of the land south of the Murray River to the western side of Port Phillip Bay was a notable piece of exploration, but their diary, while commenting favourably on the possibilities of the country, throws very little light on anything else beyond vague descriptions of the mountainous and alpine regions, and certainly their comment on "cutting grass, impenetrable brush wood and immense quantities of dead timber" did not draw enthusiasm later in Sydney on the potential of the country.

However, it is from Sir Thomas Mitchell's expedition of 1836, his third into the interior of eastern Australia, that a great deal can be learned of what the southern land was actually like.

Details of his journey from the Murray River south westerly to Portland, and then northward through the Grampians to the Murray, are well documented in his journals. Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, was also a scientist and an accepted artist, and was well qualified to make accurate observations on the land through which he was passing. Many of these statements give some indication of how the country appeared and appealed to him. It was at the end of his journey, during which he was tremendously impressed with the character of the country, that he summed up his impressions: "The land is, in short, open and available in its present state, for all the purposes of civilised man. We traversed it in two directions with heavy carts, meeting no other obstruction than the softness of the rich soil; and, in returning, over flowery plains and green hills, fanned by the breeze of early spring, I named this region *Australia Felix*, the better to distinguish it from the parched deserts of the interior country . . ."

While space does not permit the inclusion of all the superlatives he used to intimately describe this area, certain of his comments are pertinent: "Every variety of feature may be seen in these southern parts, from the lofty alpine region on the east, to the low grassy plains in which it terminates on the west. The Murray, perhaps the largest river in all Australia, arises amongst these mountains, and receives in its course, various other rivers of considerable magnitude . . . Falling from mountains of great height, the current of these rivers is perpetual, whereas, in other parts of Australia, the rivers are too often dried up . . .". "Hills, of moderate elevation, occupy the central country,

between the Murray and the sea, being thinly or partially wooded, and covered with the richest pasturage". "Towards the sea coast on the south, and adjacent to the open downs . . . there is a low tract consisting of very rich black soil, apparently the best imaginable, for the cultivation of grain, in such a climate". "The high mountains in the east have not yet been explored, but their very aspect is refreshing . . ."

These statements, which are some samples of how he expressed and interpreted the nature and value of the country, combined with his constant references to the extent and the diversity of wildlife present, establish a picture of great physical beauty and variety of type, a land of great potential for farming and worthy of development. In other words, it would now be deemed a challenge for the conservation of its assets.

Following the return of Mitchell to Sydney, and the release of his report, a great exodus of squatters took place from that centre to *Australia Felix* to take up the best of the land there and turn large areas into pastoral holdings. Thus commenced the occupation and consequent partial despoliation (when compared with its original ecology) of this portion of Australia. The damage became more severe and critical because so little, if any, was known and therefore appreciated at the time, of the unusual natural history and ecology of this area.

This was not, however, a unique set of circumstances—it had happened previously in the initial development of many other countries. The late Sir Russell Grimwade, a former Chairman of Trustees of the National Museum of Victoria, gave expression in 1954 to the natural sequence of settlement: "There are both duties and obligations upon those of a civilised people who . . . enter a strange and almost empty land. The first duties consist of establishing . . . a landing where their occupation is secure and from whence sorties can be made inland to survey and explore new country. Once a man is housed against weather, has food in the larder, and can keep in touch with his neighbours, he has won to a position where he can begin to study his surroundings and to satisfy the inborn curiosity that is the prime cause of man's accumulated knowledge. The thoughtful man in a new country like this then becomes aware of his obligations to his successors and realises that his coming to a new land may cause permanent changes in his environment".

However, while it was in 1836 that Mitchell's explorations led to the opening up of the country for agricultural purposes, it was not until nearly twenty years later that the first organised efforts were made to determine accurately and comprehensively something of the natural history of the new settlement.

While a number of interested amateurs had made excursions to the outlying districts surrounding the recently formed Melbourne, and collected their own specialities, the first organised effort to co-ordinate these "surveys" did not take place until 17 June 1854, when the Philosophical Society of Victoria was founded. At meetings of this society, both professionals and amateurs came together to pool their results, mainly of the natural history of Victoria. Many of the specimens they collected found their way to the new Natural History Museum.

Among the earliest of these members were three scientists who were, almost at once, to commence expeditions to provide basic information for the study of conservation. These were:

- (1) Baron Sir Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von Mueller, appointed Government Botanist early in January 1853, who was to contribute greatly not only to botanical knowledge but also as an explorer, to information concerning the outlying parts;
- (2) Professor Sir Frederick McCoy, appointed in 1854 first Professor of Natural History at the University of Melbourne and, in 1856, Palaeontologist of the Geological Survey of Victoria; and

- (3) William Blandowski, who was appointed Government Zoologist at the Museum on 1 April 1854.

Baron von Mueller, immediately following his appointment as Government Botanist, set out with one of his colleagues, John Dallachy, on a journey of exploration to remote parts of the country hitherto unknown. They travelled with pack horses to the alpine areas of the previously unexplored Buffalo mountains, and climbed the highest peak which von Mueller named Mt Aberdeen (now the Horn). From there, von Mueller proceeded alone to Mt Buller, through parts of central Victoria, heading back to the La Trobe River, finally reaching the coastline between the Lakes and Port Albert, and then back to Melbourne. On this journey, he covered 2,400 kilometres and added nearly 1,000 species of plants to the official list.

This was but one of many exploration journeys made by von Mueller over the next decade into more or less unknown parts of the Colony, on every occasion adding to the flora list. It was this very early work of von Mueller that provided the basic check list which students of conservation can use more than a century later for their studies on the effect of agricultural development on the balance of native plants, which led in some cases to the extermination of species.

What von Mueller carried out for botany, Blandowski performed for the zoology of the area. His first field work, commenced on 27 June 1854, was carried out in the central parts of Victoria, particularly in those areas around Mt Macedon, McIvor, and the Black Ranges on the Upper Goulburn River. His report on this trip is an important document, covering the fields of physical geography, geology, zoology, and ethnology, and providing basic information on areas rarely if ever visited before that time.

The expedition which, however, provided some of the most important fundamental information was his "Lower Murray River Region Expedition" which left Melbourne on 6 December 1856, and covered, using pack horses, over 2,000 kilometres, examining a wide area on each side of the Murray River from Echuca westwards. This party collected over 16,000 specimens, much of the material being new to science. However, a fact probably more important than any other for the study of modern conservation, was that this expedition collected a number of native mammals that later rapidly became extinct in the area. These included a species of native cat, a phascogale, a bandicoot, a wallaby, and several species of native rodents. Fortunately, the original specimens gathered are still in the collections of the National Museum of Victoria.

While Sir Frederick McCoy is always praised for his professorship at the University of Melbourne and his work as Director of the National Museum, it was in his position as palaeontologist to the Geological Survey that he made his contribution to the basic knowledge of geology in its widest form in the very early years of Victoria. Much less spectacular than the work of von Mueller and Blandowski, its impact was to be ranked equal in that it provided basic material of that stage of the past. It also allowed comparisons to be made of the effects of the immediate past and the present, and so possibly provide guidelines for those of the future, in order to reduce to a minimum the impact of modern and future civilisation. McCoy also contributed to natural history generally by his production, in twenty decades, of a *Prodromus of the Zoology of Victoria*, the first part being dated 1878.

While the early explorers Hume and Hovell, and Mitchell, in particular, spoke in general terms of what they first saw, it was the almost immediate explorer-scientists, only twenty years later, exemplified by von Mueller, Blandowski, and McCoy who provided the details on which modern deductions can be based to reduce future impacts to an absolute minimum.

SURVEYING AND LAND ALIENATION

Among the first needs in the settlement of a new country is a reliable map of its extent, configuration, and resources. Settlement in the territory now known

as Victoria commenced with sporadic visits by whalers and sealers in the early 1800s. In 1803 an attempt to establish a permanent settlement near Port Phillip Bay was soon abandoned. However, information gained by exploring parties from Sydney led by Hume and Hovell (1824) and Mitchell (1836) were the first steps in obtaining a picture of the territory, hitherto restricted to coastal charts by the navigators Flinders and Grant.

The knowledge that extensive natural pastures existed south of the Murray River led to a rush in the late 1830s of pastoralists from Van Diemen's Land and the settled districts of New South Wales. The main impact of settlement on the natural features of the Port Phillip District was at first on the region west of Port Phillip Bay where many thousands of hectares were immediately available for grazing sheep and cattle. These and similar areas in the north-east were soon occupied, at first without any official definition of boundaries between occupiers.

The establishment of a Survey Branch at Port Phillip in 1837 and the appointment of Commissioners of Crown Lands led to the fixing of pastoral boundaries and some attempt at preparation of topographic maps. However, a reasonably accurate and complete picture of what Victoria looked like at the time of first settlement is difficult to obtain. The limited resources of competent staff and accurate instruments at the disposal of the Surveyor in Charge, Robert Hoddle, and of his successors, and other demands such as for subdivisions of town and country lands for title purposes, meant that progress towards complete topographic maps was slow. The position was not much improved by the employment of "contract surveyors" and the first general map of Victoria was not produced until 1851. To a scale of eight miles to one inch, it was primarily a topographic map. It gave very little information of the north-west and Gippsland areas but elsewhere depicted many of the streams, lakes, ranges, etc., with a general description of the country. Although many unconnected maps of various districts were compiled as land settlement proceeded, the next map of the Colony was not published until 1876.

It is likely that the early pastoral occupation, which extended only in the natural savannah type of country and did not involve clearing of timber except for fencing and homestead buildings, had little effect on the environment. There was some demand for agricultural land, which was generally met by subdivision of the rich alluvial areas and sale by auction. However, the predominant pastoral use continued until the rapid increase in population after the gold discoveries in 1851 led to radical changes in the administration and disposal of the Crown lands of the new Colony of Victoria. Apart from changes in the environment due to the goldmining industry itself (which besides the impact of alluvial mining on watercourses required large quantities of timber for deep lead mining), there was rapid conversion of many of the pastoral areas by subdivision and sale, mainly by auction up to 1860, and under later legislation by selection of areas up to 130 hectares.

By 1884 when the land laws of Victoria became due for review by Parliament, settlement had occurred on most of the easily accessible and productive areas, and in introducing a new Land Bill the Minister of Lands (Hon. A. L. Tucker, M.L.A.) stated that earlier legislation had by the end of 1880 "brought about the alienation of almost all the agricultural land in the Colony. After that date selection began to change to a very great extent; that is to say, that instead of selectors taking up agricultural land they began to take up grazing land of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, or 5th quality of soil and not adapted to agriculture at all. They also began to take up small patches of land here and there following the course of the valleys".

It appears that from this period, encouraged by the provisions of the 1884 Land Act and later amendments, large scale settlement spread into the timbered and hilly regions of Victoria and into the Mallee. The 1884 Act did exempt from

alienation any land classed as auriferous, or as swamp land, or reserved for State forests, timber, or water supply purposes. However, there was provision for the cutting of timber and for timber reserves denuded of timber to be made available for selection.

In 1893, legislation was passed to provide for village communities, homestead associations, and labour colonies, and the Minister (Hon. J. McIntyre, M.L.A.) referred to earlier policies of the Lands, Mines, and Forests Departments of restraining settlement with the result that settlement on the remaining Crown lands "had nearly stopped". The legislation was designed to relieve the problem of the unemployed (due to a financial recession at the time) and also to provide opportunities for persons to obtain areas of up to 8 hectares in "village communities", or to form associations to work blocks of up to 800 hectares, or to be employed on "labour colonies" which were to comprise areas of up to 600 hectares. The Minister stated that the land required for the scheme could be found from the area of about 10.5 million hectares which still remained as Crown land, excluding reserves of all kinds. The "most eligible areas as selected by officers of the Lands Department" comprised about 60,000 hectares in practically every county in Victoria. He quoted the counties of Buln Buln (15,000 hectares) and Evelyn (3,000 hectares) as counties within a reasonable distance of Melbourne. Both these counties are still two of the most heavily timbered counties of the State, and a report on the operation of the legislation in 1894 refers to progress on several areas and the need to clear timber. It appears that this scheme led to considerable disturbance of the environment in the Dandenong Ranges. For example, in the first year 1,200 hectares of "very heavily timbered" land at Monbulk (Dandenong Forest) were made available for village community purposes.

Later in 1893 an Act was passed to revoke a number of permanent reservations for water supply, State forest, and other purposes, to enable the land to be used for settlement. This is further evidence of the inroads of settlement into heavily timbered areas—one group of reservations mentioned in the Act contained 4,800 hectares of State forest in the Wombat-Trentham-Blackwood region. Swamp areas were also included in this scheme, but the greatest impact of settlement on swamp lands occurred as a result of the 1884 Act which, although it prohibited alienation of such areas, did provide for many swamps, including Koo-wee-rup, to be drained and reclaimed by the Government and leased for a term of years. Ultimately the right to the freehold was given to leaseholders.

According to reports presented to Parliament a total of 62,408 hectares in 84 separate localities, mainly in timbered and mountainous areas, was made available for village settlement in the 1890s.

Homestead associations proved unsuccessful and were soon abandoned and only one labour colony (at Leongatha) was established. Eventually about 2,550 village settlement holdings matured to freehold amounting to about 22,000 hectares. Under other provisions of the Land Act selections of Crown land, generally in the poorer quality timbered areas, amounted to about 3 million hectares between 1885 and 1900.

Almost simultaneously with the development of timbered and swamp areas during the last decades of the century, settlement began to absorb the suitable portions of the Mallee, a region comprising some 4.7 million hectares which had suffered from unrestricted grazing under pastoral occupation. The rabbit plague had caused a fence to be erected along the region's southern border to contain this pest.

Many areas which were absorbed in settlement schemes during this period, particularly in timbered regions, proved to be unsuitable and after being cleared either wholly or partly were allowed to revert to their natural condition and were restored to forest reserves. However, the position in 1975 is that there are still about 9 million hectares of Crown land remaining in Victoria. Present policies

in regard to land conservation will ensure that very little of these areas will be alienated and that the preservation of the natural environment will be a predominating factor in the future use of Crown land.

WATER AND EARLY SETTLEMENT

Early settlement in Victoria, as in other parts of Australia, was greatly affected by the inadequacy and unreliability of natural water resources, and it soon became evident that water conservation would have to be a dominant feature in agricultural and even in pastoral development.

The salient features of Victoria's hydrology were unknown at the time of early settlement, but they explain why water supply development, though difficult, had to be rapid. These hydrological features which are now recognisable in retrospect are basic to understanding the early attempts to secure a reliable water supply.

Although Victoria's average rainfall is 625 mm per year, its water resources are now known to be anything but uniform or average. More than one third of the country in the north and west receives less than 500 mm of rainfall annually. Another 26 per cent, which receives more than 750 mm a year, is mountainous country not suited to agriculture. Isolated parts of the State in mountains near the coast receive as much as 2,000 mm of rain annually.

Victoria's surface flows are generally oriented north and south by the presence of the broadly east-west aligned Great Dividing range, the mountains of which attract most of the precipitation and in which the major stream flows originate. Rivers flowing north from the Divide join the Murray River, and on the other side of the ranges stream flow is generally south to the coast.

The variation of annual stream flows is considerable and many smaller streams in the north and west regularly cease to flow each summer. The Mallee area of the extreme north-west has no surface streams and underground water is considerably saline. High salinity also limits the usefulness of surface streams in the south-west. Since the early hardships of settlement, the configuration of Victoria's water resources situation has encouraged works of water conservation and transportation. Even today reliance must still be placed on rainwater tanks and on bores of varying salinity where natural or engineered supplies are not available.

At the time of settlement there were few agencies with power to carry out water supply works and there was no special legislation to encourage the development of water resources. Practically nothing had been expended on water supply works outside the metropolitan area.

However, as far back as 1860, some enterprising landowners were irrigating on a small scale in various parts of the State, and far-sighted people were advocating storages on streams to conserve winter flows for summer use and extensive systems of channels to supply water to the dry plains between the rivers. Within a few years, the Government began works which were quite extensive in their day to bring water from considerable distances to the port of Geelong, to the populous goldfields of Castlemaine and Sandhurst (now Bendigo), and other areas under the provisions of the *Waterworks Act* 1865.

In the 1870s a private company—the Grand Victorian North-western Canal Company—proposed to build a large canal from the Goulburn River at Murchison to traverse northern Victoria westerly for more than 320 kilometres before turning southward to the sea. It was intended to benefit 6 million hectares in northern Victoria by providing irrigation in summer, drainage in winter, and transportation of the resulting produce. Nothing came of the scheme, but it is interesting to note that the present course of the main irrigation channel that leads westerly from the Goulburn River into the Mallee matches, as far as it goes, quite closely the route proposed by the company for its main canal.

Legislation to make land available brought many smaller settlers into the northern plains during these years. At first, between 1870 and 1875 everything went well. Rains were copious and seasons were good. Then came the drought between 1877 and 1881 with its very great stock losses. This led to the first big step by the Government—the appointment of Messrs Gordon and Black, an engineer and a surveyor, to report upon the water supply and irrigation of the northern plains, because it was now seen that those areas could not be successfully occupied without artificial means of water supply and irrigation.

Their reports led to the Water Conservation Acts of 1881 and 1883, probably the first Acts in Australia to enable local initiatives to provide water conservation and rural water supply. The former Act allowed locally elected Waterworks Trusts to be set up. They were to be financed by government loans to construct and operate waterworks for general water supply.

The legislation soon became effective. In 1882, a number of trusts was constituted and the Echuca and Waranga Shires came together to approve a scheme for supplying water to a large area from the Goulburn River. This led to the establishment that year of the United Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust, one of the first irrigation schemes. The first Waterworks Trust was the Loddon United, constituted on 3 July 1882 to supply water for domestic and stock use only. The United Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust was constituted on 11 October 1882. Its main purpose was to provide ample water for domestic and stock use over 1,450 square kilometres with some surplus water for irrigation. Preliminary works were immediately put in hand and, as a temporary measure, a pumping plant was installed on the river to lift water into the channel system pending the construction of a diversion weir.

The Council of the Shire of Wimmera obtained government approval in August 1885 for a loan to commence the construction of the Wartook Reservoir in the Grampians which was later taken over as its main storage by the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust.

The first Victorian Act specifically concerned with irrigation was the Water Conservation Act of 1883, which provided for the setting up of Irrigation Trusts. However, under this Act, Irrigation Trusts could raise capital only by private borrowing, and it was not until an amending Act of 1885 provided for the granting of government loans to Irrigation Trusts that the formation of Trusts really proceeded.

Royal Commission on irrigation

The whole position, however, in regard to water supply was still far from satisfactory and, in 1884, one of the strongest advocates of irrigation, Alfred Deakin, later to become Australia's second Prime Minister, was appointed Chairman of a Royal Commission on Water Supply. Deakin made a very close study of irrigation in various parts of the world and produced monumental reports dealing with legal, engineering, and agricultural problems associated with irrigation in America, India, Egypt, and Italy. His Commission made very important recommendations concerning the development of irrigation in Victoria. He called special attention to the question of water rights, and to the legal difficulties that had so greatly handicapped and retarded the full utilisation of American water resources. He compared the water laws of the various western States of America, and stressed the marked advantage enjoyed by the State of Colorado whose constitution embodied the provision that "all streams within its boundaries were declared to be public property".

As a direct result of the recommendations of the Deakin Royal Commission, the Victorian Parliament passed legislation in 1886 to establish water supply and irrigation on lines subsequently found to be sound. The outstanding feature of this Irrigation Act was its abolition of riparian rights and its effective nationalisation of all surface waters. By this provision, then well ahead of its

time, Victoria has been spared the costly litigation that handicapped early water supply development in many other parts of the world.

The legislation also provided for elected Trusts to construct local irrigation works with money advanced by the Government, which was also to construct national storages and headworks. It was intended that charges for water from these headworks would cover interest on their cost.

Although the 1886 Act prevented the establishment of any riparian rights after the passage of the Act, it did not define the existing riparian rights. No legislative action, however, was taken in regard to either this problem or the Trusts until 1905. By the Water Act of that year, the common law principles relating to riparian rights were fundamentally modified and the respective rights of the Crown and private persons were clearly defined. A vital provision was that, where any stream or lake forms the boundary or part of the boundary of an allotment of land, the bed and banks thereof shall be deemed to have remained the property of the Crown and not to have passed with the land so alienated. Since 1905, riparian rights in Victoria have been clearly defined and limited by statute.

Mildura irrigation settlement

While in the United States in 1885, Deakin met George and W. B. Chaffey—two young Canadian brothers who had established successful irrigation settlements in California. He was more impressed by what they had achieved than by anything else he saw in North America and invited George Chaffey and later his brother to investigate the possibilities of similar enterprises in Victoria. The Chaffeys saw in the remote, semi-arid north-western corner of Victoria, bordered by the Murray River, the possibility of a great irrigation settlement. The Victorian Government and the Chaffeys entered into an agreement, and after considerable political difficulties, the Mildura project went ahead. The Chaffey irrigation works there were eventually taken over and have since been operated by the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, a locally elected authority set up under special legislation in 1895.

Local Irrigation Trusts

Many local Irrigation Trusts were set up in these years, and work began in 1887 on the Laanecoorie Weir, the first of the national works which was to provide a storage of 14,000 acre feet on the Loddon, and a masonry diversion weir on the Goulburn near Murchison, from which a large channel of 1,700 cusecs capacity was constructed by the Government to take water to the extensive districts being reticulated by the Rodney Irrigation Trust and the United Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust.

By 1905 almost ninety Irrigation and Waterworks Trusts were operating in Victoria. They had been constructed and administered by locally elected residents. Nevertheless the system of local management failed. The reasons for this failure were fourfold: first, there was insufficient conservation of water together with an abundance of channels without enough water to fill them in times of need; second, control of the sources of supply was divided; third, there was a real ignorance of irrigation; and, fourth, local management was unable to impose charges that would compel the proper utilisation of the water by the irrigators.

Irrigation under the Trusts had not been successful. The landholders, who mostly held large areas, could not be termed irrigators and many of them did not want to be irrigators. Many of the Trusts had attempted to spread channels over very large areas, intending to supply relatively small quantities of irrigation water for portions only of large land holdings. When seasons were bad there was insufficient water to do any good. This latter difficulty had been foreseen to some extent by the Government which had provided certain free headworks,

but until 1905 very little had been achieved with irrigation beyond a capital liability on State water supply undertakings of almost \$12m.

However, the very failure of the Irrigation Trusts led to the establishment of a new type of public authority which could plan the use of water resources and manage irrigation and water supply for the whole State—the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

SOILS

Victoria's settlers had to contend with diverse soils developed under a variety of weather conditions, rock type, topography, and age of land surface. Their use of soils may be considered under the headings of grazing, cropping, timber getting, and water supply. Many other activities were affected to varying degrees by soils and one recurring problem is the unprecedented cracking of masonry structures in many districts, caused by seasonal movement of clays.

Except in occasional areas, Victoria's soils in the virgin state were deficient in the major plant nutrients—phosphorus and nitrogen. In general the supply of other nutrients was low in the humid mountainous areas with leached acidic soils of the podsollic kind, but increased towards the drier north and west. The physical features of many soils brought problems not previously faced by Europeans, particularly in the sub-humid parts of the State receiving an average annual rainfall of about 375 mm to 750 mm.

Effects on rural activities

Grazing

Initial settlement was encouraged by the abundance of natural grasslands ready made for sheep and cattle on the basaltic plains which stretch from Melbourne almost to the South Australian border. Here the dominant soils consist of deep grey brown clays with only a discontinuous veneer of grey loamy topsoil. The clays swell and shrink markedly on wetting and drying, producing an uneven surface known as "gilgai"—an Aboriginal term. Large cracks open up in summer causing the drying out of subsoils. By contrast the cracks close up tightly in winter and the dense clays become virtually impermeable, leading to waterlogging. These difficult physical conditions favoured the natural establishment of grasses rather than trees.

On the leached acidic soils in the well watered parts of the State, the woody understorey to the forests was of little grazing value. Notable exceptions were the high plains above the tree line at approximately 1,220 metres where natural grasslands occur on dark friable soils of high organic matter content, known as "alpine humus soils". These grassy plains were settled from the Monaro region of New South Wales.

On the less leached soils of the sub-humid and semi-arid northern and western areas the forests were more open and usually of better grazing value, with a good proportion of grasses in the understorey. Kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*) provided particularly good feed in the early days.

As clearing of the forests began around Melbourne and the goldmining centres, the lack of nutrients in the soils and heavy grazing pressure allowed only poor cover of native grasses to develop.

Cropping

In the early days of settlement, crops were grown on the open basaltic plains and where timber was cleared from the lower slopes of hilly country close to centres of population.

The main soils on these lower slopes are sodic duplex soils. "Sodic" indicates a relatively high content of sodium in subsoils leading to undesirable physical characteristics. "Duplex" indicates that the upper horizons are loamy, with a

clear break to clay subsoils. The settlers soon learned that these are difficult soils to handle. The upper loamy horizons set hard in summer—so hard that a blow from a mattock can send sparks flying. By contrast, the surfaces turn quite fluid under pressure when wet, and much frustration was caused by bogging of implements and wagons. The lack of ready drainage arises from the dense subsoils with a low content of large pores drained by gravity. There is also the tendency for pores to become blocked by dispersion of clay under the influence of high levels of sodium. These are truly problem soils, not only to handle but also to keep stable, as discussed in the next section.

The originally low levels of nitrogen and phosphorus were soon depleted on the cropped sodic duplex soils, and were not to be replenished until well into the twentieth century when superphosphate and exotic clovers became available. In the 1950s molybdenum was also found to be deficient.

Soils which continued to yield good crops with little fertiliser input were very limited in extent. Notable were brown well-structured clayey soils on young volcanic ash showers scattered around the Western District, for example, around Camperdown, Colac, Terang, and Tower Hill. Red well-structured clayey soils of the "krasnozem" type also resisted nutrient decline relatively well, notably in areas near Ballarat and Trentham, and later on in West Gippsland.

As settlement spread inland the main cropping areas became the northern plains, the Wimmera, and then the Mallee. In these areas the drier climate had produced less leached soils with better nutrient levels. However these soils were also to suffer from declining levels of phosphorus and nitrogen until this was remedied in the twentieth century. On the northern plains the predominant red calcareous duplex soils ("red brown earths") were difficult to work, being hard setting in summer and poorly drained in winter. The main soils cropped in the Wimmera—grey calcareous clays with well-structured surfaces—were also difficult to handle, being particularly boggy when wet. The sandy and loamy calcareous soils of the Mallee were easier to work, but yields were severely limited by the dry climate.

Timber getting

After early exploitation of magnificent mature timber in the moderate to high rainfall parts of Victoria, supplies of good quality timber became dependent on areas which allowed good growth rates. These occur in the wetter mountainous regions on soils with good physical characteristics and moderate fertility. Mountain Ash grows rapidly on brown and red gradational soils which have loamy surfaces gradually becoming clay with depth. Profiles are permeable, have high water holding capacities, and deep humus-rich upper layers in which nutrients are in good supply. Soils of the less productive but more widespread Stringybark-Peppermint forests have mainly acidic duplex and yellowish gradational profiles.

Water supply

The soils of the high rainfall areas are conducive to the regular supply of water, being absorptive and sufficiently permeable at depth to allow deep seepage of rainwater and subsequent slow release to streams. In addition the low content of soluble salts in the soils gives rise to waters of good quality. By contrast, streams arising in the drier areas are given to flash floods alternating with periods of low flow, and the waters tend to be brackish, particularly with low flows. The clays of the Western District, and the sodic duplex soils of the hilly country shed heavy rains, and the little deep percolation which does occur brings salts from the soils into the streams. Creeks in the Western District are particularly brackish. Further problems with water supply in the drier areas arose when the settlers built dams to trap surface waters. The sodic nature of the soils promoted dispersion of clays, giving rise to muddy waters, silting up of dams, and failure of dam walls by breaching.

Deterioration of soils

Just before European settlement, Victoria's soils were stable, with rare exceptions mostly caused by the Aborigines on coastal dunes and beside streams. Crests of the highest dunes in the Big Desert also tended to erode. In many landscapes, particularly those in the drier areas, the stability was deceptive, especially to Europeans used to soils which would withstand considerable pressure without rapid deterioration. The introduction of domestic livestock exerting much greater grazing pressure than the native animals, cultivation, and disturbance of native timber frequently had drastic effects on soil stability, causing erosion by water and wind and salting of soils. The effects were not so serious in the Western District where natural grasslands existed on gentle landscapes. The worst deterioration occurred where forests were removed from areas with less than about 750 mm of annual rainfall.

Water erosion

Erosion by water became particularly severe in the hilly sub-humid areas on ancient marine slates and sandstones with shallow stony soils on the rises and sodic duplex soils on the lower slopes. Surfaces set hard tending to shed water in rainstorms. This, combined with rather open vegetative cover induced by overgrazing and cultivation caused surface detachment of soil particles, producing sheet eroded patches. These hard surfaces are difficult to reclaim and lead to severe loss of productivity.

Where run-off entered channels, gullies formed where surfaces had been disturbed, for example, by cultivation furrows, rabbit burrows, or tracks of various kinds. The sodic subsoil clays disperse and are washed away. Once a free face or "gully head" is formed, it moves upslope following rains by various mechanisms including waterfall action, blockfall, and sapping. Sapping occurs where a permeable layer, usually the subsurface horizon, becomes saturated above a slowly permeable layer. Soil oozes out and dribbles down the gully head wall. Subsequently the overlying soil collapses and waterfall action removes the underlying material. Another mechanism in Victoria known as "tunnelling" follows disturbances such as rabbit burrows or removal of tree roots. Dispersed subsoil escapes to the surface following heavy rains forming a tunnel upslope. Eventually the roofs may collapse to form gullies.

Less area is affected by gullies than by sheet erosion, and direct loss of production is therefore smaller. However, gullies interfere with farm operations in that they frequently cannot be crossed by farm machinery or livestock. In addition they lead to silting up of creeks and reservoirs, undermining of roads, and increased flooding.

Wind erosion

Wind erosion following settlement occurred mainly on coastal sand dunes and on overgrazed land in the semi-arid north-west where grazing runs followed the Murray River and occasional creeks. Damage along the coast followed destruction of the native scrub by activities such as burning, grazing, putting in tracks, and trampling by people during recreation. These pressures were to increase with the subsequent growth of population. In the north-west, wind erosion became disastrous early this century after clearing the Mallee scrub for farming, particularly during droughts. This resulted in loss of the more fertile topsoil, especially from the more susceptible dunes.

Soil salting

A problem which arose more insidiously was increased salinity of soils on the lower parts of farms in the sub-humid and semi-arid areas. Damage ranges from slightly lowered production of crops and pastures to total loss of production. Subsequent erosion is promoted, especially gullying in the hilly areas. The basic

cause of salting was changed soil moisture conditions after replacement of the native deep-rooted trees with crops, pastures, and bare fallows. More seepage occurs, carrying salts which were appreciable in the soils. Evaporation at the lower sites causes concentration of salts in the soils, leading to bare saltpans in extreme cases.

Conclusion

The evidence suggests that land-use in the pioneering days was inevitably exploitive. It was not until well into this century that science, technology, affluence, and familiarity with the environment enabled restoration and improvement of Victoria's soils to begin. Fertilisers and improved pasture species have been introduced, overgrazing by rabbits reduced, and activities in forests are being controlled. Restoration is still gathering pace, the job being far from complete. There are still many instances of unstable land-use, and further research is needed for an adequate understanding of processes and control of deterioration.

LANDSCAPE

The landscape can be regarded as consisting of three components: landform, original vegetation, and changes induced by human activity. The first two are initial or primary features; the third component is a superimposed feature.

Landforms are the result of interaction between rock type, geological history, and climate. An important consequence of this interaction is that particular landforms also develop characteristic soils.

Geomorphically, Victoria consists of an east-west highland spine of mainly Palaeozoic rocks with extensive plains underlain by younger rocks to the north and south. Also in the south are three discrete areas of higher country which, together, form the Southern Uplands. Each region has distinct characteristics which have had an important influence on settlement and which have responded to occupation in different ways.

Fig. 1 shows the areas still unoccupied in 1860 in relation to the main geomorphic regions. The areas of easiest access and more subdued topography were all occupied by this time, those unoccupied being mainly in the high, steep country in the Eastern Highlands, the Otway Ranges, and the South Gippsland Highlands. Also unoccupied were the Big Desert, that part of the far north-west remote from the Murray River (both of which consist mainly of sand dunes with Mallee scrub and heathland), and the intervening plains country.

Changes resulting from settlement

Changes in the landscape due to settlement are either direct or indirect. Direct changes include the removal of native vegetation, its replacement with other forms of vegetation such as pasture, crops, tree plantations, the removal of soil and rock, excavation of various kinds, and the construction of roads, railways, towns, dams, and reservoirs. Indirect changes result from these activities and may or may not have been anticipated. In many cases such activities, although advantageous in the short-term, have produced far-reaching detrimental results.

To illustrate the influence of landform on settlement and the effects of man's activities, mainly in the second half of last century, three contrasting areas are considered. These are: the Midlands, the Western District, and Southern Gippsland.

Midlands

The Midlands are part of the Western Highlands and extend from the Kilmore gap, a saddle in the Great Divide, to the Grampians. They consist of a series of ranges of varying prominence between which are broad north-south corridors of flat to undulating country. Alluvial deposits and volcanic rocks

(basalts and tuffs) are widespread in the corridors, while the ranges consist of resistant Palaeozoic sediments, metamorphic, granitic, and volcanic rocks.

This country is relatively accessible and most of it was occupied by pastoral runs by 1843. Exceptions were the steep, broken country on Ordovician rocks near Daylesford and Bendigo and between Ararat and Stawell. Even this country was occupied before 1850.

This low density pastoral occupation had little effect on the landscape but, with the discovery of gold in 1851, the whole aspect of occupation changed. During the next ten years extensive modification of the landscape occurred as a result of alluvial mining combined with agricultural expansion into adjacent land as the gold started to run out. Agricultural selection continued beyond this period and reached a peak in the 1870s. Deep alluvial and quartz mining which commenced in the later 1850s had its own characteristic effects on the land although these were confined to more limited areas.

The gold worked at the height of the rushes occurred mainly in the colluvial deposits on lower hill slopes, in alluvial terraces along the sides of streams, and in the alluvium forming the valley floors. The colluvial deposits were soon stripped off leaving bare rock and heaps of washed gravel. "Runs" of gold in the terrace deposits were exploited by pits, trenches, and tunnels, the form taken often depending on the distribution of hard bands (cemented wash). The originally smooth terrace form was replaced by irregular excavations and heaps of gravel. In the valley floors large quantities of sediment were worked over, originally to shallow depths but, with the introduction of equipment able to handle greater quantities of material, to greater and greater depths. Some excavations went down to 15 metres or more and eventually large sections of valley floor were washed down to bedrock.

All this activity had far-reaching geomorphic effects. Originally the hill slopes were approaching the graded state; in other words, they tended to have an almost unbroken cover of soil, only the most resistant rocks being exposed. Working of this colluvial cover laid bare the more uneven bedrock surface beneath, which also increased the rate of run-off after rain and aggravated flooding in the valley below. The original form of the alluvial terraces was also destroyed and entire valley floors disrupted, the form of the stream channel and its profile being radically changed.

The recovery and treatment of alluvial and colluvial deposits involved the separation of coarse and fine material. The gravel and coarse sand was dumped near where it was treated producing an irregular, hummocky terrain in place of the original relatively smooth valley floors and sides. The fine material, including an abundance of clay, was carried downstream, particularly during floods, choking the streams and causing the water to flow in a series of anastomosing channels analagous to those of natural braided streams. Thus, by increased stream discharge and by siltation the effects of alluvial mining extended beyond the immediate area of activity, sometimes ruining fertile river flats downstream.

These landscape modifications associated with alluvial diggings were exhibited to a greater or lesser extent on all the Midlands goldfields but were particularly pronounced at Ballarat, Forest Creek, and Bendigo. The serious flooding which followed forced local authorities to re-excavate and straighten the main stream channels, for example, Yarrowee Creek at Ballarat in the early 1870s, Forest Creek at Castlemaine, and Bendigo Creek. These works constituted further geomorphic modification.

From 1853 onwards two other phases of goldmining emerged. These were quartz and deep alluvial mining. On many of the fields large outcrops of quartz were exposed at the surface and formed conspicuous features in the landscape, a notable example being on Monument Hill, Bendigo, but most of these were soon removed. Excavation of exposed auriferous quartz commenced

GEOMORPHOLOGY AND SETTLEMENT

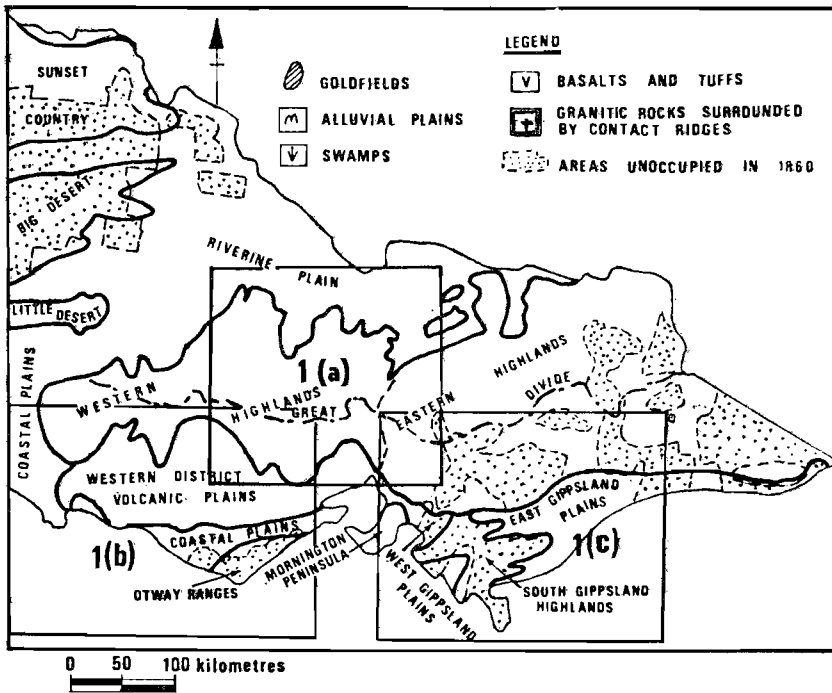


FIGURE 1. Victoria. Areas unoccupied in 1860.

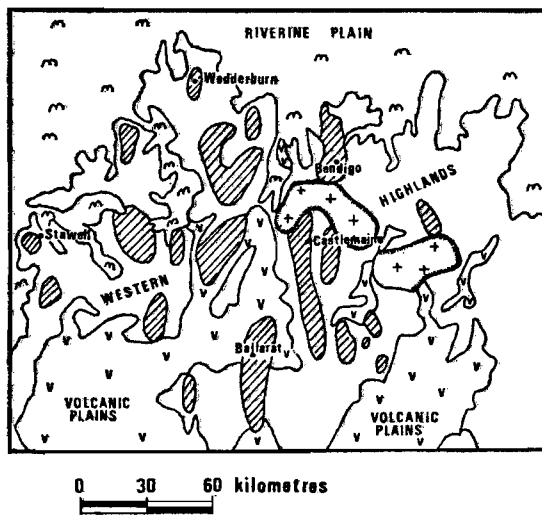


FIGURE 1 (a). Midlands.

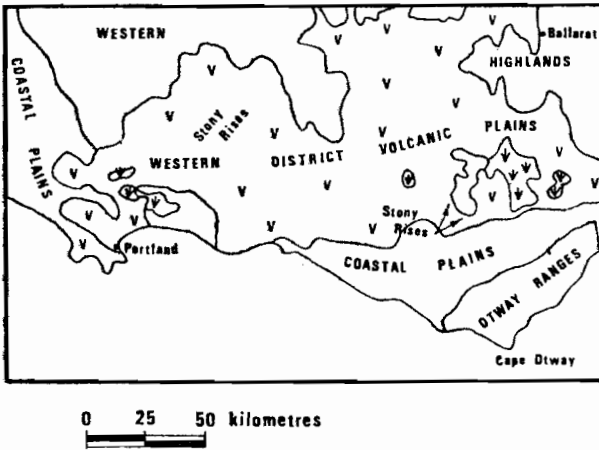


FIGURE 1 (b). Western District.

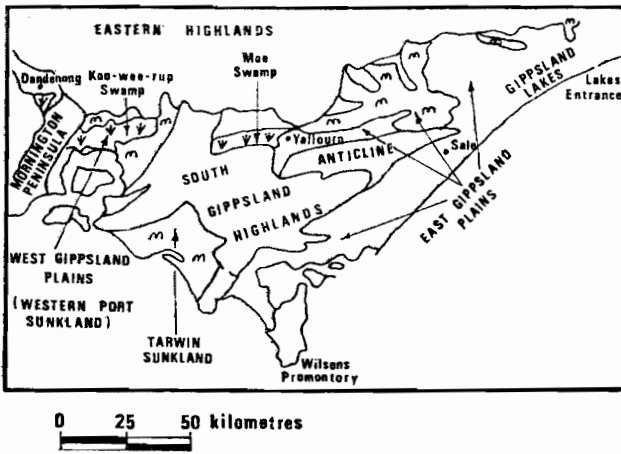


FIGURE 1 (c). Southern Gippsland.

in 1853 and open cuts, trenches, and various types of shafts soon appeared as the reefs were followed below the surface. These activities resulted in pronounced changes in the hill slope profiles, surface continuity being broken by the excavations themselves and also by the dumps of mullock produced. Larger dumps appeared in the 1860s with the advent of deep sinking, and formed prominent features in the landscape on many of the fields. At the same time considerable quantities of ore were crushed and the treated sands poured onto adjacent settling areas. In some cases the sands completely blocked gullies or diverted streams, partly obliterating the original topography. Water supply dams for the mines were also conspicuous features in the landscape in some areas.

Deep alluvial mining also resulted in the production of large dumps of waste and treated material. The distribution of these mines is directly related to the pattern of old stream courses (deep leads) now buried beneath thick alluvial deposits or basalt. The dumps which stand out so prominently on alluvial flats or on basaltic plains or plateaus are generally the result of deep lead mining.

Agricultural expansion occurred most rapidly around the goldfields in the 1860s and 1870s, much of it on inherently unstable soils. Clearing of the land, itself a major change in the landscape, was followed by severe deterioration which is still continuing today. North of the Great Divide, particularly, sheet erosion removed soil from the hill slopes and gully erosion cut deep trenches along stream lines and beside roads. In addition the accelerated erosion produced large quantities of sediment which caused siltation downstream, changing the channel form along natural drainage lines.

Western District

The Western District includes three distinct regions: the volcanic plains, the coastal plains, and the Otway Ranges. The geomorphic character of these regions strongly influenced the order and selection of areas for occupation. The volcanic plains are flat to undulating, their monotony being relieved by numerous eruption centres—mainly scoria cones, maars (circular explosion craters usually occupied by a lake or swamp and surrounded by a low ridge of tuff), and more rarely, basaltic cones. Lakes and swamps are common and sometimes very large, the broad depressions in the plain surface frequently constituting a drainage problem. Another characteristic feature of some areas are the stony rises, which are very young lava flows which preserve their original rubbly surface features and form very rough terrain.

The first permanent settlement was established at Portland in 1834 but during the next three years the country with fertile soils which lie on fine tuff around Colac and Camperdown, was also occupied. Most of the volcanic plains, however, were occupied by 1843, the main exceptions being the stony rises and the swampy areas between Portland and Heywood. By 1850 the whole of the volcanic plain had been occupied.

Agriculture on the plains was predominantly pastoral and has remained so to the present day, except in the areas of particularly fertile soils where dairying and market gardening are concentrated. Potato growing, for example, was well established near Warrnambool in the mid-1850s.

Geomorphically the volcanic plains remain essentially as they were at the time of the first settlement, in marked contrast to the goldfields of the Midlands. Comparatively little clearing was required as much of the country was open grassland or savannah. Minor changes were introduced with the draining of swamps and the symmetry of some of the scoria cones and tuff rings has been broken by quarrying. In some areas, particularly near the stony rises, the surface was cleared of volcanic boulders which were used to build dry stone fences.

The coastal plains of the Western District are of two main types. Between the South Australian border and Warrnambool, but mainly west of Portland,

the plains consist of prominent dune ridges formed along old shorelines representing still-stands in the retreat of the Quaternary sea. Extensive swampy tracts which required draining before they could be utilised occurred behind the dunes. Consequently they were the last areas to be settled in this section of the plains.

East of Warrnambool the coastal plains are underlain by Tertiary limestones, clays, and sands and become progressively more elevated and more deeply dissected. Most of the flatter country in the western half of this section of the plains was occupied before 1850 and the steeper, heavily timbered country towards the Otways was the last to be occupied.

The Otway Ranges also are included in those areas still unoccupied in 1860. The Ranges consist of Mesozoic sandstones and mudstones, the central part being maturely dissected, the flanks, covered by a veneer of gravels, sands and clays, less so. Only limited areas within the ranges and around the flanks have been cleared.

Southern Gippsland

The country south of the Eastern Highlands embraces three distinct regions: the West Gippsland Plains occupying the Western Port Sunkland, the South Gippsland Highlands, and the East Gippsland Plains, also a sunkland. The Tarwin Sunkland is a smaller low-lying area in South Gippsland.

The major geomorphic factor restricting settlement on the West Gippsland Plains was the extensive Koo-wee-rup swamp which covered more than 48,580 hectares. The more accessible, slightly higher country west of the swamp and limited areas on the east side were occupied in the late 1830s. However, the route to the east was extremely difficult and it was not until 1888, when the Great Southern Railway spanned the swamp, that ready access was achieved. Some attempts at draining sections of the swamps were made in the 1870s and 1880s, but the main drainage scheme was not initiated until 1889 and the first blocks allocated in 1893. Draining of the swamp, followed by clearing, removed a major geomorphic bar to settlement.

The South Gippsland Highlands are similar to the Otways except for several large areas of basalt on which deep red soils have formed. Settlement of the steep country did not begin until about 1870-1875 and since then most of the hills have been cleared. The hill slopes are inherently unstable and are liable to landslipping, a feature which was severely aggravated by the removal of the protecting forest.

The East Gippsland Plains consist of extensive alluvial flats and broad river and coastal terraces. The coastal terraces frequently carry conspicuous dune ridges and sand hills. Towards the east the plains are occupied by the extensive Gippsland Lakes system enclosed by sandy beach barriers. Similar barriers in the Corner Inlet area are broken by tidal passes allowing access to ports such as Welshpool and Port Albert.

The area was first penetrated from the north in 1839 and by 1844 all the plain country was occupied. Land access from Melbourne was difficult because of the intervening ranges and swamps. Sea transport was, therefore, important and Port Albert became an important point of access in the 1850s. In 1855 supplies were taken from Port Albert to Lakes Entrance by boat and the first boat entered the lakes through the natural entrance in 1858. Attempts to maintain this entrance by dredging were unsuccessful and a new entrance was opened in 1889 with the assistance of a storm. When the breakthrough occurred, lake levels rose by about 3 metres, and low-lying farms were temporarily inundated.

The opening of the new entrance re-introduced tidal conditions to part of the Gippsland Lakes system and was accompanied by an influx of salt water which has affected the lake shore vegetation and contributed to erosion.

Sedimentation patterns have also changed, particularly around the entrance itself, and the former entrance has been obliterated by sand dunes.

Another effect of occupation is the severe river bank erosion, particularly along the Avon River. In the 1860s the Avon was a narrow stream with steep forested banks. Since then, due to clearing, the river has become a broad expanse of gravel and sand traversed by a network of braided channels. At least 1,215 hectares of fertile river flats have been lost as a result. In about 1867 the Avon was navigable to Redbank, 13 kilometres upstream from its mouth, but the channel soon became silted up and the landing place abandoned.

Other geomorphic modifications have been brought about by the grading of land and the construction of supply channels and drains associated with irrigation. In Gippsland this process commenced in 1919 with the construction of Glenmaggie Dam and now involves most of the alluvial plains between the Latrobe and Avon Rivers.

PLANT COMMUNITIES

The present plant communities of Victoria have almost all been influenced by the effects of human settlement. Since the arrival of the European settlers some Victorian plant communities have become virtually extinct, and many more drastically altered in species composition. The effects of human settlement since the early nineteenth century may be summarised under four headings:

- (1) The clearing of forest and scrub for settlement, crops, and pasture;
- (2) the introduction of domestic grazing animals;
- (3) the deliberate, and accidental, introduction of new plant species; and
- (4) the increased frequency of fires in some areas.

These effects have varied in degree: areas such as the Big Desert and parts of far eastern Gippsland have remained almost unaltered, while areas such as the Western District and Wimmera plains have undergone great changes. These latter two areas now carry a flora consisting largely of naturalised species. Other areas, cleared initially for timber, or cleared during the gold rush era, have now secondarily regrown (for example, Wombat Forest, mentioned on page 30).

In attempting to pinpoint the effects of settlement, comparative data is needed. Fortunately, the notebooks and sketch maps of the early explorers contain a good deal of this material. For example, the information in notebooks of Batman's party shows that before settlement Melbourne had a large area of Swamp Paperbark (*Melaleuca ericifolia*) vegetation at the mouth of the Yarra River and along the flood plains of its tributaries (Moonee Ponds Creek, Marybrrong River). None of this vegetation is left in that area today.

Batman's party, and other early visitors to Port Phillip Bay, made much of the lightly treed and treeless grassy plains to the north and west of both Melbourne and Geelong. These plains carried a rich and diverse flora, with Kangaroo grass (*Themeda australis*) and Wallaby grasses (*Danthonia* spp.) as the most frequent components. These plains, developed on the volcanic soils derived from basalt and extending through the Western District, became the focal point for settlement by the early pastoralists.

Destruction of the native plant communities in this area was achieved in two ways: first, through deliberate introduction of pasture grasses from Europe, and second, through the different effect sheep grazing had on the grasslands as compared to the native kangaroo and wallaby populations.

The extreme palatability and nutritional qualities of Kangaroo grass made this species a prime target for grazing in the early days of settlement on these lush plains. Because of its upright mode of growth, Kangaroo grass is easily overgrazed. This contrasts with tufted grasses, such as Wallaby grass, which can rapidly re-grow after grazing. Although some native grasses can stand sheep grazing pressure, the more vigorous introduced grasses tended to replace Kangaroo grass in heavily grazed pasture. The rapid spread of pastoralists

between 1835 and 1850 meant elimination of some species of native plants, and a great change in the character of the grasslands. Kangaroos and wallabies when grazing tend to select different species from sheep, which meant that sheep grazing together with kangaroo grazing allowed a slow change in the flora. Reduction of kangaroo populations by the earlier settlers further tended to hasten the flora change under the sole influence of sheep grazing.

Paperbark swamps (with *Melaleuca ericifolia* as the chief constituent), although not so altered in character as the basaltic grasslands, are nevertheless now reduced to a small fraction of the area they once occupied. The early expansion of Melbourne along the Yarra River and its tributaries was chiefly responsible for the decline of these swamps, which are no longer found in this area.

Perhaps the greatest area of Swamp Paperbark to be cleared was the area known as the "Dalmore" swamp, in the south-east of Cranbourne Shire. The land was leased, and extensive drainage work begun in the last twenty years of the nineteenth century. This large area of swamp is now pasture for cattle (mainly introduced grasses) or else given to crop production (e.g., potatoes). Remnants of the former extensive plant communities are now restricted to drain sides, and isolated undrained spots in paddocks. An area such as this (now known as the Koo-wee-rup swamp) has obviously been successfully utilised, even though drastically altered.

The south Gippsland hills, in contrast, are an example of an area now very different in vegetation, but not particularly useful land. The former forest has been eliminated, and replaced by rather poor pasture, of which the native bracken (*Pteridium esculentum*) is a major constituent, together with various introduced species and some remnants of the former forest flora.

Perhaps the area in which the effects of settlement are most obvious to the eye is the Wimmera wheat belt. This area is included in Major Thomas Mitchell's *Australia Felix* and was one settled quite early in the history of the Port Phillip District. Mitchell tells of extensive grassy plains, with scattered trees, and patches of more extensive forest. This former open forest of Buloke (*Casuarina luehmannii*) and Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) has now almost vanished, and is only abundant along roadside edges. Like the basaltic grasslands, native grasses have either been depleted, or else the proportions of species in communities have changed markedly. This is a continuing process.

Another vegetation type that has been reduced to a marked degree since the arrival of European settlers is coastal heathland. This has the distinction of being possibly the first vegetation to be affected by man in the Port Phillip District—by the temporary colonies of sealers which settled on the Bass Strait islands, Wilsons Promontory, Phillip Island, and numerous other havens along the western coast of the Colony. Such effect as they had may be viewed as temporary, in that the bush would rapidly regenerate once the sealers had left—but there was always the likelihood of introducing a new species to the flora. By such temporary colonies, European man has spread his "weeds" to places as remote as the islands of the Southern Ocean, including Macquarie Island. Some colonies were more than temporary, however, as a party led by Captain Weatherall records in 1826. His party found a group of sealers who had cleared 0.8 hectares on Phillip Island and were growing crops of wheat, maize, and sundry vegetables. Although the party were evidently glad to be returned to Port Jackson, the effect of crop weeds on that patch of coastal scrub would have long outlasted them.

The initial establishment of Melbourne's suburbs first at St Kilda, and later at Brighton, has led to the most dramatic effect of man on coastal heathland in central southern Victoria—in Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs. The map on page 28 (Fig. 2) shows the former extent of heathland, and its progressive reduction to present levels. This denudation of the vegetation contrasts the

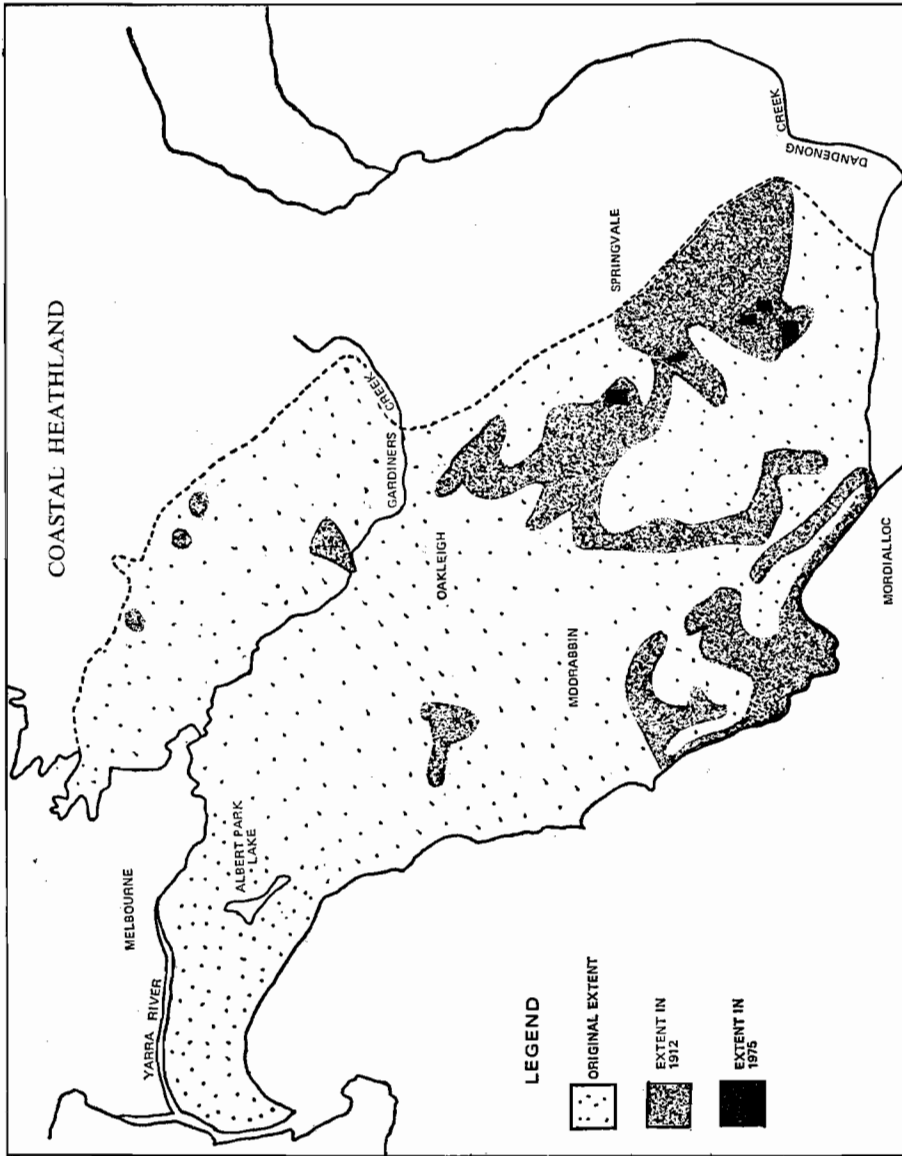


FIGURE 2. Coastal heathland (Sandringham flora) in the area south-east of Melbourne since settlement.

pronounced effect that recent settlement has had on plant communities with the earlier, more moderate alteration of community composition. On the one hand, species are being forced to extinction because of a reduction in available habitat, and on the other hand, the habitat may be available, but an alteration in the biotic conditions may eventually render the species extinct.

Emerging from this is the most lasting effect man has had, and will continue to have, on native plant communities—the introduction of new species. An examination of the flora of Victoria shows that approximately 30 per cent of recorded species are regarded as introduced. Some of these will have been accidental introductions—weed seeds brought in with crop seeds, seeds caught in animal products, and so on. However, some species have been deliberately introduced, as shown in the following two examples.

Furze (*Ulex europaeus*) was introduced as a hedgerow plant, and because of its probable value in enriching poor land. By 1894, it was proclaimed as a noxious weed in Eltham Shire, and by 1908 it was so proclaimed for the whole State. It is quite common today—rapidly colonising spoil heaps, waste ground, and neglected pasture. It rarely, however, becomes invasive of native vegetation that is in a healthy situation.

Perhaps the best example of a species that was introduced for helpful purposes in the early years of settlement and has had a marked effect on native vegetation is the Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.). This species was introduced for its fruits and excellent hedging and erosion preventing attributes. The precise date of introduction is not known, but it is recorded as growing in the Melbourne Botanical Gardens in 1858.

At the present time, Blackberry occurs along numerous stream sides in the highlands, where it provides severe competition for the native flora. In some areas it has spread from the stream sides out to the surrounding forest. In such situations the richness of the native flora is severely depleted. Like Furze, it will also colonise neglected pasture.

Both Furze and Blackberry are found in sites characterised by some form of disturbance—either natural or induced by man. Their ability to colonise rapidly disturbed sites is in marked contrast to many native plants, which are not adapted to colonise such sites. Examples of native plants which do colonise disturbed sites include native Violet (*Viola hederacea*), Kidney weed (*Dichondra repens*), Bidgee-widgee (*Acaena anserinifolia*), Smooth nettle (*Australina mulleri*), and Scrub nettle (*Urtica incisa*). All of these species are found in their normal distribution in sites of natural disturbances, and so are well adapted to colonise footpaths, roadsides, etc.

The very few native species that have the potential to become weeds perhaps indicate the differences between the effect of man on the vegetation and plant communities of Australia and those of Europe. In the case of Europe, man has been interacting with native vegetation for thousands of years in a slow, but persistent fashion. The result is that the flora of Europe has many species whose habitat is usually associated with man and his crops, and which are not found in plant communities regarded as natural, or even semi-natural.

This contrasts very much with Australia, where the plants and their communities have evolved primarily with the climate and soils, and only in the last 200 years has man interacted with them. The result has been the situations described earlier—a general reduction in the area occupied by exclusively native flora, and an expansion of many introduced plants to almost all existing native plant communities.

TREES AND FORESTS

When European colonists arrived in the Port Phillip District the vegetation over most of the region consisted of open eucalypt forest in which tall perennials such as Kangaroo grass were dominant. There were some small areas of closed

rain forest of Lilly Pilly, Beech, and Sassafras in the high rainfall areas of the Otways and Gippsland where drought and fire were extremely rare. The general effect of decreasing rainfall with increasing distance from the coast was for the tall open forests in the south to grade into low open forests and woodlands farther inland and for this to grade into eucalypt, mallee, and saltbush. The outstanding exception to this pattern was the River Red Gum forests along the major rivers which thrived on floodwater rather than rain.

Early explorers travelling westward in Gippsland towards Western Port and Port Phillip encountered dense scrub on the flat swampy land about Koo-wee-rup. They also recorded dense forest with thick undergrowth in the South Gippsland hills. In the north and over much of the west of Victoria the grass beneath the open forest was described as growing in large tussocks, standing from about one to twenty metres apart. It bore no resemblance to a sward, and when driven over in a dogcart, "a succession of bumps was experienced from its lumpy way of growing". Large areas in the north were covered, in addition to a little grass, with saltbush and pigface. In some places such as the Terricks the saltbush grew to a height of seven metres. In other places a smaller variety of this plant grew so close as to eliminate the grass.

There is little doubt that the early colonists were appalled by the forest environment with its lack of game and food, drab colours, fire, drought, and timber which at first appeared useless except as fuel. Their first requirement was to grow enough food for survival and produce for trade. They quickly discovered that soils were generally poor and that the trees and other vegetation provided neither food nor produce for export. The Colony soon became heavily dependent on grazing, particularly by sheep, which thrived on the native pastures. Since the natural clearings and woodlands could be grazed with a minimum of effect they were the most favoured.

The grazing runs held by the squatters in this era were large, averaging more than 16,000 hectares, and the sheep were herded with a minimum of assistance of fences. At first there was little need for timber other than to build the few homesteads, so the impact on the appearance of the forests was then small. However, grazing did produce significant changes in the ground flora. As the tussocks of grass were grazed down they stooled out, seed was trampled into the soil around them, and grew to produce a more or less continuous sward of grass. Pigface and saltbush suffered from grazing and in many areas completely disappeared.

The mining era of the 1850s and 1860s produced a rapid increase in population and some quite marked changes in forests, but only over very limited areas. The miners stripped the vegetation from above the rich alluvial gold deposits and later, when shafts were sunk and boilers were used, they clear-felled the adjacent forests for timber and fuel. Some of the forests cleared in this era later became farm land, while others such as those near Ballarat, Daylesford, Bendigo, and Walhalla, regenerated. Today, these second-growth forests contain much the same species composition as the original forest, but their structure is quite different. For instance, in the Wombat State Forest near Daylesford, many of the stumps of the original forest felled a hundred years ago can still be found and suggest that there were fewer but larger trees per hectare than in the century old regrowth forest.

The major effect of the gold rush era on the forests and vegetation of the State was caused not by mining, but by the increase in population which occurred from that time onwards. At the Census of 1851 Victoria's population was 77,345 not including Aborigines, but by the 1857 Census it had risen to 408,998 (again excluding Aborigines). Once the alluvial gold was gone large numbers of people had to find alternative work and attempts were made to settle many of them on the land. This settlement made the greatest impact experienced by the forests in the whole history of Victoria.

Much of the land suitable for settlement was held by squatters and laws were passed which enabled "selectors" to take up land on the squatting leases. As a result, much of the woodland and open forests formerly grazed by wandering herds of sheep and cattle came under more intensive use. The selections were small, and in order to make a living, the selector had to kill the trees by ringbarking or felling to improve the grazing. In fact, regulations required the selector to do a certain amount of clearing before he obtained title to the land.

The effect of this settlement on the Red Gum forests of Gippsland was to eliminate all but some remnants in small timber reserves and along streams and surveyed roads. Along the Murray River a levee was built from Ulupna to Picola to allow farming to extend into forest formerly dependent on flooding.

The low, open forests and woodlands were easily cleared, first by ringbarking to improve grazing, and later by burning the dead trees to allow cultivation for crops. Large areas of Stringybark, Gum Peppermint, Box, and Ironbark forests disappeared in this era, particularly on the red-brown earths and other good soil types.

In other higher rainfall areas, such as the Otways, the impact of settlement was slower, but by 1900 extensive areas made available for selection over previous decades had been partly cleared for farming. This included forests containing Mountain Ash, Blue Gum, Beech, Blackwood, and Satin Box growing in sizes which are unknown anywhere in Victoria today. Mountain Ash with girths over 23 metres at two metres from the ground, others more than 100 metres high, and Blackwood containing 36 cubic metres of timber were recorded by reliable witnesses from the area. A Royal Commission reported on the Otway Forest in 1899 as follows: "The destruction of Mountain Ash and Spotted Gum in some parts is simply appalling. On scores of selections immense numbers of young trees, the growth of the past fifty years which for height and proportion could not be surpassed in the Colony, running as they do without a branch for 120 to 200 feet, have been ringed in a face".

There was a similar pattern of land-use in the Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland where large areas of Mountain Ash, Gum, Messmate, and Blackwood forests were cleared for farming. These examples, and others, destroyed enormous quantities of timber, enough, according to one emphatic if exaggerated report in 1899 "to pay the national debt". They also destroyed or irrevocably altered for all time, the native plant communities on the cleared land.

By the end of the nineteenth century, concern was being expressed by many people in the community about the extent to which forests were being cleared, the loss of timber, and the lack of control over the timber industry. As a result of this concern, legislation was enacted in 1907 to place the protection and management of State forests under the control of a forest authority. Since that time the impact of man on the forests has been controlled by legislation which has been strengthened from time to time but otherwise has remained fundamentally unaltered.

In addition to clearing and grazing, man has had a profound effect on some forests and vegetation communities by his use and misuse of fire. Most of the native vegetation communities in Victoria are adapted to a specific frequency of burning, and are considerably altered if the frequency is changed. In some forests, particularly the Mountain Ash forests, accidental and deliberate fires caused by man have increased the frequency with which particular areas were burned. This has eliminated the Mountain Ash in some areas and changed the vegetation to a type dominated by Wattle and, in some instances where fires were very frequent, to bracken and Dogwood. Where man has decreased the frequency of burning by successfully exercising a deliberate policy of excluding fire for long periods, the changes that occurred in the native vegetation generally favoured woody species at the expense of herbs and annuals.

The widespread wildfires which burned over more than 1.2 million hectares of forest in 1939 were caused by man. In addition to the damage done to timber, property, and life, these fires were significant in decreasing the amount of diversity which occurs naturally within the forests. They burned over huge areas in the one season and produced uniform stages of recycling over large areas within each vegetation type.

Another impact of man on the forest was the extraction of timber which increased after the Second World War. As the 1939 wildfires had burned large areas of Mountain Ash, new forests had to be roaded and logged. This development extended into the Alpine Ash forests of the eastern mountains and the mixed species forests of East Gippsland. This shift of industry has now extended its influence throughout practically all Victorian forests.

The community since settlement has gradually come to understand that the presence of people in forests is not always good for the forest. People pollute, create noise, litter, tramp vegetation, compact soil, and tend to destroy the very things they seek to enjoy. These factors have already had a very considerable impact on some forests. In order to minimise the undesirable aspects of this impact, forest land managers over the years have had to upgrade legislation, education, and supervision relating to forest recreation. This upgrading has been motivated as much by recreationists themselves as by the management authorities. In other words, people not only wish to use forests but they have become aware of management problems and are insisting that the forest environment be protected and conserved.

VERTEBRATE FAUNA

In order to document changes in a diverse fauna over a period of 140 years with any sense of adequacy one would need measurements of the abundance or density of each species made at a large number of defined locations at recurring intervals of time. Such an objective is virtually impracticable. Even for the best known species there are no better indications of density than terms like "abundant" or "rather rare". Students can therefore only recognise changes of the most sweeping kind, as when a species disappears completely from a large region where it was once known to be common.

Victoria's early naturalists noticed a change in some elements of the fauna within ten or fifteen years of the founding of Melbourne. Then, as now, deliberate destruction of animals by poison, or by shooting and trapping for commerce, sport, or food was most often blamed. However, the more perceptive observers were already aware that fundamental changes to habitat posed the really irreversible long-term threat.

There is still no way of apportioning responsibility for the decline in Victoria's wildlife among all the new influences which affected it. For most species several factors will each have played a part in increasing mortality (or inhibiting reproduction) to the point when the population could no longer sustain itself. Few species would have been reduced by hunting alone, if the original habitat and food supply had remained intact. Many may have survived in the remaining fragments of their habitat if the rabbit had not followed or if the poison cart had not followed the rabbit. The most useful records refer to birds which consistently attract the most attention from field naturalists.

In 1844 lyrebirds were widespread from the high country of Gippsland "southward through favourable tracts of country to the coast but not further westward than the Plenty Ranges". They were known to breed within 45 or 90 metres of the sea. In 1847 they were on "the river side of the Dandenong Ranges" and in the 1850s "the blacks (make) periodical excursions up into the ranges, . . . and come back laden with tails". In 1890 between twenty and thirty were seen at one time on the ridge from Feathertop between the Ovens River and Snowy Creek, and in 1905 it was still "perhaps the commonest

VICTORIA AT THE TIME OF SETTLEMENT

The early years of settlement encouraged many artists to depict their new surroundings and some of their works are reproduced here to illustrate pages 1-45 of the text.



Fern Tree Gully, Mount Useful, Gippsland. Nicholas Chevalier,
Album of Chromo Lithographs, Melbourne, circa 186-
La Trobe collection, State Library of Victoria



A bushfire to the north of Mount Moriac at night extending in one unbroken line "full 30 miles". Michael Minter, 1854

La Trobe collection, State Library of Victoria

Overlanders. S. T. Gill,
Victoria Illustrated, Melbourne, 1850-1857
Ministry for Conservation





The Dargo Valley, Gippsland. Nicholas Chevalier,
Album of Chromo Lithographs, Melbourne, circa 186–
La Trobe collection, State Library of Victoria

Mangrove Creek, Western Port. Dumont d'Urville,
Voyage en tour du Monde, Paris, 1830–1835
Ministry for Conservation





Brush-tailed rock wallaby. John Gould,
The Mammals of Australia, London, 1845–1863
National Museum of Victoria

Goulburn River near Shepparton. Eugène von Guérard,
Australian Landscapes, Melbourne, 1862
Ministry for Conservation





Eastern native-cat. John Gould,
The Mammals of Australia, London, 1845–1863
National Museum of Victoria

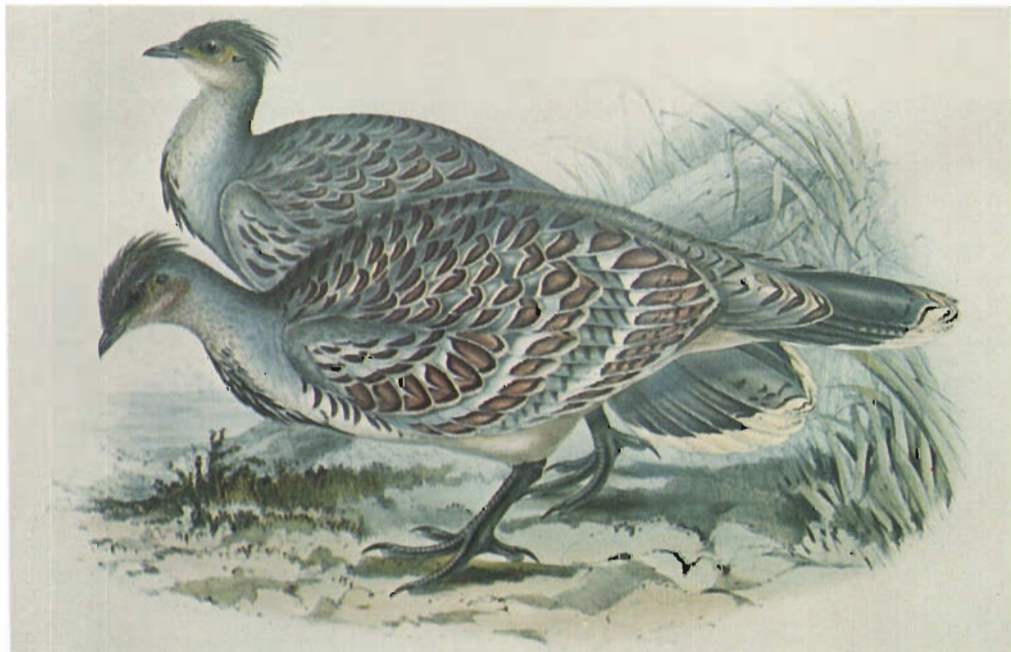
The Yarra, Studley Park. Nicholas Chevalier,
Album of Chromo Lithographs, Melbourne, circa 186–
La Trobe collection, State Library of Victoria





Wentworth River Diggings, Gippsland. Nicholas Chevalier,
Souvenir Views of Melbourne and Victorian Scenery, Melbourne, 1867
Ministry for Conservation

Lowan or Malleefowl. John Gould,
The Birds of Australia, London, 1840–1869
National Museum of Victoria





Ballan House in 1851. E. Von Stieglitz
La Trobe collection, State Library of Victoria

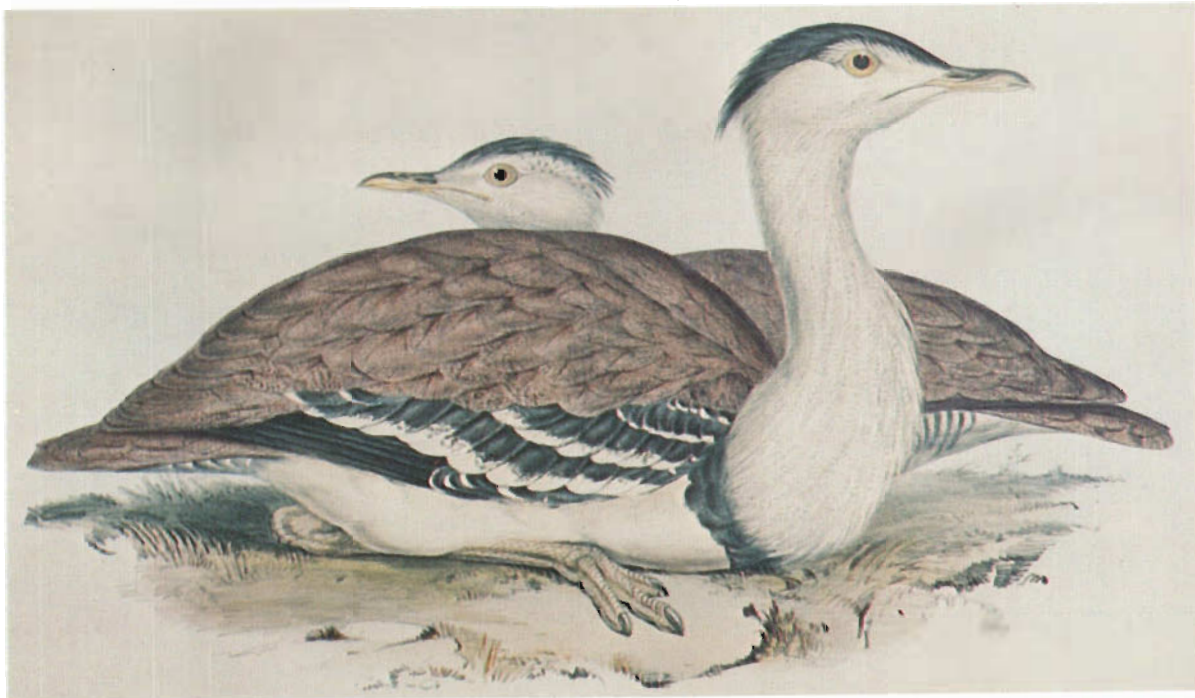
Pied goose. John Gould,
The Birds of Australia, London, 1840-1869
National Museum of Victoria



Bustard. John Gould,
The Birds of Australia, London, 1840–1869
National Museum of Victoria



Brolga. John Gould,
The Birds of Australia, London, 1840–1869
National Museum of Victoria



bird" around the headwaters of the Yarra River although by then fears were expressed about its ability to survive the depredations of the introduced fox. In that same year it was claimed "As regards South Gippsland the Lyre-Bird is doomed . . . by the agency of man. In every gully . . . the lovely notes of the Lyre-Bird could be heard . . . (but) patches only of scrubby country are left. These become the temporary home of such of the outcasts as have escaped the gun, the clearing and the fire, till they, in their turn, become felled and burnt, when Lyre-Birds disappear". Ten years later it was reported from the extreme east of Victoria where, even today, there are few obvious signs of gross habitat change: "(Lyre-Birds) were once very plentiful in this district, but of late years they have become rare. This is put down to the increase of the imported fox".

Except for one or two very small patches, there are no lyrebirds now west of Lake Tyers on the Gippsland coast, and there seems little prospect anywhere of seeing twenty or thirty at one time. Thus the pattern of the decline appears to be a contraction of range in the south and west due to extreme fragmentation of habitat. It also represents a reduction in density over the residual range due to a combination of hunting (in earlier days), predation by introduced foxes and cats and, possibly, more frequent burning which reduces the forest litter on which lyrebirds depend for food.

Some twenty years after Melbourne was founded a professional hunter wrote "kangaroos appear to be regarded as nuisances in the bush and every means are used to exterminate the race. . . . We scarcely ever now see a kangaroo within thirty miles of Melbourne and they will soon become scarce even in the wilder country". He estimated that more than 2,000 were shot in two years (probably between Dandenong and Frankston) but added perceptively, "it seems as if they could never be shot out although as the country becomes more peopled their numbers must decrease".

Unfortunately one excellent record of kangaroo density in the early days omits to give either the date or the place, but in Victoria around 1850 there was "a property of some 60,000 or 80,000 acres on which ten thousand (kangaroos) were killed and skinned annually for six consecutive years, their numbers still remaining very formidable in the locality". One possible explanation for these figures would be to assume an original population of 40,000 kangaroos on the 32,000 hectares. If the breeding rate were 16 or 18 per cent per annum, an annual cull of 10,000 would still leave about 10,000 kangaroos at the end of six years. Even today there are a few places in Victoria where the density of kangaroos reaches one head to 0.8 hectares, but this density only extends over small areas.

By 1885 French and Best said kangaroos were being ruthlessly destroyed everywhere and considered "the time is probably not far distant when it will be a rarity . . . to see them in their native haunts". Practically all the lightly wooded grasslands where grey kangaroos flourished are now used for agriculture and although secure numbers survive in open forests they seldom reach very high densities; lack of grass may keep the numbers down.

A consideration of eight of Victoria's largest birds, all of which sustained a good deal of hunting pressure in earlier times, whether for food, sport, commerce, or pest control, suggests marked differences in the relative change of status.

The Cape Barren Goose may never have been abundant in Victoria. It declined to a critical level at the turn of the century but recovered quickly under protective management. The Pied Goose was once "the common wild-goose in . . . Port Phillip". By 1920, six birds near Colac were remarkable and nowadays only occasional stragglers from the north are reported in Victoria. The Lowan occurred near Ballarat and between Anakie and Melton until 1879, but six years later not "within hundreds of miles of Melbourne". It survives in

national parks and wildlife reserves in the Mallee but rabbits still degrade the habitat. The Bustard once ranged as far east as Western Port. In the middle of the nineteenth century it was said "few are met with now in the neighbourhood of Melbourne . . . but they abound on the large sheep stations up country" and "as many as twenty-seven (were seen) feeding together on the wide open country towards Geelong". With other grassland species they suffered from the extensive changes in western Victoria and there have been very few reports in recent years.

When Melbourne was founded, Brolgas were plentiful along the Yarra River. In 1888 "several flocks" were seen in a few hours between Diapur and Dimboola. In 1902 "large numbers of flights" were seen near Swan Hill and "a few flocks" at Echuca, while near Rochester "a large colony" was destroyed by a storm. In 1912 they were very common near Lake Boga "during seeding time" and regarded as "pests of the wheatlands" which led to them being "poisoned wholesale with strychnined wheat". The drainage of wetlands and clearing of swamp margins must also have affected Brolgas adversely and now only a few pairs nest each year near the more sheltered swamps.

Emus were shot as pests, boiled down for oil, and skinned for rugs. Fifty years after settlement they were described as "a noble bird fast becoming extinct", but in fact they have survived reasonably well in the more extensive open forests of eastern and western Victoria. Wedge-tailed Eagles were formerly thought to kill significant numbers of lambs and have only recently been protected by law. Their numbers in the Mallee were greatly reduced by 1888. Private bounties were paid for them in 1900 and they were said to be "easily poisoned". Even in the mid-1960s it was not uncommon to see eight or ten "kills" displayed on farm fences. Despite this they are still moderately common around forest margins and now protected by law. The Black Swan is still one of our most abundant birds although it has been shot as a pest and its nests destroyed, the young used for food, and its eggs "used by the cart load" before it was protected. If we ascribe the demise of the Pied Goose and Brolga to the drainage of swamps, it is more difficult to explain the success of the Black Swan.

The smaller birds which are now regarded as game (ducks, quail, and snipe) all exhibit extreme natural fluctuations in local density because of migration, nomadism, and response to local conditions. All eight species of ducks which were common in 1850 are still widespread in Victoria although total numbers have undoubtedly fallen with the drainage of wetlands. The decline around Melbourne was already obvious by 1860 when it was observed that "a few years ago . . . these morasses and fens . . . must have swarmed with wild-fowl . . . (but) . . . the swamps and lagoons are all drained or built on".

In 1888 it was recorded that "on top of Pine Mountain the Rock Wallaby is very common and may be seen jumping about in all directions", and some ten years later: "It is fine sport this wallaby shooting (and the) graceful and active animal is generally found in herds of about ninety in number". Today rock wallabies survive only in tiny family groups in two or three places in Victoria. The "fine sport" may have contributed to the rapidity of their decline, but some other change must have occurred which now prevents the remaining animals breeding up. This was probably the introduction of the rabbit, goat, and sheep as competitors for food, and perhaps the fox and cat as predators of young wallabies.

By comparison with the plagues of last century, rabbits are now "under control", but they are still the most common mammals in Victoria today. The native animals which suffered most from their introduction were those with similar ecological needs—small grazing or burrowing mammals of the plains. Records are fragmentary, but of the mammals thought to occur in western Victoria before 1860, about fifteen species are now extinct in the State including

stick-nest rats, the rabbit-bandicoot, the hare-wallaby, nail-tailed wallabies, and bettongs.

A more puzzling loss is that of the native-cat. In 1850 it was "one of the commonest of all bush animals . . . very destructive to birds, especially poultry". They thwarted an early attempt to establish wild rabbits on the Loddon about 1845. Six hundred and twenty-two were shot in a month near Geelong about 1867. By 1885 attitudes had changed: "The Vermin Board Conference (resolved) that the native-cats . . . should be declared natural enemies of rabbits, and protected from destruction". It was too late; numbers in the Stony Rises had declined noticeably. They recovered somewhat in 1886. In 1900 their prowess was in doubt: "It was a pity that the native-cat does not take to preying on rabbits," and in 1905 native-cats were still said to be much more numerous than either dingoes or tiger-cats.

The last colonies known in Victoria were near Colac in the 1930s and Studley Park, Kew, in the 1940s. There still appears to be ample habitat and food and no serious competitors for this fierce, efficient carnivore and no satisfactory reason has been suggested for such a protracted decline. It is still common in Tasmania.

Snakes and lizards have never been serious pests in Victoria, nor been used for food or commerce, so that historical references to them do not provide much basis on which to judge changes in local abundance. In western Victoria reptiles generally, like birds and mammals, suffered a serious contraction of range due to extensive clearing for agriculture especially in the Mallee, and most of the original species survive only on reserves. In eastern Victoria, by contrast, the partial clearing of dense forests has actually proved an advantage to reptiles since most of them require exposure to the sun and the forest openings allow them to extend their range to places which were formerly too shaded.

Amphibians probably decreased in total numbers in central and southern Victoria as a result of swamp drainage, but they may have gained some advantages in irrigation districts to the north.

Rainfall and stream flow in Victoria are very variable. The ecology of freshwater organisms is attuned to this, but water conservation and flood control techniques aim to minimise this variability and most indigenous fish have been adversely affected. The clearing and grazing of stream banks is also deleterious. The Australian grayling has declined most seriously, but Macquarie perch, freshwater catfish, golden perch, silver perch, tupong, blackfish, and Murray cod have all waned.

Rabbits seriously damaged vegetation and soil, and this had serious consequences for the indigenous fauna. It is much harder to recognise the effects of other introduced animals. Fortunately most failed to survive but starlings, house sparrows, blackbirds, foxes, feral-cats, house-mice, brown trout, English perch, and European carp are now among the most widespread and abundant elements of the fauna. Some others established more localised populations. All of these seem certain to prey on, or compete in some way with native animals, but the relationships cannot be measured. Apart from the rabbit, the most harmful introduction may yet be the European carp, because it too causes fundamental changes to the habitat which render many streams and reservoirs unsuitable for other more desirable fish.

For the majority of Victoria's animals there is no available record of change. Only now are accurate techniques being devised for measuring and recording abundance and distribution, so that biologists in future will have a better basis for the detection of change.

MINING

Minerals have played an important part in stimulating settlement in Victoria. Two minerals, gold and brown coal, have been most influential in this regard.

The first was gold and its discovery had immediate and far-reaching effects. The second was brown coal which, although first discovered only six years after gold, did not become important in Victoria's economy until more than sixty years later. Many other minerals and industrial rocks were also important but, in most cases, their exploitation occurred as a result of settlement rather than the reverse.

The gold discoveries of 1851, first at Clunes and Andersons Creek (Warrandyte), and the gold rushes which followed, disrupted Victoria's predominantly pastoral economy, depriving existing industry of men and providing the greater part of the State's income for a decade. Export income from gold actually exceeded that from wool until 1874.

During the period from March 1851 to April 1861 the population increased from about 77,000 to almost 540,000 and, at the peak of activity in 1858, about 140,000 men were directly engaged in mining. By 1861, Victoria had yielded at least 709 million grams of gold, an appreciable part of the 2,100 million grams approximately found up to the present time, and between 1852 and 1860 an average of over 56.7 million grams was being mined annually.

However, from the late 1850s to 1870 the amount of gold produced was only about 25 per cent of that produced previously. This decline was offset by the impetus given to the community as a whole by wealth from gold and by immigration, also stimulated by gold. City industry, farming, and pastoral pursuits expanded and attracted men away from mining.

Goldmining

At first the gold won was in shallow alluvial deposits. However, deeper sinking commenced in 1853 to exploit deeper alluvial deposits and gold-bearing quartz reefs. Open cut mining also started about the same time, for example, by Ballerstadt at Bendigo. The effects of this activity on the environment are described on page 21.

The early rushes to Ballarat, Mount Alexander, Clunes, and Bendigo were followed in the second half of the 1850s by rushes to St Arnaud, Dunolly, Beaufort, Ararat, Stawell, and other places in the Midlands. Goldfields were also opened up in the north-east at Chiltern and Rutherglen, and discoveries were made in the more mountainous country of eastern Victoria—Omeo in 1852 and Reids Creek (Beechworth) soon after.

In the 1860s numbers of gold finds were made in the rugged country of north Gippsland at Stringers Creek (Walhalla), Gaffneys Creek, Jericho, Jordan River, and others. Woods Point was thriving in 1866.

Many other mostly small fields were also discovered extending from Mount William in the west to far east Gippsland and to Turtons Creek in south Gippsland.

The stimulus given by gold to the opening up of the country was most marked around the central goldfields area, particularly as there was land suitable for agriculture in close proximity. In fact, between 1856 and 1861 the number of holdings in the four counties covering the main goldfields, Ripon, Talbot, Dalhousie, and Grenville, increased from 560 to 3,350. Cultivated land in these counties also increased to about one third of Victoria's total.

The tracks to the goldfields were soon well defined and eventually became the main access routes to established centres and agricultural districts. Eventually railways followed the main routes (Ballarat, Castlemaine, Bendigo, and Maryborough were examples). Numerous roads also radiated from the gold centres themselves, first as tracks to local finds, then as timber tracks for fuel and timbers for the mines, and finally as access roads to the land cleared for agriculture.

In the mountains, however, access was difficult and agriculture severely limited; the main routes to the goldfields were fewer and often have remained

the means of ready access to these areas. The network of tracks traversing the auriferous areas were mostly abandoned with the decline of mining. The richness of the Walhalla area prompted the building of a railway line from Moe, but this only reached the field as the mines declined and it was subsequently abandoned.

Within and adjacent to the goldfields the effect on the environment was marked. Forests were cleared, deposits on the hill slopes stripped off, and the alluvials in the valleys worked over extensively. As deep mining developed, larger mullock dumps appeared often aligned along "lines of reef" or along buried alluvial channels (deep leads). Treated sands from the mine batteries were settled in valleys or as larger dumps and sludge from sluicing operations flowed down the watercourses (see page 24).

At first there was little control of this waste disposal but later stringent conditions were enforced, following the establishment of the Sludge Abatement Board in 1905.

The intensive activity of the rushes within a few years depleted the easily won near-surface gold. By following surface indications, such as outcropping quartz reefs and gradually deepening auriferous alluvials, deeper gold was exploited and depleted. Then by using the accumulated knowledge of the principles of gold occurrence, deeper deposits without direct surface indications were explored for, with variable success.

Life on the goldfields in the early days was hard and amenities few. Government control was oppressive and this resulted in much unrest and finally armed resistance.

Deeper mining increased the risks: the danger of mine collapse, of sudden flooding, and of the more insidious silicosis.

There were also the financial risks, the chance of not finding payable gold and the chance that the gold would suddenly run out. There were also the difficulties of prospecting rough, remote terrain and the possibility of diseases such as dysentery.

Some stayed on the goldfields, working in the relatively few mines which were able to continue operating. Others became engaged in prospecting, taking up farming, business, or trade. Most of the diggers, however, were transient.

Coal and other minerals

Although the discovery and early exploitation of brown coal occurred several decades after first settlement, its effects on providing energy sources for Victoria and prompting the development of new population centres was highly significant. Brown coal was discovered in 1857 at Lal Lal and by 1864 coal was being sent to Geelong, Ballarat, and Melbourne. However, the venture was not successful. By 1876 there were 32 known brown coal localities.

As a result of the 1887 Royal Commission on Coal, diamond drilling for black coal commenced early in the 1890s. These operations incidentally revealed the wide distribution of brown coal.

In 1894 a briquetting plant was established at the Great Morwell (Yallourn North) open cut, but this fuel did not compete successfully with black coal. In 1916 the Yallourn North open cut was reopened to obtain emergency fuel during the Newcastle coal strike. This prompted an intensive search for brown coal by the Mines Department which continued until 1922, to be resumed later by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

The State Electricity Commission was instituted in 1919, and took over the winning and briquetting of brown coal as well as power generation which commenced in the early 1920s. Private production of brown coal also commenced about this time, for example, at Bacchus Marsh and Gelliondale. These small operations provided some employment locally, but it was the

large scale operations of the S.E.C. which had important results, not only in the La Trobe valley where the coal was mined and processed and electricity generated, but State-wide through the provision of fuel and power to developing industries and towns and for domestic purposes.

Black coal was first discovered near Cape Patterson by Hovell in 1826. Other discoveries were made there in 1856 and the first mine was opened in 1859 but transport difficulties forced its closure. Later, more accessible fields were discovered at Jumbunna, Korumburra, and Outtrim.

The largest black coal mining operation was that of the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi which opened in 1909. The annual production from this mine for some years was of the order of 508,000 tonnes. Before this the total production for Victoria had been less than 203,000 tonnes. The opening of the State Mine resulted in the growth of the town of Wonthaggi and assisted development in other parts of the State by providing coal for the railways.

Ever since the early days of settlement many kinds of minerals and rocks have been important to all developing communities. Broadly, these commodities fall into two groups: those which have properties required for special purposes sufficient to warrant their transport over appreciable distances, and those whose use is essentially local. The first group includes ornamental stones, such as Harcourt granite which was used in many early Melbourne buildings and slate, such as that from Barbers Creek, used for paving city footpaths. Other materials in this category include salt and gypsum from the north-west of Victoria, limestone, diatomaceous earth, and some high grade pottery clays. The second group includes products, the use of which is essentially local and the availability of particular materials is often reflected in early buildings and other structures. This can be seen, for example, in the aeoliamite sandstone buildings of Warrnambool, the sandstone and slate construction of the goldfields, and the basalt fences and buildings of the volcanic plains. The occurrence of clay suitable for brick-making was also important and in some areas, the Gippsland plains for example, this was the only material, other than timber, which was readily available.

APPRAISING THE LAND

The preceding sections have shown how each of the various features of the land, for example, climate, geomorphology, and soil, has influenced the way in which land was used in Victoria. It has also been seen that land-use itself has left its mark in unexpected, sometimes undesirable, ways.

From this two important principles emerge. One is the need for an integrated approach to land appraisal; the other is the importance of keeping the concept of conservation in mind when doing so. In addition, there should be adherence to the principles of classification because, when different kinds of land are under appraisal, in effect they are being classified. Finally, the fundamental objectives in land-use must be heeded.

Such an approach to land appraisal is discussed here under three headings: the general principles of approach; a Victorian example of the approach as a whole; and Victorian examples of three contrasting types of land.

General principles

The chief aspects of a proper approach to land appraisal are determined by the four factors already mentioned—concepts of conservation and classification, the integrated approach, and one's basic purpose.

First, the purpose. When land is appraised, the intention is to estimate its total worth, not only its economic value. Consequently the purpose of land appraisal is to establish the most worthwhile use of the land. This, however, partly depends on what the community needs and on the resources available for producing it—that is, on socio-economic data. The approach must be designed to take account of socio-economic as well as physical factors.

As for conservation, it is the husbanding of resources—preventing an impairment of the ability of the resource to produce whatever is needed from it. Accordingly, a range of uses of the land must be envisaged. Also, potential processes have to be considered because this allows an estimate to be made of the hazards of possible impairment resulting from those processes or uses.

When land is classified, one of the aims is to predict information about the land regarding its use. Thus the predictive ability of the classification system and the relevance of the predicted information are important.

In general purpose systems of land classification, consideration is given to many possible uses of the land, for each of which some particular feature is relevant. It is important for the land features to be highly correlated to ensure a high predictability for each feature. Consequently data is needed on many land features. On the other hand, in special purpose systems of land classification, only one particular use of the land is considered, in which case the important thing is to know the relevant features for that particular use. This in turn involves a knowledge of processes.

The integrated approach is the inter-relating of the various land features and site conditions, followed by considering its significance for productivity and management in various types of use. There are two reasons for this integrated approach. First, the productivity of the land depends upon many features, consequently all should be considered. Second, features interact and differ in importance according to the circumstances. Consequently something about those interactions should be known before each feature can be properly emphasised.

From the above, five important aspects of a system of land appraisal are :

- (1) Data on a number of features and their relationships ;
- (2) considering various kinds of land-use ;
- (3) a knowledge of the relationships between features and performance ;
- (4) a knowledge of processes and hazards ; and
- (5) the use of socio-economic data.

First, the land is characterised in terms of each of its chief features. This is done in the form of the pattern of the features, so that large areas can be described quickly and the relationships shown clearly. Patterns are usually repetitive sequences of certain values of the features—for example, a topographic sequence from crest to hollow.

Second, the capability of the land is considered in a number of forms of land-use rather than simply in some preconceived kind of production. This ensures that much fuller information is used in making land-use decisions which are the better for it.

Third, in interpreting the features of the land in order to estimate the performance, two methods may be used. One is the empirical method wherein the performance of a particular area of land is noted. This performance is assumed to apply to other areas which are apparently similar—that is, to the balance of the mapping unit.

In the other method, the rational method, interactions are studied between land features such as the rainfall regime or soil physical features, with the management inputs, such as fertilisers and cultivation, in producing the various site conditions, such as the water status of the topsoil during a particular season. These site conditions closely determine the productivity. Their interactions, in turn, are then considered for each kind of production. The twin aspects of land-use are the kind of production and the management practices appropriate to it.

The word “appropriate” leads into the fourth, or conservation, aspect which involves assessment of land-use hazards and the safety of the proposed management practices. Prediction of hazards is important, because the demands made on Victoria’s limited land resources are becoming increasingly heavier. Again, two methods can be used in making these predictions. In the empirical

method, a knowledge of what has already happened can be extrapolated to apparently similar situations. This, however, was not possible at the time of settlement because the settlers, with their time-tested European management practices, had no experience of applying them in Victoria. Nor, able and far-sighted though many of them were (for example, Robertson of Wando Vale and James Bonwick, Inspector of Denominational Schools), did they have the technical background to make rational predictions. This places a greater responsibility on the present generation, because it now has examples of what can happen, and has a fuller knowledge of the technical processes in the land. On this knowledge rational predictions can be based.

Finally, there is the matter of socio-economic and policy data. Among the many basic changes in land-use over the past few years in Victoria, one of the most important has been the great questioning of aims and objectives. These may vary between food or wood, wildlife or solitude, or just financial gain. In the future it will no longer be sufficient to permit the use of land to be determined without looking ahead and conserving it where necessary.

Victorian example of the approach as a whole

The approach has four stages which together comprise the five aspects listed above. The stages are:

- (1) Characterising the land in terms of its features and their relationships;
- (2) estimating its capability in various kinds of production;
- (3) predicting the hazards; and
- (4) coming to an opinion about the most worthwhile use of it.

The example chosen is the area of sand dunes and sand plains west of Casterton, near the South Australian border.

Characterising the land

The landscape pattern is the means of showing the features and their relationships. Patterns may be at different scales, degrees of detail, and precision. Three scales are commonly used—land zones at the smallest scale with least detail and precision, land systems, and finally land units at the largest scale with most detail and precision.

The Kanawinka land zone very broadly characterises the whole area of acidic sandy country west of Casterton. The Follett land system is that part of it on the Follett plains, and the Tooloy land unit characterises an area of about 12,000 hectares of the Follett land system near the Parish of Tooloy. The segments of each of these patterns are arbitrarily defined and are known as "components".

Estimating the capability in various kinds of production

This is done at the level of detail appropriate to the pattern and on the basis of the components, because the components may differ in capability. The Follett land system is used here as an example. The intention is to consider pastoral use, forestry, parkland values, and water supply.

Inspection of the pastorally developed parts of the land system reveals that the likelihood of success in establishing improved pastures is closely related to the depth and acidity of the sand mantle. The pastoral potential of the various components can then be gauged.

Similarly the forester, from his knowledge of the requirements of pines and of their performance in the district, can estimate the suitability of the components for pine plantations. Here, doubt exists about the continued satisfactory growth rates on the deeper acidic sands, even with the aid of fertilisers.

With its profusion of heath species, the haven for small animals, and the importance of the swamps for birds, appreciation of the high values of this land type for parkland and wilderness has been only recently developed.

As to water supply, the climate and topography do not allow strong stream flows, but Mines Department geologists have shown that three separate underground strata are water bearing and offer very useful present and future bore supplies.

The common denominator in all these estimates of capability is the application of empirical and rational methods by people trained in various skills and disciplines.

Predicting the hazards

This type of land was taken up in the 1840s to form large runs, but most of it soon reverted to the Crown because of apparent infertility. Development for pastoral and forestry purposes started only after the Second World War, so that there has been little time for hazards to become manifest and so serve as examples.

However, if the possibilities are examined rationally, water erosion will not be a serious problem in view of the high permeability of the coarse sands and the absence of long steep slopes. Surface aquifers are generally not salty and no widespread salting problems, resulting from over-clearing and consequent raising of the water table, can be foreseen. Sandy soils are notoriously susceptible to wind erosion, but the absence of a system of farming with regular fallowing and cultivation, a moderate rainfall, and the tendency of bracken to colonise the deep sands, minimises the risk of severe wind erosion.

The chief hazard, in fact, is likely to result from the very factor which caused the early settlers to abandon the area—the low nutrient status and water holding properties of the deeper sands. There is no doubt that generous application of fertilisers is needed to sustain production on these soils, but the level of productivity to warrant that expense may be difficult to achieve on soils with such low water retaining capacity and unfavourable chemical conditions for extensive root development. The fertility of the soils is precarious.

Best use of the land system

Where the deeper sands predominate, as over most of the land system, the hazard precludes any form of management which is exploitable to the slightest degree. There is no one kind of production which is clearly most worthwhile solely on the basis of capability at the high levels of input which must be given. On the shallow sands, the case for pastoral use and for plantation forestry is stronger, but overall, the matter is not clear cut. These are circumstances where the “non-committal” conservation principle is applicable—the notion of keeping the land in the condition in which it can meet, most easily, future requirements—that is, to leave it as it is for the moment.

This particular example of the approach to land appraisal thus presents no clear cut conclusion. Such a conclusion derives from characterising the land, assessing its capabilities, looking at the hazards, and evaluating it all. This approach can still be applicable to areas of rapid change—for example, the “rurban” areas, which are the 1970s version of land settlement in Victoria. In urban areas precise answers are possible as to where and where not to build houses, roads, and to set aside parks. The important thing is not that the approach should lead to clear cut conclusions, but to correct and reliable conclusions.

Victorian examples of three contrasting types of land

The examples are: Eastern Highlands, Dissected Tertiary fringes of Highlands, and coastal sand sequence. Each example includes two or three adjacent land zones and is broadly representative of a significant part of Victoria.

The significance of the features for capability, settlement, and hazard is briefly explained in the following paragraphs.

Eastern Highlands

The chief features are the steep slopes stretching from the cold, wet high plains down through the productive forests of woollybutt, narrow-leaved peppermint, broad-leaved peppermint, stringybark, boxes, and gums to the warmer, drier, lowland fringe. Well structured, porous, deep loams in the higher ranges safely take the great excess of water from snow or rain to the streams, provided that roads, tracks, and trampling do not channel the flow and reduce the porosity.

The steep slopes and climate have restricted settlement to the lower fringe. There, hard topsoils and tight subsoils throw off the water from cleared slopes to erode the gullies and to sully the streams. Thus, proper management must be based on land classes identified by the degree and length of slope.

Dissected Tertiary fringes of Highlands

At the base of the Highlands, the Tertiary peneplain was formed. Ironstone-capped and now dissected, it is typified around the Highlands near Sale, south of St Arnaud, at Cobden, but especially west of Hamilton.

The plateau is parklike with indigenous red gums, but the dissected areas beneath vary with the rock type exposed. At Coleraine and Casterton, it is the soft, calcareous Mesozoic mudstones which, in that climate, produce dark, cracking clays, carrying originally almost treeless grasslands, even on steep slopes.

Thus the area was most attractive for settlement, easiest to develop, and quickly rewarding country in the early years of settlement. The first eight inland stations in western Victoria, all settled from Portland, were on the Casterton land system. Merino Downs, Muntham, Sandford, and Connell's Run were settled by the Henty family, and then came Murndal, Tahara, Hilgay, and Wando Vale. The five settlements following these, at Dunrobin, Nangeela, Warrock, Cashmere, and Wannon Falls, were on the periphery of the land system and included parts of adjacent land systems, particularly Glenelg and Dundas. By the time the stream of new settlers from eastern Victoria arrived in 1840, virtually the whole of the Casterton land system, but not much outside it, had been taken up. The newly arrived settlers occupied the remainder of the Glenelg and Dundas land systems.

Nevertheless, despite its high fertility, the land zone is extremely prone to mass movement because of certain properties of the dark clay soils when saturated. As a result, over-grazing caused vegetation changes which reduced the transpiration of water and caused the soils to be saturated over a longer period each year. Holes in the ground extended upslope by slumping and became huge gullies, and earth flows started on the slopes. Robertson of Wando Vale, writing in 1853, graphically describes how, ten years after settlement, deterioration first appeared. Two years later most of the erosion forms which are today familiar were widespread. Only during the last fifteen years has a significant reversal of erosion been achieved.

Coastal sand sequence

Wherever the Victorian coast presents a broad front to the prevailing south-westerlies, the combination of tide and wind has thrown up huge piles of sand which, at various times during the Quarternary period, were swept inland.

Three distinct adjacent zones of sand deposits can nearly always be found; those further inland are comprised progressively of older, flatter dunes of more acidic sand. The sequence is found between Capes Liptrap and Paterson, along the Melbourne bayside suburbs, west of Cape Otway, but especially along

Discovery Bay, where the inland extent has been stretched by the retreat of the sea since Tertiary times.

The inland zone, in that area, is the Kanawinka land system described earlier, with infertile, highly weathered and sorted acidic sands. The intermediate land zone is the Nelson land system with orange sands and limestone dunes. These were among the earliest areas to be settled, as around Warrnambool and Bridgewater Bay, and are ideal for growing lucerne and pines. Fringing the coast is the zone of unweathered calcareous sand, too alkaline for anything except coastal scrub and Marram grass, and very susceptible to wind erosion.

These three examples of contrasting land types have been chosen, but others could just as well have been taken—the basaltic plains of Western Victoria, where the pattern is based on age of basalt flow; the Mallee; the Wimmera; the Bendigo goldfields; the Northern Riverine plains; or the Otway and Gippsland hills. In all, however, the same approach to land appraisal is applicable—the objective and comprehensive characterising of an area of land, assessing its various capabilities, determining its hazards, and evaluating all these factors in the context of social and economic circumstances.

CONCLUSION

Further articles in this series on the emergence of Victoria's environment and its relation to man will detail major aspects of that relationship. This survey of Victoria at the time of settlement has suggested certain common features which were to have their impact on future developments. These features one detects with the benefit of hindsight.

The first was the degree of ignorance about the nature of Victoria's ecology. This was the unavoidable by-product of early settlement. A country so far distant from Britain with a climate outside the range of previous experience and a vegetation and fauna far removed from European precedents—such features made an appraisal of the environment which would now be deemed rational, virtually impossible then. One also notes that although there was a wide knowledge of natural history in the northern hemisphere, there were only a few brilliant people who really understood the meaning of this knowledge. In the overall situation ecology had no place; Victoria was no different from the greater part of the world in this regard.

Second were the pressures, at first, of basic economic necessity and later of the spur to gain wealth. Only when these aims were fulfilled did it become possible to contemplate the environment with objectivity if not with detachment.

Third was the inability to realise that the effects imposed on the original ecology would be virtually irreversible and only tempered many generations later through careful husbandry and conservation.

Fourth was the virtual absence of any planning in the initial exploitation of resources. The surprising extent of the land area and its natural resources did little to prompt the early settlers towards a degree of care that seems self evident to the present generation.

Fifth was the slow realisation that the effects of man on his environment from exploitation—for however cogent a set of reasons at first—was likely to become a reversible equation. The extinction of native grasses, the visible demise of faunal species, the pollution of streams, and the despoilation of the landscape were, after some years, seen to threaten the well-being of man himself.

The very great efforts needed to redress the balance—to stabilise the equation, as it were—were to become the chronicles of subsequent efforts through prevention, legislation, and planning. How this came to be achieved in such areas as farming, afforestation, and mining, and how attempts were to be made to make quantitative assessments of the total environment, will become the subject of succeeding articles.

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GEOGRAPHY

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Ministry for Conservation

Introduction

One of the significant aspects of public administration during the past decade has been the rise of interest in conservation and environment protection. Victoria in the 1960s saw an unprecedented expansion in conservation activities; several new organisations were established and major legislation was passed, as the State prepared to face a range of problems, the importance of which was previously little recognised. In January 1973, these activities were drawn together with the formation of the Ministry for Conservation.

Since 1900, there have been a number of government departments in Victoria with an interest in specialised aspects of conservation, but by the early 1960s it had become apparent that the main problem was one of organisation. There were too many separate bodies and too much miscellaneous legislation to provide a co-ordinated approach to those "quality of life" issues which were increasingly becoming a matter of public concern. To provide this co-ordination, the Ministry for Conservation was established by bringing together the experience and knowledge of six major government agencies which had previously worked separately in the field of conservation and environment protection. These agencies are: the Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, and Soil Conservation Authority.

The responsibilities of the Ministry are to achieve protection and preservation of the environment and to ensure proper management and utilisation of land and living aquatic resources of the State. To meet these responsibilities it co-ordinates the activities of its component agencies, each of which is engaged in a number of areas of environmental activity. The work of these agencies is also assisted by a central co-ordinating group which has been developed since the Ministry was formed in 1973, and whose activities include environment assessment, conservation planning, and broad-based regional environmental studies of those areas of Victoria where major development is likely to occur.

There is also recognition that conservation problems frequently transcend departmental, State, and political boundaries, thus requiring the Ministry to integrate and co-operate in work with a wide range of persons and organisations.

Environment assessment and studies

Among the most significant responsibilities of the Ministry's central co-ordinating group is that of environment assessment. In many parts of the world, the management tool of "environmental effects studies" (sometimes referred to as "environmental impact statements") has become established; in Victoria, legislation is being prepared to create a system to provide environmental

assessments of the likely effects of major government and private development projects. Already, government departments throughout Victoria, as well as some private development groups, have recognised the need for a proper understanding of the environmental effects of their activities. They have voluntarily accepted responsibility for studying the likely environmental effects of their projects and are co-operating with the Ministry for Conservation during the course of these studies.

The assessment team offers advice to developers at an early stage to ensure that the framework for an environmental effects study is sufficiently comprehensive. This may need to take into account the potential of land and water resources affected, the sociological implications, and possible alternatives. On completion, the study report is examined by the Ministry and a recommendation is made to the Victorian Government.

A key factor in making valid environmental decisions is an adequate knowledge of the ecological effects of development proposals. At present two broad-based regional studies—of Port Phillip Bay and Western Port Bay—are being undertaken by the Environmental Studies Section of the Ministry, and a major new study is currently being planned for the Gippsland Lakes area in eastern Victoria. The object of these studies is to provide comprehensive scientific information for planning and decision making purposes.

Conservation planning

Associated with the Environmental Assessment Group and the Environmental Studies Team, is the Conservation Planning Group. Still in its formative stage, the group is already contributing useful advice to government, local councils, and others, so that environmental aspects will be taken into account at an early stage of planning for new projects.

The background to conservation in Victoria is a realisation that man is always an integral part of, and dependent on, his environment for his survival. When there is failure to understand or respect this dependence, severe consequences can follow. Avoidance of such failure lies in an attempt to resolve environmental problems in the rational use and management of resources to provide for human needs, both now and in the future, and in a way which satisfies the requirements of ecological balance.

This may well affect community attitudes to the use of resources and imposes on scientists and technologists the task of integrating technical information into working systems. It also imposes on governments the responsibility to ensure that the use and management of resources is soundly based and in the long-term interests of the community.

Further reference, 1975

Environment Protection Authority

The Environment Protection Authority operates under the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, which gives it responsibilities in the fields of air and water pollution, land waste management, litter, and environmental noise. The three-member Authority is responsible to the Minister for Conservation, and has a professional, technical, and administrative staff numbering about 190. It is one of several Victorian Government agencies within the Ministry for Conservation, which has its headquarters in Victoria Parade, East Melbourne.

The EPA controls air pollution by regulating the amount of waste discharged from such sources as boiler stacks and chemical processes. Industrial undertakings and other sources of airborne pollutants are required to control their emissions through the provisions of the Environment Protection and Clean Air Acts which are both administered by the EPA.

The EPA is responsible for protecting the water quality of Victoria's beaches, lakes, streams, and waterways. There are numerous water quality problems,

some being of industrial origin and others caused by insufficient availability of sewerage services.

The EPA's Land Waste Management Branch works with councils and health officials to ensure that garbage disposal is carried out according to good management practice. The Branch has also helped establish regionalisation programmes, in which groups of councils join together to plan their future garbage disposal needs on a regional, rather than local, basis.

The EPA is responsible for environmental noise which affects the community in general. Major causes are traffic, industry, sports meetings and entertainments, aircraft, and construction noise. As a first step towards establishing noise control policies for Victoria, the Authority has issued a draft policy for the City of Richmond, one of Melbourne's most densely populated areas.

Environmental planning needs to be based on long-term objectives. Under the Environment Protection Act, these are set out in State Environment Protection Policies, which are established by the Government on the recommendation of the EPA. Before being finalised, the draft policies are made available for public review and comment. In April 1975 the first State Environment Protection Policy was prepared in accordance with the Environment Protection Act. The Policy, covering the waters of the whole of Port Phillip Bay, was recommended to the Government by the Environment Protection Authority after consideration of many submissions from the community, and after circulation of a draft policy. The Policy sets out eleven beneficial uses of the waters of Port Phillip Bay—such as bathing, preservation of aquatic ecosystems, industrial water supply, and aesthetic appearance—together with definitions of the areas where these uses are to be protected, and the water quality standards needed to make them possible. The Policy sets a target date of July 1982 for full attainment of the programme, but this depends on the completion of very costly sewerage facilities in the Port Phillip Bay catchment, including the virtual elimination of unconnected premises.

Licensing is the basic method used by the EPA to ensure that waste discharges do not cause pollution. A licence is required for all discharges to air, land, or water, unless the discharge has been specifically exempted. Licence conditions may require that the discharge is treated to meet set standards: these and other decisions are open to appeal. The EPA's waste licensing provisions apply to all wastes discharged in Victoria unless they have been specifically exempted. Licensing decisions are open to appeal. The licence applicant and affected third parties can appeal within thirty days against the granting, amendment, or the removal of a suspension of a waste discharge licence. Appeals against licensing decisions are heard by an independent body, the Environment Protection Appeal Board.

An appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law is possible after a case has been heard by the EPAB. Penalties of up to \$5,000 for a single offence and \$2,000 a day for a continuing offence can be imposed for causing pollution. Penalties of up to \$500 for a first offence, \$5,000 for a subsequent offence, and \$2,000 a day for a continuing offence can be imposed for breaches of licence conditions or an unlicensed discharge.

Further reference, 1975

Land Conservation Council

The Land Conservation Council was established in February 1971 with the proclamation of the *Land Conservation Act 1970*. The Council of 12 members is composed of an independent chairman appointed by the Governor in Council, and the heads of the following government agencies: the Soil Conservation Authority, Department of Agriculture, Forests Commission, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, Mines Department, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and the National Parks Service.

The other three members are persons with experience in various aspects of conservation and are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The functions of the Council are :

- (1) To carry out investigations and make recommendations to the Minister on the use of public land in order to provide for the balanced use of land in Victoria (public land being defined as land which is not within a city, town or borough ; and which is unalienated land ; and includes land permanently or temporarily reserved under the Land Act, State forest, land vested in any public authority other than a municipality or sewerage authority, and land vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works) ;
- (2) to make recommendations to the Governor in Council on the constitution and definition of water supply catchment areas ; and
- (3) to advise the Soil Conservation Authority concerning policy on the use of all land in any water supply catchment area.

The legislation provides for consideration of land for all purposes, but it specifically requires that uses which tend to have been given less consideration and even a low priority since first settlement, should not be neglected in the future. In making any recommendation the Council must take into account the present and future needs of the people of Victoria in relation to the preservation of areas which are ecologically significant ; the conservation of areas of natural interest, beauty, or historical interest ; the creation and preservation of areas of reserved forest ; the creation and preservation of areas for leisure and recreation, and in particular of areas close to cities and towns for bushland recreation reserves ; the creation and preservation of reserves for the conservation of fish and wildlife ; the preservation of species of native plants ; and land required by government departments and public authorities in order to carry out their functions.

Victoria illustrates the problem of how modern civilisation demands land for various purposes, some compatible, others conflicting or competitive. Where there are conflicting or competitive demands for land, decisions must be made on the basis of significant scientific and other criteria.

The Council has divided the State into 17 study areas. However, before the Council can make recommendations for a study area it must conduct an investigation and publish a factual report describing the resources and the forms of land-use in the area. Notices of intent to commence an investigation in an area are published in the Government Gazette and in newspapers, including those circulating within the districts concerned.

The report is compiled by the research staff of the Council from information supplied by government departments, universities, various organisations including local groups, and from information arising out of research commissioned by the Council. The report is a factual description of the resources of the area and contains chapters on the physical characteristics of the land such as the geology, physiography, climate, soils, flora and fauna. The report also describes the ways in which land in the study area is used. These uses include nature conservation and recreation, the production of food, fibre and timber, minerals and road making materials, and the provision of transport and power distribution systems. An account is given of these uses in terms of their physical requirements and the demands that each use places on the resources of the Study Area are assessed. The hazards to which the land may be prone such as soil erosion, salting, fire and pests, and their effects on land-use are also described.

When investigation of the study area is completed, notices are published indicating the availability of the report and inviting the public to make submissions to the Land Conservation Council on how the public land can best be used to serve the needs of the community. The publication of the report ensures that both the Council and members of the community will have the same information available for their consideration. It also enables all interested parties to

participate, in an informed fashion, in the process of considering how public lands should be used. It is hoped that in making submissions, members of the community will use as a basis the information provided by the study. The Council makes its recommendations only after due consideration of all submissions.

Of the 17 study areas, the Land Conservation Council has published descriptive reports for South West District 1, South Gippsland District 1, North East District 1, North East District 2, North East Districts 3, 4 and 5, Melbourne, East Gippsland, Mallee, Corangamite and the Alpine Study Areas. Of these, Final Recommendations have been published for South West District 1, South Gippsland District 1, North East Districts 1 and 2, Melbourne, and North East Districts 3, 4 and 5. Proposed Recommendations have been published for the Mallee and East Gippsland.

The final recommendations for the Melbourne Study Area are of particular significance as about 3 million people, representing nearly 80 per cent of the population of the State, are surrounded by or live in the area covered by these recommendations. In addition to making specific recommendations about individual areas of land, this report includes recommendations on general policies regarding the use of public land on coasts, water frontages, and road reserves, and for land used for the production of sand and gravel. The 16 colour maps accompanying the recommendations are of particular value as they show, in considerable detail, the public land in the vicinity of Melbourne and clearly indicate the nature and location of all recommendations.

To date, the Land Conservation Council has recommended the creation of numerous national, State, regional, and multi-purpose parks. The Council has also established several new categories of land-use and has recommended that land be set aside for the following purposes :

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

Education Areas.—These are areas of land containing major land types to be used for environmental education.

Bushland Reserves.—Relatively small and frequently isolated areas of land carrying remnants of native vegetation which provide diversity in predominantly agricultural regions and which should be used for passive recreation such as picnicking and walking.

Uncommitted Land.—Areas of land of known or unknown capability which have been set aside to provide for the future needs of the community, both foreseen and unforeseen.

In addition to the above, the Land Conservation Council has reserved areas for the preservation of flora and fauna and set aside many small areas of public land to be used for recreation at a varying intensity according to the condition of the remaining natural vegetation. Areas have also been recommended to be used for timber production, mining, public utilities, and agriculture.

Further reference, 1975

Soil Conservation Authority

Under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958* and associated legislation, the Soil Conservation Authority has wide responsibilities involving mitigation and control of erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of land-uses to achieve these objectives; the provision of advisory and technical services to landholders and other government authorities, directed towards the efficient use and development of land and on-farm water resources; the protection of water catchments; supervisory responsibility over all activities which may cause disturbance of the soil at altitudes over 1,200 metres; and the control and prevention of erosion along the Victorian coastline. In meeting these

responsibilities, and in setting its aims and objectives, the Authority has to recognise the range of characteristics and capabilities of widely differing land types which are involved. These are determined by the interactions of climate, geology, topography, hydrology, soils, and flora and fauna.

Under natural processes, a continuing interaction between these environmental factors ensures a dynamic stability, which is still displayed in the ecosystems of many of Victoria's more remote areas. Much of Victoria, however, has some fundamental weakness in these ecosystems. These weaknesses were not taken into account when early settlement and subsequent development took place and consequently soil erosion, caused by wind or water, resulted.

In the north-west Mallee districts, for instance, the inherent weaknesses are the dry climate and the sandy nature of the soil. The natural Mallee vegetation adapted to the dry climate, while its dense growth protected the soil from wind erosion. Large areas of that vegetation were cleared and replaced by a cropping system requiring regular cultivation. This type of land-use renders it prone to the vagaries of the climate and leaves it in a state of high erosion hazard. In recent years, land-use systems and techniques have been developed which allow a safe level of productivity, using both stock and crops, while maintaining a new long-term balance of the Mallee environment.

Another area which has inherent weaknesses is the alpine country in the north-east of Victoria. The weaknesses there are the cold climate with its high precipitation, much of it as snow, resulting in a short growing season for the highly specialised indigenous plants. This vegetation can be readily damaged as a result of overgrazing by stock or excessive movement by man or his vehicles. In this delicately balanced environment, careful management of any land-use is essential to prevent soil erosion. The application of soil conservation techniques is necessary when any disturbance of the soil takes place.

In the south-west of Victoria in the Coleraine-Casterton area, the original red gum eucalypts used a large portion of the moisture absorbed by the soil from rainfall. After settlement, the replacement of these trees by low water-using vegetation created a situation of excess moisture in the subsurface. This in turn aggravated an inherent geological weakness of the area, for underlying the soil are deep clay layers which overlie hardened impermeable bands of ironstone. These clays become very slippery when wet. The excess soil moisture lubricates the clay above this impermeable band and so leads to landslides and general soil movement of the valley sides. If the early settlers had understood these ecological factors, much of the present erosion and siltation of streams would not have occurred.

Over the Central Highlands area, the amount of rainfall and the needs of the natural vegetation balanced and runoff was infrequent. When excessive grazing and clearing interfered with the natural association of vegetation, low water-using plants became predominant, but could not absorb the quantity of water once used by the natural association they replaced. When this excess moisture is combined with the soils of the area, the inherent weakness of the soil and topography becomes apparent. The soils mainly have layers of marked textural contrast. The lower layer is usually impervious clay and any excess subsurface water is therefore contained above it.

With the change in vegetation, subsurface flow increases, causing a significant transfer of the once evenly distributed salt. With the increase in subsurface flow, the salt is concentrated into depressions at the base of slopes, resulting in toxic concentrations, with consequent loss of vegetation and soil erosion. In order to return to an equilibrium, farming systems must include practices which will use up this excess water. Greater use of deep rooted perennial pastures and fertiliser, combined with longer cropping rotations and other soil conservation techniques, overcome the problem and at the same time improve productivity.

It thus becomes essential to develop systems of land-use which are designed to handle such inherent weaknesses in the environment. When soil conservation is successfully practised, the result is a landscape free from the scars of erosion, where the land is used in accord with its capability to produce, in perpetuity, a sustained yield of the products desired by man.

Further reference, 1975 ; 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, 1975

Port Phillip Authority

The Port Phillip Authority was established in 1966 to advise the Victorian Government on methods of co-ordinating development within, and preserving and improving the condition of, the Port Phillip area. This area is defined as a belt of public land 200 metres to 800 metres wide and the inshore waters and sea bed approximately 600 metres wide around the coastline of Victoria from Barwon Heads in the west to Cape Schanck in the east including Port Phillip Bay.

Around this coastline live two thirds of the population of the State and in very hot weather crowds of up to 300,000 people can be expected to visit its many beaches. Besides its recreational importance the bay provides this population with some of its food, many of its commercial facilities, and the two main ports of Melbourne and Geelong through which the largest proportion of Victoria's sea trade is conducted.

The government agencies represented on the Authority are the Town and Country Planning Board, Public Works Department, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

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

A number of studies aimed at providing data from which guidelines can be determined for the optimum use and enjoyment of the coastline have been completed or commenced. These include existing facilities, beach use, beach population, Swan Bay, flora of Port Phillip Bay, and a shoreline unit classification.

While these guidelines are being prepared the Authority also exercises an overview of all developments within its area. No structures can be erected or works commenced without its consent. Its approach to granting consent is based on the criteria of permitting those activities which must be located near the shoreline.

To assist the Authority to understand the impact of crowds on sensitive coastal areas, an experimental project is being conducted on the foreshore at Seaford, some 40 kilometres from the City of Melbourne. The problem of this locality has been the destruction of the primary dunes resulting from the unrestricted access of pedestrian traffic to and from the beach. It is hoped that the results of the investigation will aid successful coastal management and serve as a benchmark for similarly threatened coastal areas.

Further reference, 1975 ; Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study, 1975 ; Western Port Bay Environmental Study, 1975 ; Gippsland Lakes Environmental Study, 1975

National Parks Service

The National Parks Authority and its successor, the National Parks Service, have by their Acts been only involved with the traditional national parks, and many of these parks were run or partly run for the Service by Committees of Management.

In carrying out the Government's policy that not less than 5 per cent of the State be reserved as parks or other forms of conservation or recreation reserves, the Land Conservation Council is making recommendations for a large number of new and varied parks and in some cases recommendations to change the management authority responsible for particular parks. It is also recommending large additions to some existing parks. This means that confining the National Parks Service to running traditional national parks and continuing the joint system of the Service plus Committees of Management is no longer adequate or appropriate.

A new National Parks Act has been passed which widens the scope of the Service. The Act is not just an amendment of the preceding Acts, but is completely rewritten. It provides, *inter alia*, for clear objectives in the management of traditional national parks and also for other types of parks. It will also provide for a National Parks Advisory Council and Advisory Committees to retain the local involvement and assistance previously supplied by the Committees of Management which will be disbanded. The entire management responsibility of parks of all categories is to belong to the Service.

For some years the number of parks and the area managed by the Service and/or its Committees of Management have been fairly static, but a very big increase in both number and area is to occur in the next few years as the parks recommended by the Land Conservation Council are declared. The change from joint management by the Service and the Committees of Management, the widened responsibilities covering parks of many types, the increased workload, and demands by the community for higher standards of performance requires reorganisation of the Service.

A start has been made already in creating a regional organisation on similar lines to those of the other land and resource managing agencies. The head office has been re-grouped and divided into five branches—management, administration, resources and planning, protection, and interpretation.

The backbone of the Service, and generally its first and always its most frequent contact with the public, is the Ranger Service. The attributes of the ideal Ranger must be considerable—the ability to manage and organise in various situations, patience and tact with people, an interest in, and knowledge of, his park, the ability to communicate, and all-round resourcefulness are but a few desirable attributes. Recruiting, training, and induction play an important part in the expansion of the Service.

The Service operates a number of camps of different categories; these range from fully serviced accommodation, e.g., Tidal River, Wilsons Promontory National Park, to simpler camps which can be reached by ordinary motor vehicles, e.g., Wyperfeld, Hattah, and Mount Buffalo, and to campsites which can only be reached by walking. The demand for these camping facilities and the pressure on some individual parks is increasing rapidly. It is estimated that the rate of growth of visitors to national parks is about 10 per cent compound each year. This increasing visitor pressure presents considerable problems in planning and management policies. There are two community views about the functions of national parks. Some people wish to see the national parks kept sacrosanct, unroaded, undeveloped, and accessible only by foot; on the other hand, there are those who want open access and full scale camping facilities and the like. The rapid enlargement of many parks will help defer at least for a while a general crisis of capacity, but some parks are shortly bound to face serious problems through overuse.

No matter how specific the objects and requirements of any Act are, there is always this problem of preservation or development. The National Parks Service, with advice and help from all branches of the community, is responsible for finding a sensible answer and harmonising its management policies and plans accordingly.

The Service proposes to embark on some new fields of endeavour in its national parks—park interpretation and education. The public has shown considerable interest in a wider knowledge of the park environmental systems. Also at least one of the new types of parks—Haining (a dairy farm near Yarra Junction in the Yarra Valley, given to the State) will be used principally for school children as a first contact with the country environment and will be maintained as a farm for this purpose. There are still many children in Melbourne who have never had any first hand experience on a farm and Haining will be able to provide this. It will play an important part in environmental education, as does another national park near Melbourne—the Organ Pipes.

The Service has so far had limited involvement in research. The involvement is to increase in the next few years because the Service cannot carry out its planned duties until it has a deeper understanding of the mechanisms and systems controlling the various environments in the parks. The present policy is to use outside bodies, including universities, to undertake the required research.

Under the amended Forests Act it is now the duty of the Forests Commission to undertake fire prevention and suppression in parks under the control of the Service. The Act also provides that preventative works be undertaken only by agreement with the Service. The Forests Commission and the Service have set up a joint Fire Protection Committee. Park protection, however, embraces much more than fire protection; a continuing problem is control of exotic plants and animals.

The national parks declared prior to the new Act, parks declared for the first time in the new Act, and parks not yet declared but already being managed by the Service by arrangement with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—PARKS

National park	Declared under <i>National Parks Act 1956</i> or subsequent legislation	Area	Principal features
		hectares	
1 Alfred	1956	2,300	Example of sub-tropical rain forest and containing many rare ferns.
2 Bulga	1956	36	Ash forest and fern gullies.
3 Captain James Cook	1969	2,750	Immense dunes, virgin forest, and unspoiled beaches. Sighted in 1770 in Cook's epic voyage off south-eastern Australia.
4 Churchill	1956	193	Wooded hills near Melbourne. Mainly for recreation.
5 Fern Tree Gully	1956	450	Scenic views, recreation, fern gullies.
6 Fraser	1957	3,100	Fauna, scenic views, and boating on Lake Eildon.
7 Glenaladale	1963	163	Dry forest country near the Mitchell River, whose deep gorges contain sub-tropical vegetation. Includes the "Den of Nargun".
8 Hattah Lakes	1960	17,800	Mallee flora and fauna, aquatic bird life.
9 Kinglake	1956	5,700	Forested mountain country, waterfalls, fern gullies.
10 The Lakes (Spermwhale Head)	1956	2,100	Coastal flora and bird life.
11 Lind	1956	1,166	Gippsland rain forest, flora and fauna.
12 Little Desert	1968	35,300	Includes Kiata Lowan Sanctuary, open country with poor soil. Wide variety of flora and birds. Wimmera river frontage.

VICTORIA—PARKS—*continued*

National park	Declared under <i>National Parks Act 1956</i> or subsequent legislation	Area	Principal features
		hectares	
13 Lower Glenelg	1969	27,300	Scenic river features and limestone gorge. Wide variety of native flora and fauna.
14 Mallacoota Inlet	1956	5,250	Coastal scenery, flora, and fauna.
15 Morwell	1967	140	Tall forest with magnificent fern gully, epiphytic orchids, and good bird habitat.
16 Mt Buffalo	1956	11,000	Alpine scenery and flora, distinctive rock formations and skiing.
17 Mt Eccles	1960	400	Scenic crater lake and lava "canal".
18 Mt Richmond	1960	1,700	Example of coastal flora and fauna in western Victoria.
19 Organ Pipes	1972	65	Basalt columns known as "Organ Pipes". Tessellated pavements.
20 Port Campbell	1964	700	Narrow coastal strip of some 24 kilometres with many scenic and rock-stack features.
21 Tarra Valley	1956	140	Mountain Ash forest and magnificent fern gullies.
22 Wilsons Promontory	1956	49,000	Excellent scenic features. Good fishing, swimming, surfing, and camping facilities. Rich botanical and bird area.
23 Wingan Inlet	1956	1,900	Coastal scenery, littoral bird life, and "jungle" flora. First landing place of George Bass in Victoria in 1797.
24 Wyperfeld	1956	56,500	Mallee flora and fauna (especially the Mallee Fowl).

Areas which will be added by the *National Parks Act 1975* :

VICTORIA—NEW PARKS

National park	Area	Principal features
	hectares	
Brisbane Ranges	1,132	Wide range of flora and fauna. Recreation. Relic of goldmining days.
Cape Schanck	900	Coastal vegetation. Spectacular littoral scenery and recreation.
Warrandyte	135	Natural areas close to Melbourne. Recreation.

Areas which the Service manages by arrangement:

VICTORIA—PARKS MANAGED BY PARKS SERVICE

National park	Area	Principal features
	hectares	
1 Werribee Gorge	222	Spectacular gorge in natural surroundings. Interesting geological features.
2 Rotomah Island	386	Large island system in Gippsland Lakes.
3 Coastal Reserve (Gippsland, near the Lakes)	15,150	90 Mile Beach and coastal lakes.
4 Melba Gully	51	Attractive beech forest in Otway Ranges.
5 Mount Worth	322	Remnant of the once extensive Strzelecki Forest.
6 Haining	163	Dairy farm at Launching Place used for environmental education.
7 Cape Nelson	176	Coastal scenery. Natural forest of Soap Mallee.
8 Westerfolds	123	Recreation and Conservation Park on Yarra River at Templestowe.
9 Green's Bush (Mornington Peninsula)	600	Large area of natural bushland.

VICTORIA—PARKS MANAGED BY PARKS SERVICE—*continued*

National park	Area	Principal features
	hectares	
10 "Seawinds" (Arthur's Seat)	35	Farmland and formal garden, outstanding views.
11 Warby Ranges	2,150	Important scenic and conservation values.
12 Coastal Reserve (Western Victoria, Discovery Bay)	8,097	Coastal scenery; extensive coastal sand dunes.
13 Burrowa-Pine Mountain	16,720	Rugged wilderness encompassing important conservation values.

In addition to the new parks derived from public lands, the State has been given, by private citizens, Haining and Melba Gully, near Lavers Hill, on the west of the Otway Ranges. The Government has also been buying back key blocks of private land. This acquisition includes Westerfolds, Rotamah Island, Cape Nelson, land around Fern Tree Gully National Park, and land on the Mornington Peninsula.

Further reference, 1975

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and area*Creation of Victoria*

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

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

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

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

Boundaries

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

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

' the River Murray';

' the South Australian frontier';

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

' the sea';

' the sea shore';

' the sea coast';

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

' including all the islands at Port Fairy';

' Port Phillip Bay';

' the shores of Port Phillip Bay';

' the waters of Port Phillip';

'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';
 'including French and Phillip Island and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

Writs for the Legislative Council in Victoria were issued on 1 July 1851, and thus the Colony of Victoria was established on this day.

Murray River

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851, and the successful navigation of the Murray by steam vessels, encouraged widespread evasion of New South Wales customs duties on articles taken across from Victoria and South Australia. The question arose as to which Colony had jurisdiction over the waters of the Murray River. The position was finally clarified with the passing of the New South Wales Constitution Statute (*Imperial Act 18 & 19 Victoriae c.54 of 16 July 1855*) which decreed that the whole watercourse of the Murray River from its source to the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia was within the Territory of New South Wales, thus fixing the left bank as the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales.

Cape Howe to the Murray River

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

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

The official technical description of the boundary gave as the initial azimuth $116^{\circ} 58' 09'' .42$ from the spring to Station No. 1 on Forest Hill (452.6 metres away), while from a point on the coast at Cape Howe, 176,492.1 metres from the spring, the azimuth of the same line extending out to sea was given as $115^{\circ} 53' 41'' .76$ to a point distant one league (that is, 5.56 kilometres) from high waterline at Cape Howe.

The total length of the New South Wales boundary including the Murray River is about 1,937 kilometres.

Victoria-South Australia border

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

Prior to the creation of the Province of South Australia, New South Wales covered all of the mainland of Australia as far west as the 129° east meridian. South Australia was established in the 1830s, the boundaries being ' . . . on the North the Twenty-sixth Degree of South Latitude, on the South the Southern Ocean, . . . , and on the East the One hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude . . . '. Thus the western boundary of New South Wales between the 26° south parallel and the coast was made the 141° east meridian.

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

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

Doubts about the accuracy of the determination of the 141° east meridian (upon which Wade's and White's surveys were based), were expressed in the 1840s and grew in the 1850s, but no action was taken until the late 1860s. Although there was no conclusive evidence, the Governments of South Australia and New South Wales were agreed that it was desirable to verify the longitude of the line marked by Wade and White, before proceeding with the marking of the boundary between those two colonies north of the Murray.

There was reason to believe that a more accurate location of the 141° east meridian could be established. Since the surveys of 1839 to 1845 there had been increases in scientific knowledge, larger and more accurate instruments were available, and there was the advent of the electric telegraph. Furthermore, as the result of the appointment of government astronomers in Sydney and Melbourne, there were more accurate values for the longitudes of these cities. In May 1868 a temporary observatory was established at Chowilla and as a result of careful observations, and with the aid of the newly-developed electric telegraph, George Smalley, New South Wales Government Astronomer, and Charles Todd, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, determined the 141° east meridian to be approximately 3.60 kilometres east of the boundary marked by White.

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

Offshore boundaries

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

Depth

Although no depth limitation for Victoria was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has always been accepted that the Crown has sovereignty to the centre of the earth. The Land Act of 1891 imposed a depth limit in new Crown Grants, and since 8 August 1892, 99 per cent

of Crown Grants issued have been limited to the surface and down to a depth of 50 feet (15.24 metres) below the surface. Since 3 July 1973 the depth limitation for new Crown Grants has been 15 metres. A well or spring to obtain water from the ground is not necessarily subject to the depth limitation imposed in the Crown Grant.

The exceptions to the 50 foot depth limitation on freehold tenure are:

- (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 25 feet (sometimes 20 feet or 30 feet)—e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown Grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres.
- (2) On sites for buildings with deep foundations—e.g., 100 feet, 200 feet.
- (3) Some land at Morwell and Hazelwood—1,000 feet.
- (4) Lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 250 feet (occasionally 50 feet) but by Sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act* 1955–1973, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown Lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic position and area

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

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

The following table shows the area of Victoria in relation to that of Australia :

AUSTRALIA—AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

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

Mountain areas

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

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

Eastern section

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

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

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

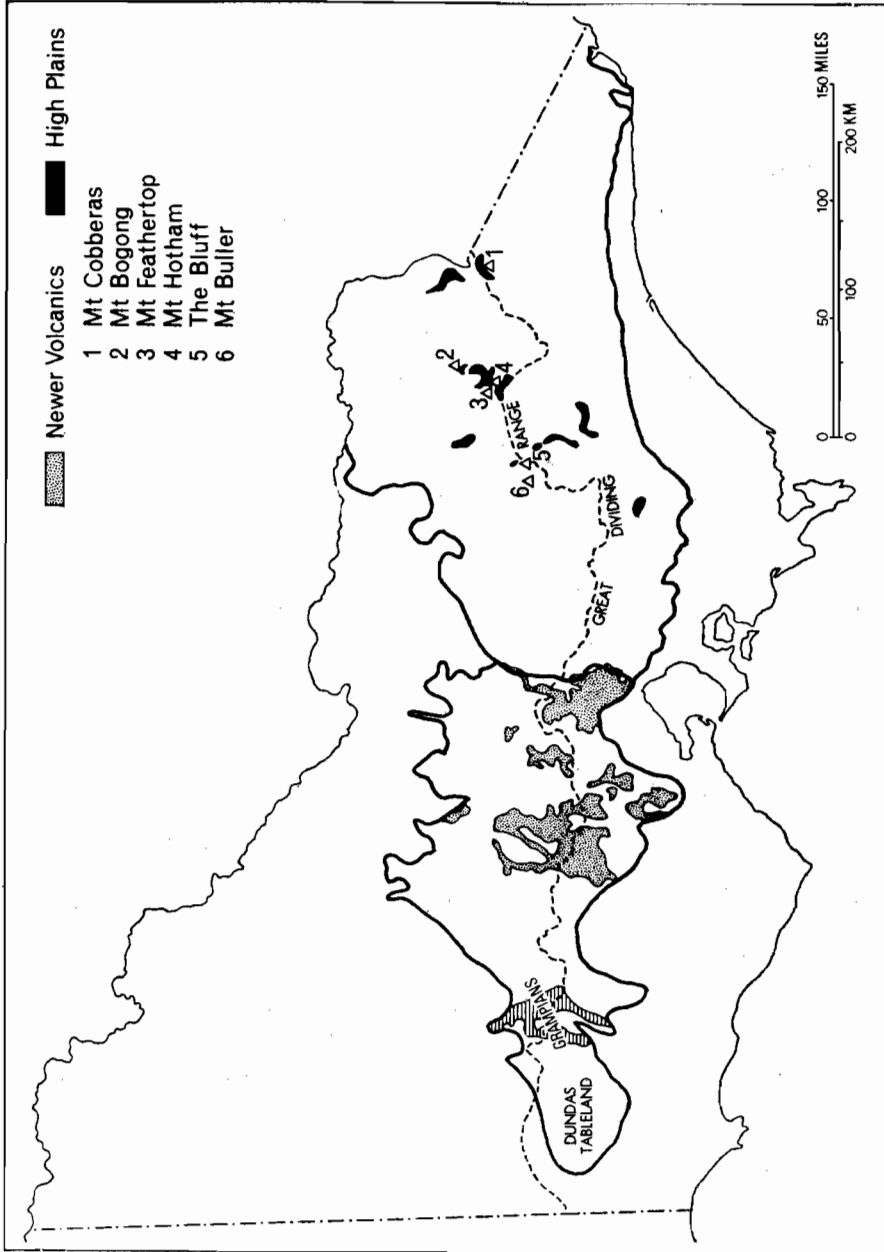


FIGURE 3. Mountain areas of Victoria.

Western section

The highlands here are of much lower relief than the eastern section and in places lack the clearly defined watershed of the eastern ranges. A notable feature is the concentration of volcanic activity (Newer Volcanics) extending from just north of Melbourne to the Ballarat district in the west. Over 200 eruption points have been identified with many of the lava flows now forming ridges which bury the pre-volcanic stream channels and give rise to auriferous deep leads (gold-bearing gravels). Diversion and modification of river courses by lava flows has led to the formation of waterfalls, for example, on the Coliban River at Trentham Falls where the river runs across lava and cascades over 20 metres onto bedrock.

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

VICTORIA—HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS
(metre)

Mountain	Height	Mountain	Height
Bogong	1,986	Niggerhead	1,843
Feathertop	1,922	McKay	1,843
Nelse	1,884	Cobboras	1,838
Fainter	1,877	Cope	1,837
Loch	1,875	Spion Kopje	1,836
Hotham	1,862	Buller	1,804

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

Coastline

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

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

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

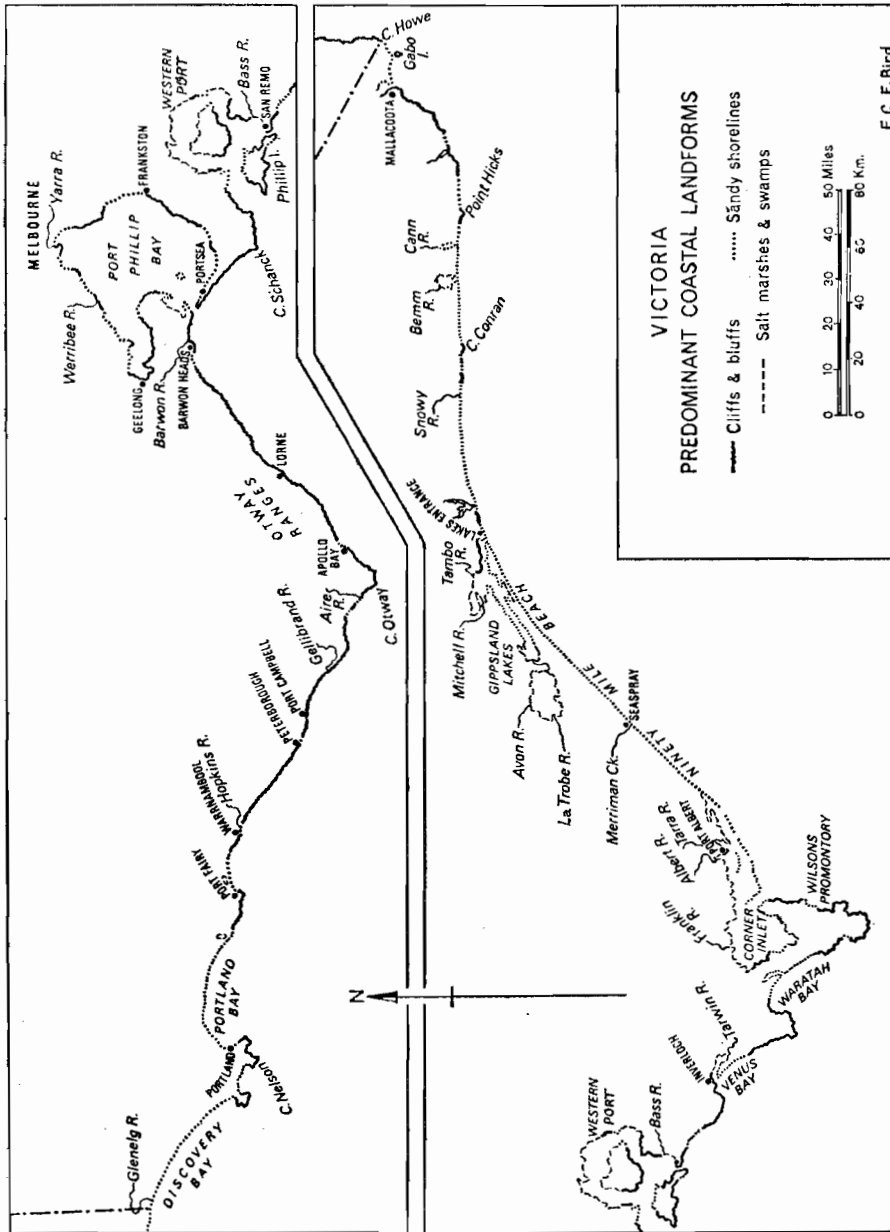


FIGURE 4. Predominant coastal landforms in Victoria.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey 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 standard map areas; the survey of Crown lands under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1958; the co-ordination of surveys throughout the State under provisions of the *Survey Co-ordination Act* 1958; surveys for the Housing Commission, the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, and other departments and authorities; and the documentation of these surveys.

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

Today, Victoria's land resources are studied carefully in order to conserve those resources which still retain the essentials of their original character.

Where past damage has occurred, projects over the last thirty years have rehabilitated large areas. The water catchments, and increasing urbanisation of rural areas, demand care to ensure that permanent damage does not occur to the land.



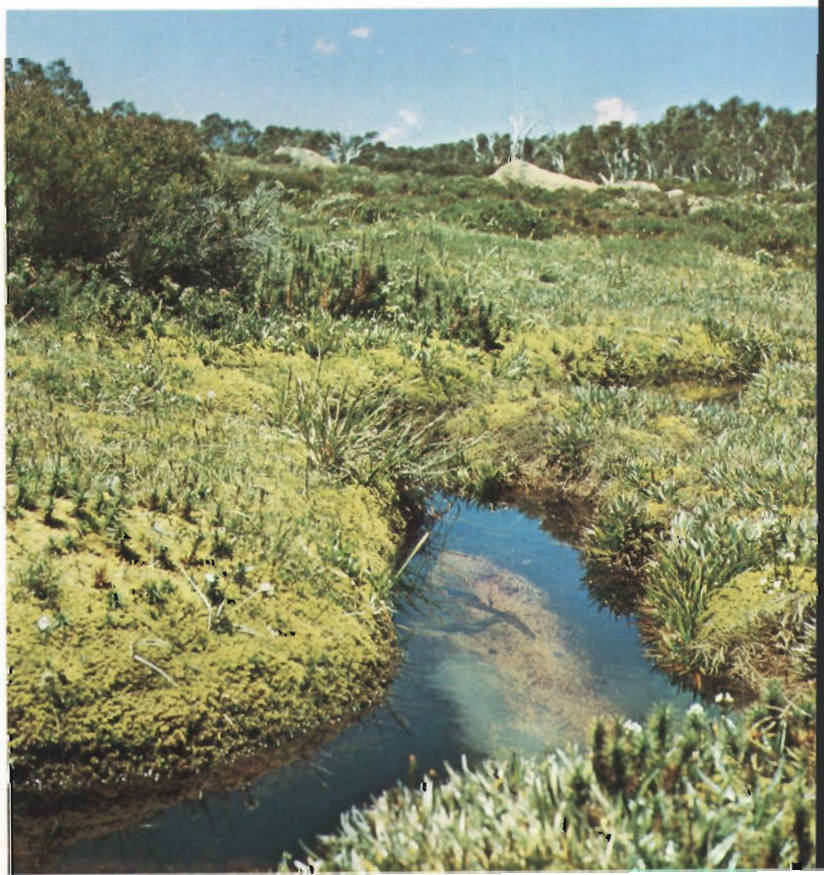
Roots of planted willows stabilise this creek bed, banks and gully head near Coleraine in western Victoria.

A. Mitchell, Soil Conservation Authority



Farm dam across previously eroding gully at Eppalock in western Victoria.

Soil Conservation Authority



Heath sphagnum moss bed protects water supply catchment on the Baw-Baw Plateau in the Great Dividing Range.

A. Mitchell, Soil Conservation Authority

An official map of Victoria showing highways, roads, railways, watercourses, towns, and mountains, together with other natural and physical features, has been published in four sheets at a scale of 1:500,000. A less detailed map of Victoria is also available in one sheet at a scale of 1:1,000,000. Topographic maps at a scale of 1:250,000 providing a complete map coverage of the whole State have been published by the Division of National Mapping of the Department of National Resources and the Royal Australian Survey Corps. A joint 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 has been published, and it is expected complete map coverage of the State in this series will be available 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 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area including the Mornington Peninsula has been produced. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at 1:25,000 scale with a 10 metre contour interval, has been planned to extend this map coverage over the greater metropolitan area, and to embrace many of the larger provincial centres. Other maps of urban and suburban areas at 1:10,000 scale, showing full subdivisional information, are being prepared of the Mornington Peninsula area; similar maps of various rural centres are on programme in conjunction with 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, Ballarat, Geelong, Bendigo, Phillip Island, and a number of other rural areas. These maps were originally compiled at a scale of 1:4,800 (400 feet to 1 inch) with a 5 foot contour interval. However, with the introduction of the metric system, all new maps will be prepared at a scale of 1:5,000, generally with a 2 metre contour interval. The publication *Official Map and Plan Systems Victoria* has been issued setting out the standard format size and numbering systems which have been adopted for the production of maps and plans at the standard scales of 1:20,000, 1:16,000, 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,500, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250. The systems are based on the Australian Map Grid (AMG), which fulfils the basic principles necessary for the complete integration of surveys.

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

As part of its mapping activity the Department provides an aerial photography service, 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 reference, 1975 ; Hydrography, Coastline, 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

Physical divisions

This article should be read in conjunction with the articles on geographical features, area, climate, and geology.

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Fig. 5 on page 67. Each of these divisions has certain physical features which distinguish it from the others, as a result of the influence of elevation, geological structure, climate and soils, as is recognised in popular terms such as Mallee, Wimmera, Western District, and so on. The following is a table of these divisions :

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

Murray Basin Plains

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

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

West of the Leaghur Fault is a very different landscape and soil. Here the *Mallee* country starts, with its irregular surface of undulating sand ridges, mainly of fine sand, which largely trend north-south and appear to be stranded coastal ridges and dunes left on the margin of a retreating sea. The Mallee is in fact the marine plain from the former Murray Basin, with a mere veneer of wind-blown sands overlying fossiliferous Tertiary marine sands and silts, which reach eastwards to the Gredwin Ridge on the Avoca-Loddon divide near Kerang. Westward of the Loddon River, all the Mallee streams, because of low flow volumes, percolation and high evaporation, fail to reach the Murray River and terminate in brackish or saline shallow lakes commonly bordered with lunette ridges.

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

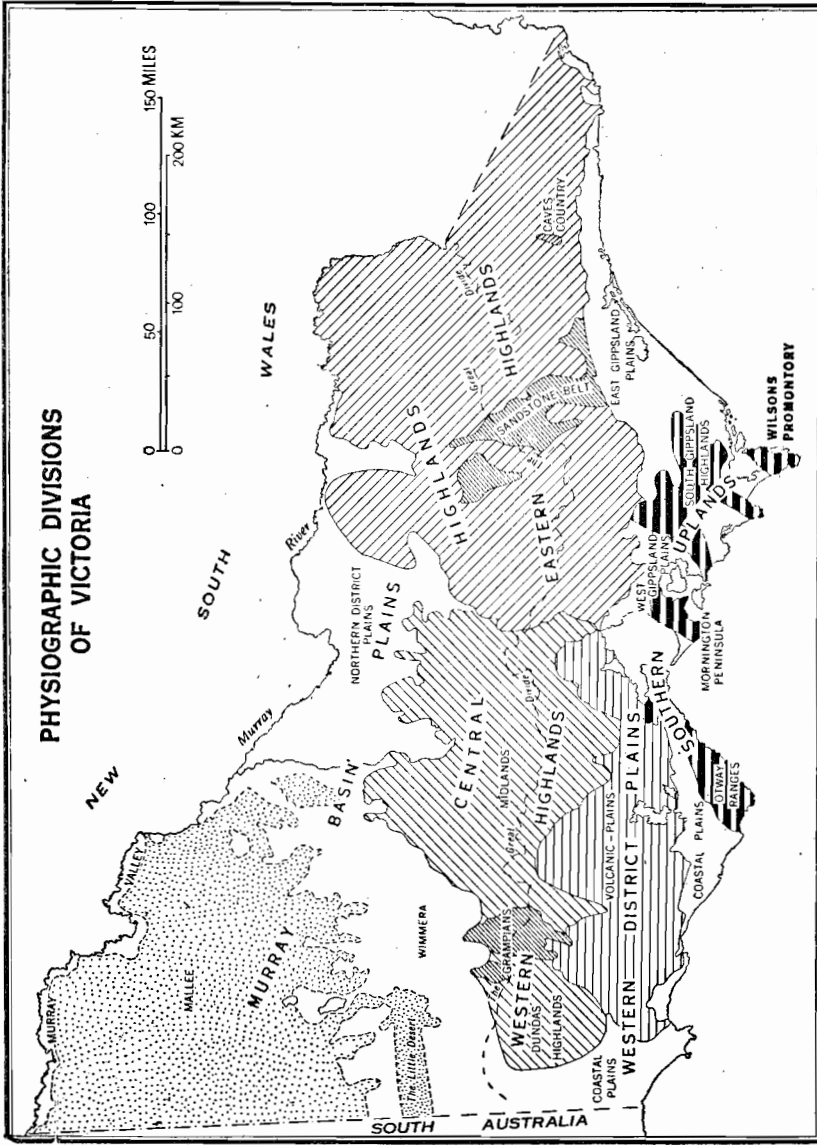


FIGURE 5. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

Central Highlands

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

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

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

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

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

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

Western District Plains

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

Volcanic Plains

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

The Volcanic Plains are almost horizontal, with only a slight southward inclination, and are composed of Pliocene to Holocene basalt flows and some basaltic ash. The Camperdown area shows extensive minor irregularities known locally as "Stony Rises", formed by lava collapse during solidification: these are so young that they are unmodified by erosion and soil formation. Volcanic cones, frequently of scoria, rise sharply from the plains as at Mt Elephant (394.4 metres) and Tower Hill (98.4 metres), and to some cones can be traced

extensive areas of basalt. Much of the scoriaceous basalt of the "Stony Rises" can thus be linked with Mt Porndon (289.2 metres). Crater lakes in some cones occupy craters formed by explosive vulcanism.

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

Coastal Plains

Coastal plains, interrupted by the Otway Ranges, extend from Torquay to Warrnambool and northwards to Colac. They are flat or undulating, and are essentially the uplifted surface of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including limestones, partly dissected by streams and commonly veneered with Quaternary dune limestone and sands. The limestones beneath the plains are cavernous, and are high yielding aquifers for groundwater.

Gippsland Plains

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

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

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

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

Southern Uplands

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

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

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

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

Land surface of Victoria

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

Jurassic erosion surface

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

Later evolution

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

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

By Miocene time, downwarping movements were at their maximum. Embayments of the sea covered much of Gippsland, the Port Phillip Basin, an extensive area of western Victoria south of Lismore and the Grampians (the Otway Basin), and north of the Grampians the Murray Basin spread as far as Broken Hill, New South Wales. The record of this transgression is left in limestones and other sedimentary deposits. Retreat of the sea towards its present position during the

Pliocene was accompanied by further uplift of the Central Highlands, leading to further erosion, valley deepening and the accumulation of extensive sheets of sands, clays and gravels both on the lowland plains and as piedmont gravels on the spurs leading down to the lowlands.

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

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

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

Geology

Topographically Victoria consists of an east-west highland ridge stretching from the Australian Alps in the east to the Dundas Tableland near the South Australian border. To the north-west the Highlands grade down to the fluvial and aeolian plains of the Murray Basin, and to the south into the volcanic and coastal plains of the Otway and Gippsland Basins. The Highlands are composed of sedimentary and igneous rocks ranging in age from Lower Cambrian to Permian with the exception of surficial basic extrusive rocks and sand, gravels and clays of Mesozoic to Cainozoic age.

The Murray, Otway, and Gippsland Basins are broad depressions developed by post-Carboniferous epeirogenic earth movements and subsequently these Basins have been filled with younger sediments and volcanics.

The Palaeozoic rocks, which constitute the basement rocks of the State, are dominated structurally by thin meridional belts of Cambrian rocks. These belts are structurally complex and from east to west the following are the most important: the Mt Wellington Axis (Dookie-Mt Wellington-Waratah Bay Belt), the Heathcote Axis (Colbinnabin-Heathcote-Mt William Belt), and the Mt Stavely-Mt Drummond Belt.

Palaeozoic era

Cambrian

These rocks are the oldest known in Victoria and have been studied in detail in the Colbinnabin-Heathcote-Mt William Belt. The succession consists of a thin sequence of greenstone (Heathcote Greenstones) which represent ancient, altered basic lavas and intrusives. They have been described as a typical spilite-keratophyre suite of rocks. They are overlain by unfossiliferous shale and mudstone (Goldie Shales). North of Heathcote a thin sequence of marine shale, conglomerate, and volcanic tuff contains dendroid and trilobite fossils. Near Monegeeta, south of Lancefield, the shale contains a rich dendroid fauna. The trilobite assemblages are Middle Cambrian in age and on this evidence the greenstones are regarded as Lower Cambrian in age.

Within the intensely faulted Dookie-Mt Wellington-Waratah Bay Belt, greenstones, chert and shale are the dominant lithologies, but in the Dolodrook River successions, lenticular limestones are interbedded with tuffaceous rocks. The limestone contains trilobite and brachiopod fossils of Middle-Upper Cambrian age.

The Mt Drummond-Mt Stavely Belt in western Victoria immediately east of the Grampian Ranges, consists of a discontinuous belt of outcrops of

greenstone and chert. No fossils have been found in these rocks. Another narrow belt of greenstone outcrops along the axis of the Black Ranges south of Horsham and greenstones are recorded from a water bore near Dimboola in the Wimmera.

The area of basement rocks west of the line between Ballarat and Wedderburn, which are shown on the Geological Map of Victoria as Ordovician, are now regarded by many geologists as being of Cambrian age. Although no fossils have been found to confirm this age, the lithological and structural differences from the Ordovician successions of Central Victoria seem to support the older age.

The Cambrian rocks are strongly folded and sheared in some areas and the main belts are bounded by high angle reverse faults representing considerable stratigraphic displacement.

Ordovician

Ordovician rocks consisting of sandstone, shale and slate form the bedrock over large areas of Victoria. The rocks are tightly folded with steeply dipping fold axes and strong fissuring and cleavage. In central Victoria, immediately west of the Heathcote Axis, the folding takes the form of broad, complex anticlinoria and synclinoria.

In central Victoria, between the Heathcote Axis and the Wedderburn-Ballarat line, a rich graptolite fossil assemblage has enabled detailed stratigraphic and structural mapping. On the basis of the graptolite assemblage the following stage nomenclature has been adopted:

	Stage
Upper Ordovician	Bolindian
	Eastonian
	Gisbornian
Middle Ordovician	Darriwillian
	Yapeenian
Lower Ordovician	Castlemainian
	Chewtonian
	Bendigonian
	Lancefieldian

There is a conformable sequence in the Lancefield District from the Goldie Shales (Upper Cambrian) into the lowermost Ordovician graptolite zones; continuing through to the uppermost Upper Ordovician near Sunbury, where massive grits appear. The lithologies are monotonous and it has not been possible to map individual rock units.

The age of the thick succession of basement rocks west of the Wedderburn-Ballarat line, where the last Lancefieldian graptolites have been recorded, remains in doubt.

Within the Melbourne Trough, which is the area between the Heathcote Axis and the Mt Wellington Axis, the Ordovician (Lancefieldian to Bolindian) rocks outcrop in an anticlinorium on the Mornington Peninsula and as infaulted slices and wedges in the Walhalla Synclinorium sequence. The slices of Ordovician rocks are also found associated with the Cambrian successions in the main structural belts, for example, Heathcote, Howqua River, Dolodrook River, and Waratah Bay.

East of the Mt Wellington Axis the Ordovician rocks consist of a monotonous sequence of slate and sandstone yielding only rare fossil occurrences. The rocks are highly folded and cleaved. Graptolites have been found in localities

such as Nowa Nowa, Wombat Creek, Dart and Gibbo Rivers, Cape Conran, and Deddick in eastern Victoria. Where identifiable these fossils have indicated an Upper Ordovician age.

Metamorphism of Cambrian and Ordovician rocks

On the Dundas Tableland of western Victoria, near Chatsworth in the Western District, near Charlton and in the north-east of Victoria, areas of regionally metamorphosed rocks occur. The original sediments of the western metamorphosed areas may have been Cambrian in age, but the metamorphic rocks in the north-east pass into sediments of Upper Ordovician age.

The rocks include schist and gneiss and in the north-east the western boundary is a major thrust fault and shear zone against unaltered Ordovician sediments. The metamorphic rocks are intruded by batholiths which have been given an Ordovician age from datings by radiometric methods. The intrusion of the granites is attributed to a period of tectonic activity known as the Benambran Orogeny.

Silurian—Middle Devonian

Central Victoria

The greatest development of Silurian–Lower Devonian rocks is in the Melbourne Trough between the Heathcote and Mt Wellington Axes. The sequence ranges in age from Lower Silurian to possibly Middle Devonian and north-west of Melbourne it conformably overlies the Upper Ordovician rocks.

The succession is predominantly of marine origin and includes sandstone, siltstone, mudstone and conglomerate without contemporaneous vulcanicity. The upper limits of the succession may be non-marine in character, i.e., the sandstones and siltstones of the Cathedral Range and the sandstone at Cave Hill, Lilydale. Lenticular limestones of limited extent occur at Lilydale, Waratah Bay, and in the Tyers River–Coopers Creek area.

Lower Silurian rocks, consisting of massive siltstone, sandstone and occasional conglomerate, outcrop to the north-west of Melbourne and to the east of Heathcote. Horizons contain the graptolite fossil, *Monograptus*, which provides a means of dating the sediments. Shelly fossil assemblages can be found within the sequence. Upper Silurian conglomerates occur near Heathcote and widespread sandstone and shale of this age occurs throughout the central and eastern part of the Trough.

Lower Devonian siltstones occur throughout the Trough with nearshore sandstone outcroppings east of Heathcote. As mentioned previously, shallow water limestones of this age occur at Lilydale and Waratah Bay.

In the central part of the Trough a widespread shale sequence contains a plant (*Baragwanathia*)—graptolite (*Monograptus*) assemblage. Shelly fossil assemblages can also be located in the sequence. To the east a thick sequence of sandstone, shale, and some coarse sandstone forms the Walhalla Synclinorium and these sediments represent the upper part of the Lower–Middle Devonian sequence.

Folding

The intensity of folding within the western portion of the Melbourne Trough is less than that in the Cambrian–Ordovician rocks to the west of the Heathcote Axis. Folds are open with arcuate to sinusoidal axial lines, but farther east the folding is tighter with shearing and cleavage becoming more intense towards the Mt Wellington Axis. This period of folding is attributed to the Tabberabberan Orogeny in late Middle Devonian time.

Western Victoria—Devonian (?)

In western Victoria a thick sequence of quartzose sandstone, red siltstone, and sandstone and conglomerate (the Grampians Group) overlies with sharp angular unconformity the Cambrian (?) basement rocks. The massive sandstones of this

group form the rugged Grampian Ranges, Black Ranges, and the Dundas Range. Other isolated outcrops occur in the Willaura Syncline north of Wickliffe, near Woorndoo and on Mt Arapiles.

At the base of the succession, to the west of the Grampian Ranges, is a thick sequence of acid volcanics (Rocklands Rhyolites) and at the base of the Willaura Syncline sequence a thin formation of the Wickliffe Rhyolites occurs.

The Grampians Group was deposited in a north-westerly trending graben under predominantly non-marine conditions, although at least one marine transgression occurred in the upper part of the Silverband Formation, in the middle of the main sequence. The sediments are typical continental-type deposits with red bed sequences, laid down under fluvial conditions. Fossil occurrences are rare. In the upper part of the Silverband Formation there is a persistent fossil horizon containing a small brachiopod (*Lingula*), fish teeth and spines, and ostracods. Elsewhere in the succession, poorly preserved fossil plants have been recorded. None of these fossils are diagnostic enough to establish the age of the sediments. For many years an Upper Devonian–Lower Carboniferous age had been assigned to the Grampians Group on the basis of limited fossil evidence and by lithological comparison with more reliably dated rocks of this age in eastern Victoria. Recent radiometric datings obtained for granitic rocks which intrude the Grampians Group have given ages suggesting that the rocks are at least of Lower Devonian age, which means that the sediments are Lower Devonian or even older.

The rocks are folded and tilted into broad open structures which are genetically related to the major faulting along the margins of the outcrop areas. Along the north-east margins of the Grampian Ranges there are strong drag and overturning effects involving many hundreds of metres of sediments.

Eastern Victoria—Silurian to Middle Devonian

East of the Mt Wellington Axis the Silurian rocks are confined to small grabens or basins downfaulted into the Ordovician basement rocks.

In the Mitta Mitta–Gibbo Rivers area, a Lower Silurian sequence of acid volcanics (Mitta Mitta Volcanics) overlies unconformably the Upper Ordovician basement. The Volcanics are overlain in turn by a thick marine conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and limestone sequence of Middle to Upper Silurian age (Wombat Creek Group). In the headwaters of the Buchan, Indi, and Tambo rivers, a thick sequence of similar sediments outcrop (Cowombat Creek Group).

In the Mitchell River area near Tabberabbera, Lower to Middle Devonian marine sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and limestone (Wentworth Group) are preserved in a synclinal structure infaulted into the basement rocks.

North of Buchan a sequence of non-marine conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, with associated pyroclastics (Timbarra Formation) overlies unconformably the Upper Ordovician basement. These sediments are succeeded by a great thickness of Lower to Middle Devonian acid volcanics and pyroclastics (Snowy River Volcanics), outcropping throughout the Snowy River district. Minor intercalations of non-marine conglomerate, mudstone and sandstone are associated with the volcanics.

After the extrusion of the Snowy River Volcanics, there followed a period of faulting and erosion and during the Middle Devonian period deposition of richly fossiliferous sequences of limestone, dolomitic limestone and mudstone (Buchan Group) in downfaulted, synclinal structures such as Buchan and Bindi. An isolated outcrop of acid volcanics overlain by fossiliferous limestone which occurs at Boulder Flat on the Errinunderra River is believed to be of similar age.

Folding and igneous intrusions

In eastern Victoria a period of folding occurred in the Late Silurian during the time of the Bowring Orogeny which has been well documented in New

South Wales. During this phase granite masses were intruded into the bedrock of eastern Victoria and elsewhere, and some of these masses were exposed by erosion prior to the extrusion of Lower Devonian Snowy River volcanics.

The granitic rocks intruding the Grampians Group have been dated by radiometric method as Lower Devonian and other granite masses in north-west Central Victoria and eastern Victoria have been given a corresponding age. The Lower Devonian period was a time of intense igneous activity and this was followed in the Late-Middle Devonian by the widespread Tabberabberan Orogeny which resulted in the folding of the Siluro-Middle Devonian succession of the Melbourne Trough and the intrusion of the Woods Point dyke swarm into the eastern part of the Trough. The period of folding was well documented in the Tabberabbera area where it was first recognised.

Upper Devonian-Lower Carboniferous Central Victoria

Deposition in Victoria of rocks in this period followed the widespread deformation of the Tabberabberan Orogeny and a sustained phase of erosion and uplift. The deposition represented the final phase sedimentation in the Tasman Geosyncline with a resurgence of acid vulcanicity and the deposition of massive continental-type sediments in graben structures.

In Central Victoria the period was marked by dominantly acid volcanic activity with the development of cauldron subsidences into which were extruded great thicknesses of acid volcanics and pyroclastics. The Cerberrean Cauldron and the Marysville Igneous Complex are typical of these structures where a central pile of rhyolite, rhyodacite, and ignimbrite is surrounded by a granodiorite porphyrite ring dyke. The lava sequences have been intruded by co-magnetic granodiorite batholiths. Similar lava accumulations, representing modified cauldron subsidences form the Dandenong Ranges, Strathbogie Ranges, and the Tolmie Highlands near Tatong. Other Upper Devonian lava residuals form the Macedon Range and an isolated occurrence on Arthur's Seat near Dromana. Occasional basal conglomerates and interbedded thin tuffaceous sediments are found within the lava successions and near Taggerty one of these tuff bands contains a rich Late Devonian fossil fish assemblage.

East of the Macedon Range a sequence of coarse sandstone and conglomerate (Kerrie Conglomerate) unconformably overlies Upper Ordovician rocks. The conglomerates are intruded by granodiorite. An Upper Devonian age has been given to these sediments without any positive indication of their upper age limit.

Eastern Victoria

Immediately east of the Mt Wellington Axis there is a wide belt of Upper Devonian-Lower Carboniferous sediments with associated acid volcanics, extending from north of Maffra in Gippsland to the Mansfield Basin in the north. The sediments occur in a graben structure bounded by high angle faults. The succession contains a large thickness of continental-type non-marine conglomerate, quartz sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone (Avon River Group). Redbed horizons are common throughout the succession. The basal beds in some areas are massive conglomerates overlying the Lower Palaeozoic basement rocks with sharp angular unconformity and interbedded with them are acid volcanics and pyroclastics (Wellington Rhyolites). In the Freestone Creek and the Iguana Creek areas, fossil fish and plants have been found and positively identified as Upper Devonian in age. In the higher units of the succession lenticular meta-basalt flows occur.

Although no positive age evidence is available it is believed that the upper parts of the Avon River Group may extend into the Lower Carboniferous.

In the northern part of the belt increased vulcanicity is represented by a large thickness of acid volcanics which outcrop in the Tolmie Highlands. These

volcanics are overlain by conglomerate and followed by more volcanics which in turn are followed unconformably by the red sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone of the Mansfield Basin. The redbeds contain an Early Carboniferous fish fauna in the South Blue Range south of Mansfield. Lower Carboniferous conglomerate and redbeds unconformably overlie Upper Devonian sediments.

In the Mt Tambo-Bindi area a sequence of non-marine conglomerate, red shale, and mudstone unconformably overlies the basement. The sediments have been given an Upper Devonian age without positive age evidence.

In far eastern Victoria small, synclinal structures faulted down into the Ordovician basement, contain successions of quartzose sandstone, red, green, and purple siltstone, and mudstone. Some fish scales and plant fossils have been found and in recent years amphibians' footprints were located in the sandstones of the Genoa River valley. Based on the plant remains, the sediments are regarded as Upper Devonian in age and may represent the landward equivalent of the marine Merrimbla Group of south-east New South Wales.

Folding and igneous intrusions

The sedimentary sequences are folded into broad open structures which are probably genetically related to the intense faulting along the margins of the grabens. In some areas high angle reverse faults have produced pronounced drag and overturning of strata, i.e., along the western edge of the main Upper Devonian-Lower Carboniferous belt in the Eastern Highlands. Similar effects are noted on a smaller scale along the margins of the grabens in far east Gippsland.

The close of the Upper Devonian saw the last extensive acid igneous activity in Victoria. Granitic masses intruded the lava sequence of the cauldron subsidences in central Victoria and large massifs such as Harcourt and Cobaw batholiths were intruded. The Upper Devonian intrusives are massive multiple intrusions which are discordant cutting across the regional trends of the basement rocks. Around the margins narrow contact metamorphic aureoles are present, but little disruption of structure is obvious. The mode of emplacement was probably by stoping and assimilation.

Permian

During the Early Permian most of Victoria was a land mass subject to ice age conditions with some minor marine sedimentation. The western part of the State and north-east towards Wangaratta, was covered by ice sheets which resulted in the deposition of glacial and fluvio-glacial sediments. This sedimentation is today represented by widespread remnants preserved by down faulting into graben structures. From the directional measurements made on glacial pavements, it is estimated that the dominant movement of ice was to the north-east.

The sediments are unconsolidated with the exception of parts of the main successions in the Bacchus Marsh area, and consist of flat-lying glacial tillite and fluvio-glacial conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone.

The most important exposures are near Bacchus Marsh in the valleys of the Werribee River, Korkuperrinul, Pykes, Coimadai, Pyrete, and Goodmans Creeks, where the streams are deeply incised into the upthrown block of Rowsley Fault. The succession includes a thick series of tillite, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone with some shale of lacustrine origin. Pebbles and boulders including a great variety of rock types, many of them faceted, striated, and polished, are present. The strata has a general dip of 25 degrees to the south-south-west.

Plant spores of Early Permian age have been found in the sequence and the fossil plant *Gangamopteris* is found. Brachiopods have been found in basal sediments in Coimadai Creek and a marine invertebrate, *Conularia*, was located near the top of the Permian sequence in the vicinity of Bald Hill. The presence of

these marine fossils indicates that some marine transgression occurred in the Bacchus Marsh area during the ice age period.

Another area of outcrop occurs in the Derrinal area north-west of Heathcote where tillite, sandstone, and siltstone outcrop in the headwaters of Mt Ida and Meadow Valley Creeks. Some massive erratics are seen in this area and excellent glacial pavements carved on the Ordovician bedrock surface, can be seen around the shoreline of Lake Eppalock. Permian glacial and fluvial sediments occur in the Ovens Valley graben and are known to extend towards the Jerilderie district in New South Wales.

On the Dundas Tableland of western Victoria, glacial tillite, fluvio-lacustrine varved clay, sandstone, siltstone, are exposed in the valleys of the Chetwynd and Glenelg Rivers and in Koroit Creek near Coleraine. Glacial sediments are also penetrated by Netherby Bores Nos 1 and 2 in the Wimmera and Yalimba No. 1 Bore near Peshurst in western Victoria. Recent work has established the presence of glacial sediments beneath the old deep lead system of the ancestral Avoca River.

Non-marine Permian sediments were penetrated by the Duck Bay oil exploration bore in Gippsland and are known to occur at depth north of the Murray River in the Wentworth area of New South Wales.

Mesozoic Era

Triassic

The Triassic rocks of Victoria are of very limited extent and outcrop as a thin succession of sandstones in a Council Trench near Bacchus Marsh. In addition, Triassic sediments were intersected by a mine adit near Yandoit Hill and some granitic rocks near Benambra which have been dated as Triassic by radiometric method. The sandstone near Bacchus Marsh and at Yandoit Hill contains identifiable plant fossils.

Jurassic (?)—Early Cretaceous

After the Triassic period an east-west rift developed across southern Victoria initiating the sedimentation in the Otway and Gippsland Basins. These two basins are separated by the Mornington Peninsula horst, a ridge of Palaeozoic rocks. The southern margin of the rift has been established by geophysical surveys out on the continental shelf where a basement high occurs. Recent research has attributed the formation of the rift structure to plate tectonics. Broad epirogenic movements also resulted in the formation of the Murray Basin in the north-west of Victoria.

Basic igneous rocks, penetrated by the Casterton No. 1 and Heathfield No. 1 oil exploration bores in western Victoria and the Duck Bay bore in Gippsland, have been dated as possible Jurassic. However, the bulk of the Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic successions infilling the onshore and offshore parts of the Otway and Gippsland Basins are believed to be of Early Cretaceous age. The successions are referred to as the Otway Group and the Strzelecki Group, respectively.

They consist of a large thickness of greenish grey feldspathic sandstone, mudstone, and shale of fluvial origin. Local basal conglomerate is exposed along the margin of the outcrop area north of Casterton in the Wando Vale district, along the northern edge of the Barrabool Hills, and in the Tyers River-Rintouls Creek area in Gippsland. In the Otway Basin basic volcanics and pyroclastics are interbedded with the sediments, for example, in oil exploration bores such as Moyne Falls No. 1, Pretty Hill No. 1, Casterton No. 1, Woolsthorpe No. 1, and Hawkesdale No. 1.

Radiometric dating has given a Late Jurassic—Early Cretaceous age for trachytes and basalts on the Dundas Tableland, basalt flows in south Gippsland, and the monchiquite dykes of the Bendigo goldfields.

The Early Cretaceous succession underlies all of the Cainozoic sequences in the two southern Victoria basins, but in the Murray Basin they appear only in the north-west corner of the State and in a small outcrop on Kadnook Creek, west of Harrow.

The main outcrop areas occur as updomed blocks forming the triangular area in the Casterton-Coleraine-Merino district, the Otway Ranges, the Barrabool Hills, and the Strzelecki Ranges of southern Gippsland. The succession contains abundant plant fossil remains and a very rich fish and insect fossil assemblage was located near Koonwarra in South Gippsland. The Early Cretaceous succession also contains the only black coal deposits in Victoria. The black coal was mined economically in the Korumburra-Wonthaggi area and thin, non-economic coal seams occur in the Otway Ranges and near Coleraine.

The sediments in the outcrop areas are generally folded into domal structures with drag along marginal faults. The successions are extensively block-faulted making the mining of coal in Korumburra-Wonthaggi and other coalfields difficult and uneconomic. The feldspathic sandstone forms massive beds which are strongly jointed and along the coast of the Otway Ranges the rocks form rugged scenery. The physical nature of the sandstone is remarkably uniform throughout the sequence and when slightly weathered it has a characteristic speckled appearance.

Late Cretaceous

No Late Cretaceous sediments outcrop in Victoria, but in subsurface they are widespread in the southern onshore and near offshore parts of the Otway Basin. They have also been penetrated by bores in the Gippsland Basin. The Upper Cretaceous sediments consist of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone and unconformably overlie the Early Cretaceous. The sediments are predominantly of marine origin and represent marine transgression and regression which characterised the major sedimentation cycles throughout the Tertiary period.

Some of the formations are richly fossiliferous, particularly in foraminifera content, and this has permitted detailed palaeontological and biostratigraphic studies.

Cainozoic Era

Tertiary

The marine and non-marine sedimentation in the Late Cretaceous continued into the Lower Tertiary and the facies changes, resulting from regressions and transgressions, continued throughout the Tertiary period in the Otway, Gippsland, and Murray Basins. As a result of contemporaneous earth movements, the main sedimentary basins were split into embayments or sub-basins with different depositional environments. However, in general, the sedimentation during the Tertiary followed the pattern given below:

- (1) Non-marine sedimentation with fluvial gravels, sands and lacustrine siltstone, clay and brown coals were deposited.
- (2) A marine anaerobic environment in which carbonaceous and pyritic sand and clay were deposited. Plant pollens and spores were common with some foraminifera.
- (3) A normal marine limestone-marl succession, rich in macro- and micro-marine fossils, which reached the maximum transgression of the basins in the late Miocene.
- (4) Non-marine gravel and sand deposition during the regressive period in the late Tertiary and erosion of gravels and sands from an upfaulted highland area.

While this oversimplifies the extremely complicated tectonic and depositional history of the Tertiary period it does define the dominant environments. Phase (1) is represented in the Gippsland Basin by the Latrobe valley Coal Measures, which includes sandstone, clay, basalt lava, and the extensive brown coal of the

Yallourn-Morwell coalfields. The age of the formation extends from the Palaeocene possibly up into the Miocene. Similarly, the Eastern View Coal Measures in the Anglesea district consist of gravel, sand, and brown coal seams.

Phase (2), because of the unconsolidated nature of the sediments, is rarely seen in outcrop but is the result of a marine deltaic environment and is represented in the Anglesea district by the purplish grey silt of the Demons Bluff Formation. This deposition took place during the Eocene.

Phase (3) is represented by the Waurin Ponds limestone, the Batesford limestone and the Fyansford Clay of the Geelong District, the Portland limestone in western Victoria and the Gippsland limestone. The age of these sediments ranges from Lower Oligocene to Upper Miocene.

Phase (4) includes the widespread Moorabool Viaduct Sands of the Anglesea-Geelong Areas and the Haunted Hill Gravels of Gippsland. These sediments are generally of Pliocene age.

Throughout the Tertiary period volcanic activity, resulting in the extrusion of large volumes of basic lavas with associated pyroclastics, took place in the Highlands areas and into the sedimentary basins. The vulcanicity for many years was thought to be in two distinct phases: first, the Older Volcanics Series which was attributed to Palaeocene-Eocene times, and second, the younger Newer Volcanics Series ranging in age from Pliocene through to early Recent. However, as more radiometric age data are being obtained on the basaltic lavas and plugs, it is apparent that the vulcanicity persisted throughout most of the Tertiary period. Most of the older basalt plugs and lava residuals are to the east of Melbourne and this includes an area of basalt outcrop on the western side of the Mornington Peninsula and on Phillip Island. Some of the older basalts occur west of Bacchus Marsh and near Aireys Inlet.

The many volcanic centres along the Great Divide in the western part of the State and the extensive volcanic plain of the Western District are from Pliocene to Recent in age. The lava plain of the Western District including the lava domes, scoria cones, calderas, and maars, is one of the largest in the world. The basalts in the highland areas flowed down and filled the ancient valleys existing at that time and buried the alluvial gravel and sands in the valley floor. Many of these alluvials contained "placer" deposits of gold referred to as "deep leads". These deposits were mined extensively in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Faulting

Throughout the Tertiary period differential earth movements, mainly as a result of block faulting, took place within the sedimentary basins and in the highland areas. Most of the block faulting within the Mesozoic successions and the elevation of such areas as the Strzelecki Range and the Otway Range is attributed to Tertiary movement. Within the basins themselves the earth movements control transgressions and regressions of the sea and consequently influenced the sedimentation within the various parts of the basins.

Quaternary

During the Pleistocene and Recent periods the following types of formations were deposited:

- (1) Dune limestone (aeolianites) and sand forming coastal dunes up to 90 metres in elevation.
- (2) Outwash deposits from fault scarps and highland areas and deposition of stream alluvial including gravel, sand, and clay.
- (3) Swamp deposits including sand, silt, and peat. Lake deposits resulting from damming by lava flows or coastal dunes. Some of the large lakes contain buried marsupial and other vertebrate animal remains. Aboriginal artefacts and skeletons have been discovered.

(4) Siliceous dune and sheet sand ; lake deposits of gypsum and salt in the semi-arid centres of the Mallee country.

(5) Recent siliceous sand in coastal dunes with barrier beaches, sand bars, and sand spits.

Eustatic changes in sea level during the Pleistocene ice age resulted in stranded coastlines, raised beaches and terraces in stream valleys.

The basaltic vulcanicity continued through the Pleistocene into the Early Recent with the extrusion of lava flows and the development of more scoria cones, calderas, and maars in the Western District.

Hydrology

Water resources

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

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

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

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

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

Rivers

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 (square kilometre)	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	Thompson	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		Maribymong	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	Gleneel	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

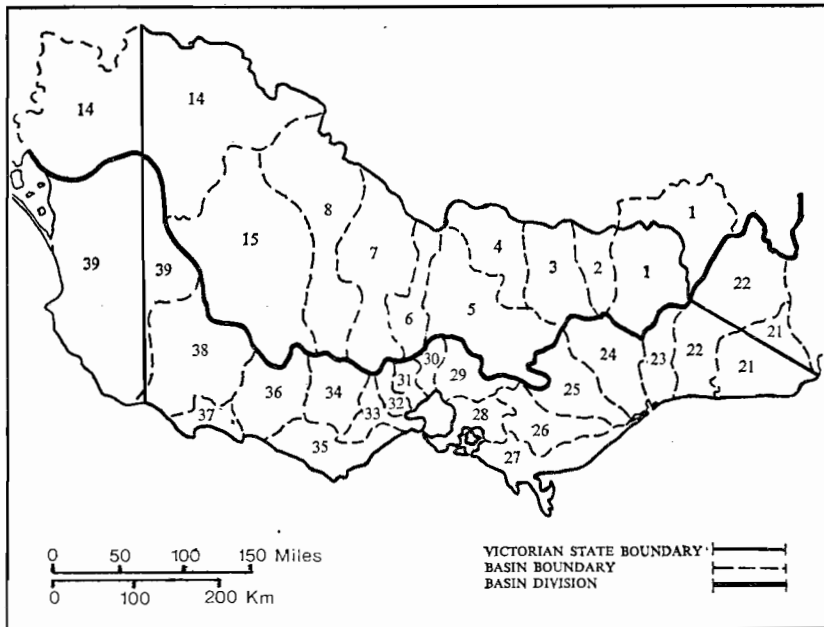


FIGURE 6. Relevant basins of the two Divisions (South East Coast Division and Murray-Darling Division) which include Victoria and some adjacent areas. The basins are numbered as shown on Map 3 (Sheet 2) in *Review of Australia's Water Resources*, published by the Department of National Development, 1965.

SOUTH EAST COAST DIVISION

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 21. East Gippsland | 31. Werribee River |
| 22. Snowy River | 32. Moorabool River |
| 23. Tambo River | 33. Barwon River |
| 24. Mitchell River | 34. Lake Corangamite |
| 25. Thomson River | 35. Otway |
| 26. La Trobe River | 36. Hopkins River |
| 27. South Gippsland | 37. Portland |
| 28. Bunyip River | 38. Glenelg River |
| 29. Yarra River | 39. Millicent Coast |
| 30. Maribyrnong River | |

MURRAY-DARLING DIVISION

- | |
|------------------------|
| 1. Upper Murray River |
| 2. Kiewa River |
| 3. Ovens River |
| 4. Broken River |
| 5. Goulburn River |
| 6. Campaspe River |
| 7. Loddon River |
| 8. Avoca River |
| 14. Mallee |
| 15. Wimmera-Avon River |

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. However, seawater entering this gap has increased the salinity of some lakes, which in turn has destroyed some of the bordering reed swamp and led to erosion. The Gippsland lakes have been of value for commercial fishing and private angling and also attract many tourists. 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.

Groundwater resources

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

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

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

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

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

Floods

There is a great variation between average and flood flows in Victorian streams and consequently works to prevent total flooding are seldom justified economically, except where large cities are involved. However, it is often possible to prevent damage over a wide range of floods, and even to lessen the damage by large floods which cannot be completely controlled.

Reservoirs built solely to control flooding would have to be of enormous size to be fully effective and would be economically unjustifiable. Suitable sites are also rare along those rivers where flooding is severe. The numerous reservoirs on Victorian rivers, designed for storage of water for irrigation and water supply purposes, also serve to reduce flood peaks, even to some extent by a ponding effect when full.

The construction of levees—to prevent overflow of floodwater from rivers—has been used with varying success in Victoria.

Further reference, 1975 ; Natural Resources Conservation League, 1965

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3

CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

Victoria is situated between latitudes 35°S and 39°S on the south-eastern side of the Australian continent. The major topographical determinant of the climate is the Great Dividing Range, running east-west across the State and varying in elevation from about 500 metres to nearly 2,000 metres. This acts as a barrier to the moist south-east to south-west winds, causing the south of the State to receive more rain than the north.

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

Geographical characteristics

Northern plains

Average annual rainfall ranges from 250 mm in the northern Mallee to 500 mm along the northern fringe of the Dividing Range. Variability of rain from year to year is high and increases towards the north. Sixty per cent of the average rain falls in the grain-growing season of May to October.

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

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

Highlands

Average annual rainfall depends on elevation, ranging from 500 mm in the foothills in the west to over 1,500 mm on the mountains in the east. The higher mountains are snow covered in the winter months. The proportion of rain which falls between May and October ranges from 60 per cent in the west to 70 per cent in the east. Pasture growth is limited by cold in winter and the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

The low valleys are subject to hot summer days but mean temperature

decreases by about 1°C per 200 metres elevation. Winter nights are very cold and the valleys are particularly prone to frost and fog.

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the west coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter ; the main growth occurs in winter and spring.

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

Gippsland

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

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

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

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

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

Circulation patterns

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

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

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

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

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

Rainfall

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Fig. 7 on page 88. Average annual rainfall ranges between 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There will be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured.

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

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

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

The average annual number of 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 160 kilometres inland from the coast.

An estimate of the area, distribution of average annual rainfall, and the actual distribution of rainfall in Victoria as shown by area is given in the following table, and the table at the top of page 90:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Rainfall (mm)	Area ('000 square kilometre) (a)					
	Average	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Under 300	18.4	8.8	9.6	55.2	..	..
300-400	36.5	36.7	23.6	38.5	..	..
400-500	27.5	29.6	30.0	35.0	..	18.5
500-600	34.9	18.2	24.6	40.7	22.6	23.5
600-800	52.3	35.8	50.0	40.9	76.2	81.7
800-1,000	29.0	38.2	47.1	12.9	65.2	38.1
Over 1,000	29.0	60.3	42.7	4.4	63.6	65.8

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

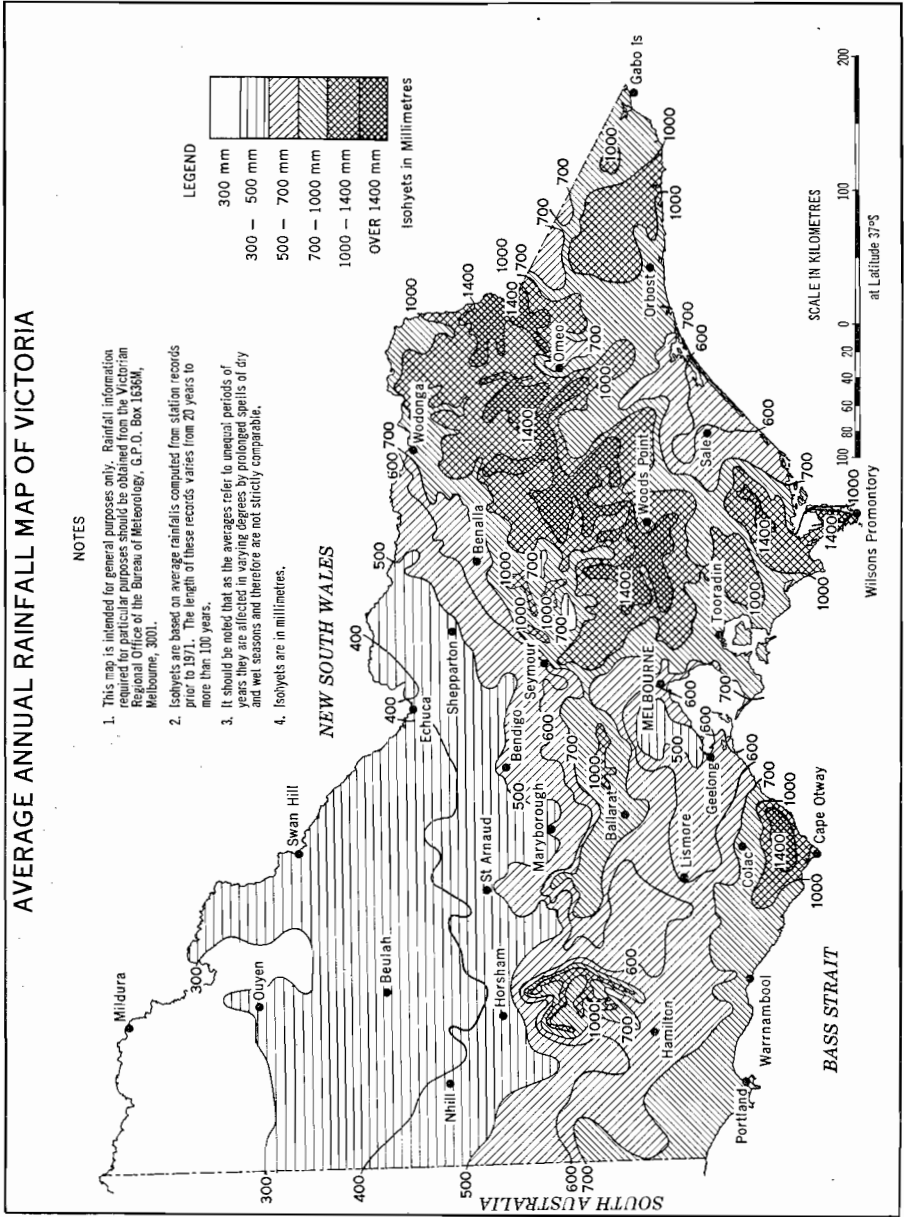


FIGURE 7. Average annual rainfall map of Victoria.

VICTORIA—DISTRICT MONTHLY RAINFALL : AVERAGE AND 1974

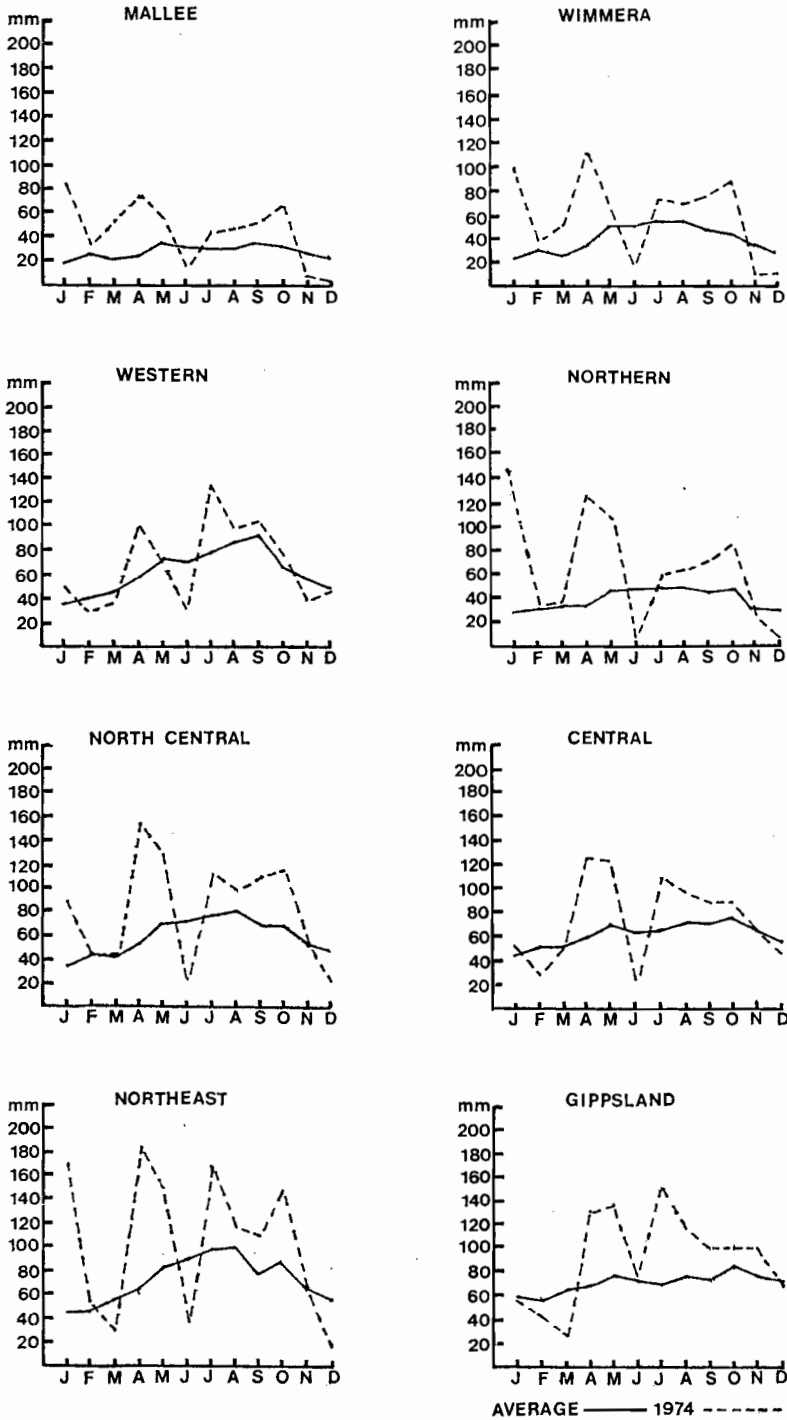


FIGURE 8.

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(mm)

Year	District							
	Mallee	Wimmera	Northern	North Central	North- Eastern	Western	Central	Gipps- land
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
1974	530	692	763	993	1,254	805	895	1,102
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. 9) for the 60 years 1913 to 1972 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West 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 major droughts or dry spells is much lower in Gippsland and the Western District than in northern Victoria.

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

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

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

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

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

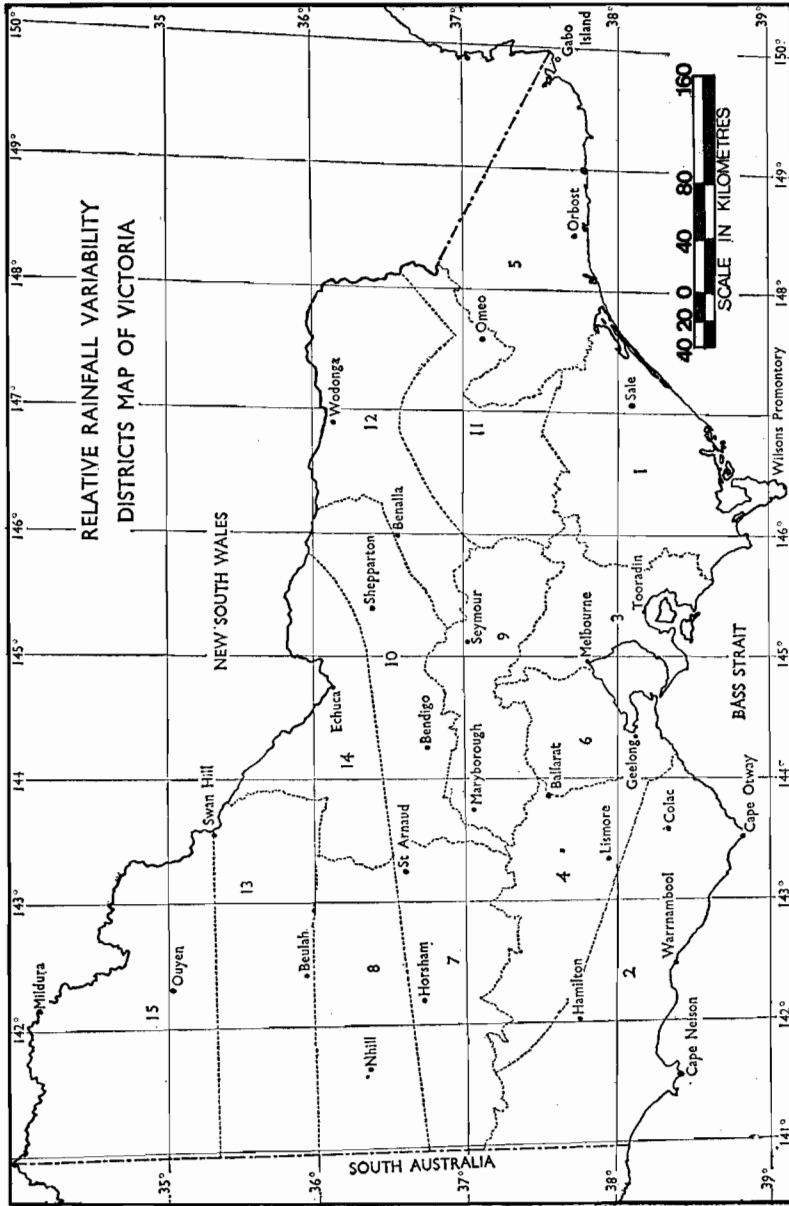


FIGURE 9. Relative rainfall variability by districts. Names of climatic districts are shown in the table on page 91.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

Night temperatures, as gauged by the average minimum temperature, are, like the maximum, highest in January and February. They are below 9°C over the higher mountains, but otherwise the range is chiefly 13°C–15°C. The highest night temperatures are recorded along the Murray and on the far eastern coast. Average July minima exceed 6°C along parts of the coast but are below 0°C in the Alps. Although three or four stations have been set up at different times in the mountains, none has a very long or satisfactory record. The lowest temperature on record so far is -12.8°C at Hotham Heights

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS : SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality	Legend Years of record (a)	Legend Years of record												Annual
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Mildura	{ 1	19	25	25	22	29	23	26	29	27	31	25	20	301
	{ 2	27	32.1	30.8	28.1	23.4	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	90	21	24	24	34	36	31	35	32	34	26	24	346
	{ 2	73	31.5	31.1	27.8	22.8	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	101	22	27	25	34	50	46	48	45	43	34	28	449
	{ 2	65	30.0	29.8	26.5	21.5	17.1	13.9	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	9.8	11.9	8.4
Nhill	{ 1	88	22	25	23	41	48	46	48	43	41	30	28	426
	{ 2	69	29.6	29.3	26.2	21.5	17.2	14.3	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	9.3	11.6	8.0
Ballarat	{ 1	65	38	50	47	70	63	69	77	73	68	56	52	720
	{ 2	64	25.0	24.7	21.9	17.3	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.9	16.6	19.4	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	7.2
Hamilton	{ 1	104	33	33	43	56	73	74	77	72	66	51	46	693
	{ 2	86	25.6	25.5	22.9	18.8	15.2	12.7	12.0	13.1	15.3	17.7	20.5	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	7.9
Warrnambool	{ 1	77	32	36	47	61	75	86	83	72	65	53	45	732
	{ 2	69	22.0	22.0	20.9	18.5	15.9	13.8	13.2	13.9	15.6	17.2	18.8	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	9.5
Bendigo	{ 1	113	33	35	37	41	61	55	56	53	52	37	33	547
	{ 2	108	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.2	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.2	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	8.8
Echuca	{ 1	96	27	29	34	35	43	40	43	39	43	32	29	439
	{ 2	91	30.8	30.4	27.1	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.3	15.1	18.3	22.0	26.0	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	9.5

MALLEE

WIMMERA

WESTERN

NORTHERN

Alexandra	{ 1	95	41	40	52	53	65	72	71	74	66	70	56	48	708
	{ 2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	20.5	15.8	12.0	11.7	13.8	17.0	20.3	23.8	27.3	20.6
	{ 3	48	11.2	11.7	9.4	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
Kyneton	{ 1	100	39	42	47	56	76	89	82	84	75	70	52	50	762
	{ 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
Geelong	{ 1	104	32	39	42	45	50	49	46	48	51	51	47	40	540
	{ 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
Morrington	{ 1	85	45	45	52	64	71	71	69	70	69	69	58	53	737
	{ 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
Omeo	{ 1	95	51	54	54	47	55	57	52	56	62	72	63	62	685
	{ 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
Wangaratta	{ 1	95	38	40	48	49	56	72	64	64	59	63	47	42	642
	{ 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
Yallourn	{ 1	25	50	61	56	66	97	76	81	97	88	87	85	68	912
	{ 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
Sale	{ 1	31	47	46	55	47	59	46	42	55	50	66	66	58	637
	{ 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
Bairnsdale	{ 1	70	61	52	64	51	55	57	50	51	57	69	66	69	702
	{ 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
Orbost	{ 1	91	70	61	68	71	73	82	67	60	68	79	70	76	845
	{ 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 available years of record to 1974).
 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).

(station height 1,760 metres) at an exposed location near a mountain. However, a minimum of -22.2°C has been recorded at Charlotte Pass (station height 1,840 metres)—a high valley near Mt Kosciusko in New South Wales—and it is reasonable to expect that similar locations in Victoria would experience similar temperatures, although none has been recorded due to lack of observing stations.

Frosts

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

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

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

Humidity

Generally, humidity in the lower atmosphere is much less over Victoria than 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 direction, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but are often associated with widespread rain in Gippsland. There are wide variations from



Cliffed sector in the Otway Ranges with dipping sandstone rocks and a shore platform above low water mark.

Neville Rosengren



Mud flats, mangrove, and saltmarsh
at The Inlets, Western Port.

Neville Rosengren

The mouth of the Glenelg River
showing the estuarine lagoon and the
entrance constricted by sand spits.

Neville Rosengren





Cliffed coast in limestones near Peterborough.

Neville Rosengren



Steeply plunging granite cliffs at Wilsons Promontory. Note the absence of a platform.

Neville Rosengren



Typical mountain terrain in north-eastern Victoria, showing Mount Cobbler in the foreground.

Robert Marshall

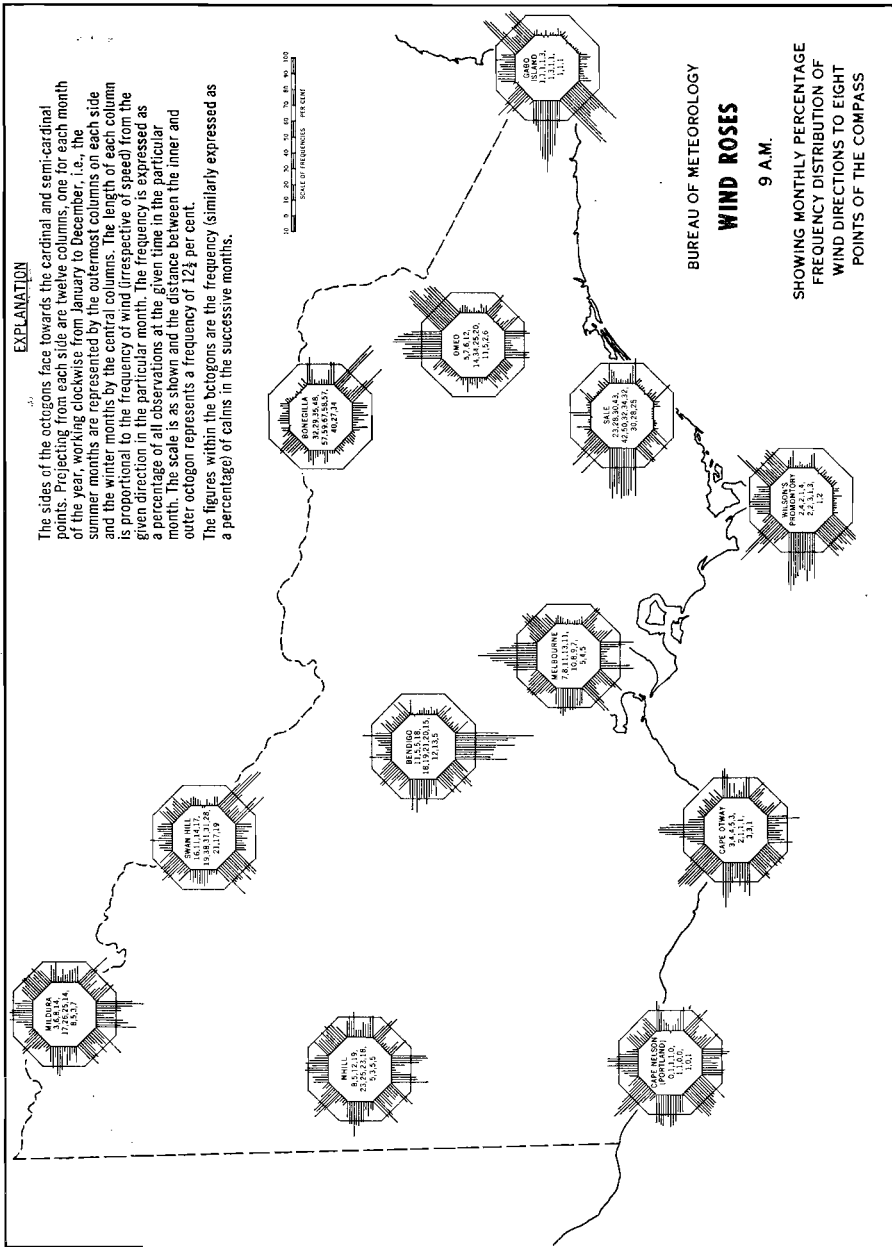


FIGURE 10. Victoria—wind roses for 9 a.m.

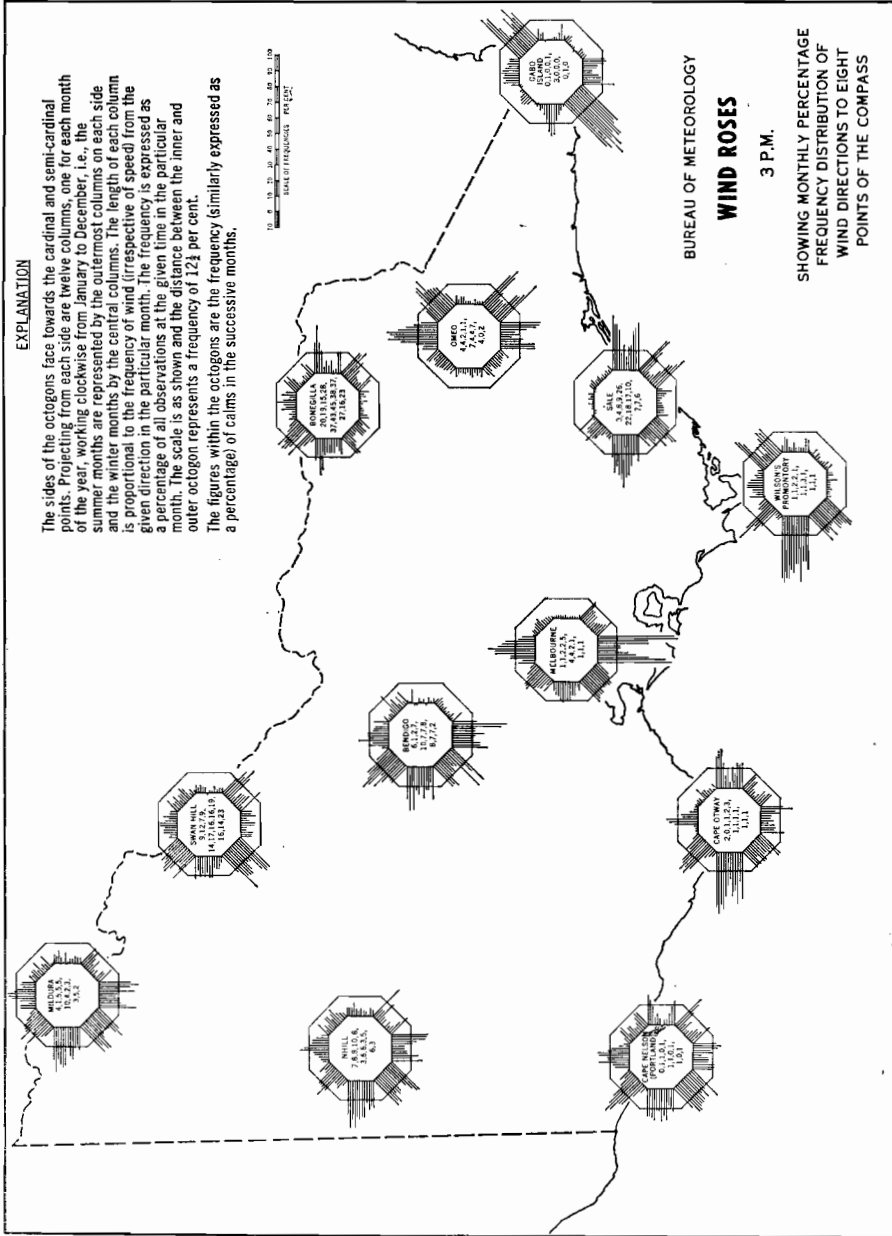


FIGURE 11. Victoria—wind roses for 3 p.m.

this general description, however, and this is shown by the wind roses for selected towns, which are shown in Figs 10 and 11 on pages 97-8. For example, Melbourne has a predominance of northerlies and southerlies, while Sale has an easterly sea breeze on most summer afternoons.

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

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

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

Thunderstorms

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

Forecasting for aviation

As forecasts of wind, turbulence, and temperature are vital to the safety of flight, forecasting for aviation comprises a significant part of the work of the Bureau of Meteorology, and the comprehensive service provided has contributed to the excellent safety record of Australian aviation.

The Victorian Regional Forecasting Centre, located in Melbourne, is responsible for forecasts within the Melbourne Flight Information Region (FIR), which extends from Bass Strait to southern New South Wales. Forecasts originating in Regional Forecasting Centres throughout Australia are exchanged through the automatic fixed telegraphic network, operated by the Australian Department of Transport. Hourly meteorological observations at major airports are transmitted by means of this network. Forecasts and observations are exchanged with neighbouring countries such as New Zealand, Fiji, and Singapore.

Route forecasts for major air routes are issued at routine times for periods up to 12 to 18 hours. These include forecasts of winds and temperature up to an altitude of 13 kilometres, and of significant weather, particularly thunderstorms and turbulence. Flight forecasts are provided for flights away from the major routes and particularly to military aircraft, long range travel flights, and all operations to New Zealand. Terminal forecasts for a large

number of airports are issued every 6 hours and are valid for 12 to 18 hours. These include forecasts of wind, visibility, temperature, cloud height, and type of significant weather, particularly thunderstorms and fog.

For light aircraft, forecasts are prepared for four areas of the Melbourne FIR, giving similar information to route forecasts. A 'genmet' service is on trial whereby the FIR is divided into 44 areas, and each area described as open, marginal, or closed for light aircraft operations. This service, as well as providing terminal forecasts for eleven airports in the FIR, is available as an automatic telephone answering service.

Warnings of severe weather are given special prominence. These include dangerous flying conditions of severe icing, severe turbulence, and gale-force surface winds which are a danger to parked aircraft.

Aviation forecasts are available at weather service offices at major airports. In Victoria these are located at Melbourne, Moorabbin, and Essendon Airports. At these offices, pilots are personally provided with forecasts and the latest weather charts. There were over 60,000 such briefings in 1974.

Meteorologists are stationed at the RAAF bases at East Sale and Laverton to provide forecasts as required for RAAF operations. Lectures in meteorology are given to the RAAF training school at East Sale.

In addition to the routine service to civil aviation, special forecasts are provided for search and rescue operations, and for gliding and parachuting championships.

CLIMATE IN MELBOURNE

General conditions

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, Aspendale and Black Rock, subject to any sea breeze, have an average of 25°C. This difference does not persist throughout the year, however, and in July average maxima at most stations are within 1°C of one another at approximately 13°C. The hottest day on record in Melbourne was 13 January 1939, when the temperature reached 45.6°C. This is the second highest temperature ever recorded in an 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 element	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,014.9	1,013.2	1,018.3	1,018.4
Mean temperature of air in shade (°C)	14.4	19.4	15.3	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade (°C)	10.3	11.6	9.6	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation=100)	64	61	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	185	156	171	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	261	441	208	97
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.0	8.0	5.2	3.9
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	6.1	11.2

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

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

(c) Measured at Melbourne (prior to 1968).

In the following table the yearly means of the climatic elements in Melbourne for each year 1970 to 1974 are shown. The extreme values of temperature in each year are also included.

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,015.8	1,014.2	1,018.2	1,017.0	1,015.7
Temperature of air in shade (°C)—					
Mean	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.6
Mean daily maximum	19.4	19.8	20.3	19.8	19.7
Mean daily minimum	10.7	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.4
Absolute maximum	37.3	38.7	39.9	40.5	36.5
Absolute minimum	0.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.6
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature (°C)	9.2	9.4	8.9	9.6	9.7
Number of days maximum 38°C and over	..	1	2	4	3
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	3	4	7	10	5
Rainfall (mm)	803	779	566	817	804
Number of wet days	153	154	120	150	165
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,465	1,503	1,587	1,496	1,421
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation=100)	71	70	69	69	65
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.5	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.3	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.2
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	11.4	12.2	12.7	9.7	9.4
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	61	69	58	79	59
Number of days of fog	9	7	9	8	5
Number of days of thunder	12	13	11	7	11

(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 660 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 500 mm. Rainfall increases towards the east, and at Mitcham averages 900 mm a year. The rainfall is greater still on the Dandenong Ranges, and at Sassafras 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 Melbourne's records—April 1923. On occasions, each month from January to May has recorded three wet days or less. The longest wet spell ever recorded was eighteen days and the longest dry spell forty days.

Fogs

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

Cloud and sunshine

Cloudiness varies between a minimum in the summer months and a maximum in the winter, but the range, like the rainfall, is not great compared with many other parts of Australia. The number of clear days or nearly clear days averages two to three each month from May to August, but increases to a maximum of six to seven in January and February. The total number for the year averages forty-eight. The high winter cloudiness and shorter days have a depressing effect on sunshine in winter and average daily totals of three to four hours during this period are the lowest of all capital cities. There is a steady rise towards the warmer months as the days become longer and cloudiness decreases. An average of 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 possible hours, range between 55 per cent for January and February and 35 per cent in June.

Wind

Wind exhibits a wide degree of variation, both diurnally, such as results from a sea breeze, and as a result of the incidence of storms. The speed is usually lowest during the night and early hours of the morning just prior to sunrise, but increases during the day, especially when strong surface heating induces turbulence into the wind stream, and usually reaches a maximum during the afternoon. The greatest mean wind speed at Melbourne for a 24 hour period was 36.7 km/h, while means exceeding 30 km/h are on record for each winter month. These are mean values; the wind is never steady. Continual

oscillations take place ranging from lulls, during which the speed may drop to or near zero, to strong surges which may contain an extreme gust, lasting for a period of 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 centimetres 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 1974

Following high rainfall in 1973, Victoria experienced another wet year in 1974. Rainfall was above average almost throughout the State, and the Bairnsdale-Omeo area had a record rainfall.

January rainfall was the highest on record at many places in the southern Mallee, the northern Wimmera, and the north-east. Humidity was well above normal in January, but there was a lack of extremely high temperatures.

On 3-4 January very heavy rain fell in the north-east, over 100 mm being recorded in 48 hours at several places. Flash flooding cut the Hume Highway between Chiltern and Wodonga. Similar rain fell in the north-east on 10-11 January, and some homes in Albury were flooded. On 13-14 January heavy rain fell over the western half of the State. Nhill recorded 140 mm, with severe flooding of the town, while houses were evacuated in Jeparit and Dimboola. The Western Highway was covered, and ballast undermined on the Melbourne-Adelaide railway line.

Widespread, though not so heavy rain fell on several occasions from mid-January to mid-March, followed by thunderstorms and local heavy falls in the last ten days of March. Streets were flooded in the south-eastern suburbs of Melbourne on 21, 24, and 28 March. Gippsland, however, missed out on most of the heavy rain in the first three months of the year, and rainfall there was below average.

March was a very warm month, mean temperatures being the highest for many years. At Melbourne and Ballarat the mean minimum temperature for the month was the highest on record.

Rain was frequent and widespread in April and early May. Gales and rain on the night of 29-30 April caused structural damage in bayside suburbs of Melbourne, while the first snow for the year fell on the Alps. April rainfall was the highest on record at some places in the Wimmera, northern, and north-eastern districts.

Then came one of the heaviest rainstorms to affect Victoria. In three days in mid-May, a large area in the centre of the State received more than 100 mm, causing record floods on the Ovens, Kiewa, and Goulburn rivers. Serious flooding also occurred on the Broken, Campaspe, Loddon, and Maribyrnong

rivers. Many homes along the Maribyrnong River had to be evacuated on the night of 15 May. In Melbourne on 15 May, 82.6 mm fell in 24 hours, the highest fall on record for this period in May.

Heavy rain fell in East Gippsland at the end of May and again on 9–11 June, causing major floods on the Snowy River, but elsewhere in the State rain was light from mid-May to the end of June.

Between July and October, rainfall was above average throughout the State and flooding was frequent on rivers in eastern and northern Victoria. The Maffra–Bairnsdale area experienced its wettest July on record and heavy rain fell in Gippsland at the end of August.

Gales caused power failures in Melbourne suburbs on two occasions in July, and on 4 August the first snow for the year fell on the Dandenong Ranges. On the evening of 25 September a hailstorm occurred in the central city area of Melbourne, and snow fell at Macedon and Woodend.

Heavy rain in the north-east on 3–5 October and 16–17 October led to serious flooding on the Murray and Goulburn systems. On the latter occasion, the Murray at Albury reached its third highest level in 104 years.

The mean maximum temperature was below normal at most places in each of the last five months of the year. At Mildura, the mean maximum temperature in October was the lowest for 18 years.

The last flood-producing rain occurred on 31 October, and apart from isolated thunderstorms, and some heavy rain in the eastern half in late November, rain for the remainder of the year was light and showery. The last two months were very dry in the Mallee and Wimmera and several places had a rainless December.

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; Forecasting for the general public, 1975

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CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

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

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

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

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

The system in Victoria provides for responsible Cabinet government based on a legislature of two Houses, both elected upon adult franchise. The Constitution is affected by the Commonwealth Constitution enacted by the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900*, an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which legislative and executive powers upon certain specified matters were granted to the Australian Parliament and the 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 Victorian Parliament may now make laws in and for Victoria upon all matters not exclusively granted to the Australian Parliament 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.

During the week-long Convention debates, delegates did not always find it easy to pursue only the national interest without reflecting the interest 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 agreement was reached between the Australian and State Governments (except Queensland) on the proposal for a revised form of the reference power. The Leader of the Federal Opposition also indicated that, if it gained power, his party would look favourably upon some kind of income tax sharing system with the States.

Four Standing Committees were established during the Convention and agenda items were referred to the Committees for consideration and report and for such recommendations as considered necessary. Standing Committee A was allocated the major task of dealing with the financial provisions of the Constitution, corporations power, trade and commerce, industrial relations, and local government. Standing Committee B dealt with possible changes in amendment provisions, new States, Territories, and relationships with the Crown. Standing Committee C dealt with allocation of heads of powers and modernisation of the Constitution, and Standing Committee D with election procedures, the Judiciary, and Bill of Rights.

The Standing Committees initially met in Melbourne on 1 and 2 November 1973 and were composed of Federal, State, and local government delegates. Chairmen and deputy chairmen of each Committee were elected, tasks allocated, and organisational matters arranged regarding place of sittings and secretarial appointments. Standing Committees had the services of academics and legal advisers to assist in the proper functioning of the Committees. It was anticipated that the Standing Committees would complete their reports by 30 April 1974 and report back to the Executive Committee.

Owing to the double dissolution of the Australian Parliament on 10 April 1974, the Committees' reports were not finalised by 30 April 1974. The Executive Committee, as a consequence, was not able to meet until 26 June 1974 to consider the reports of the Standing Committees and plan arrangements for a plenary session. The Executive Committee proposed that the next plenary session should be held in Melbourne during the week commencing 30

September 1974. However, the Executive Committee was advised that this date would not be suitable to the Australian Parliament. It was then resolved that arrangements should be made with the Australian Government to hold a plenary session not later than the week commencing 11 November 1974. Communication was later received from the Australian Government that the week commencing 4 November in Melbourne would be an acceptable date for the Australian Government delegation. However, due to accommodation difficulties, it was decided to transfer the next session of the Convention to Adelaide.

Preparations were concluded in the months to November but uncertainty surrounded the availability of delegations from the Australian and Queensland Parliaments. The Australian Parliament eventually was unable to appoint a delegation because of the failure to resolve the composition of its membership. The Queensland Parliament was dissolved on 2 November and writs issued for a general election on 7 December. As a consequence, no Queensland delegation existed to represent that State at the proposed Adelaide session of the Convention.

Following the unexpected absence of these two delegations, it was decided that the Adelaide session of the Convention should be abandoned and an Executive Committee meeting called to consider the future of the Convention. It is obvious that the problem of the composition of the Australian Government delegation will have to be resolved before the Convention programme can continue.

Although the major areas of constitutional reform have still to be tackled by the Standing Committees, the Constitutional Convention has made significant advances in proposing recommendations for change.

Further references, 1974, 1975

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.

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

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

to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 110 in 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., K.St J. who assumed office on 1 June 1974.

A complete list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 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. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G., 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

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 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, 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 period longer than three months unless he is, or becomes, a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This Section further provides that not more than 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

The Cabinet is responsible politically for the administrative acts of the Government, but the constitutional powers as set out in The Constitution Act and other Acts are vested in the individual Ministers and the Governor in Council, namely, the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council. Cabinet as such has no legal powers.

Government administration includes departments under direct ministerial control as well as certain public statutory corporations which are subject to varying degrees of ministerial direction. Ministers are sworn in with appropriate portfolios which indicate their particular responsibilities.

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The 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 *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

The recording of decisions is primarily the responsibility of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet. There is no special machinery for circulating Cabinet minutes. Where necessary, the Secretary to the Premier's Department issues the instructions, but, where a particular Minister is concerned, the Minister is normally responsible for the execution of Cabinet decisions.

Ministries 1943 to 1975

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES : 1943-1975 (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 set out on pages 1150-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Ministry at 30 June 1975

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 June 1975 the 62nd Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., consisted of the following members :

VICTORIA—62ND MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1975

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of the Arts
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G.	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, Minister of Consumer Affairs, and Minister for Federal 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
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

LEGISLATURE
Victorian 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. The provisions governing the constitution of the Parliament are now to be found in *The Constitution Act 1975*.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly will be increased to eighty-one members following the next State election and the membership of the Council will be increased to forty members following the next election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member 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 in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Parliament of Victoria: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party. (See

pages 118-20 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 National 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 National 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 National 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 to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

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 limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance. 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.

Parliamentary Counsel

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office attached to the Law Department. Its origin in Victoria dates back to 1879 when Edward Carlile was appointed Parliamentary Draftsman. Carlile remained as draftsman, apart from a short period as Clerk Assistant of the Legislative Assembly, until the beginning of this century. He was knighted for his services.

The Office was established because of dissatisfaction at the cost involved in having legislation prepared by members of the Bar and the uneven and sometimes unsatisfactory nature of the work done by individual counsel. A similar office had been established a few years previously in the United Kingdom following upon a report by a Parliamentary Committee.

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and six Parliamentary Counsel, together with supporting clerical and stenographic assistance.

The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria, in common with that in other jurisdictions, has consistently increased over the last century. In its first 30 years, the Victorian Parliament passed 915 Acts; in the next 30 years, 1,423 Acts; in the next 30 years, 2,868 Acts; and in the next 28 years no less than 3,456 Acts were passed.

The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives.

The policy of legislation is initially determined by the Cabinet acting on the advice of the responsible Minister, assisted by his appropriate departmental advisers, but it is generally accepted that policy and form cannot be completely separated and Parliamentary Counsel, in advising as to the most appropriate way in which a particular objective can be achieved, accordingly exercise a considerable influence on the legislation that is ultimately passed by the Parliament.

Apart from work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation.

The Counsel are also available to advise Ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. One of the Counsel is assigned to examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of Statutes and Statutory Rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government.

Since the last consolidation of the Victorian Statutes in 1958, a system of reprinting of Principal Public Acts incorporating all amendments made up to the date of the Reprint has been instituted. This system of frequent reprints has now been adopted in most other jurisdictions in Australia.

Because of the knowledge and experience gained by Parliamentary Counsel in the course of their ordinary duties, they are often called upon to advise in relation to matters of law reform apart from being responsible for the drafting of any legislation necessary to give effect to proposed reforms. They assist,

whenever requested, the Statute Law Revision Committee of the Victorian Parliament and commonly assist other Parliamentary committees which are investigating matters involving constitutional or other legal questions.

It is common for a Parliamentary Counsel to be co-opted to sub-committees of the Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee when they are considering reform of the Statute law.

The Deputy Chief Parliamentary Counsel acts as secretary and draftsman to the Judges' Rules Committee. Recently, one of the Counsel has been assigned to assist the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

Counsel are commonly asked to act in an advisory capacity in relation to proposals for uniform legislation and in relation to agreements between governments and government instrumentalities in Australia. They also sometimes act as members of negotiating teams, as well as draftsmen, in relation to agreements which require Parliamentary approval before they become fully effective.

National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria*

Formation

There were many changes in Victorian politics after Federation and the political parties reflected these changes. The differences formerly between them, which had tended to centre around the debate between free trade and protection, now gradually gave way to the designations "Nationalist" and "Labor"—the latter emerging strongly after the maritime strike of 1890.

During these years the rural electors of Victoria also began to promote their common political and economic interests. This trend took various forms. Country Party movements gradually developed in the various States, and the first parliamentary party as such in Australia entered the West Australian legislature in 1914.

In Victoria for some years country members of the Legislative Assembly had combined in pursuit of specific rural objectives, but no formal party was ever organised. However, people with country interests at heart were beginning to turn their attention towards the conception of a separate political party capable of giving expression to such interests.

The initial move came from a meeting in Woodend in 1914. Two years later, two other movements, sponsored by farmers from the Mallee and central areas, joined forces with this group under the banner of the Victorian Farmers Union. At first membership was strictly limited to *bona fide* primary producers, but in 1926 the constitution was broadened to allow all electors, irrespective of occupation, to join. At the same time the name was changed to the Victorian Country Party. In 1930 it was altered to United Country Party, in 1947 to Country Party, and in 1975 to National Party of Australia (Victoria).

The V.F.U. Conference in 1916 set out as one of its principles that the party should be entirely separate from, and independent of, all other political parties. The principle to maintain the separate entity of the party is still extant. The V.F.U. drew some of its adherents from other parties. Although clear as to their objectives, members took some time to sort out their attitudes to the established parties, and to develop a Country Party philosophy.

The line of division between the Nationalist and Labor parties was not so clearly drawn in Victoria as in New South Wales and Queensland, as the Victorian Labor Party tended to follow a more conservative political pattern. All these factors had a bearing in determining the course adopted by the Country Party through succeeding years when arrangements had to be made to carry on the government of Victoria in a Parliament where, between 1924 and 1952, no one party had an absolute majority in its own right.

* An article outlining the history of the Australian Labor Party in Victoria appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 on pages 97-103. It is intended to publish an historical survey of the Liberal Party in Victoria in the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Parliamentary Party

At the elections in November 1917 four members were elected to the Legislative Assembly. They were John Allan (Rodney), D. H. Gibson (Grenville), P. G. Stewart (Swan Hill), and I. J. Weaver (Korong). Allan was elected leader. Between the general elections of 1917 and 1920 Messrs Bowser, Carlisle, and Downard seceded from the Nationalist Party and joined the V.F.U. After the general election in 1920 Parliamentary representation had increased to thirteen members. Included among the new members was A. A. (later Sir Albert) Dunstan. The party grew to 21 members in 1935 when the Dunstan Government was formed, and again to 26 in 1943 when the Country Party became the largest party in the Legislative Assembly at that time. In the Legislative Council an initial membership of two in 1919 increased to six by 1935, and to thirteen in 1940.

At an early stage in the formation of the V.F.U., its members realised that in addition to seeking election for their candidates, they would also need to define what they would try to achieve in Parliament in a platform. The 1916 Conference laid down rules for the selection of Parliamentary candidates and required that all those selected pledge to adhere to the principles and details of the party policy. While the Central Council as the governing body had an obligation to ensure that candidates signed the pledge, it was given no specific authority over the Parliamentary Party.

Thus, when in 1921 the Parliamentary Country Party members split on the compulsory wheat pool question, one group following Allan in supporting the Lawson Nationalist Government, and the other, Dunstan, it was left to the Parliamentary Party to devise rules to prevent a recurrence of this situation.

In August 1923, Allan as leader reached an agreement with the Nationalist Party Premier, Lawson, whereby the Country Party entered its first composite government. A section of the Parliamentary Party led by Dunstan objected on the grounds that the independence of the V.F.U. was threatened. Similar doubts were expressed on an organisational level, but Central Council eventually sanctioned the Coalition.

In January 1924 Lawson, following a by-election defeat which he blamed on the intervention of the Country Party candidate, demanded that the V.F.U. agree to an electoral alliance. This stiffened opposition to the Coalition and the Central Council framed a resolution setting out clearly the conditions acceptable to the Country Party. When this was carried by the Annual Conference, Lawson submitted the resignation of the Government.

After the 1924 election the Country Party decided that it would participate in a composite ministry only if it held the Premiership and half of the portfolios. This proposition was eventually agreed to, Allan taking office as Premier in November 1924, with Peacock (Nationalist) as Deputy.

In 1925 the division between supporters and opponents of composite governments became much wider, one section being led by Allan, and the other by Dunstan. Failure to swing the Central Council to its point of view led the latter eventually to break away from the V.F.U. and form the Primary Producers Union and its Parliamentary wing, the Country Progressive Party (C.P.P.) of four members.

After the April 1927 general election it was evident that no one party was strong enough to carry on the government by itself. The Allan-Peacock Government did not meet the House and eventually E. J. Hogan (Labor) was commissioned to form a ministry. He was able to carry on with the support of the C.P.P. This support was withdrawn in 1927 over the perennial question of electoral redistribution.

The problems of the Depression brought the V.C.P. and the C.P.P. together as a united body in September 1930. The Parliamentary Party accepted three portfolios in the All Party National Government formed in 1932 and led by

Mr (later Sir Stanley) Argyle. The Central Council regarded this as the only course open to it in view of the grave financial situation then facing Victoria. It stressed that the arrangement was not to be regarded as being in the nature of a composite government, seeing that its sole purpose was to secure close co-operation in Parliament for the enactment and carrying out of the Premiers' Plan. It also held that the duration of the arrangement was to be limited to the life of the existing Parliament.

The All Party Government faced the electors in April 1935, the Parliamentary representation of the Country Party increasing from 14 members in 1932 to 21 at this election. The decision of the electors on the issues of rural rehabilitation, organised marketing, unemployment, and transport regulations was seen by Country Party adherents as favouring themselves rather than the United Australia Party (formerly Nationalist) supporters of the Argyle ministry, and the increased representation was regarded as a mandate to separate in government from the U.A.P.

The defeat of the Government on a "no confidence" motion launched by the Country Party followed and Dunstan, now leader, formed the first all Country Party Government in Australian history on 2 April 1935. It had the support in Parliament of the Labor Party. When that party withdrew its backing in 1942 the U.A.P. replaced it by sitting on the corner benches in support.

Dunstan's Government was defeated on 14 September 1943 but he resumed office four days later as Premier in a composite ministry with the U.A.P. This Government was defeated in October 1945 when a number of members defected from the Government side and voted with Labor. The election which followed saw the first effective electoral defeat for the Party. It lost four seats to Labor and four others through a seat redistribution. The Parliamentary representation of the Party fell from 26 to 18 members.

However, with the official Liberal (formerly U.A.P.) representation now standing at ten, Sir John McDonald, who had succeeded Dunstan, became Leader of the Opposition. In this capacity he promised the new Labor administration co-operation for legislation along agreed lines, but not in a situation where he judged any proposals inimical to the best interests of the community.

Such a situation arose late in 1947 on the contentious issue of bank nationalisation as advocated by the Commonwealth Government. Supply was refused in the Legislative Council and in the election which followed Labor suffered a heavy defeat. The principal benefactors were the Liberals, who became the largest party.

Its leader, T. T. Hollway, was Premier in the Hollway-McDonald Government which took office on 20 November 1947. These were years of great industrial unrest. The method of settlement of one of the numerous disputes brought the parties into conflict and as a result all Country Party ministers resigned.

After a year in office as head of a Liberal Government, Hollway went to the electors as a leader in a campaign to defeat the Country Party, in order to bring about a return to a two-party Parliament. Although the Country Party representation was reduced to thirteen, neither of the other parties had a majority in its own right. In this situation Labor supported the Country Party as the new Government. This arrangement continued for more than 2½ years when a rift developed over the old difference of electoral redistribution and the McDonald Country Party Government went out of office on 9 December 1952. The election which followed brought about the return of a party with a majority in its own right (the Labor Party) for the first time since 1924, and one party has had a majority in the Legislative Assembly ever since.

A split in the Labor Party brought about the defeat of the Cain Government in 1955 and put into office the Liberals led by Mr (later Sir Henry) Bolte. Their numbers as a result of the June 1955 election increased from 12 to 34.

As with the Cain Government, the Bolte Liberal Ministry was in a minority in the Legislative Council, where the Country Party held the balance of power. By using its numbers to make the Council effective as a house of review, the Country Party continued to play a part in the legislative process.

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, 1975

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Political parties

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

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

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 below :

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 (ALP)	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 first table on the following page :

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.

NOTE. A list of members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1976 triennial election held on 20 March 1976 is provided in the supplement at the end of this Year Book.

Legislative Assembly

Speaker : The Hon. Kenneth Henry Wheeler.

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

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

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

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)	Poipwarth	19,961	19,242	96.40
Chamberlain, Bruce Anthony (LP)	Dundas	19,231	18,487	96.13
Crellin, 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

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : MEMBERS ELECTED 19 MAY 1973—continued

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
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	21,122	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, Aural 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, C.M.G. (LP)	Malvern	27,707	25,146	90.76
Trewin, Thomas Campion (NP)	Benalla	19,885	18,855	94.82
Trezeise, 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.

NOTE. A list of members of the Legislative Assembly who were elected at the 1976 general election held on 20 March 1976 is provided in the supplement at the end of this Year Book.

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1975 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 Victorian Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and electoral activities. It does not attempt to cover the expenditure on Victorian administration generally.

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1971 to 1975. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 30 March 1975. 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.

**VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
(\$'000)**

Period	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral ¹	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)		Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
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
1974-75	20	591	709	2,420	3,062	269	143	7,214

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

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

Victorian Acts passed during 1974

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974

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| <p>8532 Veterinary Research Institute (Consequential Amendment) Act amends the <i>Milk Pasteurization Act</i> 1958, and the <i>Stock Medicines Act</i> 1958, consequential upon Transfer of Control of the Veterinary Research Institute from the University of Melbourne to the Department of Agriculture</p> <p>8533 Stock (Artificial Breeding) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act</i> 1962, and for other purposes</p> <p>8534 Carriers and Innkeepers (Licences) Act amends the <i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act</i> 1958</p> <p>8535 Bittern Land Act authorises the Granting of a Development Lease of certain Land in the Parish of Bittern temporarily reserved as a Site for Public Recreation, and for other purposes</p> <p>8536 Labour and Industry Act amends the <i>Labour and Industry Act</i> 1958</p> <p>8537 Public Lands and Works (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Public Lands and Works Act</i> 1964</p> <p>8538 Land Tax (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes</p> <p>8539 Superannuation (Railway Service) Act makes further provision with respect to the Superannuation Benefits of certain Officers in the Railway Service, to amend the <i>Superannuation Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes</p> <p>8540 Consumer Protection (Unordered Goods and Services Amendment) Act amends Division 4 of Part II of the <i>Consumer Protection Act</i> 1972 and for other purposes</p> <p>8541 Morwell and Mirboo Railway Removal Act provides for the Removal of the Morwell and Mirboo Railway and for purposes connected therewith</p> <p>8542 Bread Industry (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Bread Industry Act</i> 1959</p> <p>8543 Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act</i> 1958</p> <p>8544 Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act</i> 1966</p> <p>8545 Supply (No. 1, 1974-75) Act makes Interim Provision for the Appropriation of Moneys out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1974-75</p> | <p>8546 Melbourne Cricket Club Act incorporates by the Name of Melbourne Cricket Club a certain Voluntary Association formed in Melbourne under the said Name and to vest in the said Corporation certain Real and Personal Property now held by or on behalf of the said Association by the Committee thereof or by the Trustee and to provide for the Management of the said Corporation and for other purposes</p> <p>8547 Home Finance (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Home Finance Act</i> 1962</p> <p>8548 Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Act makes Provision for the Establishment of the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority and the Management and Control of the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement</p> <p>8549 Ministry of Transport (Transport Fund) Act amends the <i>Ministry of Transport Act</i> 1958 with respect to the Establishment of an Account to be called the Transport Fund, and for other purposes</p> <p>8550 Youth, Sport and Recreation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972</p> <p>8551 Stamps (Bills of Exchange) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1958 with respect to the Duty payable on certain Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes</p> <p>8552 Gas and Fuel Corporation (Powers) Act with respect to the Powers of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria to approve ratify and validate a certain Agreement made by that corporation, to amend the <i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes</p> <p>8553 Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act amends the <i>Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act</i> 1959</p> <p>8554 Meat Inspection Services Act facilitates the Transfer of Meat Inspectors employed by Municipal Councils to Employment in the Public Service</p> <p>8555 Sewerage Districts (Interest Subsidies) Act amends the <i>Sewerage Districts Act</i> 1958</p> <p>8556 Printers and Newspapers (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Printers and Newspapers Act</i> 1958</p> <p>8557 Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1958 and for other purposes</p> |
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VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—*continued*

- 8558 Decentralized Industry (Housing) (Amendment) Act amends the *Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973* to make Provision with respect to the Housing of Persons employed in Public Administration in the Country and for other purposes
- 8559 Teaching Service (Conditions of Service) Act makes further Provision with respect to the Determination of Certain Terms and Conditions of Service or Employment in the Teaching Service, to amend the *Teaching Service Act 1958* and for other purposes
- 8560 Environment Protection (Amendment) Act amends the *Environment Protection Act 1970*, and for other purposes
- 8561 Motor Car (Further Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958*, to amend Section 3 of the *Motor Car (Amendment) Act 1973*, to amend Section 2 of the *Recreation Vehicles Act 1973* and for other purposes
- 8562 Victorian Civil Ambulance Service Act validates the Appointment of the Administrator of the Victorian Civil Ambulance Service to constitute a Committee of Management for that Ambulance Service, and for other purposes
- 8563 Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act ratifies validates approves and otherwise gives effect to an Agreement between the Minister of Forests the Forests Commission and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited supplemental to the Wood Pulp Agreement made in 1961 and amended in 1966, to ratify validate approve and otherwise give effect to an Agreement between the Forests Commission and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited with respect to Supplies of Softwood Timber to amend the *Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act 1961* and for other purposes
- 8564 Local Government (House Builders Liability Amendment) Act amends the *Local Government (House Builders Liability) Act 1973*, and for other purposes
- 8565 Companies (Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission) Act gives Effect to Arrangements made for the Purposes of the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement, to amend the *Companies Act 1961* and for other purposes
- 8566 Racing (Amendment) Act amends the *Racing Act 1958*
- 8567 Appropriation (1973-74, No. 2) Act appropriates certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1973-74
- 8568 Public Servants Ethical Conduct (Joint Select Committee) Act constitutes a Joint Select Committee to inquire into and report on the Law and Practice governing the Conduct of Public Servants in Cases where their Official Duties and Private Interests conflict, and for other purposes
- 8569 Historic Buildings Act makes Provision with respect to the Preservation of Buildings Works and Objects of Historic or Architectural Importance or Interest, to amend the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*, and for other purposes
- 8570 Appropriation (1973-74, No. 3) Act appropriates certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1973-74
- 8571 Supply (No. 2, 1974-75) Act makes Interim Provision for the Appropriation of Moneys out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1974-75
- 8572 Victorian Inland Meat Authority Act makes Provision with respect to the Disposal of the Assets and Undertakings of the Victorian Inland Meat Authority and for other purposes
- 8573 Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act makes provision concerning Metropolitan Bridges Main Highways and Foreshores, for that and other purposes to amend the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*, the *Country Roads Act 1958* and the *Local Government Department Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8574 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Rates) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* in relation to Rates made and levied thereunder, and for other purposes
- 8575 Wheat Marketing Act amends the *Wheat Marketing Act 1969*
- 8576 Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the *Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958*
- 8577 The Alfred Nicholas Memorial Gardens Act makes Provision with respect to the Transfer of certain Land in the Shire of Sherbrooke from the President, Coun-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—*continued*

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| | ckillors and Ratepayers of the Shire of Sherbrooke to the Forests Commission and for other purposes | 8588 | Dental Alumni Research Foundation Act varies the Trusts upon which certain funds are held by the University of Melbourne and for other purposes |
| 8578 | Bonnie Doon (Public Hall) Land Act authorises the Sale of certain Land at Bonnie Doon, to provide for the Application of the Proceeds of Sale and for other purposes | 8589 | Pesticides (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Pesticides Act 1958</i> |
| 8579 | Carlton Land (University Women's College) Act revokes the Reservation of certain Crown Land at Carlton as a Site for a Residential College for Women at the University of Melbourne and to provide for the Permanent Reservation of the said Land as a General Residential College at the University of Melbourne | 8590 | Dried Fruits (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i> |
| 8580 | Newmarket Sheep Sales Act consolidates and amends the Law relating to the Regulation of the Sale of Sheep at the Newmarket Saleyards in the City of Melbourne | 8591 | Road Safety (Educational) Act provides for the Transfer of Two Employees of the National Safety Council to the Public Service of Victoria in connection with the transfer of certain responsibilities from the National Safety Council to the Road Safety and Traffic Authority |
| 8581 | Tattersall Consultations (Soccer Football Pools) Act provides for the Promotion and Conduct in Victoria of Soccer Football Pools, for that and other purposes, to amend the <i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i> , to amend the <i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i> and the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i> , and for other purposes | 8592 | Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act amends the <i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i> |
| 8582 | Geelong Land Act authorises the Grant of certain Land in the City of Geelong to the Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners to amend the <i>Geelong Lands Exchange Act 1972</i> and the <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i> and for other purposes | 8593 | Pharmacists Act re-enacts with Amendments the Law relating to the Registration of Pharmacists and for purposes connected therewith |
| 8583 | Melbourne (Alexandra Gardens) Land Act relates to certain Crown lands in the City of Melbourne | 8594 | Pay-roll Tax Act makes further Provision in respect of Deductions from Taxable Wages and for that and other purposes to amend the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i> and for other purposes |
| 8584 | Terang Mechanics Institute and Free Library Trust Act enables the Surrender to Her Majesty of the Property of the Terang Mechanics Institute and Free Library Trust free of the Trust and of a certain Mortgage, to facilitate the Appointment of the Shire of Hampden as a Committee of Management thereof under the <i>Land Act 1958</i> , and for purposes connected therewith | 8595 | Stamps (Bills of Exchange) (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps (Bills of Exchange) Act 1974</i> and for other purposes |
| 8585 | Pay-roll Tax (Rate) Act increases the Rate of Pay-roll Tax under the <i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i> | 8596 | Motor Car (Fees) Act amends the <i>Motor Car Act 1958</i> in relation to Certain Fees and Surcharges |
| 8586 | Co-operative Housing Societies Act amends Section 76 and Section 77 of the <i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i> | 8597 | Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act with respect to the licensing of Persons who sell Tobacco in Victoria and for other purposes |
| 8587 | Forests (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Forests Act 1958</i> | 8598 | Liquor Control (Fees) Act amends Section 44 and Section 156 of the <i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i> and for other purposes |
| | | 8599 | Zoological Gardens (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Zoological Gardens Act 1967</i> and for other purposes |
| | | 8600 | Local Government Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> |
| | | 8601 | Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the Permanent Reservations of certain Lands and the Crown Grants and Certificate of Title of certain Lands and for other purposes |
| | | 8602 | Status of Children Act removes the Legal Disabilities of Children born out of Wedlock |
| | | 8603 | Racing (Further Amendment) Act amends the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> and for other purposes |

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—continued

- 8604 Fertilizers Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the Sale of Agricultural Limes, Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners and for other purposes
- 8605 Appropriation (1974-75, No. 1) Act appropriates certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the Service of the Financial Year 1974-75 and to appropriate the Supplies granted in the last preceding Session of Parliament and for other purposes
- 8606 Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act makes provision with respect to the transfer of functions in relation to Aboriginal Affairs, to repeal the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967*, to amend the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* and for other purposes
- 8607 Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act establishes a Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences and for purposes connected therewith
- 8608 Ministry of Transport (Consultative Committee) Act amends the *Ministry of Transport Act 1958* to provide for the Appointment of Consultative Committees and of Assistant Directors of Transport, to repeal the *Metropolitan Transportation Committee Act 1963*, to make provision concerning the Dissolution of The Metropolitan Transportation Committee, to make provision concerning certain Persons whose services are being made use of by the Minister of Transport, and for other purposes
- 8609 Milk Board (Delivery Charges) Act amends the *Milk Board Act 1958* to make provision with respect to Delivery Charges and other matters
- 8610 Deakin University Act Establishes and Incorporates a University to be known as Deakin University and for other purposes
- 8611 Country Roads (Salaries and Contributions) Act amends Parts I and II of the *Country Roads Act 1958*
- 8612 Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents (Amendment) Act amends the *Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965*
- 8613 Municipalities Assistance (Amendment) Act amends the *Municipalities Assistance Act 1973*
- 8614 Country Fire Authority (Amendment) Act amends the *Country Fire Authority Act 1958*
- 8615 Justices (Theft Offences) Act amends the *Justices Act 1958*
- 8616 Chiropodists (Additional Training of Applicants) Act amends the *Chiropodists Act 1968*
- 8617 Friendly Societies (Benefits) Act amends Sections 5, 11, and 26 of the *Friendly Societies Act 1958*
- 8618 Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*
- 8619 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958*
- 8620 Housing (Commonwealth-State Supplemental Agreement) Act amends the *Housing Act 1958* to authorise the Premier of the State of Victoria for and on behalf of the State to enter into a Housing Agreement, supplemental to the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement 1973, with the Commonwealth of Australia and for other purposes
- 8621 Land Tax Act amends the *Land Tax Act 1958*, to declare the Rates of Land Tax for the Year ending on the 31st day of December, 1975 and for other purposes
- 8622 Marine Stores and Old Metals (Beverage Cans) Act amends the *Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958* with respect to Beverage Cans
- 8623 West Gate Bridge Authority Act amends the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965*
- 8624 Stamps (Credit and Rental Business) Act amends subdivision 13A of Division 3 of Part II of the *Stamps Act 1958* and for other purposes
- 8625 County Court (Chief Judge) Act amends the *County Court Act 1958* to enable the appointment of a Chief Judge of the County Court, to fix the salary and allowances of the Chief Judge, and for other purposes
- 8626 Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act constitutes a Victorian Public Offices Corporation, to make Provision with respect to the Construction Management and Maintenance of certain Public Offices and for other purposes
- 8627 Harbors and Navigable Waters Control Act amends the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958*, the *Gee-Long Harbor Trust Act 1958*, the *Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958*, the *Harbor Board Act 1958* and the *Marine Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8628 Electoral Provinces and Districts Act provides for an increase in the Number of Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts for the Re-

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—*continued*

- division of the Whole of Victoria into Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts and for other purposes
- 8629 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
- 8630 Consumer Affairs Act amends the Short Title of the *Consumer Protection Act 1972*, to prohibit or regulate certain Practices and for those and other Purposes to amend the *Consumer Protection Act 1972*, to amend the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973* and for other purposes
- 8631 Wheat Industry Stabilization Act relates to the Marketing of Wheat and the Stabilisation of the Wheat Industry
- 8632 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the *Educational Grants Act 1973*
- 8633 Small Claims Tribunals (Amendment) Act amends the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*
- 8634 Cemeteries (Pioneer Memorial Parks) Act amends the *Cemeteries Act 1958* to make provision with respect to Pioneer Memorial Parks and other matters
- 8635 Public Works and Services Act authorises Expenditure on Public Works and Services and for other purposes
- 8636 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises Expenditure on Works and Services and other purposes relating to State Forests
- 8637 Local Government (Shire of Bacchus Marsh) Act approves, ratifies, and validates the Acquisition of certain Land at Bacchus Marsh by the Shire of Bacchus Marsh and to authorise the Sale of certain Land at Bacchus Marsh by the Shire of Bacchus Marsh, and for other purposes
- 8638 Melbourne University (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne University Act 1958*
- 8639 Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958*
- 8640 River Improvement (Minimum Rate) Act amends Section 36 of the *River Improvement Act 1958*
- 8641 Groundwater (Amendment) Act amends the *Groundwater Act 1969*
- 8642 Health (Contraceptives) Act makes Provision for the Registration, Advertising and Sale of Contraceptives and for that purpose to amend Part XIV of the *Health Act 1958*, to repeal Division 4 of Part I of the *Summary Offences Act 1966* and to amend Division 2 of Part VI of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* and for other purposes
- 8643 Pounds (Amendment) Act amends the *Pounds Act 1958*
- 8644 Railways Works and Services Act authorises Expenditure on Works and Services and other purposes relating to Railways
- 8645 Local Government (Municipal Employees Long Service Leave) Act amends the *Local Government Act 1958* to make further provision with respect to Long Service Leave for Municipal Employees and for other purposes
- 8646 Latrobe Valley (Amendment) Act amends the *Latrobe Valley Act 1958*
- 8647 Extractive Industries (Amendment) Act amends the *Extractive Industries Act 1966*
- 8648 Housing (Amendment) Act amends the *Housing Act 1958* to make provision with respect to the hiring of moveable units to certain persons and other matters
- 8649 Valuation of Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Valuation of Land Act 1960* and the *Local Government Act 1958*
- 8650 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* and the *Sewerage Districts Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 8651 Ombudsman (Exemption) Act amends Section 13 of the *Ombudsman Act 1973*
- 8652 Land (Amendment) Act amends the *Land Act 1958*
- 8653 Wodonga Area Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act amends the *Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973* with respect to the purchase and compulsory acquisition of land in certain areas, to amend the *Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973* and for other purposes
- 8654 Cattle and Swine Compensation (Amendment) Act amends the *Cattle Compensation Act 1967* and the *Swine Compensation Act 1967*
- 8655 Milk and Dairy Supervision (Amendment) Act amends the *Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958* and makes a consequential amendment to the *Margarine Act 1958*
- 8656 Public Service Act Consolidates and Amends the Law relating to the Public Service of Victoria and for other purposes
- 8657 Motor Car Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958*

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1974—*continued*

8658	Education (Teacher Registration) Act amends the <i>Education Act 1958</i> with respect to Teacher Registration, and for other purposes	and the Administration of Land Subdivided in Cluster Form, to amend the <i>Health Act 1958</i> , the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> , the <i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i> , the <i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i> and the <i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i> , and for other purposes
8659	Education (Work Experience) Act enables Pupils at Schools to obtain Work Experience as part of their Education	
8660	Local Government (Municipal Abattoirs) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> with respect to the Establishment, Management, and Control of Municipal Abattoirs	8662 Motor Boating (Amendment) Act ensures Safety when Persons are being towed by Boats, to enable motor boats with Identification Plates to be used for certain Trade Purposes, to prescribe the Procedure and Penalties relating to Boating Infringements, to convert Measurements to Metric Measure and for other purposes
8661	Cluster Titles Act facilitates the Sub-division of Land in Cluster Form, the Issue of Titles to Lots shown on Plans of Cluster Subdivision,	

Parliamentary Papers presented during period 1974–75

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during the period 1974–75 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, PERIOD 10 SEPTEMBER 1974 TO 8 MAY 1975

Finance :

A.1. Finance 1973–74—Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1974, with Reports &c. of the Auditor-General.

A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30th June, 1974.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1975.

Returns to Orders of the House :

C.1. Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Animal Losses and Conditions at the Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary—Healesville.

C.2. Report of the Ministry of Fuel and Power on Victorian Energy Resources and Estimated Requirements 1974–2004.

Reports from Select Committees :

D.1. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1970–71, Victorian Railways (Progress Report), Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1971–72 and the Auditor-General's Reports for 1971–72 together with Summaries of those Reports.

D.2. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the State Insurance Offices together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.

D.3. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Administration Bonds together with an Appendix.

D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the Proposals contained in the Vagrancy (Insufficient Means) Bill 1974 and upon Section 5 of the *Vagrancy Act 1966* together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.

D.5. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1973–74.

D.6. Standing Orders Committee—Report together with Appendices upon a Proposal to Consolidate and Revise the Standing Orders and Rules of Practice of the Legislative Assembly.

D.7. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minutes on Reports upon Unpaid Accounts 1972–73 and Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1972–73 together with Summaries of those Reports.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PERIOD 10 SEPTEMBER 1974 TO 8 MAY 1975—*continued*

- D.8. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Unpaid Accounts 1973–74.
 D.9. Road Safety Committee—Thirteenth Progress Report—Some Aspects of Road-worthiness, Speedometers, Alcohol and Road Accidents and Intersectional Management together with Appendices.
 D.10. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the *Magistrates' Courts (Jurisdiction) Act 1973* (No. 8427) together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee, and Appendices.
 D.11. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Bail Procedures together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee, and Appendices.
 D.12. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon Aspects of the Administration of the State Superannuation Board together with Appendices.
 D.13. Meat Industry Committee—Report upon the Disposal of Cattle from Sewage Farms together with Appendices.
 D.14. Public Accounts Committee—Treasury Minute on the Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1972–73 together with Summary of the Report.
 D.15. Company Take-overs Committee—Report upon a Take-over Offer by Industrial Equity Limited for Shares in Noske Industries Limited together with Appendices.
 D.16. Road Safety Committee—Fourteenth Progress Report—Alcohol and Road Safety. Research Projects involving Drinking Drivers together with Appendices.
 D.17. Company Take-overs Committee—Report relating to V.I.A. Limited and Industrial Equity Limited with Appendices.

Papers Presented to Parliament :

- No. 30. Aboriginal Affairs—Report of the Ministry for the year 1973–74.
 No. 8. Apprenticeship Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 23. Consumer Affairs Council—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 43. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1972–73.
 No. 42. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1972–73.
 No. 33. Country Roads Board—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 54. Dairy Industry in Victoria—First Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 No. 45. Education—Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1973–74.
 No. 22. Education—Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1973–74.
 No. 25. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year ended 29th June, 1974.
 No. 51. Electoral Redivision—Report by the Commissioners on the proposed Redivision of Victoria into Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council and into Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly.
 No. 40. Environment Protection Authority—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 16. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 44. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Report of the Government Statist for the year 1971–72.
 No. 21. Gas and Fuel Corporation—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 28. Health—Commission of Public Health—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 39. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 2. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1972–73.
 No. 55. Hospitals Superannuation Board—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 13. Housing Commission, Victoria—Report for the year 1972–73.
 No. 56. Housing Commission, Victoria—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 50. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1974.
 No. 7. Land Conservation Council—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 12. Law Reform Commissioner—First Annual Report for the period 18th December, 1973 to 30th June, 1974.
 No. 18. Liquor Control Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 20. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 4. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1972.
 No. 49. Mental Health Authority—Report for the year 1973.
 No. 53. Motor Accidents Board—First Annual Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 5. Ombudsman—First Report for the period 30th October, 1973 to 30th June, 1974.
 No. 37. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st July, 1974 to 30th September, 1974.
 No. 46. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st October, 1974 to 31st December, 1974.
 No. 38. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1971–72.
 No. 27. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1972–73.
 No. 15. Police Department—Report for the year 1973.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
PERIOD 10 SEPTEMBER 1974 TO 8 MAY 1975—*continued*

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- No. 9. Public Service—First Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 No. 34. Public Service—Second Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 No. 47. Public Service—Third Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 No. 17. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 29. Railways—Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1973–74.
 No. 48. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 19. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 26. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 32. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 1. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1972–73.
 No. 41. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 10. State Savings Bank—Reports, Statements, Returns, etc., for the year 1973–74.
 No. 11. Supreme Court Judges—Report for the year 1973.
 No. 14. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1972–73.
 No. 31. Teacher Housing Authority—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 6. Teachers Tribunal—Report for the year 1972–73.
 No. 3. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1972–73.
 No. 35. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 24. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 36. Victoria Institute of Colleges—Report for the year 1973.
 No. 52. Victorian Development Corporation—First Annual Report for the year 1973–74.
 No. 57. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department—Report for the year 1973–74.
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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 at present 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, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974, a new redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

* Preliminary details of the general election held on 20 March 1976 are provided in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Electoral Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the new Provinces and Districts come into force at the next periodical or general election for the Legislative Council and the next general election for the Legislative Assembly as the case may be.

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 386 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Australian-State of Victoria rolls.

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
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
1970	1,852,023	1975	2,176,732

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 Provinces and Districts

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

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : AREAS OF PROVINCES
(square kilometre)

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 pages 118-9 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 700 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.

NOTE. Areas of Districts decided by the redivision in 1975 are provided in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometre)

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 pages 119-20 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 700 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.

NOTE. Areas of Provinces decided by the redivision in 1975 are provided in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

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 can be 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 periodical 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
ELECTED ON 13 DECEMBER 1975

Senator	Retires
Brown, William Walter Charles (ALP)	1978
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1978
Cormack, Hon. Sir Magnus Cameron, K.B.E. (LP)	1978
Greenwood, Hon. Ivor John, Q.C. (LP)	1981
Guilfoyle, Hon. Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1981
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1981
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1978
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1981
Tehan, Thomas Joseph (NP)	1978
Webster, Hon. James Joseph (NP)	1981

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES : VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 13 DECEMBER 1975

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James (LP)	Henty
Baillieu, Marshall (LP)	La Trobe
Bourchier, John William (LP)	Bendigo
Brown, Neil Anthony (LP)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (ALP)	Wills
Cairns, Hon. Dr James Ford (ALP)	Lalor
Cass, Hon. Dr Moses Henry (ALP)	Maribyrnong
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (LP)	Hotham
Crean, Hon. Frank (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Falconer, Peter David (LP)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (NP)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt Hon. John Malcolm (LP)	Wannon
Garrick, Horace James (ALP)	Batman
Hamer, David John (LP)	Isaacs
Holtzen, Hon. Rendle McNeilage (NP)	Indi
Innes, Urquhart Edward (ALP)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (LP)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (ALP)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (ALP)	Burke
King, Hon. Robert Shannon (NP)	Wimmera
Lloyd, Bruce (NP)	Murray
Lynch, Hon. Phillip Reginald (LP)	Flinders
Macphee, Ian Malcolm (LP)	Balaclava
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (NP)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Scholes, Hon. Gordon Glen Denton (ALP)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (LP)	Higgins
Short, James Robert (LP)	Ballaarat
Simon, Barry Douglas (LP)	McMillan
Snedden, Rt Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Staley, Anthony Allan (LP)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (ALP)	Gellibrand
Yates, William (LP)	Holt

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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 described in the following pages, and a local government network of 211 municipalities as described in Chapter 6 on pages 163–4.

Public Service

The Public Service of Victoria 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 19,500 permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions: the First Division composed of officers exercising the more important administrative or professional functions; the Second Division comprising other officers performing duties of an administrative or professional nature; and the Third Division which embraces a wide range of positions, including clerical assistants, chauffeurs, tradesmen, various inspectors, etc.

Permanent heads are selected by the government of the day, mostly from within the Public Service. First Division officers usually are promoted from the Second Division, while entry to the Second Division requires a professional qualification or the passing of a competitive entrance examination. There is also special provision for the recruitment of graduates for administrative work in this Division. Appointment to the Third Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in a number of areas.

Because of the career nature of the Service, the classification of officers within the Divisions provides for some progression by salary increments in most positions, commensurate with increased knowledge and experience but subject to a satisfactory level of performance. Creation of new offices or the abolition of existing offices within the Divisions is by Order of the Governor in Council after recommendation by the Public Service Board. For new offices the Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available before the offices can be created.

About 9,500 persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions often comes from this group. While legislation limits their employment for a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements or make exemptions in certain cases. 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 Board Determinations, or at special rates determined by the Board.

Historical background to public service legislation, 1974

Public Service Board

Public Service Act 1958

The functions of the Public Service Board under the *Public Service Act 1958* included :

- (1) The determination (subject to disallowance by Parliament) of salaries and wages, and the terms or conditions of service or employment in the Public Service of Victoria.
- (2) The supervision and improvement of the recruitment of the Public Service.
- (3) The making of all appointments (including promotions) to offices in the Public Service.
- (4) The determination of appeals against non-recommendation for promotion.
- (5) The hearing and determination of disciplinary charges referred to it by the Minister of the Department concerned.
- (6) The classification of offices within the Public Service.
- (7) The devising of means for promoting efficiency in the working of departments by :
 - (i) improved organisation and procedure,
 - (ii) closer supervision,
 - (iii) simplification of work,
 - (iv) co-ordination of the work of the various departments,
 - (v) limitation of staffs of departments to actual requirements,
 - (vi) the improvement of the training of officers, and
 - (vii) the avoidance of unnecessary expenditure.
- (8) The exercise of a critical oversight over the methods of conducting business in departments.

In respect of the last two functions outlined, the Board's powers were advisory only.

Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service

On 2 October 1973, Sir Henry Bland, Kt., C.B.E., was constituted and appointed to be a Board to inquire into and report upon the role, organisational 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 :

- (1) 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 ;
- (2) methods of improving the efficiency of the use of human and allied resources, with particular emphasis on staff training and development ; and
- (3) 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.

The First Report of the Board of Inquiry, which was tabled in Parliament on 17 September 1974, made a number of recommendations for the amendment of the *Public Service Act 1958* and in relation to other matters. The substance of the principal recommendations was as follows :

- (1) That the existing and the continuing fragmentation of the Public Service be eliminated.
- (2) That changes be made in methods of recruitment to the Public Service, including the introduction of greater flexibility in appointments to the Public Service from outside the Service.

- (3) That the Divisional structure of the Public Service be changed.
- (4) That the Public Service Board be relieved of a large part of its function of hearing appeals against non-recommendation for promotion, by the transfer of most appeals to a separate Promotions Appeal Board.
- (5) That changes be made in the procedures for the hearing of disciplinary charges and appeals arising therefrom.
- (6) That the existing responsibility of permanent heads for the management of their departments be emphasised and strengthened and that permanent heads be given wider powers to enable them to discharge this responsibility more effectively.
- (7) That there is a continuing need for a Public Service Board in Victoria and that its functions and powers in relation to the overall management of the Public Service be extended.
- (8) That the composition of the Public Service Board be changed to eliminate the provision for elected members.
- (9) That the maximum term of appointment for members of the Board be seven years, or at least not less than five years, with eligibility for re-appointment.
- (10) That the separation of the Board into two Divisions—one for Mental Hygiene matters and one for the General Service—be abolished.
- (11) That the power to make all Regulations under the Public Service Act be vested in the Public Service Board subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Public Service Act 1974

The *Public Service Act 1974*, which came into operation on 1 August 1975, incorporates most of the major recommendations in the First Report of the Board of Inquiry. One notable exception is the retention of the election of a member of the Board by officers in the Third Division in the Mental Hygiene Branch of the Department of Health and of a separate member by all other officers of the Public Service. Another exception was the provision in the Act for the Chairman of the Board to hold office until he reaches the age of 65 years.

Under the *Public Service Act 1974* the functions of the Public Service Board include :

- (1) Ensuring that the Public Service is so organised and staffed as to be capable of performing its functions in the most efficient and economic manner and for that purpose to review and to keep under review the organisation of, and the recruitment for, the Public Service, and the facilities for the training and development of officers and employees ;
- (2) assisting in promoting the effective, efficient, and economic management and operation of departments and, for that purpose, exercising a critical oversight of the methods of conducting business in departments and bringing to the attention of permanent heads any improvements that appear to be necessary, and from time to time advising the permanent heads of departments as to the measures that appear to the Board to be necessary or desirable :
 - (i) to improve the management, organisation, staffing, and procedures in the departments,
 - (ii) to improve the conduct, co-ordination, and supervision of work performed in the departments,
 - (iii) to eliminate unnecessary work and procedures in the departments, and
 - (iv) to improve departmental staff training programmes ;
- (3) advising the Premier of any measures which are beyond the powers of the Board or the permanent heads of departments that it considers necessary or desirable to enable the organisation and staffing of the Public Service and the co-ordination of the work of the departments to be improved ;
- (4) recruitment and initial appointments to the Public Service ;

- (5) the determination of appeals against provisional promotions to offices in the First Division. (The First Division consists of officers required to exercise the more important administrative or professional functions in the Public Service);
- (6) the determination (subject to disallowance by Parliament) of salaries, wages, or other remuneration and the terms and conditions of service or employment for officers and employees in the Public Service;
- (7) determining applications by officers for permission to engage in duties unconnected with their offices;
- (8) the classification of offices within the Service;
- (9) dealing with certain disciplinary charges in relation to senior officers; and
- (10) the making of Regulations (subject to disallowance by Parliament and with the approval of the Governor in Council) for and with respect to any matter which relates to the organisation, management, or discipline of the Public Service or generally for giving effect to the *Public Service Act 1974*.

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, State Forests, Treasury, and Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the Ministries for the Arts, Conservation, and Planning and the Ministries of Consumer Affairs, Fuel and Power, Housing, Transport, and Water Resources and Water Supply. The Land Conservation Council is regarded as a department for the purposes of personnel administration, its staff 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

This Department provides resources and services to ensure optimum agricultural production in Victoria while safeguarding social, economic, and environmental factors. This includes administering Acts relating to agricultural production; technical and diagnostic services; research and investigation; and education, advisory, and extension services. It involves protecting the quality of agricultural products; prevention and control of pests and diseases of crops and livestock; and improvement of crop varieties, management techniques, skills, and knowledge. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pages 105-8.)

The various branches and agencies are : Animal Health Services; Agricultural Chemical Services; Animal Services; Animal Industry, Dairying; Plant Services; Agriculture, Horticulture, Victorian Plant Research Institute; Agricultural Economics; Agricultural Education; and Extension Services. The Milk Board and a number of other boards also come under the Minister.

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent head : Under Secretary

This Department performs many diverse activities. It is the direct descendent of the first office of government established in the Colony of Victoria. Originally it undertook most governmental activity, but over the years specific functions

have been transferred to other departments; it has also 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 : State Insurance Office, Police (including Motor Registration Branch), Public Record Office, Government Shorthand Writers Office, Electoral Office, Registry of Estate Agents, State Emergency Service, and Government Statist's Office (including the Registry of Births, Deaths, and Marriages).

Additional branches incorporating committees and boards appointed outside the Public Service Act are : National Museum, Science Museum, Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Office, Road Safety and Traffic Authority, Liquor Control Commission, Workers Compensation Board, Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Motor Accidents Board, Motor Accidents Tribunal, Motor Car Traders Committee, and State Advisory Board on Publications.

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; destruction of vermin and eradication of noxious weeds; co-ordination of all survey work in the State and compilation of comprehensive maps; and provision of Crown land for recreational and other reserves. It also controls and maintains the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100-2.)

Education Department

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 and administering State education is the responsibility of the Director-General of Education. The teaching service staffs all State schools, the Department being responsible for general administration; provision, maintenance, and equipment of school buildings; salaries for teachers; school transport for children in country areas; and awarding scholarships and teaching bursaries. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10.)

All aspects of State education are described in Chapter 25 of this *Year Book*.

Department of Health

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent head : Secretary to the Department of Health

This Department is responsible for the implementation and co-ordination of measures for public health, including prevention and cure of diseases; avoidance of fraud in connection with alleged remedies; treatment of physical defects and mental afflictions; training for health services; control, care, and treatment of mental defectives and epileptics; initiation and direction of research; and preparation and dissemination of information and statistics. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1974, pages 109-11.)

The various branches are : General Health; Mental Hygiene; Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Services; Maternal and Child Welfare; and Tuberculosis.

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 : the fixation of wages and conditions of employment generally ; industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ; control and regulation of matters affecting safety, health, and welfare in industry ; training within industry ; and statistical research in the industrial field. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 140-4.)

These functions are performed by the Wages Board Secretariat, Industrial Training Commission, Industrial Relations Division, Office of Industrial Relations Co-ordination (Public Employing Authorities), and the following Inspectorates : Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Lifts and Cranes, and Scaffolding.

Law Department

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent head : Secretary

The principal function of the Department is to provide administrative services to the Supreme and County Courts and also Magistrates', Children's, and Coroner's Courts in Victoria. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the Government and the public, 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 ; Crown Solicitor's Office ; Public Solicitor's Office ; Parliamentary Counsel's Office ; Public Trust Office ; Corporate Affairs Office ; Office of Titles ; and Registrar-General's Office.

Local Government Department

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent head : Secretary for Local Government

This Department supervises administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and is responsible for the oversight of government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities and public halls in country areas). It also administers State weights and measures legislation. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1972, pages 103-5.)

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

This Department administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquefied gases, and inflammable liquids.

It is responsible for the survey and assessment of the State's mineral resources and mapping 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

The functions of the Department are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character and include co-ordinating the implementation of government policy. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is responsible for administering and governmental contact with the Office of the Agent-General in London. Within its organisation it also includes the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council.

In 1975 the Department established a Community Services Centre incorporating Migrant Advisory and Anti-Discrimination Bureaux, and a Government Information Office. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81-4.)

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

Public Works Department

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent head : Director-General of Public Works

As State building construction authority, the Department provides design, construction, engineering, furnishing, maintenance, and consultant services for departments, government agencies, schools, and institutions. Purchase, rental, allocation of accommodation and security of property for governmental purposes, and telephone and janitorial services, are arranged.

It advises government on port and marine matters ; develops, operates, and manages Victorian ports (except Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland); and controls coastal waters, foreshore protection and beach renourishment, dredging of shipping channels, navigation aids, and prevention of oil pollution of navigable waters. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1967, pages 98-100.)

Divisions : Administration, Building, and Ports and Harbors.

Social Welfare Department

Minister : Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent head : Director-General of Social Welfare

This Department provides services for families and children ; deals with the problems of young persons and promotes youth welfare ; controls all correctional establishments ; assists in rehabilitating persons on probation, under detention, and when released on parole ; trains people under its control ; and provides training courses in matters pertaining to social welfare.

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

Department of State Development

Minister : Minister for State Development and Decentralization

Permanent head : Secretary for State Development

The functions of the Department are the balanced development of population and industry within Victoria through decentralisation ; processing residency nominations from United Kingdom immigrants and assisting with their reception and assimilation ; and promoting tourist attractions and facilities in Victoria and providing tourist information.

Divisions : Industrial Development, Tourism, and Immigration.

State Forests Department

Minister : Minister of Forests

Permanent head : Chairman, Forests Commission

This Department controls and manages State forests, including the establishment, maintenance, protection, preservation, and renewal of hardwood and softwood varieties. It also regulates harvesting and marketing of forest produce, trains foresters, and supervises forest areas allotted for public recreation and water catchment.

Divisions : Economics and Marketing, Forest Protection, Forest Education, Research, Forest Management, Forest Environment and Recreation, Forest Operations, and seven Field Divisions.

Treasury

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent head : Director of Finance

The Treasury exercises overall control of financial administration. Its prime functions are the raising of revenue and control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority. It 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

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth ; to promote fitness and general health ; and to improve facilities in Victoria for leisure-time pursuits. This involves regular consultation with public and private youth, sporting, and recreational organisations or bodies, and administering the *Racing Act* 1958 and the *National Fitness Council of Victoria Act* 1960.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister : Minister of the Arts

Permanent head : Director of the Arts

While the enabling Act was passed in 1972, this Ministry was not established as a separate Department until 1 August 1975. Its aims are to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding, appreciation, and practice of the arts in Victoria through increased availability and accessibility ; assistance in providing facilities for performance and display ; and by continual assessment and encouragement.

The various branches are : National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, State Film Centre, and State Library.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister : Minister for Conservation

Permanent head : Director of Conservation

This Ministry embraces a number of organisations dealing with conservation. It is concerned with the control and development of fishing and preservation of wildlife ; the establishment, protection, and development of national parks ; controlling any form of pollution to the environment ; substantially controlling protection and improvement of foreshores around Port Phillip Bay ; the optimum use of Crown lands ; and preventing soil erosion and restoring damaged areas.

The 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 and Land Conservation Council (Crown Lands and Survey), and Soil Conservation Authority (Premier's).

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

This Ministry was created by legislation in 1973 and is administered in association with the Department of Labour and Industry. Its functions are to give advice on consumer affairs legislation and other matters affecting consumers; initiate action to remedy infringements; receive complaints about fraudulent, illegal, or unfair trade or commercial practices regarding goods and services; and to conduct research into matters affecting consumers.

Ministry of Fuel and Power

Minister: Minister for Fuel and Power

Permanent head: Secretary for Fuel and Power

The Minister for Fuel and Power is responsible for the operations of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

The Ministry's activities relate mainly to administering the *Fuel and Power Act* 1965 and parts of the *Pipelines Act* 1967. It is responsible for the development and co-ordination of energy policies for Victoria and granting permits to own and use pipelines conveying crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, liquified petroleum gas, and ethane gas. (See also *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 332-4, for a more detailed description of the functions and operations of the Ministry.)

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent head: Secretary of Housing

The functions of the Ministry are to improve existing housing, accommodate people of limited means, and redevelop insanitary areas. Its activities include prefabricating building components, housing for decentralised industry and the teaching service, home finance, and regulating co-operative societies.

The various branches and agencies are: Housing Commission; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies; Registry of Permanent Building Societies; Home Finance Trust; Teacher Housing Authority; and Decentralized Industry Housing Authority.

Ministry for Planning

Minister: Minister for Planning

Permanent head: Secretary for Planning

This Ministry was created in 1973 to acquire responsibility from the Local Government Department for administering the Town and Country Planning and the Development Areas Acts. It ensures that government planning policies are implemented by co-ordinating and assisting with the functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, regional planning authorities, and all other responsible authorities in Victoria.

Ministry of Transport

Minister : Minister of Transport

Permanent head : Director of Transport

This Ministry is responsible for the authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the State's land transport system. It promotes the development and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation, conducts detailed investigations, and advises on policy.

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister : Minister of Water Supply

Permanent head : Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

This Ministry is the administrative organisation for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission which is the State's authority for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria. This excludes those resources under the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the water supply authority for the metropolitan area of Melbourne.

Branches : Major Works, Mechanical, Rural Water Supplies, and Town Water Supplies and Local Authorities.

Ministry for Federal Affairs

The Ministry for Federal Affairs, established in February 1975, functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department.

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-
Gas and Fuel Corporation	ways Board
Hospitals and Charities Commission	State Electricity Commission
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Victorian Railways Board

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.

A list of instrumentalities showing associated Departments and Ministries, and the relevant Ministers responsible for their administration is set out on pages 133-9 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Further references, 1969, 1971, 1974, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

History of Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the Victorian 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), the Department of Health (1974), and the Department of Labour and Industry (1975).

Public Service Board

On 5 September 1856, Governor Hotham appointed a Board "to inquire into the arrangements which may appear desirable for the better organisation of the permanent Civil Service of the Colony". The Chairman was Professor W. E. Hearn, and the members were G. W. Rusden, T. Dryburgh, and Captain J. H. Kay, R.N., private secretary to the Governor. The report was to be considered confidential, but was presented to Hotham on 4 November 1856 by the secretary to the Board, W. R. Stephen, with a statement that the Board had no objection to its publication. The report was subsequently presented to both Houses of the new Parliament in December 1856 and published as a Parliamentary paper. Prepared in two months, it was based mainly on parliamentary papers relating to the British Civil Service, although evidence was taken from both within and outside the Civil Service of the Colony. It recommended the formation of a central Examining Board for competitive recruitment as recommended by the Northcote-Trevelyan Report on the British Civil Service, with promotion by merit by a permanent independent judicial Board of Control such as the Examining Board, but retention by the Governor in Council of the appointment of heads of department and permanent chief officers of those bodies over which a Ministerial Chief presided. Problems such as lack of security of employment, merit obtaining its due reward, leave, and pensions were stressed. Further inquiries followed in 1859 and 1870.

The 1859 inquiry had the status of a Royal Commission with six commissioners, three of whom had served on the previous Board of Inquiry. It found that there had been no great improvement on earlier problems and criticised fragmentation and the "total absence of any general rules" as to appointments, promotions, dismissals, leave of absence, and superannuation. It stated that "the best security for the effective discharge of the public business consists in giving the heads of departments ample powers for the control of their departments and enforcing upon them a rigid responsibility for the faithful exercise of those powers", and that "conscientious and efficient heads of departments who are actually engaged in the administration of the public services" were the most suited to solve many Service problems. The report led to the first legislation for the Public Service, namely, the *Civil Service Act 1862*.

The 1859 Commission was more thorough than its predecessor having deliberated for seven months. It retained the three divisions of the Civil Service and comparing the greatly expanded government business to that of "the conduct of the business of a great land owner", as well as recommending the strengthening of the powers of the departmental heads, it held that the Governor in Council should be free to make new appointments from outside the Service, trusting to such a "guarded use of this discretionary power as is consistent with the spirit of the entire system".

The Royal Commission constituted in 1870 consisted of nine commissioners, including three members of the previous Commission and four Members of

Parliament, and although it sat for two years and eight months, the final report presented in 1873 was a slim one. It recommended a uniform Public Service and that a Board be nominated by the Governor in Council "to inquire into all such matters relating to the Public Service as the Governor in Council might choose to refer to it", and that on matters of patronage current supernumeraries of three years standing be permanently appointed to the Service and that in future supernumeraries or temporary assistance be limited to six consecutive months employment and no more than eight months in one year.

Patronage problems, however, were subsequently highlighted on "Black Wednesday", 9 January 1878, when the Premier, Sir Graham Berry, summarily dismissed 137 public servants including the secretaries of the departments of Public Works, Lands, and Education and such senior officers as the Accountant in both the Treasury and Education Departments, County Court Judges, Police Magistrates, the Coroner and the Crown Prosecutor in the Law Department, the Assistant Surveyor-General in the Lands Department, architects, surveyors, and inspectors. The total of dismissals finally rose to 278, comprising 252 permanent civil servants and 26 supernumeraries.

The appointment of supernumeraries, or additional officers, had come about because of a large increase in administrative work to do with land selection. According to the 1862 Civil Service Act (No. 160), it was compulsory for people entering the service as permanent officers to pass an examination, but this rule had been practically shelved. Supernumeraries were appointed direct by the Cabinet on the recommendation of Ministers, Members of Parliament, and departmental heads.

Understandably, this was resented by permanent officers, for admission to the Civil Service was considered a privilege and many sons of prominent citizens were found in all branches of the Service. Resentment was increased by the fact that supernumeraries could be granted salary increases at the will of Ministers and heads of departments.

The payment of Members of Parliament had been the initial cause of the crisis, and there was a deadlock in Parliament over the Appropriations Bill. The Governor was assured that the staff reductions were temporary and necessary in view of the lack of funds, but differences of opinion have arisen as to the origin of the scheme to dismiss public servants so suddenly. Dismissal of such civil servants as had been appointed by political opponents had been mooted for some time, and although Governor Bowen doubted "the legality and equity" of discharging public servants because of expediency, nevertheless the dismissal of public servants, some of whom had opposed the government's policies, was authorised. Subsequently, Berry admitted to the Assembly that in fact staff reduction had been a manoeuvre to coerce the Legislative Council into passing the Appropriations Bill. The Payment of Members' Bill and an amended Appropriations Bill were passed in March 1878, and subsequently in 1883 a Public Service Act was passed, some ten years after the third Royal Commission and some five years after "Black Wednesday".

The preamble to the Act specifically stated "it is expedient and highly desirable to abolish all patronage with respect to appointments and promotions in the Public Service and to establish a just and equitable system in lieu thereof which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the Public Service without favour or recommendations other than that of their own merits and fitness for the position". Whereas the qualifying examination was conducted by the University of Melbourne on behalf of the Board, in practice appointments had remained the gift of Ministers, and the appointment of "persons of known ability" as permitted under Section 23 of the 1862 Act meant that by 1882 only 1,703 persons had been appointed to the Service by examination compared with 15,843 who had secured appointment by other means; 11,010 of these were in the Education Department and the Railways Department, both of which departments were outside the Civil Service

Act. From 1862 to 1882 the Supernumerary Service had grown by 65 per cent while the Civil Service proper decreased by 25 per cent. The proposed Act abolished the patronage system.

The principle of one Public Service for all departments was to be confirmed and a Board of three commissioners to administer the "merit system" was to be created. Salaries were to be determined by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board.

Several months prior to the passing of the Bill, the then secretary to the Premier prepared a document which resulted in an Order in Council on 29 May 1883 creating the Premier's Department. The Governor in Council approved the following: "In view of the fact that the Premier is very frequently not Chief Secretary, it is submitted that that part of the business of the Chief Secretary's Office which especially appertains to the Head of the Administration, be separated from the Chief Secretary's Office, and attached to a distinct department, to be called the Premier's Department. In addition to the main functions outlined above, the Department was to deal with any matters that may relate to the Public Service as a whole, not merely to a particular division or department".

Eight years later, in 1891, a wordy battle was fought between the Secretary to the Premier's Department and the Under-Secretary for the right to administer the Public Service Act, and the Premier's Department and Treasury also differed over the right to administer it. A Cabinet Committee appointed to inquire into the disagreement decided that the Public Service Board would be transferred to the Premier's Department to accord with the principle expressed in the Order in Council of 1883.

In 1894, when the Chief Secretary also assumed the portfolio of Premier, the Premier's Department was abolished and it became the Premier's Office, a branch of the Chief Secretary's Department. The staff of both the Premier's Office and the Public Service Board were transferred to the Chief Secretary's Department and the administration of the Public Service Act was also transferred by Order in Council.

The 1883 Act and an amending Act in 1889 were consolidated as the Public Service Act of 1890 and sixteen further amending Acts were passed before a further Royal Commission was appointed on 17 February 1916 "to report on the working of the Public Departments of the State of Victoria excepting the Railways Department". Apart from detailed recommendations on procedures in departments, it pointed to the persistence of "temporaries" in the Public Service, the lack of an efficient inspectorial system, and the comprehensive character of the duties of the sole Public Service commissioner (the Board of three had been replaced by a single commissioner in 1901). It did not, however, recommend any increase in the number of commissioners. The report also recommended that the Premier's Office with its staff of eight "should be attached to the Treasury instead of the Chief Secretary's Department", "as the portfolios of Premier and Treasurer are so frequently held by the one Minister and are so closely related". The transfer was ultimately effected in 1928 on the basis of a recommendation by the Under-Treasurer.

In 1926, Mr J. Wallace Ross, a public accountant, was appointed a Board of Inquiry to inquire into the methods in the Public Service and to report on whether or not there was "extravagance, overlapping or overstaffing". He advocated the extension of the powers of the Public Service commissioner and also those of permanent heads on promotions and transfers, and that the Professional and Clerical Divisions should be amalgamated.

On 23 December 1936 when the Premier became Treasurer (without salary) the Appropriation Act for that year created the Premier's Department for the second time. This upheld the view stated in 1891 that an Act of Parliament was not necessary to establish a new Ministerial position: "if the Governor by his constitutional power appoints to a Ministerial Office the Office is thereby created

ipso facto. It was so with the Office of Minister of Mines in 1860 and with that of the Minister of Justice in 1861 ”.

An Order in Council dated 2 February 1937 transferred the staff of the Premier's Office and the Office of the Public Service Board from the Treasury to the Premier's Department, and the Governor's Office from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Premier's Office as from 23 December 1936.

In 1940, when a three member Public Service Board was constituted, provision was made for an “employee” member to be elected by permanent officers of the Public Service of Victoria “and a member to represent the Government of Victoria and a Chairman appointed by the Governor in Council”. In 1946, by “an Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Public Service of Victoria”, the “employee” member and the “government” member were given representative status. Also, the power of appointment, promotion, and transfer, with some exceptions, was transferred from the Governor in Council to the Public Service Board, and it was given wage and salary fixing responsibilities. These previously had been the prerogative of the Parliament and the Executive.

On 2 October 1973, Sir Henry Bland, Kt., C.B.E., was constituted a Board to inquire into and report upon the role, organisational structure, management, and staffing of the Victorian Public Service and to make recommendations. The first report dealt largely with the reform of the *Public Service Act* 1958 as amended and was presented to the Governor of Victoria in 1974. It resulted in the *Public Service Act* 1974 which has been amended in the *Public Service (Transitional Provisions) Act* 1975, and came into operation on 1 August 1975. (See also page 137.)

OMBUDSMAN

There has been 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 a 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. 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 the terms and conditions of that 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 Board, Tribunal, Commission or other body presided over by a Judge, Magistrate, Barrister, or Solicitor presiding as such by virtue of a statutory requirement and appointment; (c) a person acting as legal adviser to the Crown or as counsel for the Crown in any proceedings; (d) a person in his capacity as trustee under the *Trustee Act 1958*; or (e) 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) appears to have been taken contrary to law; (b) was unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory; (c) was in accordance with a rule of law or a provision of an enactment or practice that is or may be unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory; (d) was taken in the exercise of a power or discretion, and was so taken for an improper purpose or on irrelevant grounds, or on the taking into account of irrelevant considerations; (e) was a decision that was made in the exercise of a power or discretion and the reasons for the decision were not, but should have been, given; (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 values these provisions so highly that he intends to report to each House quarterly.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The *Public Records Act 1973* marked a new era in Victoria by creating a new archival establishment in line with modern archival developments in England,

the United States of America, Europe, and elsewhere. It established the Public Record Office in April 1973 "for the better preservation, management and utilisation of the public records of the State".

Although public records had been deposited somewhat sporadically in the then Public Library of Victoria from 1893 onwards, the first Archivist was appointed in 1948 and the Archives Section of the State Library was established in 1955. Thereafter the quantities of public records deposited increased considerably. At the same time the introduction of systematic procedures for records management and, in particular, records selection and disposal brought widespread recognition among Victorian Government public offices of the importance of public records control in current administration. The outcome was the Public Records Act and the creation of the Public Record Office.

The Act also established a Public Records Advisory Council which "in consultation with the Keeper of Public Records shall promote co-operation between the Public Record Office and public offices" and "may report and make recommendations to the Minister (the Chief Secretary) on any matter relating to the administration of this Act". It consists of seven members, four of whom hold the position of permanent head of a department, and the remainder representing tertiary educational institutions, municipal government, and the State Library.

Public records are those records made or received by any officer in carrying out the official business of any public office or the judicial business of any court. Public offices are defined in the Act as:

- (1) Any department, branch, or office of the Government of Victoria;
- (2) any public statutory body corporate or incorporate;
- (3) any municipality or other body constituted by or under the *Local Government Act* 1958; and
- (4) any other local governing body corporate or incorporate.

The Public Records Act vests "the management and control of the Public Record Office and of the public records therein" in a Keeper of Public Records subject to the Act and to the general direction and control of the Minister (the Chief Secretary). The Keeper is responsible for the security and orderly classification of the records held and for the provision of reasonable facilities to the public for inspecting and obtaining copies of them. The Public Record Office will also be developing a programme for publishing selected documents and finding aids.

The Act also requires officers in charge of public offices to ensure that full and accurate records are made and kept and that standards are established for the selection of public records worthy of preservation. Public officers and officers of the Public Record Office are working together to control the number of records created, to ensure that records of purely temporary significance are separated and discarded as early as possible and essential records safeguarded, and that arrangements are made for the regular transfer of non-current permanent files to the Public Record Office.

For some years the Public Record Office shared accommodation within the State Library of Victoria. However, in June 1975 a new building to serve as a base repository was purchased at Laverton for the purposes of the Public Record Office.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government is a tier in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely Commonwealth, State, and local). As it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities, operating under the provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1958 and under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, his permanent head, the Secretary for Local Government, and a staff of some 380 officers as well as some forty members of boards, most of whom serve part-time.

The Minister and his Department also administer a number of other Acts of Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6, but the greater part of the powers and duties given to municipal councils is set out in the Local Government Act. There are several amendments to this Act each year, as a result of changing community circumstances which affect most citizens. The Act sets out the framework within which each council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern, and the role of the Department is essentially to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors within this framework of statutory powers.

The Department functions with an administrative core and a number of specialised sections handling a variety of matters including the examination of legislative proposals, the preparation of legislation, statutory procedures, the making or revision of building and other regulations, the allocation of subsidies and payments to municipalities for various purposes, and the responsibility of advising councillors, municipal officers, and the public generally. Inspectors of municipal administration and engineers maintain field contact with municipalities and report to the Minister.

The Valuer-General is concerned with the standard of valuations carried out by the municipalities, and with co-ordinating all valuations within the State. The Valuers Qualification Board controls the level of academic attainment and experience required from prospective valuers, while Land Valuation Boards of Review determine appeals against land valuations and arbitrate on compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, etc., by public authorities, without the need for recourse to the courts of law, except at the appellant's option in some cases.

The Superintendent of Weights and Measures is responsible for the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, and is concerned principally with the activities of individual councils, or of groups of councils known as Weights and Measures Unions.

Among other boards operating within the Department are the Local Government Advisory Board, which advises the Minister on matters concerning the constitution or alteration of municipal areas, and the Municipal Officers Qualifications Boards. The latter include municipal clerks, auditors, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors, and are all concerned with the qualifications of these respective officers and thus with the maintenance of standards. The power to inquire into conduct and competence is also vested in these boards.

The administration of the Town Planning Act and Town Planning Appeals Act, previously functions of the Local Government Department, is now handled by the new Ministry for Planning, and is described separately below, as is the supervision of scaffolding, now handled by the Department of Labour and Industry (see page 141). Other important areas for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g., home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, etc.), come within the administration of the Health Department.

The Minister and his Department have to ensure that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve rights of citizens. The Department also makes recommendations about desirable legislative changes in order to improve the lives of citizens. The basic aim is not to reduce the autonomy of councils, but to help them match local government to local needs, while co-ordinating their activities for the benefit of all.

PLANNING

Ministry for Planning

The Ministry for Planning was established under the *Ministry for Planning Act 1973* which was proclaimed on 2 December 1974. Prior to the establishment of the Ministry the administration of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961*

was the responsibility of the Minister for Local Government. The Ministry is responsible for the administration of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961* and the *Development Areas Act* as well as co-ordinating the administrative planning functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, regional planning authorities, and all other responsible authorities throughout the State. The objectives of the Ministry are to provide assistance to the various authorities who are actively engaged in the preparation of planning schemes in order that the planning process may be fully co-ordinated. The Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Urban Land Council and the Secretary for Planning is chairman of the Council.

An important role of the Ministry is to provide advice to the Minister on the various reports prepared by responsible authorities relating to planning matters and draft new legislation or amendments to existing legislation.

The Ministry is represented on a number of committees including the Victorian Residential Land Development Committee, which is inquiring into the supply of residential land, and provides secretarial and administrative services to that Committee.

One of the first major tasks the Ministry has been engaged in is the setting up of the Upper Yarra Valley/Dandenong Ranges Regional Planning Authority. This proposed Authority will differ in membership from other regional planning authorities set up under the *Town and Country Planning Act* in that its membership will include representatives of government departments and private organisations which are closely concerned with the environment of the area. The Authority's jurisdiction will comprise the Shires of Lillydale and Sherbrooke and parts of the Shires of Upper Yarra and Healesville.

The Ministry is also responsible for the provision of administrative services to the Historic Buildings Preservation Council (see page 157).

Town Planning Appeals Tribunal

The Ministry incorporates the Town Planning Appeals Tribunal. This body was initially provided for by the *Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act 1968*. It currently consists of nine persons and sits in three 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. The members of the Tribunal are not officers of the Ministry. Appeals must be lodged with the Registrar of Town Planning Appeals; he and his staff are officers of the Ministry.

Town and Country Planning Board

Introduction

The Town and Country Planning Board was constituted under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1944* and commenced operations in February 1946. The Act enabled the State-wide preparation of statutory schemes by responsible authorities and charged the Board with advising the Minister for Planning on any planning matter and with preparing, at the Minister's request, a planning scheme for any specified area. This was the first stage in the life of statutory planning in Victoria.

The organisation assumed the structure and responsibilities it was to retain in the main until 1968. During this time its prime functions were reporting to the Minister on planning schemes prepared by local authorities and generally

assisting and advising councils on planning matters. One very large task was the examination of the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme (1954) and objections to that scheme.

In 1967, in response to a Ministerial request, both the Town and Country Planning Board and the Board of Works submitted comprehensive reports with recommendations for the planning and administration of metropolitan Melbourne to the year 2000, when a population of 5 million was envisaged. As a result the Town and Country Planning Act was amended in 1968 to provide for a three tier system of administration. The Town and Country Planning Board, assisted by a State Planning Council, was to promote and co-ordinate planning throughout Victoria, advise the Government on State planning policy, and generally administer the Act. Within this framework regional planning authorities were to be set up with the Board of Works as the metropolitan regional authority over an area three times its previous size. Municipalities within the Board of Works area have been delegated responsibility for local planning matters within the regional framework.

The Board's responsibilities became :

- (1) Promoting and co-ordinating urban and regional planning throughout the State ;
- (2) preparing statements of planning policy ;
- (3) convening and supplying services to the State Planning Council ;
- (4) preparing planning schemes for special areas ;
- (5) reviewing and reporting on planning schemes ; and
- (6) advising the Minister on any planning matter.

In 1973 the Board also became responsible for reporting to the Minister on investigation areas under the provisions of the *Development Areas Act 1973*.

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 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 of planning policy can be prepared for any portion of Victoria and "shall be directed primarily towards broad general planning to facilitate the co-ordination of planning throughout the State by all responsible authorities". They shall have regard to "matters necessary to be provided for in the interests of the development of the State". These include demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific purposes; characteristics of land; characteristics and disposition of land-use; amenity and environment; communications; and development requirements of public authorities.

Statements have already been approved for Western Port, the Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes. Others are in course of preparation.

State Planning Council

Strategic planning is best done as a joint undertaking in which a number of authorities participate. The State Planning Council, inaugurated on 17 October 1968, and subsequently increased to fourteen members, 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 Director of Conservation; the Under-Secretary; the Director-General of Education; the Secretary for State Development; and the Secretary for Lands.

Its functions are:

- (1) To co-ordinate planning by State instrumentalities and semi-government authorities of future works and developments for which they are responsible; and
- (2) to act as consultant and adviser to the Board with respect to the preparation and adoption of statements 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.

Planning schemes for special areas

The Board is responsible for the preparation of planning schemes for special areas or projects of State significance where the local authority does not have 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, inland areas such as those with man-made lakes as a result of water conservation schemes or valuable national resources, and to areas of special significance such as the historic town of Maldon.

Reviewing and reporting on planning schemes

This is the Board's original function and the one for which it is best-known. It covers many aspects of statutory planning including examination of planning schemes and interim development orders, amendments, revocations, by-laws, and other general matters relating to the Town and Country Planning Act and the Local Government Act.

Responsibilities under the Development Areas Act

The Development Areas Act empowers the Governor in Council to declare as a "designated area" any area considered suitable for accelerated development or which requires controlled development. Areas requiring further study can be declared "investigation areas". The Board is required to report to the Minister on all investigation areas, assessing their suitability for accelerated development.

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 Australian Department of Urban and Regional Development, a structure designed to enable the Australian and Victorian 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 in Victoria was 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 then joined together to develop the new growth complex and to promote the incentives, amenities, and services to foster and serve it. A development corporation set up

as a statutory authority by the three governments will plan and develop the areas designated for new urban growth.

In addition to the Albury-Wodonga project, the Board is involved in several joint studies principally with the Department of Urban and Regional Development. The work generated has also involved the co-operation of the regional planning authorities within the Port Phillip district—the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the Western Port Regional Planning Authority, and the Geelong Regional Planning Authority.

A major part of the Board's resources is committed to these projects. This includes representation on formal committees and working groups, active participation in studies and specific tasks, and a co-ordinating role as the responsible State body.

Regional planning

A form of regional planning was first introduced in Victoria in 1944 after the Australian and State Governments agreed to plan post-war development and decentralisation on a regional basis. In the same year, the Victorian Government appointed a State Regional Boundaries Committee to inquire into physical, economic, and human resources, and to make a broad survey of the whole State. The regions recommended were : Barwon, Central Highlands, Corangamite, East Gippsland, West Gippsland, Glenelg, Goulburn, Loddon, Mallee, Port Phillip, Upper Goulburn, Upper Murray, and the Wimmera.

The Central Planning Authority was then set up in 1946 to arrange conventions of municipal councils within each region for the purpose of constituting regional committees ; to advise and assist these committees in making surveys and investigations into regional resources ; to co-ordinate their work ; to disseminate information about planning ; and to consider and report to the Government on recommendations made by these committees. The secretariat for the Authority was originally established in the Premier's Department, but was later incorporated in the Department of State Development and Decentralization.

Regional committees were set up for all regions except Port Phillip. Their functions were to advise on potential development of resources ; to provide a common ground for discussion between local administrators and interested parties on problems and the methods of co-ordinating public services ; and to advise on outstanding problems such as soil deficiencies, transport difficulties, housing shortages, etc., which required government action. The Government has acted on many of the committees' recommendations but as the committees were only advisory bodies, they could not be seen as regional planning authorities in the modern context.

In 1968 the Town and Country Planning Act was amended to provide a three tier system of planning administration—State-wide, regional, and local. Within this framework, regional planning authorities were to be established to prepare planning schemes for any specified area extending beyond the boundaries of any one municipality and to enforce and carry out those schemes. Under this amending Act, a regional planning authority must consist of representatives of every municipality within the region and may also include other approved specially qualified people. It is to be financed by the participating municipalities on an agreed basis and 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.

In addition to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the planning authority for the 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 only authority established outside this district to date is in the Loddon-Campaspe area.

A further step was taken in 1973 when the State Planning Council reviewed the decentralisation of activities of government departments in Victoria, rationalised the boundaries used, and adopted a revised system of regions for general use by government departments and agencies in the decentralising of their future operations. This system was adopted subsequently by the Victorian Government and has replaced the 1944 Central Planning Authority regions. (See page 159.) The Central Planning Authority has ceased to operate and the regional committees are being disbanded and gradually replaced by provisional committees operating within the new regional system. The responsibility for the establishment and administration of these committees was given to the Town and Country Planning Board. Where local initiative creates the need for greater powers, provisional committees may become full regional planning authorities.

Geelong Regional Planning Authority, 1974 ; Western Port Regional Planning Authority, 1974

Historic Buildings Preservation Council

The *Historic Buildings Act 1974* was proclaimed in May 1974 and is administered by the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The Council is a part-time body which consists of ten persons, comprising a person nominated by the Minister for the Arts ; a town planner nominated by the Town and Country Planning Board ; the Valuer-General or a person nominated by him ; and seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, each of whom represents an appropriate area of professional experience.

The Council meets regularly and carries out on-site inspections of buildings of historic value. The Ministry for Planning provides secretarial, administrative, and research services for the Council.

The functions of the Council are :

- (1) To recommend to the Minister :
 - (i) the buildings of architectural or historic importance which it considers should be added to the register ;
 - (ii) the designated buildings which it considers should be removed from the register ; and
 - (iii) any alteration which it considers should be made to any item in the register.
- (2) of its own motion or at the request of the Minister for Planning to report to the Minister on any matter relating to designated buildings or to the administration of this Act.

The Council is also required to consider and evaluate all applications for permits to carry out alterations to a designated building.

The Council may serve an Interim Preservation Order on the owner of any building which it is investigating where, in the opinion of the Council, it is necessary or desirable to do so for the purposes of achieving the objects of the Historic Buildings Act.

The Council may consider requests for financial assistance and make recommendations to the Minister that special assistance be granted to the owner of a designated building which is not economically feasible and its preservation is thereby endangered.

Statistical divisions in Victoria

Statistical divisions have traditionally been used as a geographic base for the presentation of the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State. The groupings of local government areas making up

statistical divisions in Victoria have been altered from 1974 to reflect associations of the areas in terms of socio-economic links rather than the purely topographic and land-use associations which applied previously.

Origins of statistical division concept

Geographic sub-divisions of Victoria for presentation of official statistics were first used in 1896. In that year the Statistical Register of Victoria included a table of agricultural statistics which grouped counties into eight "statistical districts". Counties were groupings of parishes; these units were the original land survey units in the State.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Population and Vital Statistics* and later its publication *Demography* used "divisions" of Victoria in the same groupings of counties as for agricultural statistics in publications of births and deaths early this century. The same names of "divisions" appeared again, with the addition of a "metropolitan division".

The arrangement of local government areas into "statistical districts" is noted in the Population Census, Victoria, 1901. This Census volume included a table showing figures for 1891 and 1901, using district names identical with those in the tabulations of agricultural statistics of 1896. A metropolitan area was also shown within the Central District.

In 1929, in accordance with a resolution at a Conference of the Federal Health Council and the Statisticians of the Commonwealth and States, held in Melbourne on 19 and 20 March 1928, these "divisions" were reconstituted for the purpose of presenting vital statistics, from groupings of counties to groupings of local government areas. This divisional grouping was subsequently applied to other statistical series and continued unchanged until 1966 although with adjustment in the intervening years of the statistical division boundaries for changes in local government area boundaries and for the metropolitan development of Melbourne.

The Twenty-seventh Conference of Statisticians in 1965 adopted the substance of the report prepared by Dr G. J. R. Linge entitled *The Delimitation of Urban Areas for Statistical Purposes*. In accordance with resolutions of this Conference, an urban definition of 500 persons to one square mile (2.5 square kilometres) was adopted and the Melbourne Statistical Division was delimited to set an outer boundary around Melbourne so as to contain the anticipated urban growth for a period of between 20 and 25 years. The Melbourne Statistical Division was first applied to the 1966 Census of Population and Housing. The introduction of this division affected the boundaries of surrounding divisions but did not alter the criteria for accepting those or other divisions in the State.

It is apparent that while no precise criteria for grouping counties or local government areas into "districts" or "divisions", respectively, can be discovered, the groupings were made on the basis of geographic, topographic, and land-use features, with the exception of the Melbourne area where urban characteristics and the potential for them were considered, especially in later years.

This concept of statistical divisions did not positively allow for groupings of areas associated by a marked degree of demographic significance arising from social or economic intercourse. Consequently they have become increasingly unsuited for the presentation of a wide range of sophisticated statistics now available or planned for in the near future.

As a consequence the policy of the Australian Bureau of Statistics on statistical divisions was reviewed at a conference of State Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in June 1973. Among other things this Conference resolved that:

(1) Statistical divisions should ideally be delimited in all States on the basis of socio-economic criteria and should where possible embrace contiguous local government areas; and

(2) the boundaries of the statistical divisions so delimited should be changed only at intervals, for example, at periods of 15 to 20 years.

Development of new statistical divisions

State Planning Regions

At the time of this 1973 Conference, Victorian Government bodies, through the State Planning Council, were examining the re-grouping of local government areas into State Planning Regions as a basis for encouraging regional development and decentralising government departments.

This examination was prompted by a growing interest in regional development which was recognised in an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in 1968. Among other things this amendment provided legislative machinery for the formation of regional planning authorities to be composed primarily of representatives of local government authorities in each region. These authorities are by this amendment to have specific powers to direct planning programmes and hence, are potentially more effective than the earlier Regional Planning Committees established under the Central Planning Authority, which could only recommend development programmes for those regions delineated in 1944 by that Authority.

Three constraints in delineating new State Planning Regions were established: first, for administrative convenience whole local government areas were to be used in all but exceptional circumstances; second, because different sized units were required for various purposes, there should be a three tier system of dividing the State into regions and sub-regions based on local government areas; and third, the sub-regions, once identified, would not be severed in delineating regions.

The criteria used in defining State Planning Regions were as follows:

- (1) The economic, social, administrative, and physical attributes of a region should be as uniform as possible.
- (2) A region should embrace the full extent of known planning problems or resources of planning significance.
- (3) A region should be large enough in population and resources to support a regional planning programme and yet small enough for the community to be able to identify with it and for all members of a regional authority to acquire a sound knowledge of, and interest in, the whole region.

Factors taken into account in delineating regional and sub-regional boundaries were:

- (1) Comparisons with other ways of dividing the State, including the then current Central Planning Authority regions, and various areas used for presenting statistics.
- (2) Physical factors including river basins and table lands, climate, geology, and soils. These influence economic activity, particularly primary production.
- (3) Communication, that is, the concept of a region as a hierarchy of towns joined by a coherent system of lines of communication.
- (4) Areas of influence of towns described by studies and researches within the Town and Country Planning Board and the University of Melbourne on the socio-economic areas of influence of Victorian towns and cities. The Board's studies used a system of weighting elements of association according to their apparent significance. Elements considered included the patterns of a community's frequent (at least once a month) travel to a retail shopping centre, newspaper circulation, distribution or marketing areas for major consumer items, regional zoning of sporting, social, and community and welfare organisations, the composition of municipal associations (made by local selection), and library and hospital service regions.

It should be noted that the socio-economic areas of influence of towns and cities of various sizes intersect and overlap in ways which prevent a quantifiable

decision on the association of one area with another. In drawing boundaries to areas of influence, subjective judgement has of necessity been used in these cases. In other cases, for example, a well defined river basin, the region based on physical factors will be very similar to the socio-economic region, but where physical features do not provide strong barriers to communication, socio-economic boundaries may not align with whatever physical features do exist. Where there is a lack of congruence, the system adopted followed socio-economic rather than physical boundaries. Further, the use of whole local government areas often results in only an approximation to the real socio-economic unit.

State Planning Regions delimited on the criteria outlined above were, after consultation with Federal and local government authorities and other interested bodies, adopted by the Victorian Government in May 1974.

Adoption of new statistical divisions

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics had regard to the criteria used in delimiting the regions and to the involvement of bodies interested in the delimitation. As these factors were in accord with the content and the spirit of the resolution of the 1973 Conference, State Planning Regions were adopted as statistical divisions for Victoria. In addition, by this adoption, the Victorian Office had introduced a device for conveniently summarising official statistics into geographic areas which have a real and growing significance for most users of those statistics.

Consequently the boundaries of Victorian statistical divisions, with the exception of the Melbourne Statistical Division, have been re-drawn to accord with State Planning Regions. The combination of the Melbourne Statistical Division and the East Central Statistical Division is equivalent to the Port Phillip Planning Region adopted by the Victorian Government. In all other cases both the boundaries and names applied to the new statistical divisions are the same as for State Planning Regions.

New statistical division boundaries will be applied to all relevant annual statistics, other than those from the Agricultural and Pastoral Census, for their respective years ending in 1974. Agricultural and Pastoral Census statistics will be converted to the new boundaries from the year ending March 1975. Monthly and quarterly statistical series are published for the new boundaries from June 1974.

The boundaries of the new statistical divisions will be retained for so long as they are considered relevant by interested bodies. However, they will be altered to account for minor changes in local government area boundaries.

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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
- Public Authorities Mark Act
- Public Contracts Act
- Tramways Act
- Valuation of Land Act
- Weights and Measures Act

Responsibility for administering the Acts specified below was transferred from the Minister for Local Government on the dates shown :

- July 1973 : Country Roads Act to the Minister for Transport.
- July 1974 : Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act to the Minister of Water Supply.

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.

An Advisory Board of three persons, constituted under the Local Government Act, investigates these matters, and advises the Minister on them. The Board conducts local public hearings of evidence on the various proposals referred to it at which ratepayers, councils, and other interested parties are given an opportunity to be heard. The Board advises the Minister, who, in turn, makes recommendations to the Governor in Council for the making of the appropriate orders.

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.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1975 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 65 cities, 6 towns, 7 boroughs, and 133 shires.

The only unincorporated areas of Victoria are French Island (168 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (2.64 square kilometres)

off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.91 square kilometres), Gippsland lakes (part) (332 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.91 square kilometres) 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

- (1) is liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district;
- (2) 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
- (3) 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 80 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, and building surveyors. 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).

Under legislation enacted in 1955, councils were authorised to refuse consent to land subdivisions unless the developers concerned agreed to construct, or to meet the cost of, constructing the new streets on their subdivisions.

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 192-9). 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 192). 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.

Other powers and duties

In recent years the provision of services for people has assumed increasing importance in the municipal field. This is illustrated by the general power to provide any social services for the benefit of the people of the municipality which was conferred on councils in 1972. The general powers of municipalities are very wide-ranging, but some of the other more familiar functions 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 food in shops;
- (5) provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, recreation reserves, swimming pools, libraries, and museums;
- (6) registration of dogs;
- (7) establishment and maintenance of infant welfare and pre-school centres;
- (8) establishment and maintenance of emergency home-help services;
- (9) establishment and maintenance of elderly citizens' centres; meals-on-wheels;
- (10) appointment of street parking areas and off-street parking areas for motor cars, and the collection of parking fees;
- (11) supervision of weights and measures; and
- (12) traffic engineering.

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants, 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 1972-73 municipal year the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$70m.

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 superseded 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 210 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1973, 149 were rating on net annual value, 58 on unimproved capital value, two on site value (the shires of Buninyong and Orbost), and one, the City of Caulfield, partly on net annual value and partly on unimproved capital value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, 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 land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then 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

Extensive government funds are provided to municipalities for expenditure on constructing and maintaining a network of roads throughout Victoria. Planning for this is carried out by the Country Roads Board. (See pages 188-92.)

Other government departments also provide financial assistance to municipalities for a number of special functions. These functions tend to increase as the demand on local councils for implementation of facilities to meet community requirements is recognised. Such functions include pre-natal and infant welfare services, crèches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home help and meals-on-wheels services, elderly citizens clubs, immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land, occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government-financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Most of the Victorian municipalities shared in the initial distribution of funds as recommended by the Australian Grants Commission in 1974.

These funds were not directed towards any particular project, although particular projects in some municipalities have been assisted by funds made available by the Australian Department of Urban and Regional Development.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income mainly from a proportion of motor driver licence fees and motor driving instructors licence fees collected in accordance with the *Motor Car Act* 1958, less the cost of collection. The proportion to be credited to the Fund has been fixed at one quarter of the amounts collected.

Payments from the Fund are made, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies of such sums approved by the Minister for Local Government, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make.

The amount which the Minister is authorised to approve as expenditure in any one financial year was increased in 1974 from \$600,000 to \$1m.

Where the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet commitments, a contribution may be made from the Consolidated Fund.

The municipal works usually assisted from this Fund comprise the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves and sporting facilities, children's playgrounds, and public comfort stations.

For the year ended 30 June 1974 subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$508,038,

while, for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$2,143,928.

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 its own funds and from funds provided by the Australian Government under the provisions of the Roads Grants Acts. (See page 191.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Assistance to pensioners

In an endeavour to assist pensioners in meeting their financial obligations to municipalities, the Victorian Government introduced the *Municipalities Assistance Act 1973*, whereby it offered to reimburse municipalities for up to one half of the rates remitted or deferred up to a maximum of \$40 in respect of the municipal rates levied on the principal or sole place of residence of certain eligible pensioners.

Many pensioners were unable to obtain these benefits, as not all municipalities were prepared to contribute to the cost of remitting rates, or alternatively many pensioners were unwilling to accept a situation whereby unpaid rates would remain as a charge upon their property.

Accordingly, a new scheme was introduced in 1974, and the Government is now prepared to finance the remission of rates, garbage, and sanitary charges to the extent of one quarter of the amount charged to eligible pensioners.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's

last audited financial statement; 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) temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place these moneys in a variety of "safe" investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Governor in Council.

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 Victorian 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, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching retirement age.

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 1969-70 to 1973-74 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPERANNUATION BOARD:
BENEFIT CONTRACTS ACCOUNT
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended February—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Income—					
Premium income	3,362	3,627	5,401	6,309	7,477
Interest, dividends, and rents	1,254	1,430	1,751	2,149	2,583
Total income	4,615	5,057	7,152	8,458	10,061
Expenditure—					
Contributions, refunds, and death and withdrawal benefits	1,814	1,793	2,140	2,847	3,718
Contributions to management	276	302	422	497	598
Total expenditure	2,091	2,096	2,562	3,344	4,316
Operating surplus for year	2,525	2,961	4,590	5,114	5,744
Accumulated funds at end of year	21,842	24,803	29,393	34,506	40,251

The accumulated funds at 28 February 1974 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 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 to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of 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 1973-74) of \$85.6m, rate income of \$13.6m, other revenue of \$34.2m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its resident population of 74,000 at 30 June 1974 ranked only tenth 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 \$1.9m.

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. Of this, 60,000kW is available to be fed into the State grid as required. The remaining 30,000kW constitutes the reserve capacity of the station. It is expected, as the generating capacity of the State Electricity Commission increases, that the Council's power generation will decrease further until the power station is closed down or held completely 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 come from division of labour.

Of the eight permanent committees, two, Finance and General Purposes, are primarily co-ordinating, while the others are functional in their purpose. The authorities delegated to committees are made mutually exclusive and cover the full field of the Council's activities.

Administrative organisation

The work force is organised on a departmental basis, 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, City Planning, Building Surveyor's, City Valuer's, Abattoirs and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish), and Health and Social Services. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work for the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are associated with committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department. 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 and Social Services
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	City Planning
	Building Surveyor's

(a) Abattoirs leased to private enterprise in 1969.

Further references, 1961-1975

Community recreation

The Housing Commission of Victoria in the early 1960s developed four high-rise, subsidised-living complexes within the residential area of the city and the Melbourne City Council accepted responsibility for the recreational needs and the general welfare of the residents. This service was arranged to provide on a seven-day-a-week basis for both sexes of all age groups. Community centres and elderly citizens facilities were established to serve both the Commission's tenants and nearby residents of each locality.

The first centre was established in North Melbourne in 1967, when two disused factory buildings were remodelled for community purposes. They now comprise facilities for theatre, dancing, gymnastics, arts and crafts, and similar interests covering an area of more than 1,690 square metres. The centre has 1.5 hectares of open playing areas, including playgrounds surrounding the buildings, as well as an elderly citizens building added in more recent years.

In 1974 the Council and the Education Department agreed to the joint use of the Hotham Community Centre and the new Boundary Road Primary School for recreational and cultural activities. Sections of the school buildings and the school grounds are now part of the community centre.

In central Carlton, a Council-owned hall in close proximity to the Housing Commission's high-rise flats has been remodelled for community-recreation purposes. Agreement was reached in 1974 with the Education Department and the school committee of the new Neill Street Primary School for the use of both the building and one hectare of grounds as part of the community centre when they are not being used for educational purposes.

The Council retained the shell of an old factory building situated on freehold land in Debney's Park, Flemington, and remodelled it to meet the needs of a community centre. This centre has a floor area of 2,155 square metres and its own swimming and wading pools. Surrounding the centre are 9.3 hectares of sports fields and playgrounds. The latest innovation at the Debney's Park community centre is a television-production centre which was financed by a grant from the Housing Commission. Television productions, news, etc., are relayed by direct line from the community centre to the residents of the high-rise flats in the area.

In the Kensington area, the J. J. Holland Park Community Centre has been constructed at a cost of \$420,000. This will meet the recreation needs of the residents of the most recently completed high-rise developments of the Housing Commission. Temporary halls and meeting rooms were used in order to establish activities on an interim basis. Associated with the new buildings are swimming and wading pools. There are 10 hectares of sports fields and playgrounds surrounding the centre.

Community centres are controlled through their own constitutions. The Council maintains overall control and provides the permanent staff, but each centre is operated through an executive committee of local people, including ward councillors, in order to develop neighbourhood interests and to assist in financing the activities of the many groups working from within the respective centres. The Council's financial allocation for the operation of all centres in 1974-75 was \$205,000, a small percentage of which was recouped by grants from the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the Australian Council for the Arts.

The activities of the centres are many and varied, including as they do ballet, ballroom dancing, theatre, drama, art, music, ethnic-group activities, painting, craft, pottery, carpentry, table tennis, judo, cricket, baseball, basketball, volleyball, football (Australian Rules and soccer), marching, and other physical fitness activities.

In the year 1973-74, an estimated 140,600 people participated in Council programmes that comprised 52 different activities.

Environment of the central business district

The central business area of Melbourne is primarily a place to visit. Approximately 300,000 people travel to it daily to work, to carry out business and shop, or to enjoy entertainments. Over the last decade, the office floor space in the area has nearly doubled and thus increased the need for improved conditions for pedestrians. The Council has been enhancing the area by providing well designed street furniture and an imaginative programme of street landscaping.

During the decade, the Council has encouraged developers to provide facilities for pedestrians in new developments. These facilities, such as arcades, colonnades, plazas, and forecourts, give the pedestrian greater freedom of movement, seating, visual stimuli, and protection from the weather. Apart from their prime function, these open spaces also contribute to the general environment by offsetting the massive scale of city office buildings.

The Council allows extra floor space in new buildings for the provision of these facilities. Thus, the allowable plot ratio of a new building is increased in proportion to the value of the facility provided. These incentives have provided a number of open spaces and pedestrian-ways that have enhanced the pedestrian environment of the area at no cost to the ratepayers of the City.

In the past, the Council has virtually allowed the bonuses in plot ratio as of right. The developer could then calculate his entitlement by means of a set formula. Now, it has been found that some of the features provided are inadequate: for instance, plazas that are subject to wind problems, and forecourts that, because of the cross-slope of the street, are not of great benefit to the

pedestrian public. As a result, the Council is reviewing all the bonus features for possible upgrading, and for adding items that can further improve the environment of the central business district.

The studies will attempt to find solutions to these previous mistakes and provide additional benefits, for example, in relation to the provision of direct access to future underground railway stations, view and vista protection, historic preservation, protection of adjacent historic buildings, and roof-scape appearance. The new benefits will be flexible instead of rigid as under the previous system, so that a larger bonus will be granted for open space in a required area than in a less desirable area.

The strategy plan also recommended a number of further detailed studies, called action plans, for the area, to improve the pedestrian environment. Studies including the feasibility of a pedestrian mall in Bourke Street, an open-space-and-recreation study, aspects of urban design, and development of the areas around the underground railway stations and their environs, are already under way. These action plans will set priorities, plan areas of the central business district in detail, and set programmes for Council expenditure.

The Council's policy of enhancing the environment of the central business district is not static, and the further studies listed above should improve the central business district of Melbourne to make it a pleasant, safe, and attractive place for people to live in and to visit.

Planning in the City of Melbourne

Since the Council adopted its strategy plan in July 1974, it has embarked on the next stage of the planning programme: putting into effect the goals and objectives of the plan. This is being done through action plans, which are detailed on-going studies of specific subjects or areas.

There are basically two types of action plans. The first relates to those areas of planning involving the establishment of development standards covering such items as density of development, pedestrian routes, open space, and view-protection corridors, and the means of preserving or enhancing historic buildings or precincts. The second type is related to those areas of planning where new programmes requiring major capital expenditure by the Council are involved. It includes such matters as the creation of pedestrian precincts by street closures and re-development of the former roadway, freeway impact studies, and district-community-resource schemes.

The programme is being carried out simultaneously by two different means, namely, a planning programme for the various communities in the municipality, and a programme of action plans for the central business district and other city-wide planning proposals.

Community planning programme

The Council has engaged in a new method of public participation. Experience has shown that adequate public participation is essential to the success of the planning process. The Council has requested that its consultants place a strong emphasis on public participation.

During the preparation of the strategy plan, it was found that one of the most important aspects was the contribution made by a wide range of residents, public authorities, business and professional groups, and neighbouring municipalities. The Council believes that, now the more detailed stage of the planning process has commenced, it is essential to embark on more direct methods of involving the people for whom it is planning. Consequently, after further studies, it has commenced a programme of direct participation.

Under this programme, called the Community Planning Programme, the municipal area outside the central business district has been divided into seven community planning areas. In each of these communities, a community planning

group of representatives of residents and workers in the area, elected by the members of the community, has been set up under a charter laid down by the Council. These groups will, with the assistance of the Council's professional planning staff who will work under group direction, prepare planning proposals and schemes for their own communities, and submit them to the Council for approval. The community planning groups must work within the context of the goals and objectives set out in the strategy plan. The programme commenced in March 1975. As it is a new concept in planning, the Council decided that, as a first stage, three community planning groups covering the areas of Carlton, East Melbourne, and Kensington should be set up. These groups began functioning in May 1975.

Central business district programme

Action plans relating to the central business district, and those that have a general and city-wide application, are being undertaken by the Council, in some cases with the assistance of consultants. Studies now being carried out include a feasibility study of a pedestrian mall in the heart of the retail area (Bourke Street), urban-design standards, and future planning of the area around Parliament House and its proposed underground station, a new plot ratio system for the central business district, and an open-space-and-recreation study.

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 1972-73 which follow, municipalities have been divided into the City of Melbourne, other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and municipalities outside the Melbourne Statistical Division.

The municipal areas which comprise the Melbourne Statistical Division are set out on pages 225-6 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 1973, in municipalities throughout Victoria, 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 1969 to 1973 :

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
1969	1,400	791,141	14,929,094	289,451	292,630	216,698
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
1973	1,517	1,127,992	20,601,679	403,778	392,707	287,996

Municipal revenue and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1969 to 1973 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
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
1973	224,313	222,359	70,277	70,187

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 \$7,854,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Account income during 1972-73 was \$216,459,000. Of this total 65.0 per cent was derived from taxation (64.5 per cent from rates and penalties and 0.5 per cent from licences) ; 22.5 per cent from public works and services ; 0.3 per cent from transfers from business undertakings ; 8.5 per cent from government grants ; and 3.7 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$140,727,000) was equivalent to \$39.24 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30 September 1973 are given below :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES : REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1973 (\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (net)	11,231	87,294	40,425	138,950
Penalties	23	512	165	700
Licences—				
Dog	6	490	200	697
Other	36	256	88	380
Total taxation	11,297	88,552	40,878	140,727

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1973—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains	176	2,669	2,169	5,014
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage	39	4,889	1,761	6,690
Other	220	1,539	795	2,554
Council properties, sundry income—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	281	2,359	1,938	4,578
Markets	2,387	518	849	3,754
Halls	62	554	429	1,045
Libraries, museums, art galleries	4	110	236	350
Plant operating (surplus)	53	1,876	3,812	5,741
Rents, n.e.i.	759	570	378	1,707
Other	43	740	1,004	1,786
Council properties, sale of capital assets—				
Plant, furniture, etc.	..	387	305	692
Land and buildings, etc.	3	2,821	319	3,144
Other works and services—				
Car parking fees, fines, etc.	2,262	1,722	1,017	5,001
Building and scaffolding fees	225	1,665	397	2,288
Supervision of private streets	..	1,030	151	1,181
Other	134	2,311	729	3,173
Total public works and services	6,649	25,762	16,289	48,700
Government grants—				
Roads, etc.	..	364	737	1,102
Parks, gardens, etc.	..	124	1,596	1,721
Unemployment relief, etc.	128	1,557	5,461	7,145
Infant welfare	82	560	325	968
Pre-school	72	678	440	1,190
Home help	57	873	303	1,232
Libraries, etc.	60	1,844	1,125	3,029
Other	21	913	1,207	2,140
Total government grants	419	6,914	11,194	18,527
Transfers from business undertakings	90	428	36	554
Transfers from other council funds	637	4,543	2,675	7,854
Oncost (C.R.B., private streets, etc.)	26	1,612	2,067	3,705
Interest on investments	302	1,427	349	2,079
Other revenue	179	1,334	655	2,168
Total revenue	19,598	130,572	74,143	224,313

(a) See list on pages 225-6.

Excluding \$10,719,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Account expenditure during 1972-73 was \$211,640,000. Of this total 25.1 per cent was for roads, streets, etc. ; 12.0 per cent for health and welfare ; 16.3 per cent for maintenance and operating expenses of parks, gardens, and other council properties ; 7.7 per cent for capital expenditure on council properties ; 5.6 per cent for other public works and services ; 12.4 per cent for debt charges ; 2.6 per cent for grants and contributions ; 18.0 per cent for administration ; and 0.3 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Account during the year ended 30 September 1973 follow:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1973
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains—				
Construction and maintenance	1,533	16,858	16,001	34,392
C.R.B. (main roads maintenance)	2	795	1,106	1,903
C.R.B. (other works)	16	1,131	3,036	4,184
Cleaning and watering	808	4,064	867	5,740
Other	517	2,351	584	3,452
Street lighting	(b)	2,761	729	3,489
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage services	509	9,076	2,307	11,893
Infant welfare (maintenance)	149	2,146	1,012	3,307
Pre-school (maintenance)	420	1,064	511	1,995
Home help	97	2,049	587	2,732
Elderly citizens	37	869	255	1,160
Other	471	2,776	1,073	4,321
Council properties (maintenance and operating expenses)—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	1,896	9,264	5,817	16,977
Markets	1,227	310	525	2,062
Halls	428	2,000	1,348	3,776
Libraries, museums, art galleries	194	4,785	1,729	6,707
Workshops and depots	296	995	423	1,715
Other	296	1,384	1,692	3,372
Council properties (capital expenditure)—				
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	70	2,992	2,238	5,300
Land and buildings purchase	5	2,415	449	2,870
Buildings (capital works)	9	2,015	2,657	4,681
Other capital works	35	1,322	2,070	3,428
Other works and services—				
Car parking	1,240	1,431	456	3,127
Building and scaffolding inspection	338	1,615	324	2,277
Supervision of private streets	..	1,219	61	1,281
Dog Act expenses	9	309	158	477
Other	265	2,959	1,430	4,653
Total public works and services	10,869	80,955	49,446	141,270
Debt charges (excluding business undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	3,090	6,787	3,058	12,935
Overdraft	31	201	386	618
Redemption	489	6,505	4,099	11,092
Sinking fund	491	471	120	1,081
Other	334	188	18	541
Total debt charges	4,435	14,151	7,681	26,267
Grants—				
Fire brigades	480	3,623	9	4,113
Hospitals and other charities	72	177	145	395
Other	402	395	176	972
Total grants	954	4,195	331	5,480

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES :
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1973—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
General administration	2,906	21,259	13,745	37,910
Transfers to other council funds	843	6,688	3,187	10,719
Miscellaneous	3	445	264	713
Total expenditure	20,011	127,694	74,654	222,359

(a) See list on pages 225-6.

(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 1969 to 1973, in respect of general municipal administration, are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—COST OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Salaries (a)	15,074	16,604	19,366	21,442	24,565
Mayoral and presidential allowances	349	366	399	386	413
Audit expenses	159	174	226	244	241
Election expenses	123	140	140	148	205
Legal expenses	279	363	419	405	441
Printing, advertising, postage, telephone, etc.	2,160	2,405	2,731	3,247	3,750
Insurances, n.e.i.	1,923	1,814	2,112	2,569	3,011
Pay-roll tax, n.e.i.	1,225	1,301	1,399	37	..
Superannuation, n.e.i.	1,608	1,722	2,096	3,193	3,563
Long service leave, n.e.i.	729	725	750	870	1,116
Other	281	450	461	508	605
Total	23,909	26,063	30,100	33,049	37,910

(a) Including cost of valuations and travelling expenses, but excluding health officers' salaries which are included under "Health and welfare—other" on page 180.

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1972-73 eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The tables which follow show, for the year ended 30 September 1973, revenue and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1973
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
REVENUE				
Water supply—				
Rates, sale of water, etc.	..	23	885	908
Electricity—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	22,034	45,169	..	67,203
Abattoirs—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	..	497	693	1,190
Other (b)—				
Charges for services and sales of products, etc.	..	192	784	976
Total revenue	22,034	45,882	2,362	70,277
EXPENDITURE				
Water supply—				
Working expenses	..	17	684	701
Depreciation	..	1	65	66
Debt charges	..	2	187	189
Other expenditure	..	..	5	5
Total water supply	..	20	941	962
Electricity—				
Working expenses	20,350	42,136	..	62,486
Depreciation	1,087	907	..	1,994
Debt charges	580	1,583	..	2,163
Other expenditure	90	523	..	613
Total electricity	22,107	45,148	..	67,255
Abattoirs—				
Working expenses	..	296	562	858
Depreciation	..	24	11	36
Debt charges	..	32	36	68
Other expenditure	..	75	10	85
Total abattoirs	..	428	620	1,048
Other (b)—				
Working expenses	..	152	632	784
Depreciation	..	7	51	58
Debt charges	..	..	22	22
Other expenditure	..	33	27	60
Total other	..	192	731	923
Total expenditure	22,107	45,789	2,292	70,187

(a) See list on pages 225-6.

(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 1969 to 1973, the second table details the loan raisings for ordinary services and business undertakings during the year ended 30 September 1973, 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—	Receipts				Expenditure			
	Loans for—		Other	Total	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other (non- works)	Total
	Ordinary services	Business under- takings						
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
1973	35,893	2,872	3,223	41,988	29,282	3,798	242	33,323

At 30 September 1973 there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$34.6m.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1973

(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	3,200	22,914	9,779	35,893
Business undertakings—				
Water supply	..	..	283	283
Electricity	600	1,790	..	2,390
Abattoirs	..	150	35	185
Quarry	..	..	14	14
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	2,217	630	376	3,223
Total receipts	6,017	25,485	10,486	41,988

(a) See list on pages 225-6.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1973
(\$'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	134	6,203	2,111	8,447
Health and welfare	1	534	247	783
Property construction—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	263	2,376	815	3,454
Halls	4	864	1,239	2,107
Markets	16	85	131	233
Libraries, etc.	..	1,577	102	1,679
Other	71	357	186	614
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	11	411	1,484	1,906
Land and buildings purchase	3,570	4,487	996	9,054
Off-street parking	73	61	99	233
Other	42	325	406	772
Total ordinary services	4,185	17,281	7,817	29,282
Business undertakings—				
Water supply	..	..	437	437
Electricity	1,751	1,445	..	3,196
Abattoirs	..	150	1	151
Quarry	..	..	14	14
Total business undertakings	1,751	1,595	452	3,798
Other (non-works)	..	212	31	242
Total expenditure	5,936	19,087	8,300	33,323

(a) See list on pages 225-6.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1969 to 1973 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—			Accumulated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public	Total		Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
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
1973	3,799	284,198	287,996	19,429	268,567	74.61

Further references, 1961-1975

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 1973 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 1973
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
Receipts—			
Loans	2,378	93	2,470
Bank overdraft (increase)	457	152	609
Owners' contributions	16,493	2,148	18,642
Other	345	79	423
Total	19,673	2,472	22,145
Expenditure—			
Works	10,552	1,556	12,108
Bank overdraft (decrease)	2,309	350	2,659
Debt charges—			
Interest—			
Loans	1,636	120	1,756
Overdraft	193	40	233
Redemption	2,737	305	3,042
Sinking fund	583	5	589
Other	225	1	227
Other	1,114	162	1,276
Total	19,350	2,540	21,890
Cash in hand or in bank at 30 September 1973	7,337	732	8,068
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1973	6,457	1,091	7,549
Loan liability at 30 September 1973	23,670	1,816	25,486

(a) See list on pages 225-6.

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 1969 to 1973 are shown below :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET
ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Receipts—					
Loans	3,794	2,357	2,241	4,882	2,470
Bank overdraft (increase)	..	426	..	..	..
Owners' contributions	18,746	18,584	17,698	18,786	18,642
Other	672	569	534	527	423
Total	23,212	21,936	20,473	24,194	21,536
Expenditure—					
Works	17,454	14,600	12,841	13,528	12,108
Bank overdraft (decrease)	615	..	598	1,531	2,050
Debt charges—					
Interest—					
Loans	1,589	1,603	1,575	1,543	1,756
Overdraft	460	382	290	315	233
Redemption	3,036	3,251	3,257	3,164	3,042
Sinking fund	411	434	352	450	589
Other	17	196	250	192	227
Other	2,008	1,644	1,219	1,355	1,276
Total	25,589	22,111	20,381	22,078	21,280
Loan liability at 30 September	27,305	26,356	24,728	26,334	25,486

Further references, 1961–1975

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 1973
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Receipts—				
Refunds from Country Roads Board	34	10,722	17,582	28,339
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	..	2,728	5,802	8,530
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	16	2,254	2,799	5,069
Bank overdraft (increase)	..	601	564	1,165
Other	..	134	27	160
Total	50	16,439	26,773	43,262
Expenditure—				
Main roads	12	8,479	10,453	18,944
Unclassified roads	33	7,036	15,318	22,387
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	1	222	548	771
Bank overdraft (decrease)	3	556	425	983
Other	(b)	147	31	178
Total	50	16,439	26,773	43,262
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1973	13	1,354	2,162	3,528

(a) See list on pages 225-6.
(b) Less than \$500.

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 1969 to 1973 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	23,858	25,475	28,518	30,678	28,339
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	6,029	6,395	7,914	8,222	8,530
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	3,796	4,448	4,742	5,130	5,069
Bank overdraft (increase)	686	589	683	..	182
Other	44	332	298	367	160
Total	34,413	37,239	42,155	44,397	42,279
Expenditure—					
Main roads	16,761	17,110	19,620	19,097	18,944
Unclassified roads	16,894	19,084	21,180	22,864	22,387
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	636	916	1,142	1,373	771
Bank overdraft (decrease)	..	..	..	970	..
Other	121	128	214	93	178
Total	34,413	37,239	42,155	44,397	42,279
Bank overdraft at 30 September	2,998	3,583	4,272	3,347	3,528

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1974. 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 1974
(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.	7,024	13,486	1,046	33,199	54,755
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	253	1,095	798	43,492	45,638
Formed, but not otherwise paved	..	12	..	29,546	29,558
Not formed but open for general traffic	..	11	..	29,784	29,795
Total	7,277	14,604	1,844	136,021	159,746

(a) Includes 197 kilometres of freeways consisting of 184 kilometres of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and 13 kilometres of metropolitan freeways.

Further references, 1961-1975

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 Victoria. In addition, there is a vast network of unclassified roads, many of which carry considerable traffic and which, within the limits of available finance, are subsidised by the Board as needs and priorities warrant.

The Board's system of classified or declared roads at 30 June 1974 comprised 7,080 kilometres of State highways, 184 kilometres of freeways, 804 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,040 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,604 kilometres of main roads.

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

* This section includes only those semi-governmental authorities having close associations with local government.

highways. At 30 June 1974 there were 7,080 kilometres of State highways, 6,827 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.

Freeways

An amendment to the Country Roads Act in 1956 gave the Board power to construct by-pass roads (freeways), the first constructed being the Maltby Freeway at Werribee, opened in 1961. Since then the development of freeways by the Board has continued with the opening of the Lower Yarra Freeway; the Calder Freeway to Keilor East; the Western Freeway at Bacchus Marsh, Pentland Hills and Gordon; the Mulgrave Freeway from Springvale Road, Mulgrave, to north of Dandenong; the South Eastern Freeway; the Tullamarine Freeway; the Princes Freeway, between Moe and Morwell; sections of the Princes Freeway between Melbourne and Geelong; Mornington Peninsula Freeway between Dromana and Rosebud; Frankston Freeway; and sections of the Hume Freeway between Melbourne and Seymour. Construction is under way on the Eastern Freeway between Collingwood and Bulleen; the Mulgrave Freeway east of Springvale Road; and the Hume Freeway between Wallan and Broadford.

Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to Victoria's total road length.

Tourists' roads

The *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 804 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 Victoria 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 1974 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 1974 there were 14,604 kilometres of main roads.

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

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 Victorian 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 1973-74 receipts from this source amounted to \$55.3m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1973-74, including unexpended balance of \$1.9m brought forward from 1972-73, amounted to \$116.6m.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 are as follows:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	30,868	32,895	34,296	35,428	37,537
Municipalities contributions—Permanent works and maintenance—Main roads	1,904	2,018	2,190	2,182	2,136
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	38,160	41,425	45,300	49,785	55,262
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	3,533	7,761	6,721	5,675	7,643
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	8,555	8,903	9,136	9,745	10,359
Loans from Victorian Government	900	388	400	400	300
Grants from Victorian Government	849	783	983	1,333	568
Other receipts	498	543	713	703	872
Total	85,267	94,715	99,739	105,251	114,677
EXPENDITURE					
Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	73,678	79,559	80,938	82,793	91,696
Traffic line marking and traffic lights	319	413	515	619	652
Plant purchases	1,818	1,956	2,060	1,765	1,116
Buildings, workshops, etc.	618	599	331	641	565
Interest and sinking fund payments	2,443	2,504	2,584	2,612	2,619
Payment to Tourist Fund	578	617	658	686	709
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	471	513	534	548	585
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	289	309	329	343	354
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	..	..	200	200	200
Planning and research	720	941	1,283	1,157	1,039
Management and operating expenditure	6,181	8,426	10,252	12,123	16,207
Total	87,115	95,838	99,685	103,488	115,742

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 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD : EXPENDITURE ON
ROADS AND BRIDGES
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
State highways—					
Construction	15,946	14,081	15,581	10,931	11,385
Maintenance	6,132	6,384	6,531	7,113	7,589
Freeways—					
Construction	13,288	18,515	17,875	23,341	29,677
Maintenance	151	354	471	516	714
Main roads—					
Construction	12,585	13,720	14,217	14,468	13,535
Maintenance	5,198	5,653	6,155	6,192	6,608
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	13,843	14,425	13,737	14,122	15,061
Maintenance	2,512	2,792	3,110	3,391	4,181
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	2,509	1,991	1,566	1,054	1,032
Maintenance	603	674	717	695	828
Forest roads—					
Construction	507	556	380	349	370
Maintenance	291	347	478	491	540
Murray River bridges and punts—					
Maintenance	112	69	120	130	177
Total construction	58,678	63,287	63,356	64,265	71,060
Total maintenance	14,999	16,272	17,582	18,528	20,637
Total expenditure	73,678	79,559	80,938	82,793	91,696

Further references, 1961-1975

Water supply authorities

The principal authorities controlling water supply for domestic purposes in Victoria at 30 June 1974 were the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Ballarat Water Commissioners, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, the Mildura Urban Water Trust, the West Moorabool Water Board, and 189 Waterworks Trusts. In addition, more than a dozen municipal councils were directly responsible for water supply.

Information about the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission can be found on pages 203-4 and 346-58. The finances of the Commission are included in tables in Chapter 20 of this *Year Book*.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services 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, in addition to assuming responsibility for main drainage, has also been made responsible for maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks. With the exception of town planning, the Board's responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* (as amended). The Board comprises 54 unpaid commissioners, a full-time, elected chairman and, from 1975, a deputy 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. The deputy chairman also serves four years before there is a review of his appointment.

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 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 main 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, payments of compensation for lands reserved under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and for metropolitan parks. The capital works of the Board are financed mainly from 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 287,000 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 biggest storage with a capacity of 200,000 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 multi-million dollar dam-building programme aimed at further increasing storage capacity. The proposed programme involved a 42,700 megalitre reservoir at Yarra Brae above Warrandyte, a 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, water from the Yarra River and the Maroondah aqueduct will be diverted at Yering Gorge, upstream of Yarra Brae, and pumped to the 96,000 megalitre Sugarloaf storage. The water will be stored in Sugarloaf before being fully treated and fluoridated, and then introduced to the supply system.

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 1974, 789,296 houses were connected to the Board's water reticulation system and the total population being supplied with water was 2,667,427. Average daily consumption per head was 371.66 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 designed to determine a scientifically-founded, efficient policy of catchment management. At Coranderrk, the effects of various 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.

Thomson-Yarra development scheme 1972, 1974; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975

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 1969-70 to 1973-74, together with the total expenditure (less depreciation) to 30 June 1974 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS : CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS (\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Total cost to 30 June 1974
Yan Yean System (including Greenvale)	5,362	2,440	1,293	813	246	15,310
Maroondah System	238	37	44	47	136	6,255
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson System (including Silvan and Cardinia)	6,551	7,824	14,202	19,923	26,350	129,730
Service reservoirs	937	1,680	895	441	1,286	11,270
Large mains	3,010	5,401	7,027	9,827	6,134	84,417
Reticulation	4,127	4,666	4,412	4,667	4,533	73,135
Afforestation	20	5	8	5	2	709
Investigations, future works	68	148	209	796	1,994	3,512
Total outlay	20,313	22,201	28,089	36,519	40,681	324,338

Streamflow yields

Melbourne's water supplies are drawn from a number of stream systems fed by mountain catchment areas. These systems are :

Yan Yean System : Includes Toorourrong and Yan Yean Reservoirs and diversions from Silver and Wallaby Creeks.

Maroondah System : Maroondah Reservoir and diversions from Sawpit and Donnelly's Creeks.

O'Shannassy System : O'Shannassy Reservoir and diversions from Cement and Coranderrk Creeks.

Upper Yarra System : Upper Yarra Reservoir and diversions from the Yarra tributaries comprising Armstrong, McMahon, and Starvation Creeks.

Thomson System : Diversions from Upper Thomson and Tanjil Rivers only.

Streamflow yields in the water supply system have varied from year to year. The yields from the various streams supplying the system for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 were as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS : STREAMFLOW YIELDS
(megalitres)

Year	Yan Yean	Maroondah	O'Shannassy	Upper Yarra	Thomson	Total water yield
1969-70	19,600	84,700	119,400	237,800	4,100	465,600
1970-71	18,900	105,000	150,600	307,000	2,400	583,900
1971-72	25,500	98,300	138,100	255,200	3,700	520,800
1972-73	15,000	63,200	102,800	128,800	17,200	327,000
1973-74	27,400	93,800	136,200	206,500	26,500	490,400

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1974 the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,202 megalitres on 31 January 1974, and the minimum consumption was 590 megalitres on 15 April 1974.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74, the number of properties supplied with water and sewers, the quantity of water consumed, the daily average consumption, the daily average consumption per head of population served, etc. :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS :
WATER CONSUMPTION AND SEWERAGE CONNECTIONS

Year	Improved properties supplied with water at 30 June	Total annual consumption of water	Consumption of water on any one day		Daily average of annual consumption of water	Daily consumption of water per head of population served	Improved properties for which sewers were provided at 30 June
			Maximum	Minimum			
	number	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	megalitres	litres	number
1969-70	676,111	304,874	1,804	511	835	365.55	543,870
1970-71	696,018	332,506	1,863	502	911	386.19	559,000
1971-72	722,016	331,465	1,943	568	906	370.10	575,221
1972-73	748,990	315,208	1,637	534	864	342.68	591,673
1973-74	787,052	361,858	2,202	590	991	405.48	621,161

Sewerage system

Farm at Werribee

For over eighty years, the Board's Metropolitan Farm at Werribee has treated and disposed of most of the waste from the sewered sections of 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 to improve sewerage services 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 1974 was as follows:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
FARM AT WERRIBEE, 1973-74

Total area of farm	10,858 hectares
Area used for wastewater disposal	7,212 hectares
Average rainfall over 81 years	487 millimetres
Net cost of wastewater purification per head of population served	\$1.13
Profit on cattle and sheep	\$755,638

South-eastern Sewerage System

The South-eastern Sewerage 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 wastewater 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 methane gas. The plant has an initial capacity to serve a population of almost 900,000, but treatment facilities will be expanded in accordance with population growth and increasing sewage loadings.

The South-eastern Trunk Sewer extends southerly from the Yarra valley near the Burke Road bridge in the City of Kew. It passes under Gardiners Creek before veering south-easterly in a substantially direct line to the Carrum purification works in the municipality of Springvale.

The sewer intercepts the main sewer in the Gardiners Creek valley, thereby relieving the South Yarra main sewer of all sewer flows in the valley upstream of the point of interception—including most or all of the flows from the Cities of Waverley, Ringwood, Nunawading, and Box Hill, together with flows from small portions of the Cities of Camberwell and Malvern. It also intercepts the North Yarra and Yarra East main sewers in the Yarra valley generally, thus relieving the North Yarra main of sewage flows from a substantial part of the Cities of Northcote, Kew, Camberwell, Box Hill, and Nunawading, and will collect also the future sewage flows from the City of Doncaster and Templestowe. Completion of the trunk sewer has made possible interception of various overloaded sewers in the Cities of Brighton, Caulfield, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Sandringham, has relieved the load on the Braeside Purification Plant, ultimately rendering the plant unnecessary, and has enabled many well developed areas in the outer south-eastern suburbs to be provided with urgently needed sewerage facilities.

Selection of a site for the purification works in the South-eastern System was the subject of thorough investigations, having regard to the following important factors—(a) strategic location relating to present and future development of the south-eastern region of Melbourne, including provision in the Dandenong valley for a trunk sewer (now under construction); (b) an adequate area to provide a buffer zone between the purification units and adjoining private property; (c) sufficient isolation from existing residential areas; (d) suitable topography, elevation above sea level, and sub-soil conditions; (e) proximity to the area served to ensure that the sewage reaches the purification works in a reasonably fresh condition—thereby minimising hydrogen sulphide problems; (f) suitable location with regard to the point of final dispersal of the purified effluent; and (g) conformity with town planning requirements.

The site on which the South-eastern Purification Plant is situated is on the south side of the Patterson River and the east side of Wells Road about four kilometres from the foreshore at Carrum. The site is the only one which fulfilled the essential requirements. The area acquired for the purification plant and a suitable surrounding buffer area comprises approximately 550 hectares, and a further adjacent area of approximately 450 hectares has been reserved for future expansion of the plant as wastewater loadings increase. The initial stage of the plant has been constructed to handle a sewage flow of some 291 megalitres (which was calculated to meet requirements for a period of about 12 years after the initial stage was brought into operation), following which the treatment works and outfall will be amplified by stages. Investigations into the scheme led to the conclusion that there was no acceptable way of disposing of the effluent other than into Bass Strait or Port Phillip Bay, or into a stream leading into one of these major marine waters. Whereas sewage is often discharged into marine waters with little or no prior treatment, it was considered that, for the South-eastern System, the overall interests of the community would be best served by adopting a high standard of purification with the added provisions of sterilisation.

Within the South-eastern Purification Plant, incoming flow is screened, pre-aerated, and grit is removed. This is followed by primary sedimentation, scum removal, biological treatment by diffused aeration, and secondary sedimentation. Screenings and scum are dewatered and incinerated. Waste activated sludge from secondary sedimentation is thickened and digested with primary sludge in concrete sludge digestion tanks with floating gas covers. Gas produced in the digestion process is used as fuel for the diesel-alternator units which generate electric power for the plant. Digested sludge is stored in holding basins for further dewatering and stabilisation. Purified effluent is raised by the Outfall Pumping Station and discharged to Bass Strait through the outfall pipeline. Facilities are provided at the purification plant to chlorinate both incoming and outgoing flows. Effluent storage basins provide balancing capacity for peak flows, thereby optimising the use of the outfall system. Stage one of the outfall has a flow capacity of 705 megalitres a day. This capacity is sufficient to match mean dry weather flows to the purification plant of 455 megalitres daily, but is expected to become insufficient by about the end of 1984. Stage two of the outfall will double the available discharge capacity. This would be equivalent to a mean dry weather flow of 910 megalitres daily, but would not be adequate for the expected median flow in the year 2025. The position will then require further examination based on actual flow conditions to determine the size of subsequent stages of the outfall.

The catchment area of the South-eastern System extends from Greensborough in the north to the South-eastern Purification Plant at Carrum, nearly 32 kilometres south-east of the city centre. The closed catchment incorporates the bulk of the present eastern suburbs and is bounded by the Brooklyn, North

Western, Central Yarra, and Dandenong Valley catchments, with a total area of some 34,000 hectares. Sewering of the catchment is based on the South-eastern Trunk Sewer and the Caulfield Intercepting Sewer. The Caulfield Intercepting Sewer and associated North Road Pumping Station divert sewage flows from the southern part of the Hobsons Bay catchment to the South-eastern System. Eventually, the South-eastern Sewerage System will become part of an overall Eastern System. All domestic sewage and trade waste discharges to this Eastern System—which will serve the South-eastern, Central Yarra, Dandenong Valley, Eumemmerring Creek, Hallam Valley, and Outer Berwick catchments—will in time be carried to the South-eastern Purification Plant. In the event of population growth beyond the Metropolitan Planning Area boundaries in the south-east, consideration has been given to sewerage a further urban corridor extending eastward towards Drouin. If substantial development took place in such an extension area, the resulting sewage flows would also be collected in the Eastern System and conveyed to Carrum. As the relevant areas are progressively incorporated into the South-eastern System, existing purification plants at Kew, Braeside, Lower Plenty, and Heatherton will be phased out of operation. Existing temporary regional and neighborhood plants will similarly become redundant, in due course, as main sewers are extended into the areas they serve.

The desirability of discharging large quantities of purified effluent from the Carrum plant into the ocean has been queried, and a preliminary feasibility study of effluent re-use has been conducted by the Board in conjunction with the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. In an interim report it was noted that there is likely to be considerable potential for the use of effluent from the Carrum plant, but that the initial demand and opportunities in the immediate future would be small in comparison with the quantities available. Significant advances towards full-scale re-use might be achieved in the not too distant future.

Further references, 1965–1975

Cost of the sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1969–70 to 1973–74, and the total cost (less depreciation) to 30 June 1974 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM (\$'000)

Particulars	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	Total cost to 30 June 1974
Farm purchase and preparation	429	488	519	707	496	13,941
Treatment works	1,925	4,671	10,760	21,091	21,265	67,632
Outfall sewer and rising mains	1,213	5,911	15,012	16,675	2,975	45,734
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	1,943	1,784	2,750	4,770	4,935	31,192
Main and branch sewers	15,020	12,633	11,853	12,879	24,201	167,744
Reticulation sewers	9,618	5,632	5,979	7,001	12,096	130,045
Cost of house connections chargeable to capital	..	..	..	..	..	794
Sanitary depots	5	Cr. 1	..	..	Cr. 48	706
Investigations	356	220	220	149	1,057	2,905
Total outlay	30,507	31,338	47,095	63,273	66,978	460,694

Highways, freeways, and bridges

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 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Revenue—					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	7,570	8,437	8,682	9,022	11,760
Expenditure—					
Management	1,213	1,534	1,720	1,644	2,144
Maintenance	217	345	900	1,216	1,110
Interest	56	57	59	65	70
Contributions to sinking fund	24	24	24	24	24
Transfers to planning and highways reserve	5,978	6,388	(a)	(a)	(a)
Compensation for reserved land and acquisitions (b)	..	..	4,938	4,441	6,056
Road and foreshore works (b)	..	..	4,252	1,452	114
Transfer to rates equalisation fund (b)	..	..	Cr. 3,417	Cr. 163	1,778
Other	83	88	207	344	463
Total expenditure	7,570	8,437	8,682	9,022	11,760
Capital outlay at 30 June (c)	70,721	82,262	103,370	121,580	145,472

(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: 1969-70, \$9,141,000; 1970-71, \$7,039,000; 1971-72, \$7,813,000; 1972-73, \$5,712,000; and 1973-74, \$8,864,000. Also includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund: 1970-71, \$443,000; 1971-72, \$4,106,000; 1972-73, \$9,301,000; and 1973-74, \$10,458,000.

By Victorian 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, as from 1 July 1974.

Further references, 1967-1975*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

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 1973-74 working expenses were \$190,801, and interest \$41,260, making a total of \$232,061. Revenue was \$473,955, giving a surplus of \$241,884.

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. The drainage functions of the Board are aimed at the control of floods, erosion and pollution, and include drain construction, maintenance, and beautification.

Total prevention of flooding is not financially feasible 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 to clear the larger drains of debris.

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 sewerage area, and effluent discharged from package treatment plants. The Board's sewage purification plants are licensed by the Environment Protection Authority.

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 maintenance, such as de-snagging and clearing of dumped rubbish, is 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 1974 was \$49m. The length of the main drains under the control of the Board at 30 June 1974 was 447 kilometres.

Metropolitan parks

To expand recreational facilities in Melbourne, the Board has begun work on a number of recreational parks in strategic locations in the metropolitan area. The parks will be designed for a variety of recreational uses and activities. In the short term, the proposals cover six specific areas totalling some 4,750 hectares, and in the long-term the Board envisages accepting the major role and financial responsibility for organising and developing an extensive metropolitan parks system. The six initial areas chosen for development as parks are the Yarra Valley—1,040 hectares containing the flood plain and adjacent slopes of the valley of the Yarra River, extending from Banksia Street, Bulleen, to Pound Bend, Warrandyte; the Dandenong Valley—1,300 hectares extending south from Boronia Road, Nunawading, to Wellington Road, Waverley, and featuring the flood plain and adjoining slopes of the valley of the Dandenong Creek; the Maribyrnong Valley—233 hectares comprising the various open space reserves bordering the Maribyrnong River, with particular emphasis on the Horseshoe Bend Reserve at Keilor; Lysterfield—an area of about 1,300 hectares extending east from the Dandenong Creek, and comprising the former Police Paddock Area and the Churchill National Park. When combined with the adjoining Lysterfield reservoir catchment area, the total area available for recreation will be approximately 2,600 hectares; Point Cook—an area of 567 hectares located south-west of Altona, and comprising low-lying coastal swamps and sand dunes with beaches of comparatively clean sand and a relative lack of rock outcrop; and Braeside—a significant flora and fauna habitat totalling approximately 311 hectares.

The general concept of park areas dates back to 1956, when legislation was passed to allow the Board to acquire and develop metropolitan parks with finance from the Metropolitan Improvement Fund. Since then, under the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, the Board has concentrated mainly on reserving land in the most suitable locations for proposed public open space. This land is acquired as the occasion arises to preserve the opportunity for future parkland development. In keeping with the general strategy of the proposed parks system, the six initial areas which have been classified for development as parks are close to most of the metropolitan population. They comprise areas of particular or significant natural features, creek or river valleys, tree-covered landscapes, topographical features, scenic views, and extensive open areas with future potential for large-scale park development. The main aims of the parks programme are protection, preservation, and, where necessary, the improvement of natural features. This will provide a basis for the creation of complementary

passive recreation areas, and within this framework areas of active recreational use will be assimilated, so that ideally a wide range of both active and passive facilities suited to the widest cross-section of community demands will be provided.

The suitability of a particular park for recreational facilities will be a major consideration before any work is undertaken. The Board will aim to avoid alienation of any part of a park once it becomes, in the metropolitan sense, a publicly-accepted area for recreation. The parks will be a positive contribution to metropolitan recreational facilities and the Board initially will concentrate on the Dandenong and Maribyrnong Valley areas. In these, and in each subsequent development, there will be controls on building height, shape, and colour, and protective measures for flora and fauna. There will also be stringent controls to limit noise, air, water, and land pollution. The parks' ultimate layout and development will recognise their natural character or charm and deter uses or activities which could cause major deterioration in their inherent quality.

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1973-74 for the purpose of the Board's rating was as follows :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED, 1973-74 (\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property
Water rate	734.1
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	594.9
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	640.0
Metropolitan improvement rate	761.2

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 \$1,000m on 17 December 1974 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. The Board's total loan liability at 30 June 1974 was \$747m. All moneys borrowed are charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The table on page 202 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 1969-70 to 1973-74. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

Further reference, 1966 ; Metropolitan planning, 1974

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	20,266	22,785	26,934	30,960	34,926
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	20,626	24,925	30,648	32,083	41,294
Trade waste charges	2,705	2,864	3,126	3,168	3,490
Sanitary charges	550	571	609	1,225	1,329
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	5	5	4	4	3
Balance, livestock account	371	256	279	589	756
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	4,540	5,937	6,139	6,299	8,068
River water charges	33	22	18	13	12
Total	49,096	57,365	67,757	74,340	89,878
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	2,831	3,603	3,529	4,655	6,068
Maintenance	3,969	4,798	5,899	6,916	8,226
Water supply works	910	860	1,400	1,400	1,400
Sewerage—					
Management	2,340	2,915	3,401	4,365	5,811
Maintenance	3,269	3,757	4,101	5,098	6,616
Sewerage works	1,700	1,700	2,600	2,600	2,600
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	161	212	256	329	399
Maintenance	1,077	1,308	1,296	1,441	1,645
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	462	647	709	979	1,298
Maintenance	726	1,321	1,539	1,626	2,097
Drainage works	990	990	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pensions and allowances	504	418	544	283	376
Loan flotation expenses	471	474	369	273	384
Interest (including exchange)	23,668	26,701	30,699	36,978	42,027
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	1,380	1,468	1,677	1,883	2,023
Loans redeemed reserve	2,063	2,384	2,840	3,616	4,125
Renewals fund	904	1,004	1,148	988	1,109
Depreciation	57	251	329	341	264
Superannuation account	1,210	1,641	2,733	871	1,640
Municipalities—					
For road maintenance	49	63	59	49	62
Valuations	130	129	133	150	204
Rates equalisation reserve	Cr. 299	718	1,493	Cr. 1,513	505
Special reserve	500				
Other	25	3	3	13	..
Total	49,096	57,365	67,757	74,340	89,878
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	198,817	220,191	247,138	283,657	324,338
Sewerage	252,009	283,348	330,443	393,716	460,694
Drainage and river improvement works	37,594	39,802	41,657	45,215	49,285

north-west of that city, towns in the Sunbury-Kyneton-Lancefield area, and the northern irrigation areas.

During 1973-74 the Commission directly administered the water supply to 128 towns with a population of 332,142 persons. The major urban systems directly involving the Commission are the Mornington Peninsula, Bellarine Peninsula, Otway, and Coliban systems.

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.

Country water supply authorities

At 30 June 1974 local authorities constituted for the administration of town water supplies numbered 207, of which 202 had works in operation serving 298 towns. In addition to their function as water supply authorities three local authorities are also responsible for sewerage systems. These authorities are the Ballarat Water Commissioners, the Ballarat Sewerage Authority (the members of the Water Commissioners constitute the Sewerage Authority); the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust; and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board.

The West Moorabool Water Board was constituted in order to construct and operate the Lal Lal Reservoir and to apportion the regulated flow from the reservoir between the Ballarat and Geelong water supply authorities, thus supplementing the supplies to their respective districts. The Bannockburn District Waterworks Trust benefits similarly.

The following table shows particulars of country water supply authorities under local control which were operational or which had works under construction in 1973. However, municipally controlled water supply undertakings have been excluded as details of their finances are shown on page 202.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITIES: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1973 (\$'000)

Particulars	Ballarat	Geelong	Latrobe Valley	Other (a)	Total
At end of year—					
Estimated population served	65,700	125,050	(b)	423,658	614,408
Number of properties supplied	22,662	36,810	(b)	136,982	196,454
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
For year—					
Income	907	2,620	915	5,595	10,037
Expenditure	853	2,675	744	5,152	9,424
At end of year—					
Works, etc., at cost	5,953	23,909	(c)17,828	66,621 (d)	114,311
Loan liability	4,904	22,030	(c)17,019	46,163 (d)	90,115

(a) Consists of 178 waterworks trusts, and also the Mildura Urban Water Trust and the West Moorabool Water Board.

(b) Not available. The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board charges consumers, including local water supply authorities, by measure. It does not levy a water rate.

(c) Figures from Consolidated Balance Sheet; includes sewerage data.

(d) Refer to footnote (c).

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 sixteen local sewerage authorities constituted at 30 June 1974 (including the Ballarat Sewerage Authority, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board), ninety-four authorities had systems in operation. A further fourteen 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) during 1973 :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES: POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC., 1973

Particulars	Ballarat	Geelong	Latrobe Valley	Other (a)	Total
Estimated population served (at end of year)	59,500	117,110	(b)	577,170	753,780
Number of properties connected to sewers (at end of year)	18,259	33,460	(b)	174,117	225,836
General revenue account—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Rates	482	1,558	(b)	6,489	8,529
Other	299	220	420	3,520	4,459
Total	781	1,778	420	10,009	12,987
Expenditure—					
Working expenses	304	751	248	3,783	5,085
Other	477	1,015	260	6,129	7,882
Total	781	1,766	508	9,912	12,967
House connections account—					
Receipts	51	41	..	2,661	2,753
Expenditure	49	41	..	2,348	2,439
Loan account—					
Receipts	465	798	36	13,033	14,332
Expenditure	402	606	36	10,346	11,391
Loan liability (at end of year)	6,137	16,095	(c)17,019	85,840	(d)125,090

(a) Consists of 97 sewerage authorities.

(b) The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board does not connect properties to sewers, but it receives, together with a large amount of industrial wastes, domestic sewage from some sewerage authorities for which it charges by measure. It does not levy a sewerage rate.

(c) Includes loan liability of water supply; from Consolidated Balance Sheet.

(d) Refer to footnote (c).

Details of particulars of all country sewerage systems, in operation or with works under construction (excluding those under State Electricity Commission control), for each of the years 1969 to 1973 are as follows :

VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES: POPULATION SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of systems in operation	72	78	83	88	89
Number of systems under construction	11	11	12	10	12
Estimated population served (at end of year)	634,711	664,089	698,886	734,266	753,780
Number of properties connected to sewers (at end of year)	186,319	196,205	207,858	218,671	225,836

VICTORIA—COUNTRY SEWERAGE AUTHORITIES: POPULATION
SERVED, PROPERTIES CONNECTED, INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
General revenue account—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Rates	5,796	6,134	6,815	7,705	8,529
Other	2,634	2,967	3,316	3,851	4,459
Total	8,430	9,101	10,131	11,557	12,987
Expenditure—					
Working expenses	2,980	2,963	3,608	4,373	5,085
Other	5,617	5,902	6,336	7,053	7,882
Total	8,597	8,864	9,945	11,425	12,967
House connections account—					
Receipts	2,075	1,965	1,729	2,552	2,753
Expenditure	1,991	1,943	1,698	2,049	2,439
Loan account—					
Receipts	10,785	10,087	8,794	12,399	14,332
Expenditure	10,210	9,251	10,513	10,303	11,391
Loan liability (at end of year)	84,331	88,657	94,228	104,516(a)	125,090

(a) Includes loan liability of water supply of the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board; from the Board's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Further references, 1963–1975

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Prior to January 1974, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one third and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two thirds of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. Due to amended legislation, operative from the beginning of 1974, contributions were subsequently received in the proportions of one eighth from the Government of Victoria, one eighth from municipal councils, and three quarters from fire insurance companies. During 1973–74 contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.51 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property amounting to \$644m while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$21.97 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1973–74 amounted to \$45.9m.

Particulars of revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the five years 1969–70 to 1973–74 are as follows:

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Treasurer of Victoria					889
Municipalities	2,402	3,037	3,149	3,864	3,264
Insurance companies	4,803	6,070	6,299	7,652	10,040
Brokers and owners		65	170	125	118
Charges for services	731	779	858	966	1,220
Interest and sundries	371	421	527	538	673
Total	8,307	10,371	11,003	13,146	16,204

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(S'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	5,585	6,424	7,800	8,749	11,223
Administrative charges, etc.	827	1,068	943	1,078	1,380
Allowances to partially-paid firemen and special service staff	430	486	552	601	735
Plant purchase and repairs	618	720	523	655	686
Interest	32	31	48	128	188
Repayment of loans	22	17	21	34	47
Superannuation fund	389	568	670	750	940
Motor replacement reserve	141	154	164	205	220
Pay-roll tax	158	180	289	336	533
Properties—additions	164	424	227	43	1,022
Miscellaneous	22	23	29	27	41
Total	8,386	10,095	11,266	12,606	17,015
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-80	+277	-264	+540	-811
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	554	537	1,717	2,883	3,236

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 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD : NUMBER
OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Fire stations	45	46	46	47	47
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,166	1,242	1,226	1,248	1,321
All other	269	271	250	251	272

Further references, 1961-1975

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 1974 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. Training has been extended by the completion of an urban complex designed for both day and night training in the use of breathing apparatus and for ship, building, and inflammable liquid fires.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two thirds from insurance companies

underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 151 insurance companies thus contributing during 1973-74.

Up to 30 June 1974 the Authority had raised 100 loans, representing a total of \$8.16m, 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 1969-70 to 1973-74, 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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	1,225	1,309	1,498	1,638	2,144
Insurance companies	2,451	2,618	2,996	3,277	4,288
Other	117	184	103	166	212
Total	3,793	4,111	4,597	5,081	6,644
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	1,486	1,781	2,009	2,474	3,346
Depreciation	152	139	157	355	387
Insurance	118	225	164	164	201
Interest	189	224	260	276	315
Maintenance	526	641	655	766	816
Motor replacement fund	287	316	342	180	180
Other	685	589	707	838	1,066
Total	3,443	3,915	4,294	5,053	6,311
Net surplus	350	196	303	28	333
Loan expenditure	506	628	668	446	628
Loan indebtedness (at 30 June)	3,521	3,897	4,275	4,650	5,235

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY : NUMBER OF FIRE
BRIGADES, PERSONNEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Fire brigades—					
Urban	211	212	212	212	215
Rural	1,050	1,052	1,049	1,054	1,061
Personnel—					
Permanent	289	311	319	331	371
Volunteer	111,635	112,730	113,221	114,709	117,250
Vehicle fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,266	1,320	1,379	1,390	1,411
Trailer units	223	335	383	395	420

Further references, 1961-1975

Local government and semi-governmental bodies : new money loan raisings

In the following table particulars are given of the new money loan raisings for capital works, during each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74, 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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
Due to government	174	458	277	39	181
Due to public creditor	26,687	26,155	37,248	43,478	38,932
Total	26,860	26,613	37,525	43,517	39,113
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to government	54,976	55,940	50,204	70,092	100,544
Due to public creditor	117,961	141,113	158,458	203,297	196,722
Total	172,937	197,053	208,662	273,389	297,266
ALL AUTHORITIES					
Due to government	55,150	56,398	50,481	70,131	100,724
Due to public creditor	144,648	167,268	195,706	246,775	235,654
Total	199,798	223,666	246,187	316,906	336,379

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* Bibliographies for Chapters 6 to 28 inclusive list selected publications issued by the Victorian and Central Offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics which provide detailed statistical information on topics covered in the chapters. Publication reference numbers are shown beside titles.

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 1974 was 3,669,427.

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 table 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 1974 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									
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	3,979	2,229	3,431	136,848
1974	42,163	35,326	19,724	9,945	12,429	3,914	2,233	3,610	129,344

(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	15.35	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)									
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
1974	8.85	9.69	10.02	8.14	11.31	9.74	22.56	20.05	9.67

(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 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 Victoria'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.

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 previous 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 Victoria*

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 Victoria.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL
DIVISION, AND REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of Victoria	
		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 210-1.

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 210-1.

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 210-1.

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 210-1.

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 Aus- tralia	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 210-1.

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE 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 210-1.

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 210-1.

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 also introductory note on pages 210-1.

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 *Australian 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 Victoria, as is shown by the following table:

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 Victoria 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 Victoria 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 1974 appear in the table on pages 225-31.

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 219-20. As urbanisation proceeds the geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another. It should also be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Urban centres outside the Melbourne metropolitan area account for 19 per cent of Victoria'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.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Melbourne (See page 222 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—				
Ballaarat 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
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
Victorian 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 (d)	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
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 "	112	2,747,625	85.3	112	3,067,113	87.6
Total urban population (e)	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 Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total population of Yarrowonga-Mulwala—1966, 3,990; 1971, 3,980.

(d) Urban centres classified as such on grounds other than population and density.

(e) 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—				Urban Melbourne—continued			
Altona	25,020	30,589	22.3	Port Melbourne	12,591	11,705	- 7.0
Berwick (a)	13,137	14,372	9.4	Prahran	54,658	56,766	3.9
Box Hill	54,534	54,635	0.2	Preston	89,775	91,584	2.0
Brighton	40,618	39,109	- 3.7	Richmond	32,532	28,341	- 12.9
Broadmeadows (a)	86,926	100,690	15.8	Ringwood	29,141	34,751	19.3
Brunswick	52,018	51,560	- 0.9	St Kilda	58,138	61,203	5.3
Camberwell	99,913	98,302	- 1.6	Sandringham	36,672	35,460	- 3.3
Caulfield	76,119	81,865	7.5	Sherbrooke (a)	9,999	15,383	53.8
Chelsea	24,789	26,372	6.4	South Melbourne	30,233	26,995	- 10.7
Coburg	68,577	65,662	- 4.3	Springvale (a)	37,669	57,385	52.3
Collingwood	22,469	21,022	- 6.4	Sunshine (a)	69,086	75,809	9.7
Cranbourne (a)	143	909	535.7	Waverley (a)	68,896	96,826	40.5
Croydon (a)	21,357	27,556	29.0	Werribee (a)	6,128	8,467	38.2
Dandenong (a)	31,056	40,652	30.9	Whittlesea (a)	11,497	25,319	120.2
Diamond Valley (a)	20,997	34,439	64.0	Williamstown	30,449	30,055	- 1.3
Doncaster and Templestowe (a)	33,383	59,561	78.4	Total urban Melbourne	2,108,401	2,394,117	13.6
Eltham (a)	14,115	18,026	27.7	Other urban centres—			
Essendon	58,258	57,583	- 1.2	Albury-Wodonga (part) (b)	8,653	10,528	21.7
Fitzroy	27,227	25,708	- 5.6	Alexandra	2,014	1,864	- 7.4
Flinders (a)	(g)	13,135	..	Anglesea	726	1,065	46.7
Footscray	58,832	57,810	- 1.7	Apollo Bay	957	829	- 13.4
Frankston (a)	38,718	58,048	49.9	Ararat	8,246	8,312	0.8
Hawthorn	36,728	37,571	2.3	Bacchus Marsh	3,707	4,137	11.6
Heidelberg	63,932	68,013	6.4	Bairnsdale	7,960	8,552	7.4
Keilor (a)	40,430	54,936	35.9	Ballarat	56,312	58,620	4.1
Kew	32,819	32,564	- 0.8	Barham-Koondrook (part) (c)	604	593	- 1.8
Knox (a)	32,394	54,213	67.4	Beaufort	1,264	1,201	- 5.0
Lillydale (a)	13,232	26,792	102.5	Beechworth	3,555	3,119	- 12.3
Malvern	50,061	50,560	1.0	Benalla	8,224	8,255	0.4
Melbourne	76,006	75,830	- 0.2	Bendigo	41,902	45,936	9.6
Moorabbin	103,787	109,588	5.6	Berwick	1,720	3,289	91.2
Mordialloc	28,078	29,753	6.0				
Mornington (a)	1,704	13,354	683.7				
Northcote	56,213	59,303	5.5				
Nunawading	74,578	90,702	21.6				
Oakleigh	52,769	57,284	8.6				

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>			
Birchip	1,147	1,041	- 9.2	Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	- 10.2
Bright	747	858	14.9	Mooroopna	2,570	3,534	37.5
Broadford	1,605	1,534	- 4.4	Mortlake	1,248	1,266	1.4
Camperdown	3,540	3,477	- 1.8	Morwell	16,635	16,853	1.3
Casterton	2,492	2,175	- 12.7	Mount Beauty	1,568	1,571	0.2
Castlemaine	8,030	7,699	- 4.1	Murtoa	1,109	1,035	- 6.7
Charlton	1,605	1,403	- 12.6	Myrtleford	2,545	2,741	7.7
Churchill (h)		2,416	..	Nathalia	1,369	1,277	- 6.7
Cobden	1,233	1,329	7.8	Nhill	2,251	2,109	- 6.3
Cobram	2,892	3,191	10.3	Numurkah	2,770	2,582	- 6.8
Cohuna	2,069	2,136	3.2	Ocean Grove—			
Colac	9,499	10,362	9.1	Barwon Heads	3,144	4,016	27.7
Coleraine	1,518	1,386	- 8.7	Orbost	2,797	2,938	5.0
Corowa-Wahgunyah (part) (f)	(h)	390	..	Ouyen	1,645	1,564	- 4.9
Corryong	1,665	1,402	- 15.8	Pakenham East	1,680	2,017	20.1
Cowes	766	1,029	34.3	Paynesville	611	958	56.8
Craigieburn (h)		1,337	..	Portarlington	1,224	1,360	11.1
Cranbourne (h)		2,437	..	Port Fairy	2,579	2,427	- 5.9
Creswick	1,658	1,756	5.9	Portland	7,022	8,216	17.0
Crib Point	1,829	1,915	4.7	Queenscliff	2,788	2,807	0.7
Daylesford	2,664	2,926	9.8	Red Cliffs	2,439	2,246	- 7.9
Dimboola	1,898	1,696	- 10.6	Robinvale	1,420	1,547	8.9
Donald	1,626	1,448	- 10.9	Rochester	2,122	2,232	5.2
Drouin	2,655	2,954	11.3	Rushworth	1,093	1,072	- 1.9
Echuca-Moama (part) (d)	7,044	7,505	6.5	Rutherglen	1,287	1,177	- 8.5
Emerald (h)		1,591	..	St Arnaud	3,004	2,779	- 7.5
Euroa	2,789	2,679	- 3.9	St Leonards	297	475	59.9
Geelong	105,060	115,181	9.6	Sale	8,708	10,436	19.8
Hamilton	10,062	9,673	- 3.9	Seymour	5,505	5,779	5.0
Hampton Park (h)		1,330	..	Shepparton	17,488	19,410	11.0
Hastings	1,136	1,897	67.0	Stawell	5,909	5,800	- 1.8
Healesville	2,683	3,129	16.6	Sunbury	3,526	5,098	44.6
Heathcote	1,187	1,082	- 8.8	Swan Hill	7,398	7,712	4.2
Heyfield	1,893	1,830	- 3.3	Tatura	2,496	2,508	0.5
Heywood	1,016	1,299	27.9	Terang	1,991	1,730	- 13.1
Horsham	10,562	11,045	4.6	Torquay	1,477	1,937	31.1
Inverloch	852	1,074	26.1	Trafalgar	1,729	1,832	6.0
Kerang	4,164	4,103	- 1.5	Traralgon	14,080	14,666	4.2
Kilmore	1,096	1,475	34.6	Wangaratta	15,268	15,586	2.1
Koroit	1,006	1,019	1.3	Warburton	1,545	1,583	2.5
Korumburra	2,991	2,891	- 3.3	Warracknabeal	3,151	2,868	- 9.0
Kyabram	4,645	5,081	9.4	Warragul	6,846	7,101	3.7
Kyneton	3,446	3,492	1.3	Warrandyte	1,085	2,812	159.2
Lakes Entrance	1,851	2,591	40.0	Warrnambool	17,500	18,684	6.8
Lara	1,510	2,095	38.7	Werribee	8,233	12,872	56.3
Leongatha	3,246	3,389	4.4	Wonthaggi	4,561	4,438	- 2.7
Leopold (h)		1,444	..	Woodend	1,221	1,290	5.7
Lorne	958	912	- 4.8	Yarra Junction	1,121	1,193	6.4
Maffra	3,569	3,666	2.7	Yarram	2,015	2,046	1.5
Mansfield	2,019	1,956	- 3.1	Yarrowonga—			
Maryborough	7,707	7,472	- 3.0	Mulwala (part) (e)	3,163	3,118	- 1.4
Melton (h)		4,511	..	Yea	1,084	1,055	- 2.7
Merbein	1,684	1,588	- 5.7				
Mildura	12,934	13,198	2.0	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 footnote (a) to previous table.

(c) That part of Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. See footnote (d) to previous table.

(d) That part of Echuca-Moama in Victoria. See footnote (b) to previous table.

(e) That part of Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. See footnote (c) to previous table.

(f) That part of Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. See footnote (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 following tables show the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1974 and the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1974 :

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
AT 31 DECEMBER 1974

State or Territory	Area in square kilometres (a)	Estimated population at 31 December 1974	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	801,600	4,803,151	5.99	35.62
Victoria	224,000	3,669,427	16.38	27.21
Queensland	1,727,200	1,993,752	1.15	14.79
South Australia	984,000	1,239,064	1.26	9.19
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,118,350	0.44	8.29
Tasmania	67,800	404,981	5.97	3.00
Northern Territory	1,346,200	69,976	0.05	0.52
Australian Capital Territory (b)	2,400	186,326	77.64	1.38
Australia	7,678,700	13,485,027	1.76	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	1,787,949	1,793,068	3,581,017
1973	1,804,333	1,811,487	3,615,820
1974	1,832,171	1,837,256	3,669,427

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.

New statistical divisions

The following table shows the population in each of the municipalities and statistical divisions of Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1974, together with the area of each municipality at 30 June 1974.

The grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions has been varied from that used in previous issues of the *Victorian Year Book*, and commences a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions

(instead of the ten previously used), and with the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions these correspond to the new regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966.

Figures from the 1966 and 1971 Censuses have been regrouped into the new statistical divisions. The figures for each local government area and statistical division are on a comparable basis for each of the years shown, and relate to its area as defined at 30 June 1974. An asterisk (*) against a census figure indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date.

In conformity with the 1967 repeal of Section 127 of the Australian Constitution, the 1971 Census statistics and all subsequent population estimates include Aborigines. In order to provide comparability, the 1966 data in this table has been amended to include Aborigines and therefore differs from that originally published after the 1966 Census. The differences between these two sets of figures should, however, not be taken as a reliable measure of the Aboriginal population of the area concerned.

Estimates given in the table which occupies the next six 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 (a)	Population			Area at 30.6.1974 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1974	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Altona City	25,020	30,589	32,000	40.19
Berwick City (c)	17,190*	20,474*	22,800	119.60
Berwick Shire (part) (c) (d)	2,690*	2,986*	3,400	162.60
Box Hill City	54,534	54,635	54,600	21.49
Brighton City	40,618	39,109	38,000	13.68
Broadmeadows City	88,080	101,100	107,200	70.78
Brunswick City	52,018	51,560	51,100	10.62
Bulla Shire	5,711	8,243	9,700	422.20
Camberwell City	99,913	98,302	96,800	35.14
Caulfield City	76,119	81,865	82,200	21.98
Chelsea City	24,789	26,372	26,900	12.23
Coburg City	68,577	65,662	63,500	18.71
Collingwood City	22,469	21,022	19,900	4.78
Cranbourne Shire (part) (d)	9,307	12,511	15,700	398.00
Croydon City (c)	21,769	28,708	31,700	33.72
Dandenong City	31,700	40,883	44,900	36.26
Diamond Valley Shire	22,999	36,245	41,400	85.31
Doncaster and Templestowe City	38,087	64,286	75,300	89.40
Eltham Shire (c)	19,901*	23,712*	25,300	277.10
Essendon City	58,258	57,583	56,400	16.48
Fitzroy City	27,227	25,708	24,500	3.66
Flinders Shire	12,525	15,481	17,200	323.70
Footscray City	58,832	57,810	57,300	17.97
Frankston City	42,085	59,410	68,600	70.66
Hastings Shire	7,280	8,927	10,000	290.10
Hawthorn City	36,728	37,571	37,500	9.76
Healesville Shire (part) (d)	5,136	5,223	5,300	281.60
Heidelberg City	63,932	68,013	69,500	32.38
Keilor City	43,398	55,616	64,000	98.20
Kew City	32,819	32,564	32,200	14.55
Knox City	36,514	56,786	67,600	110.10
Lillydale Shire (c)	24,494	36,162	44,400	397.50
Malvern City	50,061	50,560	50,700	15.92

For footnotes see pages 230-1.

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VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30.6.1974 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1974	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>				
Melbourne City	76,006	75,830	74,400	31.42
Melton Shire	2,559	5,974	8,300	450.40
Moorabbin City	103,787	109,588	111,200	51.20
Mordialloc City	28,078	29,753	30,200	12.19
Mornington Shire	10,217	14,289	16,400	90.65
Northcote City	56,213	59,303	59,900	17.11
Nunawading City	74,578	90,702	94,900	41.58
Oakleigh City	52,769	57,284	58,000	30.30
Port Melbourne City	12,591	11,705	10,800	10.64
Prahran City	54,658	56,766	56,600	9.55
Preston City	89,775	91,584	92,200	37.02
Richmond City	32,532	28,341	27,700	6.12
Ringwood City	29,141	34,751	37,000	22.76
St Kilda City	58,138	61,203	61,500	8.57
Sandringham City	36,672	35,460	34,800	14.97
Sherbrooke Shire	17,674	20,484	23,100	193.00
South Melbourne City	30,233	26,995	25,300	8.91
Springvale City	39,431	58,374	68,100	97.58
Sunshine City	69,264	76,427	80,800	80.03
Waverley City	69,845	97,033	110,000	58.57
Werribee Shire	18,380	25,116	28,300	668.20
Whittlesea Shire	16,713	30,327	38,300	598.30
Williamstown City	30,449	30,055	29,800	14.50
Total division	2,230,483	2,503,022	2,625,200	6,110.00
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bannockburn Shire	2,213	2,072	2,190	704.50
Barrabool Shire	2,914	3,471	4,130	593.10
Bellarine Shire	14,523	18,791	21,610	331.50
Colac City	9,499	9,679	9,760	10.88
Colac Shire	6,959	6,264	5,820	1,458.00
Corio Shire	36,222	40,544	44,090	699.30
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	16,200	13.44
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	16,450	5.26
Leigh Shire	1,402	1,177	1,030	981.60
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	11,100	5.99
Otway Shire	3,888*	3,921	3,940	1,907.00
Queenscliffe Borough	2,788	2,807	2,810	8.49
South Barwon Shire	22,056	26,764	30,310	165.30
Winchelsea Shire	4,241	3,998	3,860	1,284.00
Total division	154,072	166,193	173,300	8,168.00
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Belfast Shire	1,857	1,643	1,490	518.00
Camperdown Town	3,540	3,477	3,430	14.53
Dundas Shire	3,923	3,667	3,470	3,464.00
Glenelg Shire	5,838	5,148	4,660	3,582.00
Hamilton City	10,062	9,673	9,600	21.65
Hampden Shire	8,773	7,411	6,630	2,618.00
Heytesbury Shire	8,202*	8,208	8,190	1,513.00
Koroit Borough	1,416	1,429	1,440	23.05
Minhamite Shire	2,824	2,503	2,260	1,365.00
Mortlake Shire	4,400	4,073	3,830	2,137.00
Mount Rouse Shire	3,042	2,693	2,440	1,419.00
Port Fairy Borough	2,579	2,427	2,350	23.00
Portland Town	7,022*	8,216	8,540	34.11
Portland Shire	6,550*	6,439	6,440	3,681.00

For footnotes see pages 230-1.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30.6.1974 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1974	
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>				
Wannon Shire	4,059	3,646	3,340	1,977.00
Warrnambool City	17,500	18,684	19,510	28.70
Warrnambool Shire	7,506	6,859	6,460	1,588.00
Not incorporated— Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	..	..	..	8.55
Total division	99,093	96,196	94,080	24,016.00
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat City	8,246	8,312	8,290	19.06
Ararat Shire	4,644	4,178	3,910	3,657.00
Avoca Shire	2,133	1,962	1,860	1,124.00
Bacchus Marsh Shire	4,674	5,083	5,460	566.20
Ballaarat City	41,661	39,778	38,510	34.60
Ballan Shire	2,349	2,163	2,070	919.40
Ballarat Shire	12,246	14,405	16,150	476.60
Bungaree Shire	2,207	2,514	2,700	227.90
Buninyong Shire	4,836	5,124	5,380	777.00
Creswick Shire	3,540	3,414	3,380	551.70
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,398	4,105	3,890	609.30
Grenville Shire	1,692	1,802	1,960	844.30
Lexton Shire	1,375	1,315	1,250	821.00
Ripon Shire	3,520	3,212	3,000	1,533.00
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	5,530	7.07
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,514	1,445	1,380	533.50
Total division	104,001	104,080	104,720	12,702.00
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles Shire	2,142	1,926	1,750	1,989.00
Birchip Shire	1,919	1,739	1,600	1,469.00
Dimboola Shire	5,907	5,013	4,630	4,918.00
Donald Shire	2,947	2,639	2,470	1,448.00
Dunmunkle Shire	3,952	3,544	3,310	1,546.00
Horsham City	10,562	11,045	11,170	24.03
Kaniva Shire	2,371	2,104	1,950	3,085.00
Karkaroc Shire	4,247	3,729	3,420	3,719.00
Kowree Shire	5,362	4,795	4,400	5,387.00
Lowan Shire	3,824	3,489	3,270	2,683.00
Stawell Town	5,909	5,800	5,710	24.09
Stawell Shire	2,345	2,034	1,960	2,615.00
Warracknabeal Shire	4,714	4,218	3,840	1,839.00
Wimmera Shire	3,485	3,046	2,860	2,613.00
Total division	59,686	55,121	52,340	33,359.00
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Kerang Borough	4,164	4,103	4,040	22.87
Kerang Shire	5,264	4,930	4,710	3,310.00
Mildura City (c)	13,802*	14,187*	14,350	28.76
Mildura Shire (c)	15,447*	15,706*	16,060	10,537.00
Swan Hill City	7,398	7,712	7,850	13.65
Swan Hill Shire	13,000	12,366	11,980	6,553.00
Walpeup Shire	4,431	3,964	3,670	10,795.00
Wycheproof Shire	4,777	4,413	4,160	4,115.00
Total division	68,283	67,381	66,820	35,375.00

For footnotes see pages 230-1.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30.6.1974 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1974	
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo City	30,806	32,007	32,500	32.50
Bet Bet Shire	1,975	1,717	1,570	927.20
Castlemaine City	7,103	6,915	6,760	23.31
Charlton Shire	2,499	2,226	2,040	1,176.00
Cohuna Shire	4,658	4,768	4,800	497.30
Eaglehawk Borough	5,230	5,383	5,510	14.54
East Loddon Shire	1,722	1,598	1,520	1,194.00
Echuca City	7,044	7,505	7,680	20.31
Gisborne Shire	2,311	2,917	3,630	278.20
Gordon Shire	3,320	3,124	2,990	2,023.00
Huntly Shire	2,323	2,242	2,220	878.00
Kara Kara Shire	1,360	1,193	1,120	2,293.00
Korong Shire	3,663	3,203	2,930	2,385.00
Kyneton Shire	5,970	5,959	5,970	725.20
McIvor Shire	1,896	1,789	1,720	1,453.00
Maldon Shire	1,953	1,759	1,640	559.40
Marong Shire (c)	6,488	6,905	7,180	1,489.00
Maryborough City	7,707	7,472	7,280	23.31
Metcalfe Shire	2,163	1,983	1,870	590.50
Newham and Woodend Shire	1,995	2,092	2,190	246.00
Newstead Shire	1,781	1,622	1,550	409.20
Pyalong Shire	456	439	460	603.50
Rochester Shire	7,428	7,587	7,640	1,940.00
Romsey Shire	2,516	2,575	2,630	619.00
St Arnaud Town	3,004	2,779	2,650	25.41
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,703	7,711	8,530	619.00
Tullaroop Shire	1,277	1,193	1,150	637.10
Total division	125,351	126,663	127,730	21,682.00
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra Shire (c)	4,484	4,480	4,470	1,895.00
Benalla City (e)	8,224	8,255	8,250	17.66
Benalla Shire	3,728	3,329	3,110	2,322.00
Broadford Shire	1,978	1,929	1,920	576.30
Cobram Shire	5,261	5,520	5,620	440.30
Deakin Shire	5,705	5,666	5,640	960.90
Euroa Shire	4,589	4,191	3,970	1,412.00
Goulburn Shire	1,842	2,004	2,060	1,031.00
Kilmore Shire	2,739	2,798	2,880	508.90
Kyabram Town (c)	4,645	5,081	5,200	20.85
Mansfield Shire (c)	4,275	4,260	4,250	3,915.00
Nathalia Shire	3,225	3,206	3,200	1,238.00
Numurkah Shire	6,242	5,801	5,560	722.60
Rodney Shire	11,891	12,406	12,750	1,028.00
Seymour Shire	11,272	11,103	10,990	949.60
Shepparton City	17,488	19,410	20,620	26.71
Shepparton Shire	6,183	6,477	6,640	924.80
Tungamah Shire	3,237	3,147	3,090	1,142.00
Violet Town Shire	1,236	1,186	1,160	935.00
Waranga Shire	4,506	4,333	4,220	1,645.00
Yea Shire	2,930*	2,970*	2,920	1,392.00
Total division	115,680	117,552	118,520	23,104.00
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth Shire	4,806	4,506	(f) 4,410	771.60
Bright Shire (c)	4,536*	4,659*	4,750	3,100.00
Chiltern Shire	1,522	1,400	(f) 1,430	497.50

For footnotes see pages 230-1.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30.6.1974 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1974	
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>				
Myrtleford Shire	4,374	4,434	4,450	712.20
Oxley Shire (c)	5,278*	5,595*	5,690	2,792.00
Rutherglen Shire	2,556	2,473	2,430	530.90
Tallangatta Shire (c)	4,079	3,768	4,550	4,149.00
Upper Murray Shire	3,337	2,676	2,330	2,458.00
Wangaratta City (c)	15,308*	15,633*	15,790	28.39
Wangaratta Shire	1,914*	1,866	1,830	915.50
Wodonga (Rural City) (c) (g)	11,878	13,074	(f) 13,900	347.10
Yackandandah Shire	3,063	2,971	2,970	1,111.00
Yarrowonga Shire	3,805	3,755	3,770	629.40
Total division	66,456	66,810	68,300	18,043.00
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Avon Shire	3,171*	3,090	3,090	2,529.00
Bairnsdale Town	7,960*	8,552	8,680	27.19
Bairnsdale Shire	3,606*	3,741	3,790	2,278.00
Maffra Shire	8,510	8,515	8,550	4,172.00
Omeco Shire (c)	2,016*	1,858*	1,770	5,649.00
Orbost Shire	6,434	6,301	6,250	9,583.00
Rosedale Shire (part)	613	605	600	690.70
Sale City (c)	8,725*	10,478*	11,370	29.78
Tambo Shire	5,558	5,888	6,000	3,512.00
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gipps- land Lakes (i)	..	..	..	335.40
Total division	46,593	49,028	50,100	28,806.00
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alberton Shire	5,844	5,803	5,760	1,867.00
Buln Buln Shire	8,700	8,414	8,320	1,259.00
Korumburra Shire	7,354	6,938	6,690	613.80
Mirboo Shire	2,116	1,964	1,870	253.80
Moe City (c)	16,555	15,605	15,470	24.08
Morwell Shire (c)	20,839*	22,453*	22,870	669.00
Narracan Shire (c)	9,052*	8,614*	8,430	2,318.00
Rosedale Shire (part) (c)	4,274*	4,350*	4,480	1,582.00
South Gippsland Shire	5,407	5,408	5,390	1,432.00
Traralgon City	14,080	14,666	14,980	19.95
Traralgon Shire	1,264	1,336	1,390	467.00
Warragul Shire	9,928	10,010	10,050	352.20
Woorayl Shire	8,927	9,145	9,230	1,246.00
Yallourn Works Area (c)	4,233*	3,204*	2,550	26.96
Total division	118,573	117,910	117,480	12,131.00
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bass Shire	3,857	3,752	3,760	525.80
Berwick Shire (part) (d)	8,909	9,650	10,060	725.40
Cranbourne Shire (part) (d)	3,793	3,755	3,760	345.30
Healesville Shire (part) (d)	1,299	1,187	1,140	619.70
Phillip Island Shire	1,408	1,711	1,910	101.00
Upper Yarra Shire	5,456	6,014	6,460	1,585.00
Wonthaggi Borough	4,026	3,825	3,730	52.97
Not incorporated—French Island	210	198	170	168.30
Total division	28,958	30,092	30,990	4,123.00

For footnotes see pages 230-1.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area (a)	Population			Area at 30.6.1974 (square kilometres) (b)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1974	
SUMMARY				
Melbourne	2,230,483	2,503,022	2,625,200	6,110.00
Barwon	154,072	166,193	173,300	8,168.00
South Western	99,093	96,196	94,080	24,016.00
Central Highlands	104,001	104,080	104,720	12,702.00
Wimmera	59,686	55,121	52,340	33,359.00
Northern Mallee	68,283	67,381	66,820	35,375.00
Loddon—Campaspe	125,351	126,663	127,730	21,682.00
Goulburn	115,680	117,552	118,520	23,104.00
North Eastern	66,456	66,810	68,300	18,043.00
East Gippsland	46,593	49,028	50,100	28,806.00
Central Gippsland	118,573	117,910	117,480	12,131.00
East Central	28,958	30,092	30,990	4,123.00
Migratory (h)	2,988	2,303	2,320	..
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	3,631,900	227,620.00
Geelong Statistical District	111,365	122,087	127,190	347.00

(a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1974.

(b) The area of each local government area as expressed in square kilometres has been obtained by a direct conversion of the areas formerly expressed in acres or square miles. In converting to square kilometres the figures have been rounded as follows: Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres have been rounded to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

(c) *Local government area changes:*

The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1974:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Alexandra (S)	Lost to Mansfield (S)	-31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Alexandra (S)	Gained from Mansfield (S)	+22.00	Nil	31.5.74
Berwick (C)	Created from a portion of Berwick (S)	+119.61	+20,474	1.10.73
Berwick (S)	Lost to Berwick (C) (newly created)	-119.61	-20,474	1.10.73
Bright (S)	Gained from Omeo (S)	+132.00	+10	1.10.73
Coburg (C)	Gained from Preston (C)	+0.03	Nil	31.5.74
Croydon (C)	Gained from Lillydale (S)	+0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Eaglehawk (B)	Gained from Marong (S)	+0.04	Nil	30.1.74
Eltham (S)	Lost to Yea (S)	-23.34	-428	1.10.72
Kyabram (T)	Former Borough reconstituted as a Town	..	..	4.7.73
Lillydale (S)	Lost to Croydon (C)	-0.05	Negligible	1.11.72
Mansfield (S)	Gained from Alexandra (S)	+31.08	Nil	31.5.72
Mansfield (S)	Lost to Alexandra (S)	-22.00	Nil	31.5.74
Marong (S)	Lost to Eaglehawk (B)	-0.04	Nil	30.1.74
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 the Yallourn Works Area	+2.62	Negligible	4.4.73
Morwell (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with the Yallourn Works Area (net loss in area, net gain in population)	-1.81	+10	4.4.73
Narracan (S)	Gained from the Yallourn Works Area	+7.25	+7	4.4.73
Omeo (S)	Lost to Bright (S)	-132.00	-10	1.10.73
Oxley	Lost to Wangaratta (C)	-4.31	-47	1.12.73
Preston (C)	Lost to Coburg (C)	-0.03	Nil	31.5.74
Rosedale (S)	Lost to Sale (C)	-4.20	-42	31.5.74
Sale (C)	Gained from Rosedale (S)	+4.20	+42	31.5.74
Tallangatta (S)	Name changed from Towong (S)	..	..	8.3.74
Towong (S)	Name changed to Tallangatta (S)	..	..	8.3.74
Wangaratta (C)	Gained from Oxley (S)	+4.31	+47	1.12.73
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

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

- (d) The Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in East Central Statistical Division.
- (e) The population of Benalla City included persons in the Benalla migrant centre at the time of the 1966 Census. This centre closed in 1967.
- (f) Estimate based on the result of a population count held on 9 October 1974.
- (g) The population of Wodonga Rural City (formerly Wodonga Shire) included persons in the Bonegilla migrant centre at the time of the 1966 and 1971 Censuses. This centre closed in December 1971.
- (h) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ships in ports, or travelling by ships between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.
- (i) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in the Shire of Tambo.
- * An asterisk (*) against a census figure indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date.

IMMIGRATION

Introduction

Under present policy, annual immigration intakes are determined in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. 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 1974
United Kingdom	April 1947	1,107,795
Refugee	July 1947	261,889
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	121,283
German	August 1952	97,358
Dutch	April 1951	83,056
Greek	August 1952	73,101
Italian	August 1951	65,227
Maltese	January 1949	45,760
General assisted passage schemes	September 1954	40,388
Austrian	August 1952	22,505
Yugoslav	October 1970	14,841
Spanish	August 1958	14,391
Turkish	October 1968	13,846
Belgian	February 1961	3,317
Other schemes		33,343
Total		1,998,100

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

To assist in formulating an integrated population policy for Australia, the National Population Inquiry was set up in 1970 to advise on the likely future changes in the size, composition, and distribution of Australia's population at various stages up to the end of the twentieth century. The Inquiry's *Report* was published in 1975. It indicated that the rate of natural increase generally in Australia was declining, so that the population growth rate would be reduced, and pressures for services could be expected to ease progressively. On the assumption that fertility continues to fall to replacement rate, the *Report* suggests a population of about 17.6 million for Australia and 4.5 million for Victoria by the end of the twentieth century with national immigration at 50,000 net annually; the corresponding figures would be about 15.9 million, and about 4.3 million, respectively, without international immigration.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—NATIONAL POPULATION INQUIRY :
POPULATION PROJECTIONS
('000)

Region	Without international migration		With international migration	
	Without internal migration	With internal migration	Without internal migration	With internal migration
Victoria—				
1971	3,502.4			
1981	3,813.0	3,750.0	3,921.8	3,857.0
1991	4,093.4	3,932.9	4,362.5	4,192.5
2001	4,327.7	4,049.0	4,777.9	4,477.1
Australia—				
1971		12,755.6		
1981		13,975.6	14,406.2	
1991		15,018.8	16,062.6	
2001		15,878.0	17,611.8	

NOTE. Internal migration on the pattern applying 1966–1971. International migration of 50,000 net annually.

Source : National Population Inquiry, first *Report* (1975).

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 Victoria'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.

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; the avoidance of discrimination on any grounds of race, nationality, politics, creed, or sex; and sympathetic consideration of people who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and liberty upon return to their country of origin.

For humanitarian reasons, priority is given to the reunion of families, i.e., residents of Australia sponsoring their spouses and dependent children. Parents of Australian residents are also eligible for sponsorship if they are not seeking to enter the work force on arrival and have no dependent children. For these family members no test of acceptability beyond sound health and good character is applied. 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.

Community participation

A Committee on Community Relations was established in June 1973 as part of the former Immigration Advisory Council. Its function is to conduct inquiries into discrimination against migrants, the exploitation of migrants, and the extent to which migrants use available community services. The Committee presented its Interim Report, covering the first two fields of inquiry, to the Australian Parliament on 17 September 1974. It expected to present its Final Report by 30 September 1975.

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 Victoria 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 Victoria 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.

Temporary entry

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Australian Government relating to visitors, students, and specialised trainees and temporary residents.

Visitors

Visas are issued free of charge overseas with minimal formality and delay to genuine applicants seeking to visit Australia for a short period for purposes such as tourism (sightseeing), business (negotiations, discussions, inspections), seeing relatives or other personal contacts, and pre-arranged medical treatment. Persons granted visit visas are made aware through information notes and a declaration they sign as part of the visa application that they are not entitled to undertake employment or studies and that they are expected to leave Australia at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Students and specialised trainees

Young overseas students may be permitted to enter Australia as temporary residents to undertake approved tertiary or post-secondary courses not readily available in their homelands. Entry for senior secondary studies may also be permitted where this is necessary to enable later entry to tertiary institutions. As well as meeting other entry requirements, including health, students must have the capacity to undertake their proposed studies and produce evidence of enrolment and assured maintenance in Australia. Generally student visa applications are lodged overseas by the prospective students.

There is also provision for the grant of temporary residence to young people from overseas for specialised training to upgrade their existing occupational experience or skills. Generally, temporary entry for this purpose is for a period up to twelve months and is arranged under sponsorship involving the overseas employer and the intended training organisation in Australia.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Australian Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available first to Australian citizens and migrants resident in Australia.

Temporary residence visas may, however, be issued to overseas persons to enter Australia for limited periods to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons who may receive such visas include senior management personnel for Australian companies including branches of overseas companies; professional, technical, and other specialist personnel possessing expertise not available locally; academic staff; members of religious organisations; and entertainers and sportsmen, both individuals and groups.

Generally, action for the grant of such visas is initiated in Australia by the organisation which seeks the temporary entry of the persons concerned. Persons seeking temporary residence for periods in excess of twelve months are required to satisfy the usual entry requirements including health.

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									
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
1974	902,760	282,537	144,085	1,877	139,491	111	25,114	554	1,496,529
DEPARTURES									
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
1974	876,774	271,382	135,991	2,862	98,212	161	23,602	424	1,409,408

NOTE. The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft up to the end of 1973 and thereafter to the State of clearance by customs and immigration authorities. 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)			Total	
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Permanent and long-term movement (b)	Short-term movement			
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		
ARRIVALS									
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
1974	121,324	90,304	752,218	532,683	1,496,529	42,271	159,371	80,895	282,537
DEPARTURES									
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
1974	21,849	102,531	769,650	515,378	1,409,408	26,409	171,001	73,972	271,382

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

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 under the provisions of the Citizenship Act :

- (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 who make application 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 making application for the grant of citizenship.

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 years 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, Australian 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.

Status of married women

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.

Numbers of persons granted citizenship

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalisation certificates in Victoria during the five years 1970 to 1974:

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALISED

Nationality	Number of naturalisation certificates granted					Total granted 1970 to 1974	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Number	Per cent
Albanian	6	9	4	3	5	27	0.05
Austrian	108	111	92	95	105	511	0.99
Belgian	14	15	12	13	8	62	0.12
Bulgarian	14	12	10	4	3	43	0.08
Byelorussian	1					1	
Chinese	110	97	99	166	138	610	1.19
Czechoslovak	64	151	343	320	141	1,019	1.98
Danish	4	19	18	16	13	70	0.14
Dutch	525	558	293	277	257	1,910	3.71
Estonian	2	10	1	5	2	20	0.04
Finnish	44	35	32	25	26	162	0.32
French	37	47	29	64	71	248	0.48
German	387	537	319	356	309	1,908	3.71
Greek	3,052	3,192	2,514	3,472	4,461	16,691	32.41
Hungarian	145	214	123	128	96	706	1.37
Israeli	62	81	69	115	91	418	0.81
Italian	2,228	2,424	1,677	1,776	1,593	9,698	18.83
Japanese	3	5	8	5	7	28	0.05
Latvian	35	26	19	12	12	104	0.20
Lebanese	113	190	220	390	625	1,538	2.99
Lithuanian	17	16	5	5	8	51	0.10
Norwegian	4	9		7	12	32	0.06
Polish	481	491	302	287	192	1,753	3.40
Romanian	34	22	4	14	18	92	0.18
Russian	59	56	56	56	26	253	0.49
Spanish	65	72	60	79	125	401	0.78
Swedish	9	8	4	8	21	50	0.10
Swiss	45	54	57	57	64	277	0.54
Turkish	19	70	48	69	80	286	0.56
Ukrainian	30	33	20	9	12	104	0.20
United Arab Republic	334	357	396	405	344	1,836	3.57
U.S. American	27	31	40	24	39	161	0.31
Yugoslav	1,212	1,599	1,128	1,614	1,447	7,000	13.59
Other nationalities	147	161	162	321	2,027	2,818	5.47
Stateless	94	91	64	165	192	606	1.18
Total	9,531	10,803	8,228	10,362	12,570	51,494	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 1,123 children in 1970, 1,271 in 1971, 912 in 1972, 1,298 in 1973, and 1,930 in 1974 affected by grant of certificates.

Further reference, 1975

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 and Geelong urban areas, 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).

The Aborigines Welfare Board in Victoria was established under the provisions of the *Aborigines Act 1957*. This legislation was repealed by the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* which created the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs. Under the authority of the *Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974*, the *Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an arrangement between the Australian and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on

11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer, the Victorian region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include parts of southern New South Wales and Tasmania, and is now known as the south-eastern region.

The Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs has policy, planning, and co-ordinating functions. It also provides direct grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid and justice, health services, employment, business development, welfare, and housing. Australian, State, and municipal government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* established an Office administered by the Protector of Relics. A Relics Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes two Aboriginal members appointed by the Victorian Chief Secretary.

The 217 houses owned by the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs were transferred to the Housing Commission, Victoria, on 15 December 1974. Australian Government funds are directly allocated from the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs to the Housing Commission, Aboriginal housing co-operatives, and two Aboriginal terminating building societies for Aboriginal housing. In addition, shire councils may apply for funds to build or buy homes for Aboriginals they employ.

Special programmes are funded by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Loans Commission (business and housing loans), Aboriginal Land Fund Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Ltd, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, and the Aboriginal Publications Foundation.

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, as well as ensuring Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood.

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 Victorian Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs 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 in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They are employed on the staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and other government departments and organisations. They make their opinions

and wishes known through regular State-wide consultations and conferences organised by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, other departments, and by their own organisations.

As a result of the transfer, the Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council of Victoria, which advised the Victorian Government, ceased to exist. Victorian Aboriginals are represented by three elected members on the National Aboriginal Consultative Committee (N.A.C.C.). The N.A.C.C.'s role is primarily one of providing consultation between the Aboriginal people of Australia and the Australian Government.

During April 1975 the Victorian Regional Land Council, whose members are all Aboriginals, was established to consult with Victorian Aboriginal people about their interests in land. It is the task of the Council to survey these Aboriginal land interests and then inform the Australian Minister for Aboriginal Affairs so that Council policies can be established and legal effect given to those policies in relation to land.

Aboriginal people are among members of the committees of management of five hostels—"Meerindoo" Hostel at Bairnsdale for students, "Lionel Rose" for boys and "Kurrambee" for girls at Morwell, "Gunnai Lodge" at Dandenong for young workers, and "Wirraminna" Family Group Home at Essendon for Aboriginal Wards of State.

There are a number of Aboriginal organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country regions which the Department funds and with whom it maintains close liaison.

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act* 1970. This was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aboriginals residing at the properties concerned. The Department continues to provide consultative services and finances to the Aboriginal management committees of the properties, when finance is requested.

Further reference, 1975

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- 69 Population in local government areas (revised intercensal estimates)

Central Office

- 4.15 Population, estimated age distribution, States and Territories
- 4.23 Overseas arrivals and departures
- 4.26 Internal migration
- (Various) 1971 Census of Population and Housing

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Legal provisions

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, 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.

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.

Statistical summary

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1970 to 1974 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	
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
1974	29,708	66,201	30,875	989	8.15	18.17	8.47	14.9

(a) Included in deaths.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1974 numbered 29,708, a decrease of 495 on the number registered in 1973. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1974 was 8.15, compared with 8.40 in 1973. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria was 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.
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
1974	39,327	29,708	16,086	10,769	9,295	3,567	566	1,355	110,673

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
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
1974	8.26	8.15	8.17	8.82	8.46	8.88	5.7	7.5	8.27

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1974

Ages of bridegrooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)														Total bridegrooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	25	30	35	40	45	50	
16	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
17	..	..	13	17	11	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	48
18	1	5	95	135	203	66	33	39	4	..	..	1	..	..	582
19	2	4	91	220	381	335	140	117	9	..	..	..	..	..	1,299
20	..	2	98	212	530	626	498	408	30	2	1	..	..	..	2,407
21 to 24	2	8	158	450	1,386	2,374	2,877	5,711	629	62	9	2	1	1	13,670
25 to 29	1	1	48	127	289	484	660	3,158	1,549	264	69	15	1	..	6,666
30 to 34	1	..	6	14	30	64	69	557	666	343	102	29	8	3	1,892
35 to 39	..	..	..	3	8	7	17	105	242	217	128	58	21	10	816
40 to 44	..	..	1	1	4	7	5	32	92	131	109	98	58	26	564
45 to 49	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	15	36	65	76	96	112	82	486
50 to 54	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	10	29	45	83	109	147	429
55 to 59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	9	12	29	60	169	286
60 to 64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	6	13	28	177	231
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	5	12	305	328
Total brides	7	20	512	1,180	2,845	3,967	4,304	10,154	3,277	1,126	557	429	410	920	29,708

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961—1973.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1974, 752 were older and 137 were younger than their brides, and 111 were of the same age. In 1974 the oldest bridegroom was aged over 90 years and the oldest bride was aged 85 years.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS
AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1974

Age group (years)	Percentage of total		Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bride- grooms	Brides		Bride- grooms	Brides
14	..	(a)	30 to 34	6.37	3.79
15	..	(a)	35 to 39	2.75	1.88
16	(a)	1.72	40 to 44	1.90	1.44
17	0.16	3.97	45 to 49	1.64	1.38
18	1.96	9.58	50 to 54	1.44	1.22
19	4.37	13.35	55 to 59	0.96	0.73
20	8.10	14.49	60 and over	1.88	1.15
21 to 24	46.02	34.18			
25 to 29	22.44	11.03	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									
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
1974	..	..	..	4	48	582	1,299	2,407	4,340	14.61
	BRIDES									
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	
1974	7	20	512	1,180	2,845	3,967	4,304	12,835	43.20	

(a) An amendment to the Commonwealth *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 1974 these percentages were 14.61 and 43.20, respectively, and in 12.54 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

VICTORIA—AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a)

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorcees	All bride- grooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorcees	All brides
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
1974	24.6	57.1	39.4	26.7	22.1	50.7	36.3	24.1

(a) Arithmetic mean.

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 23.8 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.8 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 1970 to 1974 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	
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
1974	26,628	946	2,134	26,677	1,015	2,016	29,708

VICTORIA—BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS :
NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 1940 TO 1974

Marriages between—	1974		Previous marital status	Percentage of total—			
	Number	Percentage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1974
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and spinsters	25,306	85.2	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	89.6
Bachelors and widows	287	1.0	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.2
Bachelors and divorcees	1,035	3.5	Divorcees	4.6	6.0	5.0	7.2
Widowers and spinsters	223	0.7	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	500	1.7	BRIDES				
Widowers and divorcees	223	0.7	Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	89.8
Divorcees and spinsters	1,148	3.9	Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.4
Divorcees and widows	228	0.8	Divorcees	4.7	6.4	5.2	6.8
Divorcees and divorced women	758	2.5	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total marriages	29,708	100.0					

For many years civil marriage ceremonies have been performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and who may marry couples at any location.

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
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
1974	4,449	14.98	3,069	68.98

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 1974 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 25,259, representing 85.02 per cent of total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 4,449, or 14.98 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1974

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion—		
Recognised denominations (a)—		
Roman Catholic Church	8,544	28.76
Church of England in Australia	5,992	20.17
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	3,922	13.20
The Methodist Church of Australasia	2,624	8.83
Orthodox Churches (b)	1,046	3.52
Churches of Christ in Australia	569	1.92
The Baptist Union of Australia	547	1.84
Unitarians	396	1.33
Congregational Union of Australia	314	1.06
Lutheran Church (b)	274	0.92
Jewry	250	0.84
The Salvation Army	164	0.55
Jehovah's Witnesses	87	0.29
Seventh-day Adventist Church	65	0.22
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	35	0.12
Christian Brethren	34	0.12
Other recognised denominations	149	0.50
Other ministers	247	0.83
Total ministers of religion	25,259	85.02
Civil officers	4,449	14.98
Total marriages	29,708	100.00

(a) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961–1973.

(b) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *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 1974. 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, 1974

Petition for—	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution	(a)2,479	(b)4,086	6,565	1,651	2,597	(c)4,257
Nullity	2	3	5	4	10	14
Judicial separation	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total	(a)2,481	(b)4,090	6,571	1,655	2,608	(c)4,272

(a) Includes two petitions for dissolution or nullity.

(b) Includes seven 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
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
1974	6,565	5	1	4,257	14	1

(a) Includes fourteen petitions for dual relief in both 1970 and 1971, fifteen in 1972, six in 1973, and nine in 1974.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE: GROUNDS ON WHICH DECREES
WERE GRANTED, 1974

Grounds on which granted	Dissolution		Nullity		Judicial separation	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Adultery	750	826	..	..	..	1
Adultery and desertion	6	8	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	77	..	..	..	..
Desertion	581	1,182	..	..	..	..
Separation	308	441	..	..	..	..
Desertion and separation	1	7	..	..	..	..
Other grounds	3	56	4	10	..	..
Total	1,651	2,597	4	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, 1974

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	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
20-24	41	243	..	2	..	..	25	193
25-29	357	596	1	3	..	..	276	659
30-34	315	482	2	3	..	..	403	850
35-39	251	363	..	..	..	..	471	910
40-44	192	329	..	..	..	..	423	792
45-49	184	261	1	..	..	..	310	382
50-54	148	173	..	1	..	..	182	147
55-59	86	97	..	1	..	1	53	47
60 and over	77	50	..	..	..	..	12	6
Total	1,651	2,597	4	10	..	1	2,155	3,988

(a) Of the total of 6,143 children shown above, seventeen children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted and one child was the issue of a marriage for which a judicial separation was granted. In addition to the above, there were nine instances involving a total of nine children where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED :
AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1974**

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	4	92	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
25-29	2	288	504	48	6	..	..	..	..	..	848
30-34	..	30	413	349	36	3	2	1	..	..	834
35-39	..	7	83	288	236	36	4	1	..	..	655
40-44	..	1	16	66	222	183	42	6	5	..	541
45-49	..	..	3	21	77	180	178	42	10	1	512
50-54	..	..	..	2	12	64	133	131	15	5	362
55-59	..	..	..	2	4	16	36	76	73	15	222
60 and over	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	28	52	78	170
Total wives	6	418	1,036	776	595	484	403	285	155	99	4,257

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED :
DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1974**

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	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	2
3	62	12	4	..	..	..	..	78	20
4	149	60	14	1	2	..	1	227	107
5	153	108	29	2	..	..	..	292	172
6	114	106	60	6	3	1	..	290	261
7	94	85	68	7	1	..	..	255	246
8	74	70	64	18	4	1	..	231	273
9	59	76	81	17	4	2	..	239	315
10	44	56	76	30	11	1	..	218	347
11	26	40	69	29	10	2	..	176	315
12	27	26	60	23	9	..	1	146	257
13	24	27	57	37	12	..	..	157	300
14	22	27	42	34	12	3	..	140	276
15-19	64	66	174	172	77	24	17	594	1,466
20-24	89	77	119	111	64	31	17	508	1,179
25-29	133	101	76	44	12	3	5	374	478
30-34	136	31	18	7	2	1	..	195	101
35-39	74	8	..	..	1	..	1	84	18
40 and over	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	33	1
Total dissolutions of marriage	1,394	979	1,011	538	224	69	42	4,257	..
Total children	..	979	2,022	1,614	896	345	278	..	6,134

(a) Of the total of 6,134 children, nine 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 1974 was 66,201.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 787 and corresponded to a ratio of 11.76 per 1,000 births live and still in 1974. 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 1970 to 1974 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1974	86,162	66,201	37,852	20,181	20,207	7,398	2,808	4,368	245,177

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
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
1974	18.09	18.17	19.23	16.53	18.39	18.42	27.6	24.2	18.33

(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 1970 to 1974:

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Average age (b)		
					Nuptial births		Ex-nuptial births
					Father	Mother	Mother (c)
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	105.37	29.7	26.7	22.8
1973	34,405	32,718	67,123	105.16	29.6	26.6	23.0
1974	33,993	32,208	66,201	105.54	29.6	26.6	23.0

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Arithmetic mean.

(c) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

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, 1974

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		Not stated
Under 20	3,230	628	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,905
20-24	11,196	7,430	1,674	252	35	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	20,595
25-29	7,318	9,779	4,779	1,374	311	83	14	6	2	..	..	..	23,666
30-34	1,485	2,772	2,556	1,434	549	228	88	49	11	9	2	..	9,183
35-39	410	669	696	618	339	186	112	59	33	21	14	..	3,157
40-44	83	100	93	116	75	67	48	38	32	20	20	..	692
45-49	4	..	3	5	7	7	4	2	3	2	4	..	41
50 and over	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Age not stated	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Total	23,731	21,378	9,848	3,799	1,316	576	269	154	81	52	40	1	61,245
Proportion of total married mothers	38.75	34.91	16.08	6.20	2.15	0.94	0.44	0.25	0.13	0.08	0.07	..	100.00

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS :
NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS,
TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1974

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	3,905	4,649	1.19
20-24	20,595	32,487	1.58
25-29	23,666	49,142	2.08
30-34	9,183	25,863	2.82
35-39	3,157	11,100	3.52
40-44	692	3,175	4.59
45-49	41	251	6.12
50 and over	1	1	1.00
Age not stated	5	4	0.80
Total	61,245	126,672	2.07

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE
AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1974

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	641	108	1	..	..	..	..	..	750
20-24	2,490	8,054	886	54	2	..	..	..	11,486
25-29	667	10,252	12,688	922	76	6	..	..	24,611
30-34	82	1,798	8,030	4,411	355	24	1	..	14,701
35-39	16	296	1,643	2,825	1,401	85	..	..	6,266
40-44	3	62	303	759	959	335	3	..	2,424
45-49	1	6	77	158	290	178	20	..	730
50 and over	1	7	27	51	70	62	17	1	236
Not stated	4	12	11	3	4	2	..	5	41
Married mothers	3,905	20,595	23,666	9,183	3,157	692	41	6	61,245

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1974

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	31	85	112	219	351	570	466	135	93	142	139	128	606	124	25	4	..	3,230
20-24	19	43	50	111	221	391	365	182	187	370	317	310	3,459	2,943	1,528	534	166	11,196
25-29	8	14	18	19	34	47	76	48	64	137	114	124	1,116	1,377	1,442	1,248	1,432	7,318
30-34	6	10	10	10	12	18	22	20	16	43	31	39	316	212	173	122	425	1,485
35-39	1	3	2	4	3	5	7	6	10	14	13	9	98	54	29	30	122	410
40-44	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	20	13	12	4	22	83
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
50 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
Total	65	158	193	363	622	1,032	936	392	370	707	616	612	5,615	4,725	3,209	1,944	2,172	23,731

On the average of the five years 1970 to 1974, mothers of twins were one in 96 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 12,499, and mothers of all multiple births one in 96.

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1970	772	10	(b)783	10.84
1971	790	3	793	10.61
1972	771	5	776	10.92
1973	703	7	710	10.69
1974	593	3	596	9.08

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

(b) Includes one case of quadruplets.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1970 to 1974 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.
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
1974	8,371	4,394	4,955	1,879	2,352	788	458	211	23,408

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.
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
1974	9.72	6.64	13.09	9.31	11.64	10.65	16.31	4.83	9.55

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of mother (years)	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
12	1	..	..	..	..
13	5	1	2	3	5
14	11	16	18	16	19
15	95	98	105	113	116
16	228	250	307	278	270
17	419	423	514	461	448
18	507	582	550	503	515
19	525	517	523	436	393
20	410	506	456	385	349
21-24	962	1,172	1,156	1,026	925
25-29	590	750	685	765	757
30-34	320	377	366	325	323
35-39	218	206	196	189	190
40-44	83	58	60	70	46
45 and over	4	5	7	6	3
Not stated	4	2	2	4	2
Total	4,382	4,963	4,947	4,580	4,361

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children—	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1970	2,147	601
1971	2,084	558
1972	1,878	545
1973	1,766	596
1974	1,490	551

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961-1973*, 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 1970 to 1974:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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	3,347	580	665	110,822
1974	43,999	30,875	18,128	10,236	7,778	3,484	575	758	115,833

AUSTRALIA—DEATH RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
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	8.42
1974	9.24	8.47	9.21	8.39	7.08	8.68	5.7	4.2	8.66

(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, 1974

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	72	0.23	20
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	39	0.13	11
B6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	13	0.04	4
B8	Diphtheria	032	1	(d)	(d)
B11	Meningococcal infection	036	4	0.01	1
B14	Measles	055	1	(d)	(d)
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	4	0.01	1
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	102	0.33	28
B19	Malignant neoplasms—				
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1,933	6.26	530
	Lung	162	1,121	3.63	308
	Skin	172, 173	127	0.41	35
	Breast	174	503	1.63	138
	Genital organs	180-187	639	2.07	175
	Urinary organs	188, 189	260	0.84	71
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	202	0.66	55
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	970	3.14	266
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	53	0.17	15
B21	Diabetes mellitus	250	627	2.03	172
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	31	0.10	9
B23	Anaemias	280-285	64	0.21	18
B24	Meningitis	320	16	0.05	4
B25	Active rheumatic fever	390-392	3	0.01	1
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	247	0.80	68
B27	Hypertensive disease	400-404	446	1.45	122
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	9,209	29.83	2,527
B29	Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,164	3.77	319
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	4,274	13.84	1,173
B31	Influenza	470-474	96	0.31	26
B32	Pneumonia	480-486	683	2.21	187
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	1,260	4.08	346
B34	Peptic ulcer	531-533	171	0.55	47
B35	Appendicitis	540-543	9	0.03	2
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	80	0.26	22
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	571	290	0.94	80
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	144	0.47	40
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	51	0.17	14
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 630-639 }			
		{ 650-678 }	2	0.01	1
B42	Congenital anomalies	{ 740-759 }	396	1.29	109
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768 } { 772, 776 } { 760-763 } { 769-771 }	148	0.52	41
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 773-775 } { 777-779 }	328	1.06	90
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	121	0.39	33
	General arteriosclerosis	440	772	2.50	212
B46	Other diseases of circulatory system	441-458	485	1.57	133
	Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 460-466 } { 500-519 }	218	0.71	60
	All other diseases	Residual	1,330	4.26	365
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	915	2.96	251
BE48	All other accidents	{ E800-E807 } { E825-E849 }	694	2.25	190
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	381	1.24	105
BE50	All other external causes	E960-E999	176	0.57	48
Total all causes			30,875	100.00	8,472

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1974: 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006), 7. Plague (020), 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. Abortion (640-645).

(b) 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056, 057, 060-068, 070-079, 085-089, 098-136.

(c) 140-149, 160, 161, 163, 170, 171, 190-199, 200-203, 208, 209.

(d) Too small to register within the limits of the table.

Deaths in 1974 comprised 16,704 males and 14,171 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1974, in certain age groups, detailing the selected main causes of death within those age groups:

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1974

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	327	33.1	328	99.7
B42	Congenital anomalies	290	29.3	396	73.2
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	145	14.7	148	98.0
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	59	6.0	218	27.1
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	22	2.2	103	21.4
B32	Pneumonia	19	1.9	683	2.8
1-4 years					
BE48	All other accidents	45	21.3	694	6.5
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	38	18.0	915	4.2
B42	Congenital anomalies	35	16.6	396	8.8
B19	Malignant neoplasms	28	13.3	5,755	0.5
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	8	3.8	218	3.7
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	8	3.8	72	11.1
5-14 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	63	26.0	915	6.9
B19	Malignant neoplasms	39	16.1	5,755	0.7
BE48	All other accidents	36	14.9	694	5.2
B42	Congenital anomalies	18	7.4	396	4.5
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	10	4.1	1,260	0.8
BE50	All other external causes	9	3.7	176	5.1
15-24 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	307	50.3	915	33.6
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	60	9.8	381	15.7
BE48	All other accidents	53	8.7	694	7.6
B19	Malignant neoplasms	52	8.5	5,755	0.9
BE50	All other external causes	29	4.8	176	16.5
B42	Congenital anomalies	16	2.6	396	4.0
25-34 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	129	25.6	915	14.1
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	73	14.5	381	19.2
B19	Malignant neoplasms	66	13.1	5,755	1.1
BE48	All other accidents	41	8.1	694	5.9
BE50	All other external causes	26	5.2	176	14.8
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	24	4.8	9,209	0.3
35-44 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	203	25.9	5,755	3.5
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	153	19.5	9,209	1.7
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	72	9.2	915	7.9
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	58	7.4	381	15.2
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	36	4.6	4,274	0.8
BE48	All other accidents	34	4.3	694	4.9
45-54 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	713	28.8	5,755	12.4
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	706	28.5	9,209	7.7
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	199	8.0	4,274	4.7
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	88	3.5	290	30.3
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	84	3.4	915	9.2
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	68	2.7	1,260	5.4
55-64 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	1,724	36.5	9,209	18.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,289	27.3	5,755	22.4
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	412	8.7	4,274	9.6
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	212	4.5	1,260	16.8
B29	Other forms of heart disease	98	2.1	1,164	8.4
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	71	1.5	915	7.8
65-74 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	2,680	35.4	9,209	29.1
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,705	22.5	5,755	29.6
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	1,027	13.5	4,274	24.0
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	429	5.7	1,260	34.0
B21	Diabetes mellitus	219	2.9	627	34.9
B29	Other forms of heart disease	200	2.6	1,164	17.2

(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, 1974—*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	3,922	30.8	9,209	42.6
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	2,574	20.2	4,274	60.2
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,657	13.0	5,755	28.8
B29	Other forms of heart disease	743	5.8	1,164	63.8
B46 (part)	Arteriosclerosis	667	5.2	772	86.4
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	486	3.8	1,260	38.6

(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 1974 there were 10,926 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 1 due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 247 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 305 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,984 to acute myocardial infarction, 3,225 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,164 to other forms of heart disease. The total of these causes in 1974 represented a rate of 2,998 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 above shows, ischaemic heart disease is the major cause of death at ages 55 and over. Deaths in 1974 from this cause by sex and age group are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1974

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involvement (391)	M	..	1	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	7	18	33	30	26	114
	F	8	18	28	32	47	133
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	M	2	10	15	30	54	111
	F	..	3	11	41	139	194
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	72	328	824	1,203	1,072	3,499
	F	16	73	307	715	1,374	2,485
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	M	75	247	454	485	623	1,884
	F	14	58	139	277	853	1,341
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	M	38	36	53	105	265	497
	F	29	20	45	95	478	667
Total	M	194	640	1,379	1,853	2,040	6,106
	F	67	172	530	1,160	2,891	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 1974 numbered 5,755 and represented a rate of 1,579 per million of the 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 1974 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 seven 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 by 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 1974 in age groups according to the site of the disease:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1974

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	2	3	43	43	91
	F	..	1	8	27	36
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	1	41	53	95
	F	..	..	11	31	42
Stomach (151)	M	..	5	82	174	261
	F	1	4	31	127	163
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	..	13	93	179	285
	F	..	9	104	291	404
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	..	10	53	86	149
	F	..	3	37	69	109
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	1	24	372	550	947
	F	..	7	76	91	174
Breast (174)	M	..	..	2	2	4
	F	..	40	231	228	499
Cervix uteri (180)	F	1	9	58	38	106
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	F	..	2	20	46	68
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	F	3	10	84	68	165
Prostate (185)	M	..	1	28	237	266
Bladder (188)	M	..	1	17	70	88
	F	..	1	10	40	51
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	3	5	37	37	82
	F	2	1	18	18	39
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191, 192)	M	15	23	43	22	103
	F	14	9	29	16	68
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	25	13	28	58	124
	F	22	6	13	37	78
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	9	8	57	89	163
	F	1	3	43	93	140
All other and unspecified sites	M	16	32	215	244	507
	F	7	25	118	298	448
Total	M	71	139	1,111	1,844	3,165
	F	51	130	891	1,518	2,590

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Cerebrovascular disease

In 1974, 1,678 male and 2,596 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,173 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 252 and 253 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 60 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, 1974

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	22	25	23	18	6	94
	F	17	42	35	25	12	131
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	6	38	65	122	127	358
	F	5	32	50	107	279	473
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	2	10	57	98	219	386
	F	4	7	25	109	491	636
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	2	24	84	210	333	653
	F	3	19	53	239	684	998
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	..	1	8	52	126	187
	F	1	1	12	47	297	358
Total	M	32	98	237	500	811	1,678
	F	30	101	175	527	1,763	2,596

(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 1974 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,257, which represented a rate of 619 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1974, 96 were due to influenza, 76 to other acute respiratory infections, 683 to pneumonia, 1,260 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and 142 to other diseases.

The 96 deaths from influenza in 1974 represented a rate of 26 per million of the mean population. Eighty-six per cent of the deaths were of persons aged 50 years or over.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1974 there were 488 male and 322 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 222 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1974 were: 171 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 10 from gastritis and duodenitis, 9 from appendicitis, 80 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 21 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 290 from cirrhosis of the liver, 50 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 179 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1974 diabetes was responsible for 281 male and 346 female deaths, representing a rate of 172 per million of the mean population.

The rates for previous periods were 174 in 1973, 162 in 1972, 161 in 1971, 183 in 1970, and 181 in 1969.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1974 there were 394 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 108 per million of the mean population. In 1974 nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 144 deaths, infections of the kidney for 101, calculi of the urinary system for 9, hyperplasia of prostate for 51, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 89.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1974 was 52, the rate per million of mean population being 14.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1974 numbered 39 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 1974 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 75 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 29 males and 10 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1974, only 1 female was under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from external causes

Deaths in 1974 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 1974 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 1970 to 1974:

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
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
1974	1,563,600	915	5.9	251

(a) Deaths are those registered during the calendar year.

(b) Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 254, 257, 263, 238, and 213, respectively.

Transport accidents

In 1974 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 962 as against 1,032 in 1973, 1,024 in 1972, 1,126 in 1971, and 1,158 in 1970. During 1974 deaths connected with transport represented 60 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 1974 totalled 84.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1974 deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 268 males and 113 females. These deaths represented a rate of 105 per million of the mean population. Of the 268 male deaths in 1974, 95 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 60 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 73 of the 113 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1974 was 80 (54 males and 26 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1970	25	23	48
1971	44	12	56
1972	33	19	52
1973	34	24	58
1974	54	26	80

(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 17 in 1970-1974 (a reduction of 87 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 13 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 1970-1974 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1974	1,428	989	606	312	327	123	103	70	3,958

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1974	16.6	14.9	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.6	36.7	16.0	16.14

(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 1970 to 1974, 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
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
1974	708	14.9	281	14.9	989	14.9

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 1974 the rate was 14.9 with the lowest ever recorded in Victoria being 14.3 in 1973.

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 1.2 in 1970-1974, a decrease of 89 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 1970-1974. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 9.4 in 1970-1974. In 1974 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 62 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1970 to 1974:

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	
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
1974	9.3	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	14.9

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES BY SEX, 1974

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	364	54	46	67	47	578
Rate (a)	5.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	8.7
Percentage of total	63.0	9.3	8.0	11.6	8.1	100.0
Females—						
Number	250	52	33	38	38	411
Rate (a)	3.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.2
Percentage of total	60.8	12.7	8.1	9.2	9.2	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 1970-1974 exceeded the female rate by 22 per cent.

In 1974, 348 or 35 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 290 or 29 per cent and pneumonia for 19 or 2 per cent of infant deaths.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1974

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)	6	1	..	..	..	7
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	21	..	1	..	..	22
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	26	1	..	..	..	27
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	5	..	..	..	..	5
Difficult labour (764-768)	31	..	..	1	..	32
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	153	2	..	..	..	155
Conditions of placenta (770)	66	..	..	..	..	66
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	10	1	..	..	..	11
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	7	3	1	..	..	11
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	10	1	1	..	..	12
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	100	1	1	..	..	102
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	15	1	..	..	..	16
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	2	2	1	1	..	6
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	146	73	29	16	26	290
Infections (000-136)	5	11	9	11	5	41
Pneumonia (480-486)	7	1	1	4	6	19
Other diseases (140-474, 490-738, 780-796)	2	6	33	67	44	152
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911-E913)	2	1	2	1	..	6
Other external causes (E800-E910, E914-E999)	..	1	..	4	4	9
Total all causes	614	106	79	105	85	989

(a) Figures in parentheses refer to the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Perinatal deaths

Legislation was passed in Victoria in 1971 which introduced a new definition of a perinatal death and a new type of death certificate which doctors were required to use for all perinatal deaths occurring on or after 1 May 1971.

Perinatal deaths comprise :

- (1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born of its mother after the twentieth week of pregnancy which did not at any time after being born breathe or show any other sign of life, and where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than 400 grams.
- (2) *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	
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
1974	787	614	106	720	1,507

(a) Stillbirth totals for the years 1970 and 1971 relate to stillbirths of 28 weeks or more gestation. The figures for 1972, 1973, and 1974 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	
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
1974 (b)	11.7	9.3	1.6	10.9	22.5

(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 footnote (a) to previous table.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria—three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1970 to 1974 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths	Percentage of cremations to deaths
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
1974	11,841	30,875	38.35

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INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

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* 1904-1974 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 1974 the Commission was composed of a President, eight Deputy Presidents, and twenty 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 call a meeting of the Board immediately. These procedures have shown increasing effectiveness in handling day-to-day disputes which generally affect only a section of the Wages Board determination, or a section of the work force covered by a particular determination.

During 1974 there were 76 meetings of Wages Boards called under section 41 (2) to deal with 49 disputes. Of these, 37 were settled by the Boards at the first meeting, 11 at subsequent meetings, and 1 was 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 with the actual results which emerge from the Victorian Wages Boards system which in recent years has shown its ability to slowly evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation.

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	r 77.42	77.68	r 274.1	r 275.1
1974	r 105.14	r 105.09	r 372.3	r 372.1
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	r 62.80	r 65.16	r 315.5	r 327.3
1974	r 89.82	r 91.35	r 451.2	r 458.9

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wages 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	112.11	328.4	397.0
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	94.86	92.90	335.9	328.9
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	89.25	314.7	316.0
Paper, printing, etc.	107.30	101.13	379.9	358.1
Other manufacturing	92.81	90.88	328.6	321.8
All manufacturing groups	92.90	91.59	328.9	324.3
Building and construction	107.25	99.18	379.8	351.2
Railway services	86.84	92.42	307.5	327.2
Road and air transport	91.31	92.74	323.3	328.4
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	117.30	115.55	415.4	409.1
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	94.92	354.3	336.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	84.16	87.77	298.0	310.8
All industry groups	95.60	95.17	338.5	337.0
ADULT FEMALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	89.94	83.89	451.8	421.4
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	82.20	79.43	412.9	399.0
All manufacturing groups	77.00	75.80	386.8	380.8
Transport and communication	94.10	92.81	472.7	466.2
Wholesale and retail trade	83.69	84.57	420.4	424.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	94.69	86.37	475.6	433.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	76.54	80.60	384.5	404.9
All industry groups	80.84	80.63	406.1	405.0

(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

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 268-9 relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

**VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT MALES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)**

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1974	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1974
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	39.64	110.1	100.1	99.2
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	39.96	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 1974	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1974
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All manufacturing groups	39.97	39.97	39.97	100.8	100.8	100.8
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE. Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

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 262.) 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 1974—Minimum Wage.* The adult minimum wage for Victoria (other than Yallourn) was increased to \$76 per week. The increase operated from the beginning of the first pay period which commenced on or after 1 January 1975. Females receive proportionate increases in accordance with the phasing in which the Commission introduced in its case of May 1974. This was the first instance when the minimum wage was reviewed separately from the general level of award rates.

4. *National Wage Case 1975.* In its decision in the National Wage Case 1975 in April 1975 the Commission stated: "we are of the view that some form of wage indexation would contribute to a more rational system of wage fixation, to more orderly, more equitable and less inflationary wage increases and to better industrial relations, provided that indexation was part of a package which included appropriate wage fixing principles and the necessary supporting mechanisms to ensure their viability". The Court dealt separately with two matters. First, the consideration as to whether a Consumer Price Index adjustment should be made immediately on the March quarter figure, and second, to put forward details of wage fixation principles including indexation which the Court expected to debate following publication of the June quarter Consumer Price Index.

In their decision for the Consumer Price Index increase in the March 1975 quarter, the total wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females was increased by 3.6 per cent. The adult minimum wage for Victoria (other than Yallourn) was increased to \$80 per week. The increases operated from the beginning of the first pay period which commenced on or after 15 May 1975.

On 18 September 1975, because of the Consumer Price Index increase in the June 1975 quarter, the Commission granted a further increase of 3.5 per cent to the total wage rates and the adult minimum wage was increased to \$82.80 per week.

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
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
1975 15 May	80.00
1975 18 September	82.80

(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 1974, 194 Wages Boards had prescribed adult wage rates only; the effect of this was that adult females (if any) employed under the determinations of these Boards are entitled to receive the adult rate of pay. 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 18 September 1975 has been \$82.80. 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
1975 15 May	3.6 per cent	3.6 per cent
1975 18 September	3.5 per cent	3.5 per cent

(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
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
1969-70	78.40	76.30	1974-75	148.10	148.30

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc.

NOTE. For a number of reasons, average weekly earnings per employed male unit cannot be compared with the minimum weekly wage rates shown on pages 266-7.

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.

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 the earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys. In 1972 the coverage was expanded to include employees of government and semi-government authorities, and employees of religious, benevolent, and similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax.

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 1973*, 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 1973 (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.	116.20	60.40	76.20	(c)	44.0	40.8	40.2	(c)
Other	112.80	57.70	69.40	(c)	43.9	41.4	39.8	(c)
Total manufacturing	114.40	59.10	71.20	47.40	44.0	41.1	39.9	39.0
Non-manufacturing	116.00	58.80	89.00	52.60	41.4	40.3	38.8	39.2
All industry groups (d)	115.30	58.90	80.80	51.50	42.5	40.6	39.3	39.2

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	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Manufacturing— Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	96.20	116.20	46.70	60.40	61.90	76.20	(c)	(c)
Other	93.20	112.80	47.30	57.70	54.30	69.40	(c)	(c)
Total manufacturing	94.60	114.40	47.00	59.10	56.10	71.20	38.30	47.40
Non-manufac- turing	94.50	116.00	44.50	58.80	64.30	89.00	39.40	52.60
All industry groups (d)	94.60	115.30	47.00	58.90	61.10	80.80	39.20	51.50

(a) Total private and government employees.

(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 (b)
(\$)

Industry group	Males		Females (c)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Manufacturing	149.50	168.00	87.30	102.40
Non-manufacturing	151.60	173.10	91.40	109.40
All industry groups (d)	150.70	170.90	90.50	107.70

(a) Private employees only.

(b) Last pay period in October.

(c) Australian figures only are available for females because of the small number involved by States.

(d) Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

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 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) : INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufac- turing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Steve- doring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
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
1974	6	248	71	58	33	60	476
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)							
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
1974	0.3	251.0	202.0	25.3	50.3	82.1	611.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)							
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
1974	2.7	1,247.5	574.5	28.6	302.1	231.2	2,386.6
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
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
1974	91.9	22,850.3	12,814.2	536.7	6,058.9	4,553.3	46,905.3

(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.). The above figures are not comparable with those published in earlier *Victorian Year Books*.

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
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
1974	476	597.2	13.7	611.0	2,386.6

(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 279 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 County Court judges, 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 \$23,260 plus \$680 for each child under 16 years or, in the case of a full-time student, 21 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 \$23,260, 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 \$73 for an adult worker (\$54 for a minor) or his average weekly earnings, whichever is the least plus \$20 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 \$7 for each dependent child under sixteen years of age.

The combined total weekly payment is limited to the worker's average weekly earnings or \$107 for an adult (\$93 for a minor), whichever is the least, and the whole maximum amount payable is limited to \$25,930 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 to a maximum of \$500 whether or not the worker is incapacitated. Reasonable funeral expenses are also payable to a maximum of \$500.

(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.

Legislation was passed in 1975 to amend the Workers Compensation Act. Apart from adjusting benefits, some procedural changes were made and an Insurers Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund was established, proclaimed to operate from 28 May 1975. This Fund was financed by a surcharge of 25 per cent on the statutory premium element of all premiums paid by employers after that date, such moneys to be paid into a Treasury Fund to provide :

(a) indemnity against claims against a defaulting insurer ; and

(b) recoupment by an insurer in respect of payment of increased benefits after 1 July 1975 for which the insured client would have had no indemnity under his policy of insurance.

More detailed particulars of workers compensation legislation may be obtained in the *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia* published by the Department of Labor and Immigration and the *Labour Report*.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CLAIMS PAID FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION
(\$'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

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS
(S'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 21 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.

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 the following paragraph :

“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.

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 (as amended) are set out on pages 278-9.

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 (Australian Government Employees) Act* 1971-1974. 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".

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".

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.

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 communication	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

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.

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES :
INDUSTRY GROUP BY SITE OF INJURY, 1972-73

Industry group	Site of injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (a)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	General and un- speci- fied	
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 communica- tion	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, etc.	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									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (b)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	General and un- speci- fied	
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) See footnotes to second table on page 283.

(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 283.

Control of labour conditions

Victorian 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 subsequent amendments, and by regulations made under that Act.

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. There are also specific restrictions on the trading hours of butchers' shops, chemists' shops, hairdressers, and petrol shops. Bakers are now permitted to bake on seven days a week at any time.

The Fifth Schedule to the Act lists the classes of shops which are not subject to restricted trading hours. Included in this Schedule are shops which sell bread, confectionery and pastry, fish and oysters, fruit and vegetables, cooked meat (other than tinned meat), and booksellers and newsagents, lending libraries, eating-houses and restaurants, flower shops and retail plant nurseries, photographers, pet shops, shops which sell caravans, other trailers, and boats and accessories, and art and handicraft galleries. The Sixth Schedule to the Act lists the various goods which shops are allowed to sell.

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 normal shop trading hours for shops in an area which is for the time being wholly or partly a holiday resort. 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. Similarly shopkeepers in approved tourist areas selling goods which are attractive to tourists may be exempt from observance of the normal shop trading hours.

Consumer protection

On 3 June 1974, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation pursuant to the provisions of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, 1973 to administer the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* (as amended) and the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*. The activities of the Consumer Affairs Bureau and the Small Claims Tribunal were brought under the administration of the Ministry. The Consumer Affairs Council, which is an independent advisory body, is also associated with the Ministry.

At the same time a Director of Consumer Affairs was appointed who is responsible for the operation of the Ministry. One important power given to the Director by the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* is that he may initiate or defend civil proceedings on behalf of consumers. However, before undertaking any such action the Director must be satisfied that the consumer has a case or a good 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.

The functions of the Consumer Affairs Bureau, the Small Claims Tribunal, and the Consumer Affairs Council can be summarised as follows:
Consumer Affairs Bureau. The Consumer Affairs Bureau is staffed by officers of the Victorian Public Service, and unlike the Consumer Affairs Council (which is responsible to the Minister), the Bureau is directly responsible to the Director of Consumer Affairs. The role of the Bureau is to receive and investigate individual consumers' complaints and, in certain circumstances, to institute legal proceedings for breaches of the Consumers Affairs Act. The Bureau also advises

consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers to (i) investigate such matters, (ii) conduct research, and (iii) collect and collate information.

Small Claims Tribunal. The Small Claims Tribunal was established on 4 February 1974, pursuant to the provisions of the *Small Claims Tribunals Act* 1973. The function of the Tribunal is to provide, at a nominal cost, an alternative to court action for consumers requiring redress. The aim of the Tribunal is to settle claims by negotiation, but a settlement or order made by the Tribunal is binding upon both parties. The Tribunal's referee can hear any claim (as defined by the Act) irrespective of the value of the goods or services in dispute. However, an order made by the referee can only be enforced up to a maximum amount of \$500.

Consumer Affairs Council. The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister for Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work.

The *Consumer Affairs Act* 1974, which came into operation on 1 January 1975, made a number of significant amendments to the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972. Some of the major provisions of the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1974 are:

- (1) The name of the Consumer Protection Bureau and title of the *Consumer Protection Act* 1972 were changed to Consumer Affairs Bureau and the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1972, respectively.
- (2) The Act provides that where a Post Office box number is shown in an advertisement, the name and address of the person publishing that statement must also be shown.
- (3) The legislation further provides that the vendor must on request supply the purchaser with an invoice or document containing particulars of the goods sufficient to identify them, and particulars of such information, as to standards of the goods or parts as ought reasonably be made known to the purchaser or which the purchaser specifies in his request.
- (4) When a person effects repairs to goods and in the course of carrying out these repairs, replaces parts, he must offer to return these parts to the consumer.
- (5) Finally, the *Consumer Affairs Act* 1974 empowered the making of certain regulations with respect to packaging.

In the field of consumer legislation, several other government departments have enacted legislation to provide additional protection to consumers. Two notable examples in this area are, first, the *Motor Car Traders Act* 1973, which came into operation on 1 December 1974, and sets up the Motor Car Traders Committee to adjudicate over licences issued to secondhand motor car dealers. The Act also provides statutory warranties, backed by a government-controlled fund, on the sale of secondhand motor cars.

Second, amendments have been made to the *Local Government Act* 1958, which provides protection to persons building a new home. This legislation, in the form of the *Local Government (House Builder's Liability) Act* 1973 (as amended), came into operation on 15 October 1974 and provides that a builder cannot, after that date, enter into a contract to construct a dwelling house (or sell a dwelling house, the construction of which he began after that date), unless an approved guarantee or insurance policy is in force in respect to that house.

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act 1975*, the Apprenticeship Commission has been superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The new legislation, besides being a consolidation and up-dating of previous legislation dating back to 1927, allows for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, will remain the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the scope of the new legislation will allow for two important developments in trade training which are best described as "pre-apprenticeship training" and "adult training".

The legislation is designed to utilise the knowledge, ability, and experience of representatives of employers and employees, together with that of the Victorian Government, in supervising the training of persons undertaking pre-apprenticeship courses, apprenticeship, and adult training courses, and in co-ordinating the training in skilled trades both in technical schools and industry.

The Commission is at present composed of ten members—a full-time president (appointed by the Governor in Council), a deputy president (an officer of the Education Department nominated by the Minister of Education), four representatives of employers, and four representatives of employees.

The main duties of the Commission are to review the requirements of Victoria for skilled tradesmen; the availability of skilled tradesmen to meet those requirements; the availability of young persons for training in skilled trades; the availability of vacancies for apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees and adult trainees, and the extent to which employers are participating in the training of such apprentices and trainees; the adequacies of the training of apprentices, pre-apprenticeship trainees, and adult trainees in employers' workshops and in technical schools, and measures which can be taken to improve that training; the adequacy of the apprenticeship system as a means of training skilled tradesmen and the desirability of modifying that system or of providing other systems of training for skilled occupations.

The Commission is assisted in its functions by trade committees which are appointed under the Act for a trade or group of trades. These committees provide specialist advice and make recommendations to the Commission on matters pertaining to the trades for which they are appointed. At 30 June 1975 there were 48 committees functioning in respect of the 134 proclaimed apprenticeship trades in which 33,582 apprentices were employed. The Commission is also assisted in its work by special advisory committees which have been set up in country areas to advise the Commission on local matters pertaining to apprenticeship. Twenty such advisory committees were operating at 30 June 1975. A new concept arising from the recent legislation will be the appointment of industry advisory committees. The function of such a committee will be to advise the Commission on the skilled manpower requirements in the industry and the measures that may be necessary to correct any likely shortage or surplus of skilled tradesmen in such an industry.

The Commission achieved a record intake of apprentices during the year ending 30 June 1974, when 11,022 new apprentices were indentured, a 24 per cent increase on the previous best intake of 8,867 which occurred in 1970-71. Unfortunately because of the economic situation the level of intake was not maintained in respect of the year ending 30 June 1975. The intake of 9,483, however, was still the second highest on record and having regard to the difficulties being experienced by many sectors of industry, the Commission is of the view that the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme, first introduced by the Australian Government in 1973, has been a major factor in maintaining a reasonably high level of intake. The subsidies payable under this scheme were

substantially increased in 1975 and these have made apprenticeship a viable proposition in a difficult economic situation.

Despite two years of high intakes the total number of apprentices in training declined slightly in 1975. This was caused by a record number of completions of 4 and 5 year terms of apprenticeships, resulting from the introduction of a maximum 4 year term effective as from the 1971 intake. There are now no apprenticeship terms in Victoria in excess of 4 years.

Modular courses which were first introduced in Victoria in 1971 have expanded to all trade groups except printing and the food trades. Industry is now appreciating the value of alternative areas of specialisation which has largely eliminated the necessity for splitting trade classifications. Promising results are being achieved in some trades in respect of self-paced learning, in particular panel beating and metal fabrication.

Victoria has introduced apprenticeship into agriculture, the first time this has been done in Australia. Farming and fruit-growing were proclaimed as apprenticeship trades during the year ending 30 June 1975. Through the application of the modular system, farming has been broken into three separate streams—grazing, cropping, and dairying. Classes were commenced at Ararat, Bendigo, Colac, Echuca, Hamilton, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warragul. The response from the rural community has been most favourable and has shown that there is a strong demand for the type of training available through apprenticeship in agriculture.

The Commission believes that apprenticeship has many advantages over alternate forms of training. The combination of college-based training in basic skills, theory, and related instruction, interspersed with extensive practice in industry is a valuable form of training in the areas already covered, and possibly in many others. Just as apprenticeship has changed progressively in the past to meet changing social and industrial needs, the new legislation will facilitate the orderly development and expansion to meet the real need for particular skills in the community.

The proclaimed apprenticeship trades and the number of probationers and apprentices employed on 30 June for each of the years 1971 to 1975 are shown in the following table. These figures are extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,447	2,363	2,436	2,631	2,231
Carpentry and joinery	3,078	3,038	3,499	4,201	4,104
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	450	491	530	595	613
Plastering	32	31	31	37	40
Fibrous plastering	153	145	160	175	235
Bricklaying	195	215	409	644	755
Tile laying	29	29	35	34	42
Stonemasonry	6	8	9	11	10
Roof slating and tiling	..	..	..	..	34
Total building trades	6,390	6,320	7,109	8,328	8,064
Metal trades—					
Engineering (incl. patternmaking)	4,439	4,423	4,399	4,686	4,122
Electrical	3,561	3,598	3,678	3,922	3,598
Motor mechanics	3,765	3,972	4,134	4,752	4,679
Moulding	134	140	135	146	143
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,126	1,158	1,145	1,228	1,158
Sheet metal	558	567	593	596	546

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED—*continued*

Trade	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Metal trades—<i>continued</i>—					
Electroplating	47	46	55	62	59
Aircraft mechanics	147	119	115	125	98
Radio tradesmen	343	325	344	401	411
Instrument making and repairing	191	174	159	158	159
Silverware and silverplating	12	9	11	14	14
Vehicle industry (incl. automotive machining)	1,779	1,941	1,986	2,172	1,990
Refrigeration mechanics	203	215	219	254	246
Optical fitting and surfacing	92	101	106	113	90
Sewing machine mechanics	..	..	..	31	42
Total metal trades	16,397	16,788	17,079	18,660	17,355
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	160	180	207	201	193
Pastrycooking	165	182	162	165	185
Butchering and/or small goods making	757	835	898	906	989
Cooking	307	392	455	566	627
Waiting	13	14	13	16	7
Total food trades	1,402	1,603	1,735	1,854	2,001
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	162	149	108	110	92
Printing	1,691	1,598	1,361	1,367	1,299
Hairdressing	2,160	2,150	2,139	2,200	2,241
Dental technicians	70	79	96	111	105
Watch and clockmaking	51	44	43	53	50
Furniture (incl. wood machining)	894	864	994	1,232	1,274
Flat glass working	77	80	107	126	141
Horticultural	116	168	200	244	274
Textile mechanics	20	61	105	148	133
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	31	43	43	41	43
Dry cleaning	2	18	24	38	32
Garment cutting	..	14	37	42	53
Jewellery making and repairing	..	..	48	87	106
Floor finishing and covering	..	..	..	22	88
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	180
Bedding and mattress making	..	..	..	..	1
Total miscellaneous	5,274	5,268	5,305	5,821	6,112
Grand total	29,463	29,979	31,228	34,663	33,532

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* 1904–1974, 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 1974 the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was 82. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1974 was 149, with a membership of 2,469,000 representing 89 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.

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 representations in the colonial Parliaments. With the Melbourne Trades Hall Council acting as the coordinating 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 Commonwealth 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.

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 sheet-metal 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 six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed prior to amalgamation. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the 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
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
1974	158	501.1	210.5	711.6	57	42	52

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, 1975

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- 6.6 Industrial disputes (quarterly)
- 6.16 Wage rates and earnings
- 6.27 Industrial disputes (monthly)
- 6.40 Earnings and hours of employees

EMPLOYMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations

The functions of the Australian Department of Employment and Industrial Relations include the formulation and implementation of national manpower policy; the development and operation of the labour market services of the Commonwealth Employment Service, including the administration of the National Employment and Training System; the formulation of national industrial relations policy and administration of sections of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1975* concerning the settlement of interstate industrial disputes through conciliation and arbitration, particularly in respect of the coal, stevedoring, and maritime industries; the analysis and interpretation of labour market data and provision of intelligence on the employment situation; the provision of assistance and advice to industry on matters relating to productivity, safety, physical working conditions, personnel practice, employee amenities, and food services, and on the overall quality of work life; secretarial services to the National Training Council and on its behalf advice and assistance to industry and commerce on systematic industrial training arrangements in the interests of effective deployment of manpower resources; secretarial services to National and State Committees on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation; policy and research relevant to the participation of women in the labour force; and the provision of public information in respect of these matters.

The Women's Bureau of the Department studies and researches the issues relevant to women in the work force and those preparing to enter or leave it. The Bureau is concerned principally with the development of policies providing for the equality of opportunity and treatment for women in all areas of employment. Publications of the Bureau appear in its "Women and Work Series". The Bureau is currently being restructured and its functions are being developed.

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 help people seeking employment by facilitating their placement in positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications, and to help employers seeking labour to obtain those employees best suited to their needs.

In line with these functions, the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) operates to remedy labour imbalances in industrial sectors and geographical regions. It aims directly at alleviating unemployment and increasing

those skills in short supply. It promotes the long-term restructuring of the work force and specific regional development. This scheme has superseded those employment schemes administered by the Department of Labor and Immigration for women, Aborigines, and persons displaced by redundancy and technological change. It has also superseded such schemes as the General Employment Retraining Scheme, the Rural Reconstruction Employment Training Scheme, and the Permanent Forces Resettlement Scheme.

Another major scheme in operation is the Regional Employment Development Scheme (RED), which seeks to create employment opportunities in areas of excessively high unemployment, whether this is due to general economic conditions or to a labour market problem in a particular area which can be alleviated by the provision of bridging employment. The scheme concentrates on projects which would not normally be undertaken at the particular point in time and which can be expected to provide immediate employment for persons who would otherwise be out of work.

Specialist facilities are provided for young people, handicapped persons, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational counselling is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. Counselling is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young 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 benefits 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, arrangements are made 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 involved.

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. Employers and employees and others look to the Service for current information on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and regions and on other matters concerning employment. No charge is made for any of these services.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Applications for employment (a)	291,064	374,904	330,853	294,705	453,802
Number placed in employment	121,982	128,967	145,739	126,592	118,356
Number of vacancies notified	175,677	184,298	223,707	233,872	187,027
Vacancies at 30 June	9,228	8,411	16,522	23,561	7,868

(a) Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

International Womens Year

In accordance with the ideas put forward by the United Nations regarding this celebratory year, the Australian National Advisory Committee for International Womens Year was established. This committee, representing such interested groups as social workers, unions, the media, Aborigines, and rural populations, was asked to put forward recommendations to the Prime Minister of Australia.

The aims of the movement in Australia were seen as changing society's attitude towards women, encouraging women's creativity, and lessening discrimination towards women.

The administration and co-ordination of International Womens Year, including submissions for grants to various organisations, were performed by the International Womens Year Secretariat.

Australian Department of Labor and Immigration, 1975

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Labour force

At the 1971 Census the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status :

- (1) Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?
- (2) Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit ?
- (3) Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (4) 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.

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—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.

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 to 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.

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 298-300 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 1972 to 1975. The number of employees of government bodies and of private employers 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.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE
(^{'000})

Industry group	1966	1972	1973	1974	1975
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.9
Manufacturing	300.9	327.0	325.6	336.8	312.4
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	31.4	31.6	32.4	32.0	33.3
Building and construction	81.7	82.6	82.9	83.8	84.0
Road transport and storage	21.0	25.2	25.9	26.9	26.0
Shipping and stevedoring	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.4	10.0
Rail and air transport	19.1	21.0	21.0	21.2	22.0

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
 AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE—*continued*
 ('000)

Industry group	1966	1972	1973	1974	1975
MALES (continued)					
Communication	23.3	26.7	27.4	28.1	28.6
Finance and property	27.8	36.2	37.4	38.2	37.7
Retail trade	53.9	61.6	64.8	66.7	67.2
Wholesale and other commerce	53.9	58.3	58.4	60.2	59.3
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	27.7	33.9	35.1	35.2	37.6
Health, hospitals, etc.	10.4	13.1	13.5	14.2	15.8
Education	23.9	29.9	32.6	34.4	37.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	21.7	30.5	31.6	33.0	34.5
Other (c)	25.4	30.5	31.7	33.1	34.6
Total	735.7	821.7	833.4	857.0	844.1
Private	541.0	610.6	617.5	639.4	612.6
Government (d)	194.7	211.1	215.9	217.6	231.5
Total	735.7	821.7	833.4	857.0	844.1
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Manufacturing	123.1	137.7	142.6	152.2	126.0
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8
Building and construction	3.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.0
Road transport and storage	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8
Shipping and stevedoring	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Rail and air transport	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4
Communication	6.6	7.8	8.0	8.5	8.6
Finance and property	20.4	25.7	26.1	28.4	28.2
Retail trade	51.0	63.7	68.2	72.4	73.0
Wholesale and other commerce	20.9	24.3	25.0	26.9	25.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	11.1	14.7	15.7	17.0	19.8
Health, hospitals, etc.	37.9	51.5	54.6	58.8	62.7
Education	30.6	40.1	43.1	46.6	51.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	29.1	39.6	42.1	43.4	43.7
Other (c)	18.6	25.0	27.0	29.2	28.7
Total	361.2	445.0	467.7	499.6	483.9
Private	304.6	377.2	395.6	422.2	398.6
Government (d)	56.6	67.8	72.1	77.4	85.3
Total	361.2	445.0	467.7	499.6	483.9
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.5
Manufacturing	424.0	464.7	468.3	489.1	438.4
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	33.8	34.2	35.0	34.7	36.1
Building and construction	84.8	87.0	87.6	88.8	89.1
Road transport and storage	23.8	28.7	29.5	30.7	29.8
Shipping and stevedoring	9.5	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.6
Rail and air transport	21.7	24.0	24.1	24.6	25.5
Communication	29.9	34.5	35.4	36.5	37.2
Finance and property	48.2	61.9	63.4	66.6	65.9
Retail trade	104.9	125.3	133.0	139.1	140.2
Wholesale and other commerce	74.8	82.6	83.4	87.1	85.2

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES : INDUSTRY GROUPS (a) :
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE—*continued*
(⁰⁰⁰)

Industry group	1966	1972	1973	1974	1975
PERSONS (continued)					
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	38.8	48.6	50.8	52.2	57.4
Health, hospitals, etc.	48.3	64.7	68.1	73.0	78.5
Education	54.5	70.0	75.8	81.0	88.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. (b)	50.8	70.1	73.7	76.4	78.2
Other (c)	44.0	55.6	58.8	62.3	63.3
Total	1,096.9	1,266.7	1,301.1	1,356.6	1,328.0
Private	845.6	987.7	1,013.0	1,061.6	1,011.1
Government (d)	251.3	279.0	288.1	295.0	316.9
Total	1,096.9	1,266.7	1,301.1	1,356.6	1,328.0

(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.

Government bodies

The following table includes employees, within Victoria, of government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, Postal Commission and Telecommunications Commission, 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
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
1975	73.7	26.7	100.4	135.6	54.1	189.7	22.2	4.6	26.8	231.5	85.3	316.9

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- 6.20 Labour force
- 6.35 Unemployment (preliminary estimates)

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS

Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1974

The number of applications to construct new buildings or to carry out major alterations to existing buildings increased to 984 (1973 : 865), but the stated cost decreased from \$175,447,883 to \$86,939,019.

The following is a list, supplied by the City of Melbourne, of major buildings under construction at 30 September 1974 :

Owner	Location	Estimated cost (\$m)
The Abbey Capital Property Group	500 Bourke Street	17.1
Alverna Nominees Pty Ltd	162-6 Wellington Parade	1.5
Artegan Investments Pty Ltd	539-57 Collins Street	7.2
Australian Mutual Provident Society	17-65 Collins Street	40.0
Cancer Institute of Victoria	471 Little Lonsdale Street	5.6
College of Nursing	431 St Kilda Road	7.0
Collins Wales Pty Ltd	360-74 Collins Street	26.8
Commonwealth Banking Corporation	359-73 Collins Street	17.5
Compac Pty Ltd	216-22 Victoria Parade	2.0
Connaught Properties (Aust.) Pty Ltd	399-413 Lonsdale Street	3.0
Dominion Properties Pty Ltd	30-4 Collins Street	1.8
Estate House (Melb.) Pty Ltd	114-28 William Street	6.7
First A.H. Property Pty Ltd	522-36 Little Collins Street	3.3
Hanover Developments Pty Ltd	516-20 Collins Street	2.3
Lewis Constructions	766 Elizabeth Street	1.9
The London Assurance	452-6 Lonsdale Street	1.8
Mypac Pty Ltd	226-60 Elizabeth Street	9.8
Muirfield Properties Pty Ltd	518-30 Little Bourke Street	5.0
National Mutual Life Association	150-60 Lonsdale Street	9.0
National Mutual Life Association	409-13 St Kilda Road	5.0
Nauru Government	85-109 Exhibition Street	14.0
O'Connell and Kerr	Stubbs Street, Kensington	0.6
Prellington Pty Ltd	19-35 Queen Street	5.8
State Savings Bank of Victoria	270-2 Flinders Street	3.2
Temperance and General Mutual Life Society Ltd	497 St Kilda Road	10.0
Temperance and General Mutual Life Society Ltd	178-226 Wellington Parade	9.0
Urdera Pty Ltd	489-99 Elizabeth Street	1.4
Victorian Government (Stages a and c)	Victorian Arts Centre	7.0
W. K. Williams Pty Ltd	102-4 Jolimont Road	0.5

Metrication in the building and construction industry

In 1970 the Australian Government announced that Australia would progressively convert to the sole use of the metric system. In the building industry there were many problems in the course of this conversion; many and varied materials and systems needed to be changed; Uniform Building Regulations and hundreds of Australian Standard Specifications and Codes needed to be converted; and many new terms needed to find acceptance.

The building and construction industry began to plan for metrication by forming various committees to undertake the changeover. This involved every section of the industry—architects, engineers, builders, quantity surveyors, and also to a very large degree, manufacturers and suppliers, without whose efforts and co-operation the task could not have been started. There were many projects which had to be undertaken to devise the best method of construction and the best use of materials to determine which modules were to be adopted.

While the general government plan for conversion was to be spread over a ten year period, it was intended that the building and construction industry would effectively complete the change to metric by 1976, a conversion period of six years. This estimate turned out to be slightly optimistic. Nevertheless by May 1975 more than 80 per cent of the industry, particularly new designs, was being measured in metric units.

There have been some difficult areas, in that projects designed and commenced in imperial measurement and to be constructed over long periods, have certain problems relating to supplies of materials; however, some manufacturers have tried to provide for this by maintaining certain stocks measured in imperial units for a period of time. Provision has also been made in contractual arrangements to take account of such situations as a contractor not being able to obtain materials in imperial measurement. If the materials are unprocurable, the contractor may recover costs arising from the use of metric materials in so far as there may be an element of waste, or loss of time, etc.

The Building Regulations Committee of Victoria originally intended the cut-off date for the acceptance of plans in imperial measurement would be during January 1975, but, as it became apparent that this date was not attainable, the time was extended to 1 January 1976.

Further references, 1961–1975 ; 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.I.R.O., 1972, 1974, 1975

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

The *Local Government Act* 1958 and the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 provide regulations for the uniform control of building and the preparation of planning schemes throughout Victoria.

Uniform Building Regulations

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958 the power to administer Uniform Building Regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities, except where provided under certain clauses of the Regulations concerning Health Acts, Sewerage Regulations, and Water Supply Regulations, which are subject to the sanction of appropriate government authorities. These powers apply to all municipalities and the more populated shires, but, in shires which are predominantly rural, the provisions of the Regulations may only apply to the more settled portions such as urban areas, towns, and villages.

The Uniform Building Regulations define detailed provisions for building operations, and prescribe certain minimum standards which councils are bound

to observe ; however, councils have the power to insist on standards above those prescribed by these Regulations, provided these requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned, in respect of any Regulation, by-law or decision by a council, they may appeal to a panel of referees, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act, for a decision, which is final. These referees are empowered to modify or vary any Regulation or by-law, providing that a modification or variation might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

In the local government areas where the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations apply, no building may be constructed, erected, placed in position, rebuilt, reconstructed, re-erected, replaced in position, altered, structurally altered, pulled down or removed, unless it complies with the Local Government Act and Uniform Building Regulations, and is approved by a council. A written permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid as prescribed in the Regulations. The council is required to ensure that the building, during its course of construction, demolition or removal, complies with the Act, Regulations, and the plans and specifications it originally approved.

Urban renewal

Introduction to the Act

The speeches on the second reading to the Urban Renewal Bill in late 1970 dealt with two major aspects of slum clearance : the method of operations, and the substance of the results.

The methods of slum reclamation were found to show that there was not enough scope for public participation, interdepartmental co-ordination, and opportunities for reconsideration, consultation, and appeal against the process once it had begun. The substance of the results required reconsideration on various grounds. There appeared to be few areas which could be classified as comprising only slum buildings. Urban problems were more complex than could be dealt with on the basis of clearance, and information was needed about the impact, particularly, of high density buildings on the surrounding urban environment as well as their use for family living.

The Government recognised the complexity of urban problems throughout Victoria, by establishing a new agency which would vary from the slum reclamation method in its method of determining which areas would require treatment ; in the consultation, co-ordination, and study procedures required in order to determine the treatment which would be most appropriate to each area ; and in the extension of the treatment to include all forms of land-use, not merely housing, which collectively provided the urban fabric in each area.

Urban Renewal Act 1970

The Urban Renewal Act defines renewal as " in relation to an area includes the replanning, redevelopment, restoration or preservation of the area and the doing of any act, matter or thing for the purpose of rehabilitating the area."

The main provisions of the Act required that consultation must occur with councils, public authorities, and departments on why a renewal authority believes a specific area requires renewal, before the renewal authority (which can mean a council, public authority, or the Housing Commission) is authorised to prepare a proposal for the area. A renewal proposal requires an intensive economic, physical, and social study of a finite urban area.

Renewal proposals must be carried out on the basis of consultation and co-ordination with councils, public authorities, the National Trust (Victoria), and groups representing people who own property or reside in the area. The test for renewal proposals will include their financial feasibility ; whether they are fully warranted in the community interest ; and whether results prove the value of the public decision to intervene in the area.

The renewal proposal must be published so that anyone affected can make submissions and objections before the proposal is adopted. There is provision for appeal to the Minister. After objections and submissions have been heard, the Minister may submit the proposal to the Governor in Council with or without modification, to declare the area to be an "urban renewal area", and any necessary changes to any affected planning schemes must then be made. The formal implementation of the urban renewal proposal can begin only after this process has been completed.

Renewal procedures of the Housing Commission

Renewal procedures are based upon a fundamental requirement to create and maintain an atmosphere within which participation can readily take place. The informal stage begins with an invitation from a municipal council, to the members of the renewal authority, to discuss renewal procedures and uses in general terms. If the council wishes to proceed further, it forms a joint liaison committee of councillors and the members of the renewal authority. The committee acts by consensus, and has only the power of making recommendations to the council and the Commission on the production of a renewal proposal.

The Housing Commission's renewal operations are based upon the principles of the maximum participation of the people of the area; complete consultation with council at all stages of the procedures; a formal agreement binding on the council and the renewal authority as to the area, the general timetable, and procedures for renewal; and a clear understanding that no actions will be pursued except with the agreement of council.

Current urban renewal activities

Two renewal authorities are preparing proposals for areas in Victoria. The City of Camberwell is undertaking a renewal proposal with regard to an area around Canterbury station, and the Housing Commission is undertaking renewal proposals in respect of areas in the Shire of Avoca, the City of Bendigo, the City of Collingwood, the Borough of Eaglehawk, the Shire of Kyneton, and the City of Traralgon. Renewal activities have been started, on an informal or formal basis, in a further twelve areas.

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 1968, *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 1970-71 to 1974-75:

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
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
1974-75	618,268	470,566	(b)76,113	1,164,947

(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 Victoria.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and increases in the value of work done during the period 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 tables show the value of all buildings commenced, completed, and the value of work done during the period in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS
COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Houses	280,745	337,324	453,444	537,449	536,245
Other dwellings	70,752	76,128	109,344	131,764	102,518
Shops	22,430	19,294	46,737	49,415	34,672
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	18,280	19,550	26,708	14,524	11,194
Factories	74,195	55,952	90,551	119,372	78,275
Offices	79,878	106,824	166,239	102,277	92,256
Other business premises	30,487	19,924	21,603	35,309	34,362
Educational	54,615	46,389	76,837	113,592	105,169
Religious	2,804	4,152	2,707	2,839	5,518
Health	13,923	16,104	22,515	29,226	51,435
Entertainment and recreation	8,806	10,515	11,123	14,227	15,007
Miscellaneous	15,121	21,265	20,333	23,015	14,131
Total	672,037	733,418	1,048,141	1,173,008	1,080,783

VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Houses	278,109	306,315	372,099	428,557	530,106
Other dwellings	85,717	75,421	82,668	101,590	130,263
Shops	17,956	16,710	24,974	37,237	54,506
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	22,762	20,197	13,194	10,327	24,344
Factories	69,174	73,415	63,132	94,048	100,479
Offices	62,714	57,770	92,278	131,418	87,014
Other business premises	34,985	26,577	40,280	21,094	35,792
Educational	43,591	52,262	65,226	50,092	89,578
Religious	3,695	3,265	3,578	2,222	3,120
Health	29,080	25,428	18,521	12,324	19,484
Entertainment and recreation	10,120	7,877	11,982	9,749	11,888
Miscellaneous	10,061	12,145	21,968	11,824	21,702
Total	667,966	677,381	809,900	910,481	1,108,278

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS (a) :
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Houses	281,327	319,217	402,326	491,946	538,519
Other dwellings	79,254	74,066	94,505	123,331	121,602
Shops	17,829	20,278	31,507	49,032	50,163
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	21,055	17,252	15,380	20,567	16,257
Factories	70,758	68,713	78,992	110,324	96,370
Offices	72,527	91,073	117,117	128,554	134,761
Other business premises	33,099	24,941	22,536	29,686	39,356
Educational	50,814	50,047	64,309	73,700	130,705
Religious	3,193	3,145	4,182	2,440	5,011
Health	26,431	18,372	22,310	23,801	38,100
Entertainment and recreation	9,313	8,561	11,745	12,635	15,329
Miscellaneous	11,874	17,706	17,879	18,709	20,204
Total	677,474	713,369	882,786	1,084,724	1,206,375

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

NOTE: The above table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

Value of building jobs under construction (i.e., unfinished)

The value of all building work remaining unfinished increased from \$1,170,938,000 at 30 June 1974 to \$1,228,308,000 at 30 June 1975.

Number of dwellings

The following tables show the number of houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction classified by geographical distribution and ownership for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, and the number of houses classified by material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction. 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 HOUSES AND OTHER
DWELLINGS (a) : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Commenced		Completed		Under construction (i.e., unfinished) at end of period	
	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION						
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
1974-75	16,664	5,804	19,337	8,547	9,851	5,582
REMAINDER OF THE STATE						
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
1974-75	9,156	1,657	8,752	1,915	6,755	1,541
STATE TOTAL						
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
1974-75	25,820	7,461	28,089	10,462	16,606	7,123

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS (a) : CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for—				Total houses and other dwellings
	Government ownership (b)	Private ownership (b)			
		By contractors	By owner-builders	Total private	
COMMENCED					
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
1974-75	3,602	23,658	6,021	29,679	33,281
COMPLETED					
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
1974-75	3,493	30,640	4,418	35,058	38,551
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD					
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
1974-75	2,954	13,991	6,784	20,775	23,729

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

(b) See definitions on page 305.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES (a) : CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
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
1974-75	1,575	20,814	1,048	2,151	232	25,820
COMPLETED						
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
1974-75	1,271	23,783	848	1,992	195	28,089
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
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
1974-75	1,441	12,473	751	1,838	103	16,606

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Australian Government*Australian Department of Housing and Construction*

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.

Action taken in 1974-75

During 1974-75 the Australian Government indirectly assisted home seekers during a time of recession by monetary and fiscal action. Among other measures, in November 1974 a sum of \$150 m was made available by the Australian Government to savings banks to enable them to make more loans available for housing in the remainder of 1974-75, and persons who had borrowed to acquire their dwellings were enabled, within certain income limits, to claim part or all of their housing loan interest charges as an income tax deduction. Additionally, the Government sought to assist the home building industry and home seekers by setting up the Indicative Planning Council and the Australian Housing Corporation.

Indicative Planning Council

Because of concern over the instability and lack of co-ordination in the housing industry, the Australian Government arranged for the formation of a housing industry Indicative Planning Council consisting of members drawn both from the Government and major private enterprise sectors of the economy. The primary responsibility of the Council is to advise the Australian Government at any time of desirable and feasible levels of activity in the industry for each of three years ahead, to monitor current trends in the industry and advise the Government on probable levels of dwelling construction, and to disseminate available information to help transform plans into reality. The Council is to be assisted by working parties in each State and Territory.

Australian Housing Corporation

As foreshadowed in the 1973-74 Budget, legislative action was taken by the Australian Government in 1975 to allow the setting up of an Australian Housing Corporation. The purpose of the Corporation is to undertake housing functions for which the Australian Government has constitutional powers by making

housing loans available, probably on special terms, to servicemen, ex-servicemen, and low to middle income families. The Corporation came into operation on 24 June 1975 and is responsible to the Minister for Urban and Regional Development.

Australian Government-State Housing Agreements

Under the Housing Agreements the Australian Government makes substantial long-term loans to the States for the provision of housing.

1945 Agreement. In November 1945 the Australian Government entered into an Agreement with the States to provide finance for them to undertake the building of housing projects. Between 1945-46 and 1955-56, the Australian Government advanced a total \$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.

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 allocated to a Home Builders' Account for the making of loans 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 5 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.

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.

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, arrangements were made for the provisions contained in the 1956-1966 Housing Agreement to be substantially continued for a period of five years up to 30 June 1976 under authority of the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971*. However that Act was amended in 1973 to limit its application to two years (1971-72 and 1972-73) in lieu of five years. The Australian Government's assistance is principally in the form of non-repayable interest-free grants to financially assist the use of State loan funds for welfare housing purposes. A basic housing grant is payable for thirty years in respect of State housing activities and home builders' account loans in 1971-72 and 1972-73 and is 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 the States totalling \$655 m to enable State housing authorities to commence dwellings for rental in 1972-73 additional to those financed from State loan funds.

1973-74 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 1971-73*.

The rate of interest payable on all advances made during the five year term of the Agreement will be 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 higher percentages (50 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively) are 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 the quarterly seasonally-adjusted average weekly earnings, plus \$2 for each child beyond the second. A needs test of 95 per cent of the quarterly seasonally-adjusted 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) 1972

Upon the expiration of the 1956-1966 Housing Agreements at 30 June 1971, a separate Agreement was entered into between the Australian and State Governments for the erection by the State housing authorities of dwellings for allotment to servicemen and for capital improvements to dwellings built for servicemen under this and preceding Housing Agreements. The Australian Government-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) has a five year term expiring on 30 June 1976 and provides for the full capital cost of construction and improvements programmes negotiated annually to be advanced by the Australian Government as required by the States.

Operations under the Australian Government-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1974 are summarised as follows:

<i>1945 Agreement (1 July 1945 to 30 June 1956)</i>	
Loan funds advanced	\$171,562,000
Number of dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	30,925
<i>1956-1966 Agreement (1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971)</i>	
	\$
Loan funds advanced	410,700,000
Loan funds allocated to State Housing Commission	291,230,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account Number 1	119,470,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account by co-operative terminating housing societies to 30 June 1974	188,552,949
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 Number 1	24,013

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

States Grants (Housing) Act 1971-1973
(1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974)

	\$
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 Number 2	22,200,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account Number 2 by co-operative terminating housing societies to 30 June 1974	24,643,730
	number
Dwellings completed by State Housing Commission	3,984
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Accounts	3,650

1973-74 Housing Agreement
(1 July 1971 to 30 June 1973)

	\$
Loan funds advanced	53,500,000
Loan funds allocated to State Housing Commission	37,500,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Account Number 3	16,000,000
Drawings from Home Builders' Account Number 3 by co-operative terminating housing societies	11,620,535
	number
Dwellings completed by State Housing Commission to 30 June 1974	1,441
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Account Number 3 at 30 June 1974	2,209

Australian Government-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen)
(1 July 1971 to 30 June 1974)

	\$
Australian Government advances—	
Construction	4,632,012
Improvements	1,243,736
	number
Dwellings completed by State Housing Commission—	
Construction	331
Improvements	465

Housing Assistance Act 1973

Australian Government advances allocated to State Housing Commission	\$1,500,000
--	-------------

Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

Under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918-1975*, 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 who served outside Australia with the 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.

Under the provisions of the Australian Housing Corporation Act, which came into operation on 24 June 1975, the Defence Service Homes Scheme is now administered by the Australian Housing Corporation in lieu of the Director of Defence Service Homes.

The Corporation 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 \$15,000. The term of the loan is based on the estimated life of the property but ordinarily would be repayable over a period not exceeding 32 years. The rate of interest is 3.75 per cent per annum on loans not exceeding \$12,000 and 7.25 per cent per annum in respect of the amount (if any) of a loan in excess of \$12,000.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Homes provided during year				Total homes provided from inception to end of year (a)	Annual expenditure	Instalments paid (b)	Loans repaid
	By erection	By purchase (a)	By discharge of mortgage	Total				
1969-70	206	1,249	362	1,817	85,068	\$'000 13,675	\$'000 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
1973-74	174	1,683	388	2,245	93,553	25,469	29,489	2,794

(a) Excludes Australian Government-State Housing Agreement homes.

(b) 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 1964-1975* 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 Homes Savings Grant Act was amended in May 1975 to give effect to the Government's decision, announced in the Budget on 21 August 1973, to terminate the Scheme following the introduction of tax deductibility for mortgage interest on housing loans.

Grants will continue to be paid to persons who are able to meet the eligibility conditions and who enter into a contract to buy or build their home, or commence construction of their home as an owner-builder, not later than 31 December 1976; commenced to save in the approved forms not later than 21 August 1973; and lodge their application with the Department of Housing and Construction not later than 31 December 1977.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Branch of the Department of Housing and Construction show particulars of its activities for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74:

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
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
1973-74	14,644	13,659	8,707	637	8,618

(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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Purchase of home (a)—					
Number of applications approved	5,863	7,924	9,259	10,524	9,319
Total value of homes (\$'000)	67,542	97,362	120,382	152,269	155,241
Purchase of flat/home unit—					
Number of applications approved	47	91	131	239	204
Total value of homes (\$'000)	531	1,129	1,657	3,342	3,333
Built under contract—					
Number of applications approved	3,353	4,343	4,232	4,189	3,711
Total value of homes (\$'000)	42,735	59,869	61,428	66,024	66,477
Owner-built—					
Number of applications approved	354	393	312	357	425
Total value of homes (\$'000) (b)	4,338	5,110	4,238	5,347	7,211
Total all homes—					
Number of applications approved	9,617	12,751	13,934	15,309	13,659
Total value of homes (\$'000)	115,146	163,470	187,705	226,982	232,262

(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 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74 were \$13,471, \$14,827, and \$17,004, 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 applications approved	Average first mortgage loan (b)	Average second mortgage loan
	number	number	number	number	\$	\$
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
1973-74	12,090	931	638	13,659	11,930	3,027

(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 1974 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 Pensioners Scheme

Up to 30 June 1974 this scheme was 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 was to provide reasonable accommodation, at rents they could 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 was a person in receipt of an age pension, or one who qualified for a service pension because of age, and was entitled to receive supplementary assistance under the *Social Services Act 1947-1974* or *Repatriation Act 1920-1975*.

Building schemes were submitted by the State housing authorities to the Department of Housing and Construction for approval by the Minister. The accommodation to be provided, apart from meeting other requirements, had to be single, self-contained, of an adequate size and standard, and be available at reasonable rentals.

The Minister approved, for the purposes of the Act, 29 building schemes submitted by the Housing Commission, Victoria. These schemes, estimated to cost \$6,500,000, provided 885 units of accommodation. At 30 June 1974 the whole allocation of \$6,500,000 to Victoria under the Act had been paid.

Upon expiry of the five year period on 30 June 1974, the 1969 Act was replaced by the *States Grants (Dwellings for Pensioners) Act 1974*, which was

assented to on 17 December 1974. Under the new Act an amount of \$30m has been allocated among the States to be made available over the three year period from 1974-75 to 1976-77. As well as doubling the annual allocation to the States the eligibility conditions have been widened to include, in addition to the single aged pensioners eligible under the previous Scheme, single invalid and Class B widow pensioners and single Service pensioners who are permanently unemployable or suffering from tuberculosis, all of whom must still be eligible for supplementary assistance.

Building schemes are similar in design to those approved under the previous Act and arrangements for approval of building schemes and payment of grants is the same. Rents under the new Scheme are required to be not less than the maximum amount of supplementary assistance payable under the *Social Services Act 1947-1974* or the *Repatriation Act 1920-1975* which is at present \$5.00 per week.

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. On loans comprising 94 per cent and 95 per cent of the valuation of a home the premium is 1.4 per cent of the amount of the loan. On loans less than 94 per cent of valuation, the premium falls progressively down to 0.25 per cent on loans of less than 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 1973-74, 3,213 loans for \$46.73m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1972-73 were 10,134 loans for \$129.79m.

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 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 75,848 dwelling units built up to 30 June 1974 a total of 36,373 houses have been sold (21,848 in the metropolitan area and 14,525 in the country).

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	COMPLETED				
Melbourne Statistical Division	r 1,934	r 1,975	r 1,326	889	1,808
Remainder of State	r 953	r 758	r 660	552	1,201
State total	2,887	2,733	1,986	1,441	3,009
	UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)				
Melbourne Statistical Division	2,028	r 1,705	r 1,707	1,896	1,361
Remainder of State	638	r 688	r 1,307	1,571	1,861
State total	2,666	2,393	3,014	3,467	3,222

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
REVENUE					
Rentals	16,657	19,044	21,091	21,629	25,487
Gross surplus—house sales	2,496	3,202	2,873	3,065	6,392
Interest—					
House sales (net)	1,852	1,817	2,136	2,042	2,053
Sundry	418	287	599	649	2,429
Miscellaneous	314	299	745	585	513
Total revenue	21,737	24,649	27,445	27,971	36,874

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	7,482	7,971	9,280	9,636	11,365
Loan redemption—					
Australian Government—State Agreement Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	2,216	2,294	2,370	2,434	2,460
Redemption of debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	17	21	17	18	23
Administration—					
General	1,318	1,382	1,588	1,674	1,872
House and land sales	839	1,022	1,138	1,101	1,323
Rates—less amount capitalised	2,668	3,000	3,407	3,735	4,467
Provision for accrued maintenance	2,636	2,871	2,914	3,356	3,678
Provision for irrecoverable rents	57	32	107	128	75
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	695	958	1,234	1,377	1,783
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	461	473	464	452	452
Transfer to house sales Reserve Suspense Account	1,358	1,845	1,273	1,034	3,234
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	213	240	299	228	269
Other	457	592	1,092	939	1,168
Total expenditure	20,424	22,709	25,189	26,118	32,176
Operating surplus	1,313	1,940	2,256	1,852	4,698
Fixed assets at 30 June	315,245	339,247	357,507	377,295	413,677
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	425,803	452,013	457,499	500,934	538,574
Debenture issues	600	400	400	400	400
Death Benefit Fund advances	3,959	4,522	5,241	5,128	5,338

(a) Excludes subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

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 for occupation by Aborigines, and to make grants or loans to enable Aborigines to purchase houses. During the year ended 30 June 1974, 27 houses were acquired for rent by Aborigines, and 4 houses were sold (including one to an Aboriginal family). The Ministry owned 209 houses in Victorian cities and provincial towns at 30 June 1974.

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 8 applicants during the year ended 30 June 1974. A total of 355 families were approved for grants up to 31 December 1974, of which 133 had been paid.

The houses owned by the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs were transferred to the Housing Commission of Victoria on 15 December 1974. Australian Government funds are now directly allocated to the Housing Commission for Aboriginal housing.

Administration and payment of outstanding \$1,500 housing grants also became the responsibility of the Housing Commission after 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 1974 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 1974 and subsisting totalled 3,427 on the security of first mortgages and 1,028 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$25.8m and \$1.7m, 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 1974 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 1970 to 1974:

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	Unit	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Societies registered	number	1,267	1,316	1,429	1,481	1,640
Members registered	number	53,028	54,612	54,646	53,395	54,581
Shares subscribed	number	2,897,916	3,073,813	3,476,736	3,238,762	3,410,941
Nominal share capital	\$m	289	307	347	323	341
Advances approved	number	46,445	47,637	47,220	44,039	45,341
"	\$m	281	292	317	307	330
Government guarantees executed	number	758	787	811	863	906
"	\$m	191	195	199	201	210
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	2,773	2,998	3,481	3,854	4,403
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	1,410	1,600	1,925	2,319	2,995
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	108	119	130	141	157
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	68,994	72,275	75,660	76,989	80,559
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	1,279	1,125	1,248	908	1,509

(a) Includes residential flats.

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 1969-70 to 1973-74 may be found in Chapter 21.

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 1969-70 to 1973-74, 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—				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Savings banks	} 104,074	} 112,801	} 118,476	123,316	142,830
Co-operative housing societies				17,662	16,501
Life insurance offices	9,851	9,672	8,104	7,994	8,671
Friendly societies	1,650	2,006	2,169	2,003	1,786
Building societies	18,317	19,527	48,906	89,028	66,733
Government instrumentalities	21,055	21,319	16,115	14,960	16,638
Total	154,946	165,325	193,770	254,963	253,159

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Central Office

- 3.1 Building and construction
- 3.2 Building approvals
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ENERGY AND MINERALS

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 more than 80 per cent of Victoria'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 Victoria'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 10 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 towns gas comprising a blend of Lurgi gas from brown coal, refinery gas, tempered or reformed LPG, water gas, oil gas, and gas from black coal and coke. The blends varied in different parts of Victoria 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.

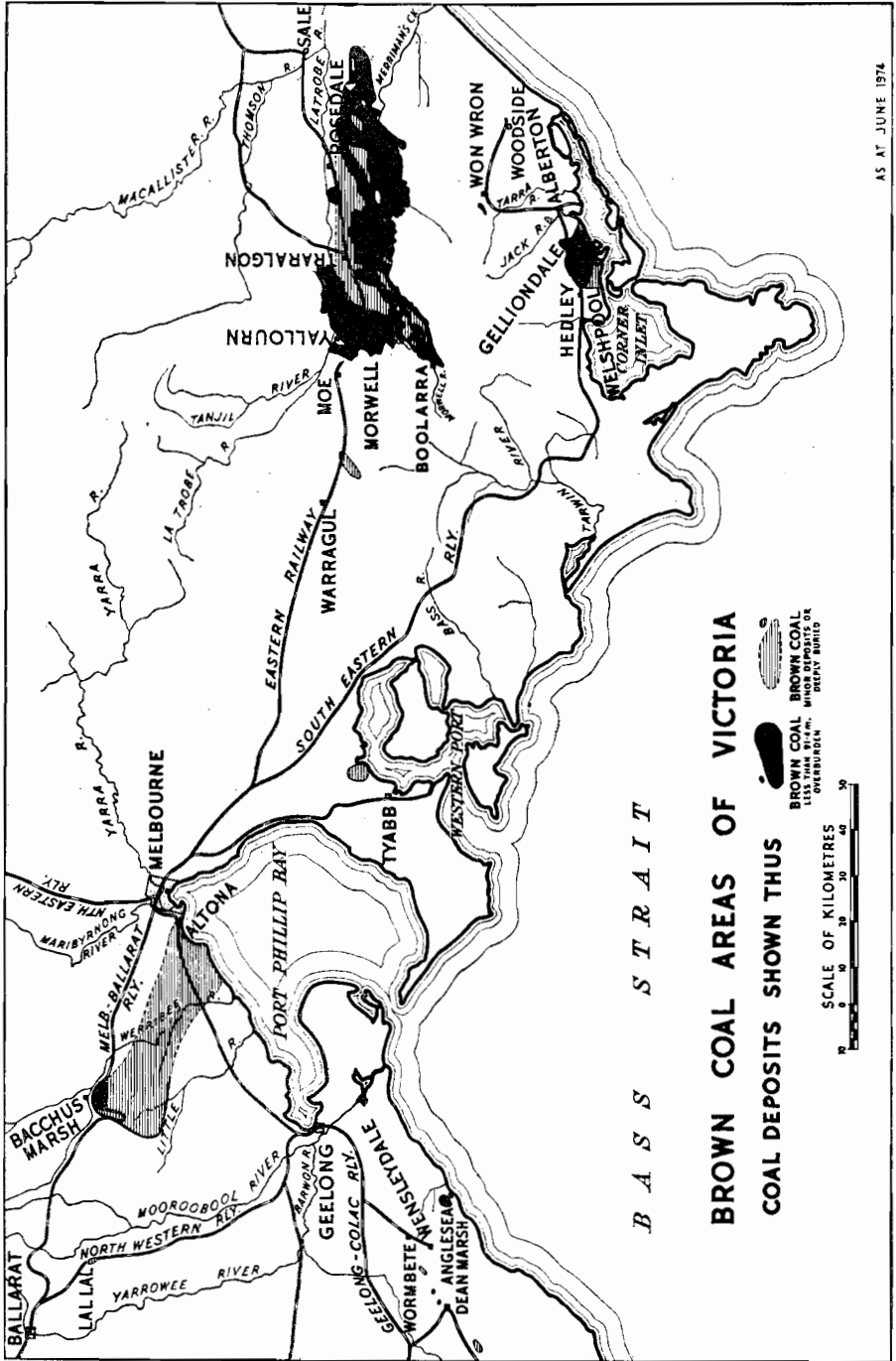
Ministry of Fuel and Power

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. In accordance with the provisions of the *Pipelines Act* 1967 the Ministry is also responsible for determining the routes of major pipelines conveying hydrocarbons throughout Victoria.

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 to 180 kilometres east of Melbourne in central Gippsland. Smaller deposits also exist in other areas



AS AT JUNE 1974

FIGURE 12. Brown coal areas of Victoria, June 1974.

in the south of Victoria at Gelliondale, Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona but, although extensive, these do not compare in magnitude and importance to 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 20 and 50 million years old.

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 total	Readily recoverable reserves		
		Main areas	Marginal areas	Total
La Trobe valley—				
Yallourn—Maryvale	12,400	2,500	300	2,800
Morwell—Naracan	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—Coolungoolun	2,500	100	100	200
Other areas	17,900	30	..	30
Total La Trobe valley	64,900	8,630	3,000	11,630
South Gippsland—				
Gelliondale	1,300	200	200	400
Won Wron	2	..	..	..
Total South Gippsland	1,302	200	200	400
Total Central Gippsland	66,202	8,830	3,200	12,030
Other (Bacchus Marsh, Altona, and Anglesea)	500	100	100	200
GRAND TOTAL	66,702	8,930	3,300	12,230

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 with 108,000 megatonnes being in the La Trobe valley.

Recoverable reserves

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, is 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 more 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, baseload power stations are located and the other is the Loy Yang coal field which is presently being evaluated for early 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 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 but there are ample supplies of it and it is conveniently located and cheap to mine.

Following the 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 over 860 hectares in area, is currently producing coal at the rate of about 12 megatonnes a year, and since 1926 has yielded a total of about 345 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 under construction, increases.

In the late 1950s full scale production of brown coal began from a new open cut at Morwell, about 6 kilometres south-east of Yallourn, for use in the recently erected combined power station and briquetting factory complex. Working at several levels large dredgers, the latest capable of mining up to 1,900 tonnes an hour, have produced about 138 megatonnes from this open cut to date. Currently the rate of production is 14 megatonnes a year. The coal is taken by conveyor belts to the Morwell power station and to the Hazelwood power station. Up to 30 June 1975 a total of about 510 megatonnes of brown coal have been produced from open cuts in the La Trobe valley.

Other areas

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, about 56 kilometres from Geelong. The Anglesea field contains reserves estimated at 117 megatonnes and production is about a megatonne a year. About 0.2 megatonnes a year is also produced at Bacchus Marsh for industrial use by two private companies.

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	24.147
1946-1950	6.756	1968	23.345	1973-74	26.353
1951-1955	8.870	1968-69	23.504	1974-75	(a)26.320

(a) Only figures for State Electricity Commission of Victoria available for 1974-75.
NOTE. Figures in the table to 1965 are for five-yearly periods and are annual totals, averaged over each such period. Thereafter, annual figures are shown.

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 about 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 being 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 1.09 megatonnes in 1974-75.

Briquettes are also used as a feedstock in the production of char and could be used to produce oil from brown coal.

Electricity

The most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy supplied in Victoria is electricity. This is carried out by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by Act of Parliament in 1921. At 30 June 1975, the Commission, with 18,478 personnel and capital assets of \$1,741m, distributed electricity to 1,160,000 customers throughout Victoria and to a further 261,000 customers through 11 metropolitan councils which purchase electricity in bulk for retail distribution. The State Electricity Commission and municipal networks comprise over 113,000 kilometres of power lines.

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 Victoria's electricity is generated from brown coal, used mainly in its raw state. The coal is also manufactured into a high quality fuel in the form of briquettes, some of which is consumed in power stations.

Electricity generated in the State system or purchased by it totalled 17,033 million kWh in 1974-75. 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 1975 was 4,395 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 nearly 50 per cent of Victoria's electricity. Other power stations in the interconnected system comprise

the three other base load power stations—Yallourn (which contributes 15 per cent), Morwell, and the first set of a new base load power station, Yallourn "W", and 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.

Generating projects

Yallourn "W"

Designed as a base load power station of 1,450 MW capacity, this station is being built in two stages at Yallourn West in the La Trobe valley. The station was originally planned to comprise only 2×350 MW units when approved by the Government in 1965. The first was commissioned during the winter of 1973 and the second during the winter of 1975.

In 1972 Parliament approved a proposal to extend the Yallourn "W" power station by the addition of two generating units. Each will have a capacity of 375 MW. The two new generators will be needed to meet the growth in Victoria's requirements after 1978. A third unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1979 and a fourth in 1980. Site works commenced in 1975. The total cost of the station is estimated to exceed \$400m.

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.

Newport

A 1,000 MW regulating power station is planned to be built at Newport at the mouth of the Yarra River at an estimated cost of about \$210m. It will be fuelled primarily by natural gas. Following an exhaustive 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 Appeal Board in 1974 were disallowed and the granting of the licences upheld. Conditions of the licences impose stringent controls on the operation of the station, and the Commission must observe all the conditions imposed.

Dartmouth

The construction of a new hydro-electric power station of one 150 MW generator is planned for Dartmouth in north-eastern Victoria. It will be operated in association with the irrigation storage now being built on the Mitta Mitta River. The station is scheduled for operation in 1979.

Loy Yang

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.

The Parliamentary Public Works Committee was given the task of inquiring into the Commission's proposals, and began hearing evidence late in 1974. The plans include the development of a new open cut and two power stations, each of 2,000 MW, to meet Victoria's base load power requirements during the 1980s and early 1990s. The Loy Yang project on completion will have a greater generating capacity than the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme and produce six times as much electricity.

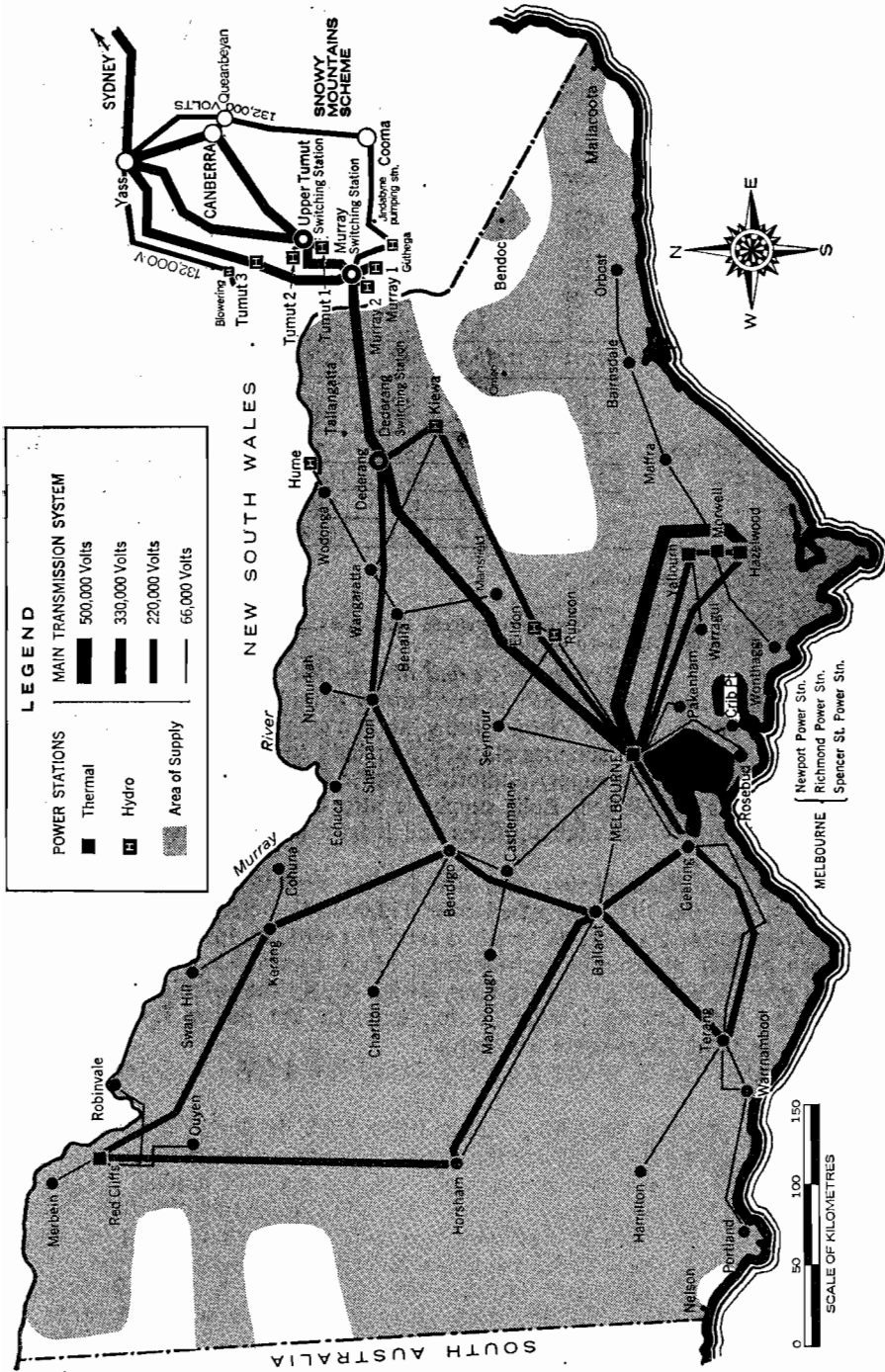


FIGURE 13. Victoria's main power transmission system, 30 June 1975.

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS : LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production					
		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
	MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh	
Thermal stations—							
Hazelwood	1,600	8,550.4	57.2	8,510.6	53.1	8,238.0	48.4
Yallourn	546	2,659.2	17.8	2,480.1	15.4	2,545.1	14.9
Yallourn " W "	350	4.8	..	1,475.1	9.2	2,409.0	14.2
Morwell	170	1,134.5	7.6	1,196.9	7.5	1,263.7	7.4
Newport	198	140.5	0.9	181.6	1.1	136.6	0.8
Spencer Street (b)	90	15.2	0.1	12.7	0.1	1.0	..
Richmond	38	5.2	..	7.2	..	0.1	..
Red Cliffs (c)	..	0.6	..	0.5	..	0.1	..
Total—S.E.C. thermal	2,992	12,510.4	83.6	13,864.7	86.4	14,593.6	85.7
Hydro stations—							
Kiewa (d)	183	286.1	1.9	452.0	2.8	451.9	2.7
Eildon (e)	135	306.4	2.1	320.7	2.0	539.1	3.1
Total—S.E.C. hydro	318	592.5	4.0	772.7	4.8	991.0	5.8
Total—S.E.C.	3,310	13,102.9	87.6	14,637.4	91.2	15,584.6	91.5
Net purchases	..	1,853.8	12.4	1,404.3	8.8	1,448.3	8.5
Total	3,310	14,956.7	100.0	16,041.7	100.0	17,032.9	100.0

(a) At 30 June 1974.

(b) Melbourne City Council station.

(c) Retired April 1975.

(d) McKay Creek, West Kiewa, and Clover.

(e) Eildon, Rubicon, Lower Rubicon, Royston, Rubicon Falls, and Cairn Curran.

Source : State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

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 Commission supplies electricity in bulk to the 11 municipal undertakings which operate as supply authorities under franchises 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 electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1975 comprised over 113,000 kilometres of power lines, 4 auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 169 zone sub-stations, and over 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 7,900 route kilometres.

The transmission of energy from Hazelwood is 500 kV.

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria during the latter years of the nineteenth century. Initially the principal product was kerosene. However, with the advent of the motor car, the demand for petrol gradually replaced kerosene and it became necessary to construct bulk storage facilities (now known as tank farms). Victoria's first refinery was built at Laverton during the 1920s and closed in 1955. Three major refineries, Shell Co. of Australia at Corio near Geelong, Petroleum Refineries (Aust.) Pty Ltd at Altona, and BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd at Crib Point, currently satisfy almost the whole of Victoria's petroleum products requirements.

Development of Gippsland Basin oilfields

Indigenous crude oil in commercially recoverable quantities was first discovered in Victoria in 1967 when two oilfields were located between 51 kilometres and 80 kilometres offshore in about 80 metres of water in eastern Bass Strait.

An extensive exploration programme was carried out during the next few years and several important commercial fields were discovered. These are Marlin—natural gas and condensate, Halibut—crude oil, Kingfish—crude oil, Mackerel—crude oil, Tuna—crude oil and natural gas, and Snapper—natural gas and condensate. During the period 1967 to 1971 four of the fields—Barracouta, Marlin, Halibut, and Kingfish—were developed as an integral operation. Further development was carried out on the Marlin field. The Mackerel and Tuna fields are currently being developed.

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. The crude oil from these three fields is stabilised at the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant at Longford through extraction of the higher fractions—methane, ethane, propane, and butane. To the resulting stream of stabilised crude oil is added pentane extracted during the treatment of natural gas. The stabilised crude is then conveyed through a pipeline 188 kilometres long and 700 mm nominal diameter to Long Island Point where it is stored in eight 268,000 barrel capacity tanks. From the tank farm at Long Island Point the crude oil is then 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 for the years 1971 to 1975 :

Year	Barrels during year	Progressive production at 30 June	Average B/D for year
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	126,656,461	500,036,218	347,004
1975 (a)	69,023,945	569,060,163	381,348

(a) To 30 June 1975.

The first shipment of Gippsland crude was made from the Long Island Point jetty late in March 1970.

The three Victorian refineries are now connected by pipeline to the Long Island Point Tank Farm and during the twelve months ended 30 June 1975 absorbed Gippsland crude oil at an average rate of 193,068 barrels a day, or about 55 per cent of the total available from the Gippsland fields.

VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN : RECOVERABLE
TREATED HYDROCARBON RESERVES TO 30 JUNE 1975
(All figures are for products after processing)

Field (a)	Natural gas			Crude oil			Condensate and LPG initial reserves only	
	Initial 30 June 1975	Used 30 June 1975	Re-maining	Initial 30 June 1975	Used 30 June 1975	Re-maining	Con-densate	LPG
	Tcf	Tcf	Tcf	million barrels	million barrels	million barrels	million barrels	million barrels
Barracouta gas	1.856	1.857	}	..	}	}	28	66
Barracouta oil	0.001			25				
Marlin gas	2.720			..				
Marlin oil	0.043	2.763	}	2	}	}	71	129
Halibut	0.027			653				
Kingfish	0.206			952				
Mackerel	0.021	..	whole	256	..	whole	..	31
Tuna gas	0.392	..	whole	..	..	whole	10	20
Tuna oil	0.092	..	whole	84	..	whole		
Snapper	2.478	..	whole	..	..	whole	65	92
Flounder	0.166	..	whole	58	..	whole	8	17
Golden Beach (b)	0.100	..	whole	..	..	whole	..	..
Total	8.102	0.240	7.862	2,030	569	1,461	182	488

(a) Esso/B.H.P. fields.

(b) Golden Beach field of Woodside-Burmah.

Refining

Due to the characteristics of Gippsland crude oil being different from those imported from the Middle East, the three Victorian refineries modified their refining processes and in some instances installed new plant. When the modification and expansion programmes were completed in 1971, the three refineries had the following respective production capacities, namely, Shell refinery at Corio—between 104,100 and 110,000 barrels a stream day, P.R.A. refinery at Altona—96,000 barrels a stream day, and BP refinery at Crib Point—50,000 barrels a stream day. In October 1973 the BP refinery at Crib Point further modified its plant to increase production capacity to 60,000 barrels a stream day. Shell Refining (Aust.) Pty Ltd also operates a lubricating oil plant at Corio which has a capacity of 2,200 barrels a stream day.

Each refinery also imports crude oils from the Middle East for the production of special oils, bitumen, asphalt, and certain other "heavy ends" products. The total refinery capacity in Victoria is approximately 263,000 barrels a stream day or about 30 per cent of Australia's total refining capacity.

Transportation

About 70 per cent of Australia's refined petroleum products are derived from Australian crude oils. The ratio of gasoline is much higher while that of bitumen, asphalt, and other "heavy ends" is very low. The three refineries in Victoria obtain crude oil feedstocks from both the Gippsland fields and from the Persian Gulf. They import wholly or partially refined products from either overseas or other States and export considerable volumes of wholly or partially refined products either to other States or overseas countries. Each refinery has its own tanker loading and discharging facilities and jetties. These are located at Crib Point for the BP refinery, at Williamstown and Newport for the P.R.A. refinery at Altona, and at Corio for the Geelong refinery. There is also a tank farm at Portland in the far west of Victoria for storage of refined products.

During the twelve months ending 30 June 1975, the three refineries obtained by pipeline 70,671,315 barrels of Gippsland crude and imported 4,137,000 barrels of crude oil from the Persian Gulf, making a total supply of 74,808,315 barrels of crude oil feedstocks. During the same period the refineries imported by ship 4,626,000 barrels of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or other States in Australia and exported by ship 25,243,000 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 4,493 retail outlets (31 December 1974), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. Victoria had a capacity to store in bulk (30 June 1974) 703,036,000 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 1,804,000,000 gallons or 26 per cent of the Australian total of the main petroleum fuels. The principal petroleum products marketed in Victoria's marketing area during 1974 were:

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETED, 1974

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
	'000 gallons		'000 gallons
Aviation gasolene	3,637	Industrial diesel fuel—	
Motor spirit—		Inland	86,732
Super	654,827	Bunkers	20,774
Standard	131,012		
Total	785,839	Total	107,506
Power kerosene	3,148	Fuel oil—	
Aviation turbine fuel	85,158	Inland (a)	137,027
Lighting kerosene	14,409	Bunkers	131,042
Heating oil	100,651		
Automotive distillate—		Total	268,069
Inland	176,891	Other petroleum fuels (b)	250,509
Bunkers	8,568		
Total	185,459	GRAND TOTAL	1,804,385

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Including refinery fuel.

Source : Petroleum Branch, Australian Department of National Resources.

Propane, butane (LPG), and ethane

While the three refineries in Victoria each produce LPG in varying quantities such production is only a fraction of the total produced. The largest LPG plant in Australia is operated by Esso and B.H.P. at Long Island Point, approximately 45 kilometres south-east of Melbourne.

Gas liquids comprising untreated propane, butane and ethane are extracted from natural gas and crude oil produced from the Gippsland fields and treated at the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant at Longford. These products, in a mixed stream, are conveyed to Long Island Point through a pipeline 190 kilometres long and 250 mm in diameter. The Long Island Point Fractionation plant was erected between 1968 and 1970 and was commissioned in April 1970. Since that time it has been expanded by doubling the production capacity and more than tripling the storage capacity. At the present time a third processing train to further increase capacity is being installed. When this expansion programme has been completed the plant will be able to produce approximately 1,200,000 tonnes of LPG a year, together with sufficient volumes of ethane gas to supply two major petrochemical plants.

Almost all of the propane and butane is exported to overseas markets, principally Japan. Since the first loading was made at the Long Island Point jetty in July 1970 LPG carriers have been loaded continuously 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 around Australia. To 31 May 1975, 1,837,982 tonnes of propane and 2,430,557 tonnes of butane had been produced, making a total of 4,268,539 tonnes.

Ethane gas has, since 31 December 1972, been conveyed through a pipeline 79 kilometres in length and 250 mm in diameter to the Altona Petrochemical Co. Ltd, at Altona. It is also planned to supply this gas to Monsanto (Australia) Ltd in the Brooklyn-Footscray area.

Gas industry

The gas industry, one of Victoria's oldest energy industries, has been revitalised during the past six years as a result of 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.

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 and the Brighton Gas Company. The purpose of the legislation was to provide the means for developing Victoria's brown coal resources instead of New South Wales black coal for the production of gas 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 and by 1974, it had, through subsequent enabling legislation, become the sole authority for the distribution of reticulated gas throughout Victoria.

At 30 June 1975, gas was being supplied to 653,812 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.

Development of natural gas, 1965 to 1975

In February 1965, natural gas in commercially recoverable quantities was discovered in eastern Bass Strait in the Gippsland Basin about 20 kilometres offshore. The well, Barracouta, was the first offshore well drilled in Australian waters and Australia's largest gas discovery to that time. A second and even larger field, Marlin, was found a year later. These two events enabled natural gas to be commercially developed in Victoria. The partnership of Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of The Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd) which discovered the fields, commenced a development programme immediately.

The initial step was the establishment of 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 and later, the crude oil 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. Further contractual arrangements were entered into during 1975 to provide for additional volumes of gas being supplied.

Certain legislative measures were also necessary to implement the development programme. First, the Victorian Government established the Victorian Pipelines Commission to lay a natural gas trunkline to Melbourne City Gate at Dandenong from Longford where the partnership was establishing a gas processing plant. The Commission later built the natural gas pipeline from Brooklyn to Geelong, but was dissolved and incorporated into the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria on 1 July 1971.

Drafting of legislation to regulate offshore exploration for, and exploitation of, oil and gas 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 Government also introduced the *Pipelines Act 1967*, Australia's first major attempt to regulate pipelines to convey oil and gas on shore.

During 1968 and 1969, Esso Australia Ltd as the operator for the Esso/B.H.P. partnership, erected two platforms in Bass Strait—one each over the Barracouta and Marlin gas fields, carried out a development drilling programme, and laid submarine and onshore pipelines to Longford where it built a gas treatment plant. The facilities at the plant comprise a twin-train, refrigerated absorption plant designed to process 400 million cubic feet a day of wet gas. It is capable of removing about 35 per cent of ethane and all heavier hydrocarbons.

Esso/B.H.P. are currently expanding the processing facilities at Longford by building a new plant which will be known as 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. It will be a cryogenic type whereas the existing plant is an absorption type. Construction began late in 1973 and was expected to be completed by the end of 1975. 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.

The Tuna field which contains both natural gas and crude oil is currently being developed and is expected to become operational near the end of the decade. A table outlining reserves can be found on page 329.

Distribution and conversion

Treated natural gas is conveyed from the Longford plant to the Dandenong City Gate through the Gas and Fuel Corporation's main transmission pipeline, 174 kilometres long and 750 mm in diameter. Natural gas first reached the metering and regulating station at Dandenong, known as the City Gate on 31 March 1969, and the Corporation commenced distributing natural gas to its customers in April 1969.

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 customers. The northern section of the ring main—82 kilometres long and 450 mm in diameter—passing through the eastern and northern suburbs, was completed late in 1969 and the 35 kilometre, 750 mm 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 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 Seymour, Wangaratta, Benalla, Wodonga, Albury, and Shepparton by the winter of 1976.

The conversion of existing gas appliances in the Melbourne metropolitan area was completed in December 1970. 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 Castlemaine and Bacchus Marsh by the Corporation's own staff during 1973 at a cost of about \$1.6 m. A further 2,649 appliances owned by 934 customers were converted at Melton

during 1974. At 30 June 1975 a total of 1,375,000 appliances owned by 564,667 customers had been converted in Victoria. A further conversion programme will be carried out at Seymour, Benalla, Wangaratta, Wodonga, Albury, and Shepparton during 1976.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1975, there was a total of 637,783 customers receiving natural gas in Victoria. A further 16,029 customers were using other reticulated gases, mainly reformed LPG, making a total of 653,812 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 1975 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied with	
	Natural gas	Other gases (b)
Public utilities—		
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh Ballarat Bendigo Castlemaine Geelong Lara Maffra Melbourne Morwell Sale Trafalgar Traralgon Warragul	Ararat Benalla Colac Hamilton Horsham Kyneton Portland Queenscliff Seymour Shepparton Stawell Wangaratta Warrnambool Wodonga
Private suppliers—		
Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (B.H.P.)	Western Port North Geelong	

(a) Excludes Esso/B.H.P. plant use at Longford and Long Island Point.

(b) In addition the Gas and Fuel Corporation supplies Maryborough and Warracknabeal with bottled LPG, with on-site filling being used at the latter town.

Source: Victorian Ministry of Fuel and Power.

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*.

Recent legislation

Through the provisions of the *Gas and Fuel Corporation (Geelong Gas) Act 1971* and the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1972*, the Corporation acquired the assets of the gas companies at Geelong and Queenscliff at a cost of approximately \$5m. This was followed by the passing by the Victorian Parliament of the *Gas and Fuel Corporation (Colonial Gas Holdings Ltd) Act 1973* and the *Gas and Fuel Corporation (Amalgamations) Act 1973* which enabled the Corporation to acquire the assets of Colonial Gas Holdings Ltd including The Colonial Gas Association Ltd at a cost of approximately \$19.4m. Early in 1974 the *Gas and Fuel Corporation (Powers) Act 1974* was passed enabling the Corporation to acquire the Albury Gas Company Ltd at a cost of approximately \$800,000. This latter legislation facilitated arrangements for laying a pipeline from Melbourne to Wodonga and Albury to supply the new growth centre and to provide gas for the country towns of Seymour, Wangaratta, and Benalla en route. A spur line will also be laid to Shepparton.

Production and sales

Since the Gippsland fields first came on stream in March 1969 the production of treated natural gas has increased markedly as shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF TREATED
NATURAL GAS (a)**

Year	Quantity	
	mmcm	mmcf
1971	1,012.508	35,756.710
1972	1,202.882	42,479.756
1973	1,793.526	63,338.363
1974	2,241.743	79,167.139
1975 (b)	1,515.027	53,480.453
Total	7,765.686	274,222.421

(a) Includes sales, field and plant usage.

(b) For six month period 1 January 1975 to 30 June 1975.

mmcm : million cubic metres.

mmcf : million cubic feet.

Source : Australian Department of National Resources.

Sales rose sharply following the introduction of natural gas in April 1969. During the twelve month period ending 30 June 1968, the last full year before the introduction of natural gas, sales showed an increase of only 5.5 per cent over the previous year. Sales during the twelve month period ending 30 June 1974 increased by 58.4 per cent.

VICTORIA—SALES OF GAS

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation			Colonial Gas Association		
	Sales in thousands of therms	Sales in gigajoules	Increase over previous period	Sales in millions of therms	Sales in gigajoules	Increase over previous period
			per cent			per cent
1970-71 (a)	178,669	18,848,929	37.5	35,365	3,730,879	51.6
1971-72	247,011	26,058,761	38.3	49,692	5,242,325	40.5
1972-73	337,911	35,648,381	36.8	64,607	6,815,803	30.0
1973-74 (b)	565,650	59,674,000	67.4	(c)	(c)	(c)
1974-75 (b)(d)	361,284	38,114,147	..	..	..	..

(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) Includes Mt Gambier Gas Co. Ltd in South Australia.

(c) Incorporated into the Gas and Fuel Corporation.

(d) For six month period 1 July 1974 to 31 December 1974.

1 gigajoule = 9.479 therms.

Source : Victorian Ministry of Fuel and Power.

MINERALS

Mines Department

The traditional role of the Mines Department has been to promote the exploration of the mineral resources of Victoria, including oil, gas, and groundwater; to administer a system of leases and licences to enable extraction and to regulate 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, including fossil fuels, 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 surveys, land-use, and environmental surveys and engineering undertakings. They are also of assistance to educational institutions and the general public.

Mineral deposits in Victoria

Introduction

Victoria owes its rapid settlement and increase in population to the rich gold discoveries in the early 1850s. The discovery of gold, which attracted migrants in large numbers and led to their permanent settlement, reached its peak in 1856, with a production of 93,000 kg. Between 1851 and 1967, Victoria

produced over 2.4 million kg of gold or 40 per cent of the total for Australia, and the greater part of this production came from the Bendigo and Ballarat fields.

Although for a long time gold production dominated the mining industry, more recent mining activities have been characterised by progress in open-pit mining, particularly of construction materials and brown coal. At present, the bulk of mineral production is accounted for by fuels and non-metallic minerals.

Many other metallic minerals have been mined including (in order of value) tin, antimony, copper, molybdenite, and wolframite. Production of these minerals has been from small ore bodies or as a by-product of gold mining.

In contrast to the gradual decline in production of metallics, non-metallic production has increased steadily. Brown coal operations in the La Trobe valley rank amongst the world's major workings, and although coal had been mined from Yallourn North since 1889, major development was the direct result of strikes on the New South Wales coal fields shortly after the First World War. Since 1924, approximately 500 million tonnes of coal have been mined from Yallourn and Morwell.

Matching the increase in brown coal production is that in construction materials. The main products are road and concrete aggregates, sand for concrete, limestone for Portland cement, clay for paper filler, porcelain, brick and pipe, and gypsum for plaster and agricultural purposes.

Mineral provinces

Victoria can be divided into mineral districts or provinces. Each province is characterised by particular mineral associations, types of ore bodies, or age and lithology of the host rocks. Usually the provinces are separated from each other by major structural features. The differences between the provinces mainly relate to gold mineralisation, but there are also characteristic differences in the base metal deposits between some provinces.

Stawell province

This province is bounded on the east by a north-south faulted belt through Wedderburn. No fossils have been found in the province and a considerable thickness of sedimentary rocks as far west as the Glenelg River may be of Cambrian to lowermost Ordovician age.

The most important goldfield within this province is Stawell which has produced 38,900 kg. The gold occurrences are associated with quartzitic, talcose, and chloritic schists and greenstones. Some reefs were characterised by a high content of the sulphide minerals pyrite, arsenopyrite, and pyrrhotite. The other major goldfield in the province, St Arnaud, was characterised by the presence of galena and sphalerite in the quartz reefs.

Bendigo-Ballararat province

This province lies between Wedderburn on the west and the Cambrian Heathcote axis on the east and is essentially an area of strongly folded and faulted marine Ordovician sandstones, shales, and slates.

The primary gold deposits are largely confined to Lower Ordovician sediments and in contrast to those in the Stawell province, contain only a few per cent of sulphide minerals. This is by far the most important province in Victoria and includes the following reef mining fields: Bendigo (539,900 kg), Maldon (54,425 kg), Clunes (37,200 kg), Ballarat East (34,000 kg), Ballarat West (23,900 kg). The province was also the major producer of gold from alluvial and deep lead deposits with Ballarat being the most important field.

Warrandyte province

This province lies between the Heathcote axis on the west and the western edge of the Walhalla synclinorium in the east. The sediments within the province consist of Silurian and Lower Devonian marine sandstones, siltstones, shales, slates, grits, and conglomerates.

The characteristic mineral association within the province is gold-antimony and the province was a major producer of antimony. There are no major goldfields within the province, although one of the first Victorian gold discoveries was made at Warrandyte.

Walhalla-Woods Point province

This province is characterised by a swarm of basic to intermediate dykes (the Woods Point dyke swarm) intruding Silurian to Lower Devonian sediments. The reefs occur either along or sub-parallel to the dyke walls or in shears or fractures cutting across dyke bulges. Total production from the province is about 93,000 kg.

Mt Wellington province

This province includes the Upper Devonian to Lower Carboniferous volcanics and non-marine sediments extending north from Briagolong to Mansfield. The province is not well mineralised but a number of small copper occurrences are associated with red beds in the sequence.

Harrietville province

This province includes the Ordovician sediments lying between the belt of Upper Devonian-Carboniferous sediments and the metamorphic belt in eastern Victoria. Mineralisation is represented by gold-quartz fissure veins at Bright, Harrietville, and Dargo. Total production from reef mines has been about 12,300 kg.

Glen Wills province

This province coincides with the metamorphic belt of north-eastern Victoria. The most important goldfield is Glen Wills where the reefs commonly contain the sulphide minerals pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite. Total gold production is estimated to be 12,700 kg.

Bendoc province

This province lies to the east of the Glen Wills province. No major goldfields are present but the province includes a silver-lead-zinc-copper province associated with the Snowy River Volcanics and some granitic intrusions.

Mineral occurrences

Aluminium

Bauxite, the only commercial source of aluminium, occurs in small quantities in the Mirboo North-Boolarra area of south Gippsland. Some forty occurrences exist, but only eight or so are of workable size. The bauxite is largely overlain by clay, sand, and gravel with intercalated brown coal. Formation of the bauxite probably took place after block faulting of the area, since the location and shape of deposits appears to be controlled by fault structures which have displaced gravels against Eocene basalt, and tuffs.

Alumina content of the bauxites is generally greater than 50 per cent, while silica and iron are generally less than 10 per cent.

Antimony

Victoria has been the principal source of stibnite (antimony sulphide) in Australia, most of the output coming from operations at Costerfield. Production was more than 24,000 tonnes of antimony metal between 1862 and 1951.

Two mines, Costerfield (22,400 tonnes antimony metal) and Ringwood (1,530 tonnes), have produced 98 per cent of recorded output. Stopping in the Costerfield mine extended to a depth of 300 metres. Deposits occur in dense, uniform, broadly folded mudstones of Silurian age and consist of short, steeply dipping branching veins averaging 15 cm in width. The Costerfield Reef extended to a depth of 180 metres, was 600 metres long, and consisted of quartz, stibnite and gold, the concentrate carrying 60 to 90 g/tonne of gold.

The Ringwood mine yielded about 3,500 tonnes of high grade ore between 1869 and 1892, from a west dipping lode on the east flank of an anticline.

Stibnite was mined at Coimadaí, north of Bacchus Marsh, intermittently between 1887 and 1915 for 400 tonnes of picked ore and between 1942 and 1944 for 4,400 tonnes of low grade ore and 10 tonnes picked ore. Lodes consist of quartz-stibnite shear veins in sandstone and slate intruded by felspar porphyry.

Barium

Barite occurrences are associated with the Snowy River Volcanics, in eastern Gippsland, at Butchers Ridge, near Gelantipy, South Buchan, Gelantipy East, Canni Creek, and Mt Tara. The Butchers Ridge deposit is the only deposit to have been mined and occurs as a vein 150 metres long with an average width of 102 metres. The quantity mined appears to be much greater than the recorded figure of 70 tonnes.

Chromium

The only chromite to be worked in Victoria has been found in serpentinite on the Dolodrook River. Material on the Dolodrook consists of small blocks in serpentinite, broken by subsequent shearing, while a reasonable amount of blocky material, some lumps 1 metre in length, has been found in soil overlying the serpentinite. Chromite in this area contains from 45 per cent to 51 per cent chromic oxide, with a chrome-iron ratio greater than 3 : 1.

Black coal

Victoria has enormous reserves of Tertiary brown coal, but only a few small deposits of black coal. The latter occur in thick sequences of Lower Cretaceous sandstone and shale, and are known in South Gippsland, the Otway Ranges, and near Casterton. Seams in the latter two areas are mostly less than 30 cm thick, and all of the State's production has come from the South Gippsland area, particularly Wonthaggi, where production virtually ceased at the end of 1968.

Brown coal

Extensive Eocene-Miocene coal measures in the La Trobe valley contain some of the thickest brown coal seams in the world. Total thickness of seams, separated and subdivided by sandy clay beds, reaches a maximum of 300 metres. Thick seams also occur on the southern flanks of the Gippsland Hills, under the Werribee Plains between Melbourne and Bacchus Marsh, and on the eastern and northern flanks of the Otway Ranges. Reserves of brown coal in the La Trobe valley are very large and an almost unexploited field lies near Gelliondale in South Gippsland.

The reserves in the La Trobe valley have been determined by boring over an area of approximately 600 square kilometres, and production, which began in 1889, amounted to about 500 million tonnes by the end of 1975. Broad folding in the Yallourn, Morwell, and Rosedale areas has brought thick brown coal seams close to the surface. Mineable seams are the Yallourn (maximum thickness 100 metres), Morwell No. 1, (165 metres), Morwell No. 2 (55 metres), and Latrobe (145 metres). Three open cuts operate in the area, these being the Yallourn North Extension, Yallourn, and Morwell. Overburden average of the Yallourn and Morwell seams is 13 metres and 16 metres, respectively. The brown coals of the La Trobe valley range in moisture content from 50 to 70 per cent, calorific value varying from 5.8 to 11.5 MJ/kg. Estimates of economically recoverable coal are in the region of 12,000 million tonnes.

Other deposits of Tertiary brown coal occur at Anglesea, where reserves have been proved to be about 100 million tonnes. Here, brown coal is used for firing the power house which provides power for the aluminium smelter at

Point Henry, Geelong. Calorific value of this coal averages about 12.4 MJ/kg. Other deposits occur at Bacchus Marsh, where the seam is about 30 metres thick. At Lal Lal, brown coal has been preserved by subsidence of a small graben associated with the Parwan valley. At Wensleydale, the coal seam is 33 metres thick, and relatively high-grade coal occurs at Dean's Marsh.

Copper

The most important source of copper is in copper sulphide ores where it may be associated with other base or precious metals.

Although copper minerals have been reported from numerous localities in Victoria, few deposits have been worked and total production is estimated to be 3,640 tonnes of copper, most of which came from the Coopers Creek Copper Mine, 4 kilometres south-west of Walhalla. Copper mineralisation occurs along a fault zone, parallel to the western margin of a hornblende diorite dyke, and also disseminated within the dyke itself. The fault zone mineralisation varies from 1 to 3 metres wide and is reported to have contained 16 per cent copper. Gold, silver, platinum, palladium, and nickel sulphide were also reported.

Diatomite

The majority of diatomite occurrences in Victoria are of freshwater origin occurring in lakes associated with volcanic lava flows. The main deposits are those at Lillicur, Newham, Moranding, Redesdale, and Linton (Happy valley). Production is probably considerably greater than a recorded 44,000 tonnes to 1972. In these deposits, diatomite occurs as layers up to 3 metres thick between or beneath flows of basalt.

Fluorite

Fluorite production in Victoria, to 1971, was 5,240 tonnes, and all of this came from Pine Mountain, east of Walwa. The deposit occupies a steeply dipping fissure lode, extending for the greater part of its length along the contact of Upper Ordovician schist with porphyritic granite. The lode is from 1 to 1.3 metres wide and more than 120 metres long and contains between 60 and 70 per cent fluorite. Associated minerals are quartz, galena, and some sphalerite.

Gold

With only a few exceptions Victorian primary gold deposits are associated with quartz reefs intruded along fault planes. The reefs are largely confined to sediments and metasediments of Cambrian to Early Devonian age and to intrusives into these rocks. The greater proportion of production has come from reefs intruding Lower Ordovician sediments in west central Victoria, which includes the goldfields of Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Clunes, Daylesford, and Maldon. Significant production has also come from quartz reefs intruding late Middle Devonian dykes in the Woods Point-Walhalla district.

The deposits are predominantly auriferous quartz reefs containing minor sulphides, commonly pyrite and arsenopyrite. Exceptions are the sulphide rich lodes of eastern Victoria which may contain up to 60 per cent of sulphides, the "Mundic" lodes of Stawell which may contain 40 per cent sulphides, and the stibnite rich gold-antimony veins of central Victoria.

The alluvial gold deposits of Victoria are largely related to events from the Eocene to the Pliocene periods when the eastern seaboard had a low relief, giving rise to considerable accumulation of gold bearing gravels in back-filled valleys. Some of these placer gravels were eroded away, while others were buried beneath lava flows to become buried placer deposits. About 60 per cent of Victoria's gold production has been from alluvial sources, and at Ballarat probably more than three quarters of some 620,000 kg came from such sources.

Gypsum

Gypsum is widely distributed in the north-west of Victoria, where it may occur as wind-blown dunes rising above the level of the plains, as lacustrine accumulations in topographic basins, as shallow buried deposits, and as deposits forming at the present time in shallow lakes.

Gypsum has been mined from Nowingie West, Cowangie, Swan Hill, Ouyen, Mildura, and Rainbow. Minor occurrences are mined at widely scattered places for use as a soil conditioner. At Nowingie West, up to 1 metre of gypsum underlies about 0.5 metres of soil. At Cowangie, gypsum covers an area of 100 square kilometres of low hills and flats to an average depth of 3 metres. Analyses of the deposits vary from 70 per cent to 99 per cent gypsum. To the end of 1974, Victorian production was approximately 2 million tonnes.

Lead—Zinc—Silver

Lead and zinc minerals are fairly widely dispersed in Victoria, but deposits are small and only 800 tonnes of lead ore were produced late in the nineteenth century. No zinc production has been recorded, although sphalerite (zinc sulphide) is the major constituent of some of the veins associated with shears in the granites of the Snowy River belt. Small but rich deposits of lead have been mined in east Gippsland, notably at Buchan, where small lenses and threads of galena, lead sulphide, with minor pyrite and gold, occur in limestone. They also occur at Mt Deddick where numerous parallel lenses of galena and sphalerite occur with quartz veins in crushed granite.

Silver generally occurs with lead sulphides in these areas.

Limestone

Principal centres of limestone production are Geelong, Lilydale, and Merrimans Creek. Lower Devonian limestone is quarried at Cave Hill, near Lilydale, 40 kilometres east of Melbourne, for production of lime. The deposit consists of bedded limestone forming a steeply dipping lens at least 1,200 metres long and more than 250 metres wide. Quality varies from 70 per cent to better than 96 per cent calcium carbonate. Magnesium oxide content is variable and patches may analyse as high as 17 per cent.

At Buchan, large reserves of limestone of Middle Devonian age occur. The Lower or Buchan Caves sequence consists of 250 metres of dolomite, dolomitic limestone, and almost pure limestone with practically no intercalation of non-carbonate rocks. The higher, Murrindal limestone, although containing intercalations of mudstone, is also of considerable thickness. Mineable reserves are probably more than 200 million tonnes for the Buchan Caves formation and 70 million tonnes for the Murrindal formation.

In the Rosedale-Sale area, Miocene limestone deposits outcrop on the flanks of the Baragwanath Anticline, at Longford, Merrimans Creek, and Darriman. Deposits generally consist of alternating beds of polyzoal limestone and sandy marls.

A thickness of the order of 20 to 25 metres of better than 78 per cent calcium carbonate material occurs at Merrimans Creek, where limestone is quarried for the manufacture of Portland cement. Dips generally range from 2° to 7° and limestone occurs at shallow depth for 20 kilometres along the strike west of Longford and for at least 5 kilometres on the south limb near Merrimans Creek. Calcium carbonate content ranges from 40 to 93 per cent.

In the Geelong area, more than 1 million tonnes per annum of Oligocene-Miocene polyzoal limestones are quarried at Fyansford and at Waurin Ponds for the manufacture of Portland cement.

Magnesium

Total output of magnesite amounts to approximately 4,500 tonnes, but dolomite production is very small. Most magnesite output has come from

deposits near Heathcote which consist of veins and nodules in decomposed diabase. The material assays 46.5 per cent magnesia.

Tertiary dolomitic limestone containing between 6.7 to 16.2 per cent magnesia has been mined on a small scale at Coimadai, but large reserves of high quality Middle Devonian dolomite occur at the base of the Buchan Caves limestone. A representative analysis shows 20.8 per cent magnesia, 30.2 per cent lime, 0.72 per cent silica, and 1.87 per cent alumina and iron.

Manganese and iron

The only iron ore produced in Victoria for iron production was 5,400 tonnes from Lal Lal in the 1880s. Limonite, however, was produced until recently from South Buchan for use in gas scrubbers. The largest iron ore deposit occurs north of Nowa Nowa but has not been exploited. This deposit, containing 5.5 million tonnes, is concealed, apart from a few broken outcrops of hematite along its western shear-margin. Bodies of similar nature, some manganese rich, outcrop sporadically over a distance of 15 kilometres along shear zones at the southern termination of the Snowy River Volcanic Belt. The ore at Nowa Nowa consists of massive and micaceous hematite at the surface, passing in depth to magnetite, with micaceous hematite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite. Iron content ranges from 45 to 68 per cent.

Farther north, higher manganese contents are encountered in iron ore deposits, and the "Iron Mask" assays up to 12 per cent manganese. Limonite is associated with Middle Devonian limestone at South Buchan. The deepest bore sunk on the largest deposit shows pyrite at the bottom and this may represent the primary iron mineral. This deposit is 1 kilometre long and 180 metres wide.

Molybdenum

Molybdenite was mined from a pipe-like ore body in porphyritic granodiorite at Everton near Beechworth. Almost all the recorded production of 325 tonnes was from this source. The deposits, which are 4 kilometres north-east of Everton, consist of several intrusions of porphyritic granodiorite intruding regionally metamorphosed slate and sandstone. Two molybdenite ore bodies occur in one of these intrusions, one close to the margin, and the other some distance from it. They form steeply dipping annular mineralised zones, each surrounding a barren core of quartz-biotite porphyry, intrusive into the granodiorite. Molybdenite has also been produced from Mt Douglas near Korong Vale where it occurs in thin, widely separated veins in granite, and as a by-product from the Thologolong wolfram mines.

Phosphate

Calcium and aluminium phosphates (wavellite and turquoise), have been recorded from several places in Victoria, but all production, which to 1926 totalled 16,270 tonnes, came from Phosphate Hill, near Mansfield. At this locality, dark grey to green, medium to coarse textured phosphorite is associated with cherts and fossiliferous shales of Lower Ordovician age, which have been folded, crumpled and faulted. Bulk sampling revealed an overall phosphoria content of 15 per cent, alumina content of 10 per cent, and lime content of 17 per cent.

Tin

Next to gold, tin is in terms of total production the most valuable mineral produced in Victoria. However, most of the Victorian output of 11,400 tonnes of tin concentrates, containing 73 per cent tin, to the end of 1968, was the by-product of gold-dredging of placer deposits in the Beechworth-Eldorado district. At Toora, 370 tonnes of concentrates were produced from a Tertiary placer preserved in a down-faulted graben. Small tonnages of tin concentrates

have been recovered from alluvial deposits at Chiltern and Rutherglen, while low-grade primary, cassiterite-bearing aplites and pegmatites were mined at Walwa.

Tungsten

All the wolframite occurrences in Victoria are small deposits associated with quartz veins and reefs near the margin of granite bodies, or in pegmatites associated with tin. Mineralisation is associated with the middle Palaeozoic granites of Eastern Australia.

Most of Victoria's wolfram concentrates came from Mt Murphy, 60 kilometres north-east of Benambra, where wolframite is found in quartz veins up to 1 metre thick, in slate and metamorphosed sandstone, near the margin of a granitic intrusive. Two wolfram-quartz reefs in granite have been worked at the Womobi mine at Thologolong, east of Albury. Wolframite is the dominant mineral, but sulphides of iron, copper, molybdenum, and bismuth are also present. Ore treated averaged 1.0 per cent wolframite. Scheelite, the other important tungsten ore, is rare in Victoria.

Uranium

A few radioactive occurrences have been reported from Victoria, all being deposits derived from granites, mineralisation within granite, or within dykes transecting granite.

At Mt Kooyoora, near Inglewood, torbernite has been identified from a superficial ironstone overlying granite. Torbernite has also been identified from the mullock dumps of the Meerscham and Gentle Annie Mines at Glen Wills. Other radioactive occurrences have been investigated in the Lake Boga granite and in dykes in or near the Dargo granite on Bulgoback Creek. The metamorphics around the Moliagul-Wedderburn areas are reported to show some anomalous radioactivity.

Mining and quarrying production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Mines Department, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallic minerals (a)—	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000
Gold bullion	208	(b) 223	148	(b) 138	75	(b) 81
	tonne		tonne		tonne	
Antimony concentrate	96	n.a.	..	..	..	..
Antimony ore	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,318	57
Bauxite	..	..	4,222	36	6,669	57
Copper concentrate	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper ore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ore	123	1	596	3	466	3
Lead concentrate	..	..	10	..	..	..
Tin concentrate	30	42	10	20	9	26
Wolfram ore	..	..	12	n.a.	..	..
Non-metallic minerals—						
Diatomite, refined	4	(c)	14	(c)	538	7
Fireclay	17,274	53	22,658	56	38,484	80
Fluorspar	380	22	1,700	79	874	49
Gypsum	42,063	128	43,694	154	49,825	149
Kaolin, refined	20,918	526	13,809	671	27,856	1,493
Kaolin, unrefined (d)	13,683	34	10,714	41	1,623	21
Limestone (e)	2,158,991	n.a.	2,162,770	n.a.	2,424,380	n.a.
Other clays	2,106,382	1,754	2,186,698	1,858	2,736,979	2,524
Silica	98,791	316	109,019	339	141,832	460

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION—*continued*

Particulars	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Fuel minerals—						
Briquettes	1,328,630	11,280	1,228,005	9,173	1,163,922	11,011
Coal, black						
Coal, brown (f)	23,630,467	25,706	24,121,155	23,763	23,253,577	27,823
	'000 cub m		'000 cub m		'000 cub m	
Crude oil	16,356	n.a.	18,190	n.a.	20,712	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gases (g)—						
Commercial butane	662	n.a.	988	n.a.	929	n.a.
Commercial propane	576	n.a.	798	n.a.	1,123	n.a.
	million cub m		million cub m		million cub m	
Natural gas (h)	1,097	n.a.	1,473	n.a.	1,998	n.a.
Other derivatives (g)—						
Commercial ethane	'000 cub m		'000 cub m		'000 cub m	
	3,087	n.a.	27,436	n.a.	40,620	n.a.
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Construction materials—						
Sand	5,619	8,004	6,659	8,945	7,788	11,068
Gravel	3,486	2,121	3,633	2,401	4,858	4,307
Crushed and broken stone	16,057	32,908	15,805	31,985	17,499	35,373
	tonne		tonne		tonne	
Dimension stone	13,066	200	14,515	284	10,937	217
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Other quarry products	3,053	2,484	3,180	2,758	4,201	3,686

(a) See subsequent table for assayed content.

(b) Includes gold subsidy of \$9,101 in 1971-72, \$36,361 in 1972-73, and \$18 in 1973-74. Gold subsidy payments ceased at the end of December 1973.

(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: 1971-72: 3,632,000 tonnes; 1972-73: 3,199,000 tonnes; and 1973-74: 3,101,000 tonnes.

(g) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.

(h) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.

Source: Victorian Mines Department, Australian Department of National Resources—Fuel Branch, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Alumina (tonne)—				
Contained in bauxite	3,373	..	1,977	2,819
Antimony (tonne)—				
Contained in antimony concentrate	93	n.a.	..	..
Contained in antimony ore	259	n.a.	n.a.	110
Total antimony	352	59	n.a.	110
Copper (tonne)—				
Contained in copper concentrate	18	..	..	..
Contained in copper ore	22	..	..	..
Total copper	40	..	..	..
Gold (gm)—				
Contained in antimony ore	..	..	..	158
Contained in antimony concentrate	19,035	1,586	..	..
Contained in copper concentrate	715	..	..	..
Contained in gold bullion	163,076	191,970	141,054	67,783
Total gold	182,826	193,556	141,054	67,941
Iron (tonne)—				
Contained in bauxite	390	..	310	209
Contained in iron ore	172	71	322	280
Total iron	562	71	632	489
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	n.a.
Total silver	5,630	8,305	3,732	n.a.
Tin (tonne)—				
Contained in tin concentrate	3	18	7	7

Source: Victorian Mines Department and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1926-1930	678,901	1,786	1,539,917	386
1931-1935	479,606	888	2,484,461	512
1936-1940	330,118	568	3,666,671	712
1941-1945	290,872	818	5,090,974	1,052
1946-1950	158,798	722	6,755,137	2,404
1951-1955	145,838	1,590	8,868,202	7,186
1956-1960	102,512	1,050	12,389,332	11,302
1961-1965	53,418	599	18,607,269	16,605
1966	36,089	497	22,132,593	20,064
1967	32,581	251	23,758,913	20,686
1968	26,736	209	23,339,331	21,555
1968-69	13,312	105	23,499,703	20,879
1969-70	407	6	24,310,900	22,131
1970-71	20	(c)	23,180,539	22,975
1971-72	..	..	23,630,467	25,706
1972-73	..	..	24,121,155	28,555
1973-74	..	..	26,354,577	31,532

(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, 1965-1975 ; 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 ; Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975 ; Mineral exploration, 1975 ; Extractive industries, 1975

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WATER RESOURCES

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL

Introduction

Average annual rainfall varies widely from place to place throughout the world. Within Australia it varies from 3,201 mm near Innisfail in northern Queensland to less than 102 mm in the north-east corner of South Australia. Within Victoria it ranges from 2,032 mm in the eastern Alps to 254 mm in the arid north-west. Broadly speaking, the main factors that influence rainfall are elevation and nearness to the coast. Evaporation tends to vary oppositely. Consequently the sources of major rivers in Australia are concentrated in relatively narrow zones of high relief bordering the coast.

The seasonal patterns of streamflow, and its reliability from year to year, also vary widely from place to place, affecting the usability of the transitory local surface supplies of fresh water. Average annual rainfall over the State of Victoria as a whole is about 432 mm. The area of the State is 22,761,851 hectares. Total precipitation is, therefore, about 98 million megalitres. Only 49 million megalitres appear in the average annual flow of Victorian river systems. It is not known as yet how much of the remainder soaks underground to recharge groundwater resources, but this will be elucidated by a long-term programme of investigation being carried out by the Victorian Mines Department.

Groundwater resources move slowly through pores and cracks in soil and rock, and respond sluggishly to seasonal and annual fluctuations in recharge. For this reason, groundwater can be regarded as a generally more reliable source of water through drought periods. However, mapping of resources in terms of depth, yield and quality is much more complex than the mapping of visible surface resources. The present picture, very broadly stated, is that there are groundwater resources of reasonable quality and yield for domestic and irrigation purposes over about one sixth of Victoria, mainly in the far west and south-west and in alluvial valleys in the north and the south-east. On the other hand, for about half Victoria's area, in the central and western sectors, groundwater is generally not available at qualities better than 3,000 parts per million of total dissolved solids.

Groundwater has played a very important part in providing supplies of water for domestic and stock use in pastoral settlement. It is also used for some isolated town supplies, and is being increasingly used for irrigation, the area irrigated from groundwater now being about 12,200 hectares. For the future, there are prospects of generally increased use for irrigation, and for the augmentation of town water supplies on the south-west coast, in the Barwon valley, and in Gippsland. These prospects can be clarified, however, only by continuing investigation.

In the foreseeable future, Victoria will continue to depend mainly on surface water resources, and these resources are unevenly distributed in both space and time. Their distribution in space can be conveniently described by considering Victoria as being divided into four segments by an east-west line along the Great Dividing Range and a north-south line through Melbourne.

The north-west segment contains 40 per cent of Victoria's area, the other three segments 20 per cent each. Surface water resources, represented by average annual river flow, are heavily concentrated in the eastern segments, each accounting for about 40 per cent of the total. The western segments account for only 20 per cent of total flow, with only 3 per cent in the north-west segment. Quality of stream flow also deteriorates from east to west. Waters of the eastern rivers mostly contain less than 100 parts per million of total dissolved solids. In the western rivers the figure is generally above 500 parts per million, except near their sources, and increases downstream to figures in excess of 1,500 parts per million.

River flows in Victoria exhibit a marked seasonal pattern and marked variability in annual flow from one year to another. Over the State as a whole, about 60 per cent of average annual flow is accounted for in the four months July through October. In western streams this percentage approaches 75 per cent. Everywhere, flows typically recede in the summer and autumn, at the time of year when water requirements for most uses are at a peak. Annual flow in wet years is commonly more than twice the annual average, and in dry years commonly less than half the average. Dry years and wet years succeed one another almost at random but runs of dry years occur unpredictably from time to time. Even on a relatively reliable stream such as the Ovens River at Wangaratta there have been five occasions in the past 80 years when the total flow over two successive years has been less than the average one year flow, and two occasions when the total flow over three successive years was only one and a half times the average one year flow.

Ministry of Water Resources

During the summer of 1973 the Melbourne metropolitan area was faced with a serious water shortage because of a prolonged dry spell of weather. To advise the Government on steps to overcome the emergency at that time and to plan future water conservation works, a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of the State's two major water authorities, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and a representative of the Treasury, was appointed. The work of the Committee emphasised the desirability of having a co-ordinating body for Victoria's water resources, and the Government decided to give it statutory authority within a proposed new Ministry—the Ministry of Water Resources.

As part of the Ministry, there will be a Water Resources Council which will include the same representation as the Standing Committee, and whose Chairman will also be Director of Water Resources, with appropriate staff to enable the Ministry to perform a co-ordinating function in assessing and developing Victoria's water resources including the extension and development of sewerage and drainage services.

The proposed Ministry will make possible the long range planning of future requirements, especially for additional decentralised urban complexes and will also enable a proper balance to be achieved between rural, urban, and industrial development. The Ministry will also be able to advise the Government on priorities for construction.

The legislation will not change in any way the functions of either the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission or the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, but will implement the Government's policy

of bringing both bodies under a single Ministry to enable the co-ordination of their activities. (The work of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is described on pages 192-203.)

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905 and was made responsible for the conservation and distribution of rural water resources and the control of the use of water from rivers and streams and other natural sources with the exception of the area controlled by the water supply authority for the metropolis of Melbourne.

The establishment of the Commission followed earlier attempts to set up a body to manage Victoria's water resources. The Irrigation Act of 1886 provided a solid foundation for the development of water supply and irrigation that followed its effective nationalisation of all surface waters of Victoria, whereby the right to the use and control of waters in every river, creek, stream, billabong, lake, lagoon, swamp, and marsh was vested in the Crown. The Act also provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts with financial advances from the Government to meet the cost of irrigation works and for certain headworks to be constructed by the Government. The earliest of these headworks were the Goulburn Weir near Murchison and the Laanecoorie Weir on the Loddon River. The irrigation trusts proliferated and within a few years spread throughout Victoria, but failed because of the lack of large storages to provide a reserve water supply in dry seasons, and a lack of readiness by landholders to make appropriate use of water when it was available.

Since the establishment of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1905, three Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Victoria, have managed its activities. The Commission employs a permanent work force of some 1,700 people throughout Victoria and up to 2,000 temporary personnel according to the demand for labour on Commission works. Of the total permanent staff employed (1,700) about 500 are engaged on engineering, surveying, drafting, and other professional occupations, about 550 on water distribution, district operations, and maintenance, and about 550 on accounting and administration duties. In addition, a day labour force of 1,700 is employed, 600 being engaged on construction projects and 1,100 on district maintenance.

More than 40 large storages, 320 subsidiary reservoirs, and 30,000 kilometres of channels and pipelines are operated by the Commission to supply water for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes, and for reticulated town supplies. In addition, the Commission provides water supply for domestic, stock, and industrial purposes in an area of rural and urban lands totalling about 5,000,000 hectares. It also administers flood protection, drainage, and river improvement works throughout Victoria. Annual delivery of irrigation water was 1,735,669 megalitres for 1973-74.

The Commission's engineering functions are divided into the following three main branches each under the control of a Chief Engineer: major works—investigation, survey, design, and construction of major projects; rural water supplies—operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage, and flood protection districts; and town water supplies—construction, operation, and maintenance of urban water supplies, as well as engineering and financial supervision of local authorities for water supply, sewerage, and river improvement. All of these works were designed and constructed, and are operated and maintained, by the Commission. Specialised services to these branches are provided by the mechanical, finance, accounts, stores, staff, estates, valuations, and secretarial branches.

The Commission supplies reticulated domestic and industrial water to 148 towns with a total population of 300,000, and supervises the supply of a further

259 towns through local authorities. It also supervises the engineering and financial activities of 77 sewerage authorities and 27 river improvement trusts.

The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence of small control structures, both of manual and automatic operation, for use on farm (terminal) channels.

Since 1969 the Commission has been providing assistance to the Awash Valley Authority in Ethiopia under the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations. The task of this project is to assist the Awash Valley Authority in the development of the water and agricultural resources of the Awash River basin.

Major water supply projects completed between 1967 and 1974 included :

Project	Features
Lake William Hovell	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 12,330 megalitres
Lake Nillahcootie	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 39,790 megalitres
Lake Merrimu	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 19,140 megalitres
Merrimu Tunnel	Tunnel 2 kilometres long, 2.3 metres diameter
Campaspe Irrigation and Drainage District	9,000 hectares
Barr Creek Salinity	} Salinity control on Murray River
Lake Hawthorn Salinity	
Pyramid Creek and Broken Creek	
Lake Mokoan	Improvement by dredging of 130 kilometres of natural watercourse used as major supply and drainage carriers
Lake Rosslynne	Earth and rockfill off-river storage, capacity 364,800 megalitres
	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,700 megalitres

Major projects under construction in 1975 were :

Project	Features
South Otway	55 kilometres concrete-lined mild-steel pipeline of 500 mm diameter
Dartmouth Dam	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 4,000,000 megalitres
Tarago-Western Port	65 kilometres concrete-lined steel pipeline of 1,100 mm diameter
Merrimu Second Stage Tunnel	Tunnel 3.2 kilometres long, 2.3 metres diameter

Other services for which the Commission is responsible cover irrigation and agricultural extension work, including surveying, irrigation land layout, surface and underground drainage layout, salinity control; and licensing and control of diversions from rivers and streams and from underground resources throughout Victoria.

Finance

Acting as a government authority, the Commission constructs its works with funds provided for the purpose by the Victorian Parliament, amounting to \$385m by 30 June 1974, including contributions by Victoria towards works carried out for the River Murray Commission. A further \$95m of government loan moneys has been provided for expenditure by local authorities under the supervision of the Commission. In recent years the rate of expendi-

ture on construction of State works has been about \$20m annually, and the Commission also supervises the expenditure of about \$5.5m annually by local authorities.

The Commission administers, supplies water to, and collects revenue from nearly 110 separate districts, each of which is administered financially as a separate undertaking. Revenue for 1973-74 from its ten irrigation districts exceeded \$7m; from its urban districts \$4.3m; from its thirteen rural and waterworks districts \$2.2m; and from its three flood protection districts \$115,000. The total annual revenue for 1973-74, including other sources, was \$17m.

Groundwater Act

The Groundwater Act, which was proclaimed in September 1970, enabled the Victorian Mines Department and the State Rivers and Water Supply 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 total water resources and their proper use can be considered by the Government in the future.

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. The Groundwater Appeal Board will serve to protect the rights of the individual in the equitable distribution and use of groundwater resources.

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, the volume of groundwater extracted annually exceeding the natural rate of replenishment of the aquifer. As a result 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.

STORAGES

Major non-metropolitan dams

Dartmouth

Introduction

The Dartmouth Dam, an earth and rockfill embankment 180 metres high, will be constructed on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. It will be Australia's highest dam, and will impound a storage of 4,000,000 megalitres, 20 per cent more than Lake Hume, the River Murray Commission's largest storage to date. A 150 megawatt State Electricity Commission power station will also be built at the foot of the dam to provide an annual output of 330 million kilowatt-hours of electric power for Victoria, and a re-regulating pondage will be built downstream of the main dam to contain irregular discharges from the power station so that more constant flows of water can be passed downstream.

Dartmouth Dam is being constructed for the River Murray Commission by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission of Victoria, which has engaged the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation as its design consultant. The River Murray Commission is a statutory body having representative members from the States of Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales, as well as the Australian Government, and is responsible for regulation of Murray River waters.

The estimated cost of the dam is \$84m which will be shared equally between the three States and the Australian Government. Although Dartmouth is located in Victoria, its waters will be controlled by the River Murray Commission and shared between the three States.

The main benefits of Dartmouth will be :

- (1) a carry-over storage available in times of drought will supplement Lake Hume and increase supplies to the Murray River system ;
- (2) controlled release of Mitta Mitta flows will permit more effective regulation and conservation of the waters of the Upper Murray and its tributaries ;
- (3) a substantial amount of electrical energy will be available to meet peak demands particularly in the winter and early spring ;
- (4) water of very high quality will be available, ensuring improved control of salinity in the waters of the Murray River ;
- (5) some degree of control will be possible over the amount of water flowing from the Mitta Mitta into Lake Hume during times of flood in the Murray valley ;
- (6) the dam will assist in the prosperity of the Murray valley and thus in decentralisation ; and
- (7) when completed, Dartmouth will provide another recreation and tourist attraction for south-eastern Australia.

The new township of Dartmouth is located about 3 kilometres downstream of the dam site on rising ground overlooking the future pondage. A sealed two-lane road constructed to main-road standards links the town to the Omeo Highway at Mitta Mitta 24 kilometres away. The township is of a modern attractive design and contains offices, workshops, messes, hostels, and other community amenities. During the peak of construction activity at Dartmouth it is expected that about 1,200 people will be living in the township.

Environmental survey

To determine the effects of the project on the surrounding environment, the River Murray Commission authorised an environmental survey by a team of botanists, engineers, agriculturists, and forestry and wildlife experts to determine what plant, animal, aquatic, and insect life the area supports, and what effects the construction of the dam will have on the river, adjacent lands, and associated flora and fauna. Participants in the study are the Forests Commission, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, the Crown Lands and Survey Department, the National Museum, the State Electricity Commission, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Conservation Council of Victoria has also participated in the formulation of guidelines for the survey. Field work on the survey, which overall is expected to cost \$250,000, has been completed and an assessment of data is now under way. The survey will provide useful information on the environmental effect of a large dam and serve as a guide for similar future studies, which could be reduced in scope if the flora and associated fauna have identifiable relationships with those at Dartmouth.

Construction

The agreement to construct Dartmouth Dam was ratified by the four governments concerned on 1 April 1972. Work on the project began soon after, when the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, using their own plant and plant owned and operated by contractors, commenced building the access road to the township and from the township to the dam. The Commission also built a temporary bridge across the Mitta Mitta River south of the township ; established some of the accommodation facilities in the township ; built the town's water supply storage on Mount Tabor Creek and the town's sewage treatment lagoons ; built an airstrip near Mitta Mitta township ; and prepared the diversion tunnel and access tunnel portals. New houses, hostels, shops,

pavilions, a community hall, and other buildings and facilities were built on a contract basis.

The first major contract for permanent work was let in May 1973. This involved the construction of the diversion tunnel, intake shaft, valve chamber, and access tunnel for the dam. The contract, worth \$4.3m, will permit the Mitta Mitta River to be diverted through the tunnel while the dam is being built. The diversion tunnel will ultimately form a low-level outlet with regulating gates located in a chamber below the dam and reached through an access tunnel under the dam. It was completed, and the Mitta Mitta River diverted, early in 1975.

The major contract for the construction of the dam, spillway and outlet work was let in June 1974 at a tender figure of \$47m. The work is expected to be completed by November 1977 and will include stripping the site down to bedrock, sealing foundation cracks and fissures by injecting cement grout, constructing cofferdams to protect the work against flood, diverting the river through the diversion tunnel, and preparing the foundation for the main embankment. Construction of the embankment will form the major part of the contract and will involve the placement of about 15.3 million cubic metres of earth and rock. Rock for the outer zones of the dam will be blasted from a quarry developed in the left abutment to form the benched cascade outfall of the spillway, well clear of the dam and the power station. The volume of excavation in open cut for the spillway and cascade will be about 10 million cubic metres.

Current plans are for two outlets, one with a high-level intake and one with a low-level intake, constructed of reinforced concrete. Water for hydro-electric power generation would be released through the high-level outlet and pass through a tunnel under the dam to the power station. These releases would normally be stored in Lake Hume for passage downstream to meet irrigation demands. The low-level outlet, which would discharge through what was previously the diversion tunnel, would be used for irrigation releases. When the water level in the storage fell below the high level intake, it would also be used to maintain streamflow during construction. Completion of the concrete spillway weir and chute will mark the end of the major construction phase. Storage of water is planned to begin about July 1976 when the embankment is expected to have reached a height of 120 metres above the river bed.

Since work began on the project it has created a high level of interest with the general public. The Water Commission has organised a bus service from the township to the dam site each Sunday for tourists and sightseers. A new road to enable visitors to drive to an observation area to view work on the project is under construction. When the dam is completed it will offer great potential for a variety of aquatic sports and recreation.

Eildon

Located on the Goulburn River, immediately below its confluence with the Delatite River, Eildon is Victoria's largest dam. The lake extends over an area of some 13,000 hectares and is the main storage for the Goulburn Irrigation System, the oldest and most developed irrigation system in Australia. The original dam was constructed between 1915 and 1927 and modified during the period 1929 to 1935. Maximum height of this structure was then 47.5 metres and its reservoir capacity was 377,000 megalitres. Between 1952 and 1955 a new embankment 79.25 metres high was constructed immediately downstream of the original dam to impound 3,390,000 megalitres.

Hume

Hume Dam is situated 8 kilometres above the City of Albury, immediately below the confluence of the Mitta Mitta River with the Murray River. The reservoir, known as Lake Hume, covers an area of some 22,500 hectares, and

is the main regulating storage for the Murray River system. Constructed for the River Murray Commission by the Department of Public Works, New South Wales, and the Victorian State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the dam is a popular tourist attraction for travellers between Melbourne and Sydney. It is close to the site where the famous explorers Hume and Hovell crossed the river in 1824. Water from the dam is used for town and irrigation supplies along the Murray River.

Waranga

Waranga Reservoir was first built in 1905 as an off-river storage filled with water diverted from the Goulburn River at Goulburn Weir. It is filled via the Stuart Murray and Cattinach Canals and is one of the largest storages in the system. Waranga Dam has a small catchment area of its own and supplies water to irrigation areas west of the Goulburn including Tatura, Rochester, and Tongala.

Mokoan

This large artificial lake with an area of 79 square kilometres was formed by an earthen dam 10 metres high and 7.5 kilometres long. It was built in 1970 across the end of the Winton Swamp near Benalla in north-eastern Victoria. In conjunction with the Nillahcootie Reservoir, this off-river storage harnesses the flows of the Broken River and its tributaries. Special facilities were provided to maintain breeding areas for bird life. Storage capacity is 364,800 megalitres.

Rocklands

Located on the Glenelg River, 14.5 kilometres upstream from Balmoral, it is the major storage of the unique Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock supply system in north-western Victoria. This was the first example in Victoria where a south flowing stream was diverted northwards via a tunnel. Storage capacity is 335,500 megalitres.

Eppalock

Situated on the Campaspe River above Axedale near Bendigo in north-western Victoria, Eppalock Dam was built between 1960 and 1962. Waters of the reservoir are released downstream to irrigate farms along the river and within the Campaspe Irrigation District south of Rochester. At periods of peak demand in the Goulburn Irrigation System, supplementary supplies are pumped from the river to the Waranga Western Channel. Eppalock water is also conveyed by pumping to Bendigo in a 26 kilometre pipeline. The lake is well known as a popular recreation spot, especially for speedboat enthusiasts.

Glenmaggie

The keystone of the Gippsland irrigation areas, Glenmaggie Dam, is situated on the Macalister River in Gippsland, eastern Victoria. The reservoir supplies irrigated properties in the vicinity of the towns of Maffra, Heyfield, Stratford, and the City of Sale. Soldier settlement after the Second World War necessitated an increase in irrigation areas and the storage was enlarged from 61,700 megalitres to 190,300 megalitres.

Bellfield

Built as a reserve storage for the Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock System in north-western Victoria, Bellfield Dam was constructed between 1963 and 1967 on Fyans Creek upstream of Halls Gap in the Grampians region. The dam is normally kept full and is depleted only at the end of a dry period in the Wimmera-Mallee area. Water from the dam is used primarily for stock and domestic purposes in the system.

Devilbend

Constructed to supply the rapidly growing urban and industrial demands of the Mornington Peninsula, this earth and rockfill dam, 27.4 metres high, was completed in 1964. The project includes a pumping station below the dam and catch drains around the reservoir periphery to prevent pollution. Storage capacity is 14,560 megalitres.

Tarago

The Tarago earth and rockfill dam, 34.1 metres high, on the Tarago River was constructed in 1968 to provide a new storage for the Mornington Peninsula system to supplement the hitherto adequate aqueduct diversions. The design provided for a 50 per cent enlargement of the storage capacity, which was completed in 1972.

Roslynn

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission's most recent large dam is Roslynn Reservoir on Jacksons Creek near Gisborne. It was built to provide additional water supplies to the rapidly expanding townships of Sunbury and Gisborne, and to support irrigation development by diverters along the Maribyrnong River. The dam will have a storage capacity of 24,700 megalitres.

Buffalo—Stage 1

Set at the foot of the western flank of Mt Buffalo and its national park, this dam was constructed in 1965. The storage impounded by this earth and rockfill dam, 30.5 metres high, forms the first stage of the Buffalo River project and safeguards pumped supplies to high value crop production and the City of Wangaratta in north-eastern Victoria.

Pykes Creek

Some 72 kilometres west of Melbourne, Pykes Creek dam impounds a storage for irrigation and domestic requirements in the Bacchus Marsh and Werribee areas. The Western Highway crosses the site by an embankment constructed below the dam. An earthen dam 39 metres high, it was first built in 1911 and raised in 1930.

Merrimu

Merrimu Dam was constructed on the Coimadai Creek north-east of Bacchus Marsh as the first stage of an irrigation and town supply project. The existing first stage storage impounds water diverted by means of a tunnel from Goodmans Creek, provides a reserve for the Bacchus Marsh and Werribee Irrigation Districts, and will supplement urban supply for the Melbourne metropolitan satellite development at Melton. The second stage of the project provides for the diversion of the Lerderberg River by another tunnel to connect the river to Goodmans Creek. In the third stage, it is proposed to raise the dam embankment. Storage capacity now is 19,120 megalitres.

William Hovell

Lake William Hovell is located on the King River, 24 kilometres above Whitfield in northern Victoria. It takes its name from the Australian explorer William Hovell who passed through the region in 1824 with Hamilton Hume. The dam consists of an earth and rockfill embankment and a concrete lined chute and ski-jump spillway. Water from the dam is used for irrigating tobacco, hops, and grazing areas lower down the King River and in the Ovens River Valley. Storage capacity is 12,330 megalitres.

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATION: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1973-74

Name of irrigation district area, etc.	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district																	
	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as irrigable within constituted districts	Water rights area within including extra water right	Cereals			Lucerne grown for pasture and hay		Sorghum and other annual fodder crops		Pastures			Vineyards	Orchards	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	109,301.0	88,040.4	254,195	168.2	1,567.8	333.2	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	27,281.2	104,660	106.0	120.0	25.0	4.0	6,538.0	16,453.0	..	256.0	56.0	22.0	23,580.0				
Deakin	63,813.0	17,886.2	42,630	112.0	295.0	107.0	390.0	6,289.0	5,853.0	..	12.0	120.0	44.0	13,222.0				
Rochester	75,932.5	59,031.9	147,708	349.0	494.0	677.0	93.0	13,468.0	20,616.0	..	50.0	148.0	320.0	36,215.0				
Dingee	4,192.9	3,151.9	9,965	..	7.0	..	8.0	1,042.0	1,202.0	..	..	..	5.0	2,264.0	
Calivil	25,970.3	20,329.3	39,042	..	543.0	200.0	32.0	4,869.0	3,870.0	..	..	..	246.0	9,760.0	
Tragowel Plains	88,682.5	70,119.0	121,020	6.0	369.0	863.0	2,918.0	25,060.0	6,829.0	..	..	34.0	1,101.0	37,146.0		
Boort	45,403.6	30,418.4	50,898	127.0	1,279.0	894.0	29.0	8,193.0	2,506.0	..	..	249.0	1,661.0	14,723.0		
Campaspe	8,695.3	4,925.4	14,741	..	434.0	35.0	15.0	700.0	1,366.0	..	..	..	..	2,799.0
East Loddon	
West Loddon	170.0	40.0	..	493.0	63.0	16.0	1,029.0			
Total	543,522.9	386,148.3	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 (Corumbary West)—																		
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				
Koonook	37,843.8	28,185.7	71,197	164.0	319.0	371.0	2,324.0	15,355.0	4,631.0	..	186.0	3.0	543.0	23,900.0				
Swan Hill	5,603.2	3,978.3	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	8,395.4	3,728.3	11,612	10.0	94.0	..	..	645.0	..	..	..	..	..	2,004.0
Mystic Park	8,395.4	3,728.3	11,612	..	105.0	11.0	114.0	1,527.0	231.0	23.0	..	..	..	2,809.0	
Trescow	7,857.3	4,723.2	1,833	..	152.0	1.0	482.0	1,221.0	265.0	595.0	89.0	45.0	..	2,128.0				
Fish Point	7,857.3	5,313.2	8,857	12.0	15.0	87.0	212.0	11,668.0	4,495.0	..	..	2.0	811.0	17,417.0		
Kerang	37,175.1	29,724.1	68,816	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				

Yarrowonga 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														
Direct from river by 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	19.1	223.3	5,449.9	1,355.3	635.0	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
Total	..	2,582.0	..	4.0	155.0	56.7	168.0	758.0	2,309.0	4.0	614.0	96.0	19.0	4,127.0
Other northern systems—	..	466.0	..	..	63.3	11.0	..	15.3	385.6	..	5.3	4.0	..	2,704.5
Coliban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	484.5
Western Wimmera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wimmera United	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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—	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
Bacchus Marsh	3,872.9	3,245.6	9,902	..	115.0	5.0	..	15.0	1,556.0	..	57.0	1,532.0	13.0	3,293.0
Werribee	34,900.2	21,389.0	63,551	34.0	76.0	139.0	284.0	..	18,593.0	..	..	27.0	..	19,155.0
Maffra-Sale	17,898.7	13,960.8	38,643	..	27.0	23.0	..	..	10,883.0	..	..	..	..	10,933.0
Central Gippsland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mornington Peninsula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.8	45.0	109.8
Bellarine Peninsula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.0	20.0	118.0
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	647,726.8	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

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. A feature of the districts is the system of "water rights" under which 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. Water rights are available in all except the very driest years and water in excess of the water right can be bought 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 to the Commission.

A feature of Victorian irrigation policy has been the development of closer settlement by intensive irrigation, that is, by allocating relatively large quantities of water per holding instead of limiting the allocation of water to a portion of each holding. This has meant that Victorian irrigation is predominantly devoted to dairying and horticulture, rather than to sheep raising. The advantage of intensive irrigation is that much higher returns are available from a given quantity of water and, consequently, a much 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 delivered to these lands was 1,842,176 megalitres.

Private irrigation by diversion of water from rivers, lakes, etc., has increased in recent years. From 1942-43 to 1974-75 the annual area watered privately increased from 9,454 hectares to 84,471 hectares, the latter being 12.5 per cent of the total area irrigated. The number of private diversions authorised during 1974-75 was 10,770 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.

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

General

During the gold rushes of the 1850s large numbers of people migrated to areas without adequate water supply either for domestic or for mining purposes. The mining population was too unsettled to accept responsibility, and no suitable supply authority existed. The Government, therefore, constructed reservoirs where needs were most pressing. The earliest reticulated supplies were to Bendigo in 1859, Ballarat in 1862, and Geelong in 1865. As early as 1872 a number of municipal corporations received government loans with which many waterworks of permanent value were constructed.

The first comprehensive legislation for the supply of water to country districts was the Water Conservation Act of 1881. This provided for constitution of Waterworks Trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884. The end of the Second World War saw 258 country towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of the State's population outside the metropolis. Country urban communities with reticulated water supplies now number 446, of which 33 have water treatment facilities.

These systems provide reticulated supplies to 85 per cent of the 1.2 million Victorians living outside the metropolitan area. The populations of individual towns range from 120,000 (Geelong) to about 50. Supplies to 148 of these towns (312,000 population) are managed directly by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—either as part of its major urban supply systems, or as isolated towns in areas supplied for irrigation or for rural domestic and stock purposes. The remaining 298 town supplies (702,000 population) are managed by local water authorities specially constituted for the purpose under the Water Act.

The total capital expenditure on country town water supplies now amounts to some \$168m. Of this amount 90 per cent or \$151m has been spent since 1945. More than 55 per cent of the annual capital charges on this expenditure is borne by the Victorian Government by way of capital grants, interest subsidies on loans, and (in the case of very small townships supplied by local authorities) by deferring temporarily part of the capital liability which would normally be borne locally. During the 1973–74 year alone, capital expenditure on town water supplies by the Commission itself was \$1.9m, and that by local authorities was \$7m. Expenditure by sewerage authorities was \$14.3m. The total expenditure on these urban services was, therefore, \$23.2m, as compared with \$15.3m for all other Commission works.

The 148 town supplies managed directly by the Commission fall into two categories—those forming part of the large main urban supply systems, and those located within irrigation or waterworks districts and operated as part of those systems. The main urban supplies comprise towns in the Mornington Peninsula, the Bellarine Peninsula, the Otway System, and the Coliban System. All these were constructed principally for the supply of towns only, although the Coliban System also provides substantial irrigation supplies to the Bendigo–Castlemaine area. The general responsibilities of the Commission in the supply of water to country towns are essentially similar to those noted below for the local authorities.

Local authorities

The establishment of separate authorities to provide water and sewerage services to country towns is unique to Victoria. These authorities are independent responsible statutory bodies which make their own decisions, engage their own staff, and construct and manage their own works. However, as the Victorian Government usually provides a substantial degree of financial assistance, all their operations and proposals are subject to general review by the Commission. At June 1974 there were 204 local water authorities throughout Victoria supplying 294 country towns. Four of these authorities operate under special Acts. The remainder have been constituted under the Water Act, which provides several different ways in which such a local authority could be constituted so as to meet a variety of local conditions.

Organisation

There are two broad classes of local water authority :

- (1) "Local governing bodies", which are municipal councils constituted as local governing bodies under the Water Act ; and
- (2) "waterworks", the commissioners of which might comprise :
 - (i) councillors for the time being of the municipality concerned plus one Government nominee ;
 - (ii) councillors of one or more municipal ridings plus up to three nominees ;
 - or
 - (iii) commissioners elected directly by the water ratepayers.

Local governing bodies (25) are usually limited to cities or boroughs as their water supply districts must be essentially urban in character. Although a local governing body may be composed entirely of councillors and use the Council's

name, it is a separate legal entity and its business and accounts must be kept quite apart from the administration of municipal affairs. Waterworks trusts usually comprise about six commissioners, and have jurisdiction over a waterworks district, within which there may be one or more urban districts.

Several local water authorities operate under special Acts which are usually supplementary to the Water Act. These special authorities include the Mildura Urban Waterworks Trust, the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board supplying water in bulk to towns and industries in the Latrobe valley, and the West Moorabool Water Board which supplies water in bulk to the local authorities at Ballarat and Geelong. A number of small townships in Victoria are still supplied by local municipal councils under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. However, the provisions of that Act in relation to water supply are insufficiently specific for the management of any substantial town water supply system. Although such supplies can receive consideration for a capital grant under the town water supplies assistance formula, the remainder of the costs must be found by the municipality concerned from its normal sources of loan funds.

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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 Victoria 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 elevations of approximately 600 metres, or lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 650,000 hectares of which 280,000 hectares are reserved forests and 320,000 hectares are protected forests.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy 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 forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 4.57 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.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests 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 relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are 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 regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for

fencing timbers and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly 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 (including privately owned plantations) now exceeds 100,000 hectares, with more than half of the 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 values. 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 indicate that the output of wood products from Victorian forests increased in 1973-74 to 2,667,000 cubic metres. Of this total 2,409,000 cubic metres were logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping, and the wood used as firewood or hewn timber totalled 268,000 cubic metres. During 1973-74 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 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF WOOD FROM FORESTS
(’000 cubic metres)

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Logs for sawing, peeling, slicing, or pulping—					
Hardwoods	1,883	1,940	1,854	1,701	1,814
Softwoods (plantation grown pines)	469	473	586	689	595
Total logs	2,352	2,413	2,440	2,390	2,409
Hewn and other timber (not included above): estimated volume—					
Firewood (a)	279	263	254	187	165
Other (b)	119	112	116	118	103

(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.

Recent surveys have shown that people make more than three million visits per annum to the more popular areas of State forest, and this recreational use is estimated to be increasing at a rate of 10 to 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 recently undertaken include extension of the alpine walking track and construction of interpretative nature trails in several forest parks. During 1973-74 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 1974 was 113, covering a total area of 56,360 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 forests, 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 1973–74 the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission supplied 1.7 million megalitres of water for irrigation purposes, a major portion of which came from catchments within State forests.

Further reference, 1975**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 Victoria, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

The Forests Commission is a large and diverse organisation. During 1973–74 it employed a total of 1,695 persons in a wide variety of occupations and its total expenditure was \$14.5m. Management activities undertaken in 1973–74 were extensive and a brief description of some areas of activity follows.

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 1973–74. A total of 580 hectares of native hardwood plantations was established during the year, the main planting being mountain species in the Eastern Strzelecki Ranges of South Gippsland. During the year a total of 5,430 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

Activity	Area	
	1972-73	1973-74
	hectares	hectares
New planting	5,200	5,430
Re-planting felled areas	350	300
Thinning—commercial	1,050	1,050
—non-commercial	70	10
Pruning	430	220
Fertilisation	2,170	870
Firming	390	330
Cleaning—ground	7,350	3,950
—aerial	2,800	3,820

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 1973-74 a total of 14,035 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silvicultural treatment. This area was smaller than in the two preceding years because of the withdrawal of labour previously available under rural relief schemes.

VICTORIA—TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE
FORESTS, 1973-74

Treatment	Forest type (area treated in hectares)					Total
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	958	282	..	..	..	1,240
Hand seeding	308	244	..	6	..	558
Induced seed fall (a)	285	2,279	..	..	..	2,564
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	140	1,001	67	..	..	1,208
Liberation felling	129	4,298	41	65	8	4,541
Thinning	182	464	1,944	306	36	2,932
Coppicing	..	32	824	53	..	909
Other	..	18	65	..	..	83
Total	2,002	8,618	2,941	430	44	14,035

(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 danger during 1973-74 was relatively low over the whole of Victoria because of general summer rains. During the season, Forests Commission personnel attended 211 wildfires, 76 per cent of which were brought under control before they reached an area of 4.05 hectares. These fires burnt a total of 18,210 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 1973-74 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
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
1973-74	6,310	11,900	18,210

The wildfires occurring in the State forests originated from a variety of sources. Of the total number of outbreaks, 18 per cent were attributed to landholders and householders, lightning caused 11 per cent, and deliberate lighting accounted for 26 per cent. The causes of fires attended by Forests Commission personnel for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 follow:

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF FOREST WILDFIRES

Cause	Number of fires				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Grazing interests	1	2	1	5	..
Landowners, householders, etc.	49	87	56	148	37
Deliberate lighting	43	48	56	75	54
Sportsmen, campers, and tourists	37	45	34	68	23
Licenseses and forest workers	14	20	15	13	11
Smokers	27	11	12	23	6
Lightning	37	59	95	100	24
Tractors, cars, trucks, locomotives, and stationary engines	15	20	11	21	12
Children	13	12	8	18	8
Sawmills	6	4	3	12	6
Miscellaneous known causes	22	22	21	40	15
Unknown origin	40	28	13	47	15
Total	304	358	325	570	211

Fire lookout towers at 95 locations were manned during the summer period and aircraft were used to patrol some forest areas after periods of lightning activity. In accordance with established practice a helicopter was retained on contract and used for fire detection and suppression activities.

During the year a helicopter was used for aerial spraying of 490 hectares of high grade mountain ash forests to control defoliation by phasmatids. Biological control of the sirex wasp was continued with the release of parasites in areas of known infestation. The root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* continued to cause concern, although the fungus does not appear to have spread significantly from infected sites in East Gippsland. In an attempt to limit spread of the fungus, regulations were introduced requiring all tracked vehicles to be washed free of soil before entering disease free zones.

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. During the year, studies were initiated to develop new techniques for classifying forest fuels into composition and flammability types, and the role of long-term fire retardants was further investigated. A study of the short-term effects of fire on foothill eucalypt forests was concluded. The studies indicated that the forests were adapted to a wide range of fire intensities, but that the frequency of fire may be critical.

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. During the year a major study was commenced which aimed at comparing the productivity of first and subsequent rotations of *Pinus radiata* on representative sites at Rennick and Myrtleford. Investigations continued into the productivity of intensively managed eucalypt forest controlled on short rotations.

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 Korweinguboora 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.

A major study of the ecology of *Pinus radiata* plantations in north-east Victoria was continued. 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.

Studies were continued into various aspects of forest hydrology. A multiple catchment study aimed at investigating the effect of plantation clearing on storm-run-off was continued in north-east Victoria. Water quality measurements were maintained for a number of areas throughout Victoria.

Conclusion

The forests of Victoria are an important natural resource which make 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, 1965-1975 ; Economic aspects of forests, 1967 ; Commonwealth-State Reforestation Agreement, 1969 ; Forest fires, 1970 ; Forests of Victoria, 1972

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FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Introduction

The Fisheries and Wildlife Division's development from the Fisheries and Game Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department in 1913 to a Division of the Ministry for Conservation in 1973 has been reflected in Victoria's Fisheries Acts and, especially, the Game Acts. The latter, which were in force during the first half of this century, were designed to protect imported game species, whereas the two new Acts promulgated in 1975 reflect the Division's responsibility for conservation of the native fauna and its environment.

The Division's scientists and support staff are widely experienced in conservation research and management, and the sections work together to provide the multi-disciplinary facilities for ecological studies. Indeed, the Division's activities should be viewed in relation to their bearing on conservation, other government agencies, and the community in general.

The following are some of the main activities carried out by the sections. The fish biologists in the Marine Fisheries Section have investigated the mercury content of edible shark and the concentration of heavy metals in edible molluscs—a community health problem for the Victorian Department of Health, and a water quality problem for the Environmental Studies Section and the Marine Pollution Studies Group.

The Marine Pollution Studies Group is undertaking environmental studies of Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, and the Gippsland Lakes—three areas of major interest to every section within the Division, to most agencies within the Ministry, and to many other government agencies in Victoria.

The Environmental Studies Section's study of the effects of pesticides in thinning the eggshells of certain species of birds is also of interest to the Wildlife Research and the Wildlife Management Sections and to conservationists concerned about the distribution of pesticides in the environment.

The timing of the open season for duck shooting in relation to the breeding and moulting habits of waterbirds—an important consideration in the conservation of Victoria's waterbirds—has been investigated by the Wildlife Research and the Wildlife Management Sections.

Another of the Wildlife Management Section's projects has been to assess the relative importance of individual wetlands as breeding and feeding grounds for waterbirds—a study of value not only to the Wildlife Research Section but also to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Wildlife Research Section has also surveyed the flora and fauna of certain areas so that their value for the conservation of Victoria's wildlife can be estimated. These were joint projects with the Land Conservation Council.

Investigations of the Dartmouth Dam's effect on the fish and wildlife of that area have been carried out by the Freshwater Fisheries and the Wildlife Research

Sections—another investigation of interest to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

Environmental Studies Section

In the early 1960s the Division was already engaged in research into the effects of man's activities on the environment of Victoria's fauna. It took part in the Committee of Inquiry into the effects of pesticides which was set up in 1964, at the conclusion of which the Environmental Studies Section was formally established. The Section undertook research into the direct and indirect effects of industrial and agricultural pollutants on aquatic and terrestrial environments. As particular problems were identified, the Division's responsibilities were defined and the first steps were taken to establish research groups for the Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study and the Western Port Bay Environmental Study.

Concurrently, the Section became increasingly involved in the multi-disciplinary approach to environmental problems that affected not only fish and wildlife, but also the public use of resources. At present the Section is investigating the potential problems arising from the presence of significant quantities of heavy metals such as mercury, cadmium, and zinc in marine and freshwater fish, molluscs, and crustaceans.

Other projects on which the Section is engaged include the use of molluscs as indicators of aquatic contamination by heavy metals and pesticides; the causes of eutrophication of Lake Burrumbeet; the investigation of eggshell thinning in certain bird species; and the monitoring of pesticides in areas of intensive farming. Several of these projects are being conducted in collaboration with other government agencies.

Marine Fisheries Section

Landings of rock lobster, abalone, and scallops accounted for 55 per cent by value of Victoria's total fish landings in 1973-74. Almost all the abalone, 80 per cent of the scallops, and 60 per cent of the rock lobsters are exported. Most of the fish consumed by Victorians are the school shark and gummy shark, which together constitute about 80 per cent of retail sales.

During early 1972 mercury concentrations exceeding the limit considered safe for human consumption (0.5 parts per million) were found in some sharks. This discovery led to a ban on the landing and possession of school sharks exceeding a total length of 104 cm and the requirement that school shark fillets entering Victoria should be certified to contain less than 0.5 ppm mercury. Implementation of these regulations resulted in a 37 per cent decrease in Victoria's shark landings and the almost complete cessation of shark fishing by South Australian and Tasmanian fishermen. However, the consumption of shark has continued to be popular and substantially increased prices are offered for the fish. Anticipating the reduced catches and incomes of shark fishermen after the ban on landing large school sharks, the Australian and Victorian Governments together allocated some \$240,000 to re-equip fishermen's boats and to hire fishermen to develop and demonstrate alternative methods of fishing so that shark fishermen could be relocated in other fisheries. This rehabilitation programme has, so far, involved chartering fourteen boats and has provided encouragement for the establishment of an otter trawl fishery and a drop-line fishery for trevally off Victoria.

The discovery of high mercury levels in sharks drew attention to the possibility of this and other heavy metals for which permissible limits are prescribed being found in other Victorian fish. To support investigations being conducted jointly by the Health Department and the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, the Australian Government provided a grant of about \$100,000 from its Fishing Industry Research Trust Account. The investigation is designed to determine the levels of twelve heavy metals in Victorian fish and to investigate the biological pathways leading to high mercury levels in shark. Although incomplete, these studies have shown that high heavy metal levels are confined to large individuals of relatively

few species and therefore do not appear to constitute a general human health hazard in the consumption of fish. However, it has been necessary to prohibit the taking of mussels in Corio Bay because of unacceptably high levels of cadmium, presumably resulting from industrial discharge from the Geelong region.

During the early 1970s there was concern that the shark stocks of south-eastern Australia might be over exploited in view of the relatively low reproductive capacity of the sharks. Each female usually produces fewer than thirty offspring once every two or three years. The South-Eastern Fisheries Committee, comprising all the directors of government fisheries agencies within the region and responsible for co-ordinating research and management, endorsed the need for an examination of the fishery, and subsequently about \$230,000 from the Fishing Industry Research Trust Account was allocated to such a study. The aims of the shark investigation are to examine the biology of school and gummy sharks and to recommend any necessary changes in the management of the shark fishery. The discovery of mercury in shark and particularly the ban on landing large school shark have diverted fishermen to gummy shark, which now forms the bulk of the shark landings. The investigation is due to be completed during 1977.

Certain fisheries confined predominantly to Victorian waters are managed by the State authorities, usually independently of the South-Eastern Fisheries Committee. The most important of these fisheries are the coastal abalone fishery and the Port Phillip Bay scallop fishery. The number of fishermen operating in these fisheries is restricted by Victoria's policy of accepting responsibility for the "welfare of the industry and its fishermen". These restrictions were introduced in 1968 when it was considered that neither fishery could sustain the number of fishermen operating at that time, and since then those retiring from the fisheries have not in the main been replaced. In the abalone fishery this has led to the fishermen being progressively fewer and older. Consideration is now being given to determining the optimum number that should be engaged in this fishery, and the strategy for maintaining that number of fishermen. The number of fishermen engaged in Victoria's scallop fishery and rock lobster fishery, another restricted-licence fishery, has remained reasonably stable in recent years.

The other important fisheries for which Victoria is solely responsible are the commercial and recreational fisheries of the bays and estuaries. Apart from scallops in Port Phillip Bay, most of the landings are fin-fish such as flathead, snapper, King George whiting, black bream, yellow-eye mullet, and flounder.

Marine Pollution Studies Group

The Marine Pollution Studies Group, established in 1968, is currently involved in the biological aspects of three major marine environmental studies.

The Port Phillip Bay Environmental Study began in 1968 as a joint project with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. It had three broad objectives in the first phase, namely, to :

- (1) develop quantitative descriptions of the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of Port Phillip Bay during various seasons and under various conditions of tide, wind, and freshwater inflow ;
- (2) correlate these physical, chemical, and biological data with the characteristics of discharges entering the Bay, with particular reference to those from areas under the jurisdiction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and to establish, as far as possible, the effects of these discharges on the characteristics and beneficial uses of the Bay ; and
- (3) determine if there are specific physical, chemical, or biological characteristics which may be used in a continuing programme to evaluate quantitative future changes in the Bay.

The report on the first phase of the Study was published in 1973, and work has progressed on finalising the biological studies of the first phase since that date.

In 1972, work was initiated on the Western Port Bay Environmental Study, and the Group again provided much of the marine operations support, and carried out research projects on various aspects of the marine ecology of the system. Important studies of the distribution of marine plants and animals were undertaken in conjunction with active laboratory-based investigation programmes.

A third study currently under way is the Heated Effluent Study, established jointly by the Division and the State Electricity Commission to investigate the effects of discharges of heated cooling-water from power stations and other major industrial installations. The study was developed in Hobsons Bay in order to evaluate selected field techniques and, in conjunction with laboratory studies, to provide information on the post-commissioning performance of the proposed Newport D power station.

A fourth study, at present in the planning stages, is to investigate the environmental effects of proposed developments in the catchment of the Gippsland Lakes.

The annual costs involved in operating the three existing studies is about \$500,000. A team of eighteen research scientists and 53 support staff is employed full-time on the biological aspects of these marine environmental studies.

Freshwater Fisheries Section

This Section is responsible for all aspects of Victoria's inland fisheries; for assessing the impact of development proposals on inland fisheries; and for liaison between the Division and the angling public.

The survival of some of Victoria's native fish is being threatened by man's activities. Blackfish are still widespread but large specimens are now uncommon. Macquarie perch and trout cod are endangered species, and the Division is taking measures to conserve self-sustaining populations of these fish, and to investigate their basic biology. It is hoped that information necessary for artificial propagation of Macquarie perch and trout cod will be gathered, and plans for developing a hatchery are being prepared. Grayling, once common in Victoria's coastal streams, are now almost extinct. Little is known of their life history, although it seems certain that they migrate seasonally from the coast to the headwaters. Construction of dams on coastal streams is seen as a major threat to their continued existence, and the Division has therefore requested substantial financial support from the Government for an urgent and detailed investigation.

Freshwater eels are the basis of a viable and expanding commercial fishery, particularly in Western District lakes. At present the industry relies mainly on capture of wild eels, but several commercial operators are investigating the possibility of intensive farming of eels in closed ponds. The Section has started a research programme to study eel migration and other aspects of the eel's biology.

In the past, studies of fish diseases and parasites were restricted to outbreaks at the Division's Snobs Creek Station and at other fish-raising establishments. Little is known of the diseases and the parasites of natural fish populations, and a State-wide survey is planned. Tissue culture facilities for identification of virus diseases are also planned for the Snobs Creek Station. The Section has commenced studies of the physiology of native fishes and a survey of heavy metal contamination of freshwater fishes in representative waters throughout Victoria.

A pilot warm-water fisheries project for native fish was begun at Lake Charlegrark in the Wimmera in early 1975, and the data obtained will be used to develop detailed plans for a full-scale Inland Fisheries Station.

Most of the trout raised each year at the Division's Snobs Creek Hatchery are liberated into Victoria's lakes, as the streams are generally well-stocked by natural spawning. Streams in East Gippsland have not and will not be stocked with trout in the foreseeable future, as the Division is concerned about the possible effects of trout on native fishes in the area. Common (European) carp continue to spread through inland waters, both by natural means and by deliberate or accidental introductions by man. The Section is carefully monitoring their spread and documenting all available information on the observed effects of carp on the aquatic environment. The Division is encouraging commercial exploitation of carp and has issued several permits for the use of electrofishing gear by commercial fishermen.

The Section plans to develop premier fishing waters close to larger population centres, and to investigate the reasons for fish mortalities in certain lakes. It provides expert guidance and advice to persons or organisations interested in aquaculture development, and is responsible for the inspection of consignments of aquarium fish arriving at Melbourne Airport from overseas, to preclude as far as possible the possibility of diseased fish or prohibited species entering Victoria.

The Section is also involved in predicting the effect of certain proposals, primarily dam construction and river improvements, on fish and their habitat, and, in general, endeavours to maintain effective liaison between the Division and the angling community, particularly in relation to current research and management activities, changes in legislation or policy, and the consideration of anglers' views in all policy-making procedures.

Commercial 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 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		Value of nets and other equipment
		Number	Value	
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
1973-74	1,530	781	8,805	1,597

The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 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
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
1973-74	10,138	5,010	684	1,869	10,188	4,186	21,010	11,065

(a) Includes freshwater.

Wildlife Research Section

Early studies of Victoria's wildlife were usually directed towards one particular species of animal, but as the understanding of ecology has developed, the emphasis has changed towards gaining a better understanding of whole communities of plants and animals and the ways in which the different species interact. This will help to manage the habitat where it becomes necessary to encourage desirable species or suppress those which may be pests.

For some 30 years until the mid-1960s almost nothing was seen of the potoroo, one of the small rat-kangaroos in Victoria, which was thought to be in danger of extinction. A study was commenced in 1967 to map the past and present distribution of potoroos and define their habitat preferences. Some animals were kept in captivity so that reproductive biology and behaviour and the development of the young could be studied. It is still not clear how many distinct species occur in Victoria but there are several isolated colonies, and cross-breeding experiments may help to unravel their relationships.

For many years professional fishermen have regarded the thriving colonies of the Australian fur seal in coastal waters as a serious threat to their industry. The biology of this species has been studied with the aim of developing a conservation policy which would allow a measure of control that did not endanger the survival of these colonies. The study is therefore primarily concerned with the factors which regulate the size of the population, its movements, and its food resources.

When the Land Conservation Council was established in 1970 it soon became apparent that there was insufficient knowledge of the distribution of wildlife in Victoria which would enable the Council to select land for the future needs of fauna conservation. A wildlife survey team comprising four scientists and four technical support staff was established to classify habitat on the basis of its botanical composition and to survey the associated populations of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. It will be many years before there are adequate distribution maps for every one of Victoria's 700 species of vertebrate animals, let alone the thousands of invertebrates, and at this stage the best way to attempt to conserve wildlife is to try to reserve adequate areas representing the major habitat types.

Even as a result of natural processes, wildlife habitat can change quite radically with time so that what might be a good wildlife reserve now may not be suitable for the same species in 30 or 40 years time. There is a great urgency to learn more about these processes of change so that techniques can be developed for maintaining suitable living space for some animals by deliberate manipulation of the vegetation if necessary.

Far more rapid changes often occur as a result of the activities of man: the building of reservoirs, the clearing of forests, the draining of swamps, and so on. In 1975 a small research team was formed to document some of the implications for wildlife of such undertakings by making inventories so that comparative assessments may be made in later years. The nature of this work makes it slow, arduous, and expensive and only a selected few of the more significant developments can be studied in this way.

A significant event in 1974 was the formation of the Australian Council of Nature Conservation Ministers. It supersedes the former Fauna Authorities Conference which attempted to develop a co-operative and unified technical approach to wildlife questions common to different parts of Australia, but lacked the political prerogatives to ratify work on behalf of the Victorian and Australian Governments. The Ministers now call on the experience of their officers to develop formal policies and co-operative projects between governments on such subjects as conservation of waterfowl, control of illegal commerce in fauna, and management of kangaroos.

Wildlife Management Section

In 1975 a new Wildlife Act, which introduced a new era in legislation for wildlife conservation in Victoria, was passed by the Victorian Parliament. All vertebrate animals (except fish and humans), and thus not only birds and mammals but all types of reptiles now come within the scope of the legislation, which is sufficiently flexible to allow appropriate regulations to be promulgated quickly to adapt to any new situations. The research and management roles of the Division are now recognised by legislation and this also reflects the contemporary approach to wildlife conservation.

The Division restructured its wildlife operations in mid-1975 by dividing responsibility for wildlife between the Wildlife Research Section and Wildlife Management Section. All wildlife research, including game research, is now carried out by the one group, while all technical and administrative management functions are carried out by the management team.

The functions of the Wildlife Management Section include conservation of wildlife throughout Victoria as well as responsibility for State Wildlife Reserves and other habitat management projects, often in collaboration with other government and private organisations. It also acts as consultants to government and private bodies on wildlife habitat and other wildlife management matters; applies game management principles to the proper use of recognised game birds and mammals in Victoria; assesses the possible detrimental effects of wildlife on agriculture, forestry, etc., and recommends measures to alleviate any damage; and co-ordinates the issue of all permits and licences to collect, trap, or otherwise utilise wildlife in Victoria. The Section also organises the activities of private zoos, wildlife parks, game bird farms, and deer farms, all of which are developing rapidly in Victoria.

The Division is continuing to establish and consolidate State Wildlife Reserves throughout Victoria, both by purchasing freehold land and by reserving public land on the recommendation of the Land Conservation Council. The 41 Reserves now in existence have a total area of 56,700 hectares, and the Land Conservation Council has recommended that another 16 Reserves, having a total area of nearly 12,000 hectares, be established.

As one of its major responsibilities, the Division is continually reviewing the appropriateness of open seasons for game species. In collaboration with New South Wales, South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the timing of the open season for wild duck in south-eastern Australia has been investigated since 1972. As a result the opening of the 1975 season was delayed until mid-March, and the new situation is now being examined in the same way.

In 1975 the Division completed an inventory of wetlands in the Kerang region of Victoria, in order to provide data on which water authorities can base decisions on the disposal of saline drainage water from irrigated farmlands while avoiding undue detrimental effects on waterfowl habitat. A similar project, related to proposed drainage works, has also been completed for the Corop Lakes area.

The Division formed the Deer Advisory Council of Victoria in 1973. Deer hunters, deer conservation groups, deer farmers, deer fanciers, and appropriate

government agencies are represented on the Council which has greatly assisted the Division in its consideration of legislative and management aspects of deer conservation. The Division, largely in conjunction with other groups associated with the Deer Advisory Council of Victoria, is becoming increasingly involved in deer management.

Further reference, 1975; Wildlife in relation to other natural resources, 1962; Introduced fish, 1963; Commercial fisheries, 1964; European carp, 1964; Fresh-water 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; Fisheries and Wildlife Division, 1975; Victorian marine fisheries development, 1975

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RURAL INDUSTRY

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers squatted on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawkner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, by 1836 settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of 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, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas from New South Wales.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. 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 livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture. 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.

Alienation of land

The following tables show utilisation of land in Victoria :

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1974

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee-simple	13,580,310
Lands in process of alienation	131,571
Crown lands	9,049,970
Total	22,761,851

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1974

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	17,339
Grazing leases and licences	2,436,672
Other leases and licences	13,032
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,295,297
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	59,664
Water catchment and drainage purposes	85,671
National Parks (under National Parks Act)	206,435
Wildlife reserves	55,320
Water frontages, beds of streams, and lakes (not included above)	342,535
Other reserves	119,170
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	3,418,835
Total	9,049,970

Crown lands alienated in fee simple during the years ended 30 June 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974, were 34,830, 24,323, 39,195, and 33,019 hectares, respectively.

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 40 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 85–104), 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.

The pattern of land-use conforms more or less to each of the statistical districts. Thus the Mallee and the northern part of the Wimmera District are used mainly 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.

Considerable areas in Victoria are retained as forest reserves and for water catchments (see page 378).

Rural districts, 1975

Soil Conservation Authority

Information about the activities of the Soil Conservation Authority can be found on pages 50-2 of this *Year Book*.

Land Conservation Council

Information about the activities of the Land Conservation Council can be found on pages 48-50 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 in respect of 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 secondary industry located outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. 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. Major Australian-State Government schemes such as the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme, the Fruitgrowing Reconstruction Scheme, the Dairy Adjustment Programme, and the Beef Industry Carry-on 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
(S'000)

Particulars	(a)1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Primary industry—					
Ordinary lending	4,529	2,519	2,347	2,488	2,806
Agency lending	74	11,991	16,481	8,887	12,549
Secondary industry—					
Ordinary lending	441	868	1,301	3,068	2,484
Agency lending	4,000	230	1,415	959	679
Loans outstanding at 30 June—					
Ordinary lending	30,875	30,924	29,223	29,356	31,447
Agency lending	9,376	20,493	35,516	38,656	48,070

(a) Does not include agencies administering finance provided by the Australian Government. This finance is included from 1971-72.

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 1975, 3,901 of these farmers had completely repaid their liabilities to the Commission.

Under the Land Settlement Act, the Commission has developed land on five projects: at Heytesbury near Cobden, Yanakie on Wilsons Promontory, East Goulburn Irrigation Area near Shepparton, the Rochester Irrigation Area, and Palpara in the south-west of Victoria. The Yanakie and East Goulburn Irrigation Area Schemes were completed and all farms allocated to settlers by the mid-1960s.

When the Victorian Government decided in 1970 to refrain from making further land available for dairying, 573 farms had been allotted under the Land Settlement Act (381 dairy farms under rainfall conditions, 113 irrigation dairy farms and 79 soft fruit orchard holdings) on all projects.

No allocations of land settlement farms have been made since June 1970. However, the Government's decision was revised in November 1973, and during

the following five year period the Commission was to establish 120 new dairy farms at Heytesbury and Rochester.

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 the 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 1976 totalled \$22.69m. 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:

- (1) *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.
- (2) *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, whose property was too small to be economic, to purchase additional land to build up his property to at least an economic size.
- (3) *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 1975, 2,918 applications were received for debt reconstruction loans, of which 800 were approved, while 1,540 applications were received for farm build-up loans, of which 798 were approved. Expenditure to 30 June 1975 totalled \$20.9m for debt reconstruction and \$20.3m for farm build-up.

Marginal dairy farms reconstruction scheme

This scheme was introduced 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. At 27 July 1974, the expiry date of the four year scheme, the total commitment by the Commission amounted to only \$562,786.

Dairy adjustment programme

This scheme superseded the Marginal Dairy Farms Reconstruction Scheme introduced in 1970, which created little interest amongst dairy farmers in Victoria. The new scheme is wider in definition and includes new categories.

Basically, it has three main elements. It provides interest free loans to dairy-farmers who at present supply cream or water-cooled bulk milk, to enable them to meet the cost of conversion after 21 August 1974 to bulk refrigerated milk supply; it provides finance to assist the purchase of uneconomic dairy farms for amalgamation with an existing farm; and in special circumstances the dairy farm may be disposed of to persons prepared and able to use the farm for forestry purposes. Where an uneconomic dairy farm has potential, it may be possible to assist the farmer to purchase additional land to bring his property to a viable unit. There is also scope for assistance for improvement of dairy properties to bring them to a suitable standard. Relocation assistance up to \$3,000 is available to a dairy farmer who may suffer personal hardship on leaving the industry and disposing of his farm after 21 August 1974.

To the end of June 1975, the Commission had received 1,406 applications for bulk vat conversion loans, of which 1,153 were approved, while 509 applications were received for farm purchase and development, of which 245 were approved. The total commitment at 30 June 1975 was \$12m.

Fruit growing 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 given 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: (1) 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 (2) 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 1975, 149 applications had been received, of which 15 were later withdrawn and 72 rejected. At that date 5 applications were pending and offers had been made in 119 cases, of which 86 had accepted, involving compensation totalling \$595,190. The scheme has been extended to 31 December 1975.

Beef industry carry-on scheme

Following the depressed prices for beef caused by loss of export markets during 1974, many beef producers experienced financial hardship, and the Victorian Government provided a special fund of \$2m to assist beef producers who could not be assisted under any other rural assistance scheme. On 28 April 1975, agreement was reached on a joint Australian-State Government scheme to provide carry-on finance to beef producers where the State assistance was matched by a similar allocation of Australian Government funds, the total sum available in Victoria being \$4m. Those eligible are specialist beef producers who still have a sound asset structure and would be viable on the resumption of a market

recovery to a long-term trend, but who lack the finance needed to carry on in the period of low market return. The maximum loan available to any individual is \$10,000. The Commission had made 51 loans totalling \$389,100 to 30 June 1975.

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 15½ and 24 years. Interest is charged at the rate ruling from time to time—in 1975 from 10.5 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 1975 may be found in Chapter 21.

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. The Department may make advances to rural marketing authorities formed under Australian, State, or Territory law and to co-operative associations of primary producers to assist in the marketing, processing or manufacture of primary produce. Advances, which may not be made for a period of more than one year, 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.

Among the commodities financed are wheat, barley, canned and dried fruits, cotton, dairy produce, eggs, rice, sugar, superphosphate, and wine and spirits. Lending rates on the Department's loans were increased from 7.0—7.25 per cent to 9.5—10.0 per cent per annum on 15 July 1974.

The profits of the Rural Credits Department each year are distributed equally between the Department's Reserve Fund and the Rural Credits Development Fund. This Fund was established in 1925 to be used for the promotion of primary production. It is distributed by way of grants to various organisations engaged in rural research work and extension activities.

Farm Development Loan Fund

The Farm Development Loan Fund was established in 1966 to provide rural producers, particularly small producers, with greater access to medium and long-term finance. Initially, this lending was to be mainly for farm developmental purposes which would directly raise productivity. However, from November 1972, resources from the Fund can also be made available for such purposes as financing farm property purchases, assisting where the death of a farm proprietor creates financing difficulties in holding together a farming enterprise, and, in appropriate cases, financing repayment of existing short-term debt. 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 1974, may be found in Chapter 21. 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 Bank and other major trading banks is illustrated in the following table, which shows bank advances to borrowers outstanding at the end of June for the five years 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK AND PRIVATE TRADING BANKS : BUSINESS ADVANCES OUTSTANDING TO RURAL INDUSTRY BORROWERS AT END OF JUNE (\$m)

Industry of borrower	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Sheep grazing	81.0	78.9	67.3	53.5	55.7
Wheat growing	28.4	27.2	25.6	26.4	29.4
Dairying and pig raising	48.7	45.5	44.9	57.0	65.3
Other rural	50.9	51.8	59.4	73.9	88.1
Total	209.1	203.3	197.2	210.7	238.5

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 14.8 per cent of trading banks' business advances outstanding at the end of June 1974, and 11.2 per cent of all advances outstanding. The maximum rate of interest on bank overdrafts at 30 June 1974 was 9.5 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 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—RURAL ADVANCES (a)
OF PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES (\$m)

At 30 June—	Advances outstanding
1970	66.1
1971	57.2
1972	57.2
1973	68.0
1974	86.1

(a) Held by branches located in Victoria, which is not necessarily the State of residence of the borrower.

Government assistance to the farming industry, 1964**Water supply and land settlement**

Chapter 13 now covers this topic, but previous references to this material when it appeared in this chapter are as follows :

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 Howell 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 ; Millewa Scheme, 1975 ; Tarago—Western Port pipeline, 1975

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 originated in 1911. The Department comprises the 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). The Department operates a number of agricultural research establishments, veterinary laboratories, and offices throughout Victoria, 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.

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 fertilisers, pesticides, stock foods, stock medicines, and sheep branding fluids; the licensing of abattoirs, pet food manufacturers, and meat transport vehicles; the inspection of meat; the prevention, control, and eradication of stock diseases; the assessment and payment of compensation to owners of cattle, swine, and bees condemned because of infection with prescribed diseases; the elimination of bulls not of a reasonable standard in respect of type, conformation, and breeding; the control and regulation of the artificial breeding of stock; the control of processing of poultry intended for sale; the inspection and testing of seeds for sale to ensure compliance with prescribed 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 of 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

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.

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 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. 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 60 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 provides high standard 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.

Miscellaneous agricultural colleges

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.

Apprenticeships in general farming and fruit growing were offered for the first time in Australia in 1975. Courses were set up in six technical schools by the Victorian Department of Labour and Industry and the Education Department, with active co-operation from farm industry organisations and the Department of Agriculture. The general farming courses incorporate instruction to cater for individual needs in such areas as grazing, dairying, and cropping. Also, advanced basic vocational and technician programmes have been developed for post-apprenticeship training together with middle level programmes designed to meet the needs of owner-operators of small farms.

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, 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, the number of graduates averaging 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.

Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

The University of Melbourne also offers training in the more physical aspects of agriculture, leading to a degree in agricultural engineering. This course is the only one of its type at an Australian university, and is closely linked with complementary postgraduate and research programmes.

Some of the specific field tasks handled are the interactions between soil, crops, and machinery in regard to function, safety, and economics; the control of natural and irrigation waters to achieve 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.).

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, covering the relation between the soil, the plant, the animal, and the environment. Substantial emphasis is also given to the study of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and farm management. The four year course leads to a B.Agr.Sc. (pass or honours degree).

Some six hectares of the University campus are presently used by the School of Agriculture for field work involving crops, pastures, and livestock, enabling students to have day to day contact with agricultural experimentation as well as with the more applied aspects of crops and animal husbandry. These on-campus facilities are supplemented by the provision of at least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms.

Agricultural extension services

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 centres located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Benalla, and Warragul. Within each region, district offices have the appropriate staff to serve a more limited area. 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 community, commercial firms that serve agriculture, and associated government departments.

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.

More than 200 discussion groups of dairy farmers meet regularly in farm homes to exchange ideas on developments in their industry. Department of Agriculture specialists often visit these groups to provide information about the subject under discussion.

More formal group activities occur at regular field days on research stations, experimental plot sites, and other places of interest such as the winning farm in a soil conservation competition. Whereas field days on major research stations attract up to 800 visitors, smaller farm walks involving up to 20 farmers provide effective informal discussions about current methods and problems.

Occasionally groups within a district combine to hold schools for farmers or to tour together to other similar 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 dairy farmers, fruit growers, and apiarists, a wide range of books and pamphlets, farm radio and television programmes, and films. Farmers often become aware of new developments through the media before seeking further advice to help them to decide on the adoption of new ideas. The Department of Agriculture's Media Services Branch in Melbourne has the printing facilities, studios, and other resources for providing this complementary information to, and through, extension workers in the field. In addition to its direct services, the Department of Agriculture provides much information which reaches farmers through other departments and commercial organisations, including consultants.

Research activities of the Department of Agriculture

The first experimental farm was established over 100 years ago at Royal Park by the Port Phillip Agricultural Society. The venture failed, but after the Department of Agriculture was formed in 1872 other experimental farms were established at Rosedale, Whitfield, Wyuna, and Rutherglen. However, agricultural research as it is known today dates from 1912 with the establishment of the State Research Farm at Werribee and the Rutherglen Research Station. The Department now conducts research in institutions strategically situated throughout the State and provides a scientific service for all aspects of agriculture in

Victoria. Some research is also conducted on private properties, thus enabling results obtained on research stations to be extended over a wide range of environments and on subjects not covered at research stations.

The research stations and institutes occupy about 4,455 hectares, and are staffed by more than 200 graduate officers assisted by about 600 diplomate and ancillary staff. Wherever possible the various research stations and institutes co-operate in work with other departments in Victoria, with the C.S.I.R.O., and with the universities.

Control of pests and diseases

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the dwindling food resources of the world, as well as of the need to exercise control over those agents, such as fungicides and insecticides, which have made it possible to meet current needs. As a result, the role of agencies such as the Victorian Department of Agriculture and the Department of Crown Lands and Surveys has changed to become not only a regulatory one, but also an initiator of new uses and efficient applications of pest and disease control methods.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture exercises control of agrochemical pesticides through the *Pesticides Act* 1958 and maintains close contact with the industry to achieve compliance with its provisions. Insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides used on orchards and wheat crops are controlled primarily through the requirement to register new products with an approved label. They are then carefully examined by the Victorian Pesticides Review Committee before being registered for sale. This Committee, comprising representatives of the Departments of Conservation, Health, Agriculture, Lands, the Forests Commission, and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, represents a broad cross section of the many interests likely to be affected by the use of pesticides, and provides expert knowledge on problems regarding efficacy, human safety, safety to wildlife, and associated considerations.

Victorian Plant Research Institute

At the Department of Agriculture's Victorian Plant Research Institute the programme includes work on pest and disease control, and development of practical control measures, with emphasis on non-chemical and integrated approaches to solutions of problems. Important developments include multiplication schemes for fruit tree budwood, grapevines, seed potatoes, and ornamental plants using disease-free, high yielding, high quality plants which are multiplied under strict control for sufficient generations to supply commercial demands. Disease-free fruit tree budwood for multiplication schemes is available from the National Fruit Variety Foundation, which is a repository for virus-tested stone fruits and grape vines.

Further details of the production of disease-resistant varieties are given on pages 391-2 of this *Year Book*.

The biological control of plant diseases is another significant development, using organisms antagonistic to plant pathogens in soils.

The Institute was involved in the introduction into Australia of the rust fungus as a biological control of skeleton weed. Pests of stored grain have been a critical problem area, and collaborative research with the C.S.I.R.O. has been undertaken. Another approach is the study of juvenile hormone analogues which function by disrupting certain stages of insect development and may provide a safe substitute for chemical insecticides.

Integrated control of deciduous fruit pest and mite species has given promise of more economic methods of controlling codling moth on pome fruits and Oriental fruit moth on peaches. Red scale, the major pest of citrus, is now under almost complete biological control.

Methods developed to control Queensland fruit fly have made it possible to treat infested areas much more quickly and there are good indications that this pest might eventually be eradicated from Victoria. The research programme has also indicated that insect viruses could be of great value in controlling pests.

*Department of Crown Lands and Survey—Vermin and Noxious Weeds
Destruction Board*

In 1962 the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board established the Keith Turnbull Institute at Frankston as its research headquarters. Major research projects have been the study of myxomatosis for rabbit control; studies into use of the poison 1080 for vermin control; aerial baiting of rabbits; trials in the control of sparrows and starlings; and the use of grain-based pellets for rabbit control. Another significant contribution has been the research on the food habits and parasites of the fox and the dingo.

Research on the ecology and control of noxious weeds has resulted in the development of more effective control measures. Herbicides provide the main methods of control. Research has aimed to find the most suitable herbicides, dose rates, and method of application for the control of each noxious weed. More detailed research has been concentrated on the ecology and management of blackberry, ragwort, skeleton weed, horehound, Paterson's Curse, spiny burr grass, Californian thistle, slender thistle, soursob, African feather grass, boneseed, and wild garlic. Projects have also been undertaken on the control of roadside weeds. Considerable emphasis is now being given to investigations into methods of biological control of weeds.

The staff of extension officers provides an effective means of disseminating results of research throughout Victoria. A recent development at the Keith Turnbull Institute has been the introduction of a training scheme for Inspectors of Lands. Training is provided, in conjunction with the Education Department, for both new inspectors and the existing inspection staff.

Plant breeding

The Department of Agriculture is developing improved varieties of crop plants by breeding and selection. The objectives of this programme are determined by the shortcomings of a particular crop and by the needs of the industries, but breeding for higher yields is an aim common to all programmes. Wheat breeding has been particularly successful, about 60 per cent of the current Victorian wheat area being sown to cultivars produced from the programme. During the past 50 years, more than 40 new varieties have been released. These varieties have much better baking quality than earlier ones, give a higher yield of grain, and are also resistant to several diseases.

Current work aims at increasing yield further and reducing losses from drought and diseases. Improvement in milling and baking qualities are also important objectives. The two centres for wheat breeding are the Victorian Wheat Research Institute, Horsham, and the State Research Farm, Werribee. These two stations carry out hybridisation and grow the early generations. Preliminary quality and disease testing is also performed before the crossbreds are transferred to regional nurseries where their performance is studied in the field, as in all crop breeding programmes. In the case of wheat, about 40 centres on Departmental research stations and colleges, and on farmers' properties, are used. Estimates of yield are made over several seasons, and final evaluations of milling and baking qualities are made at the Department's cereal laboratory in Melbourne.

The aim of the barley breeding programme is to produce varieties with high yield, good malting quality, and strong straw. Much use is made of overseas varieties in the crossing programme to incorporate the desirable characteristics into a type suitable for Victorian conditions. Workers carry out hybridisation at

Werribee where early generations are grown in the field. After preliminary selection, crossbreds intended for use in the Mallee are transferred to the Mallee Research Station, Walpeup, where they undergo further selection for yield, grain type, and malting quality. Final selection is based on field performance at a number of regional sites and on the results of quality tests in the Melbourne cereal laboratory.

The Department also undertakes breeding work on oats, which are now mainly used as a feed grain. With this crop, tolerance to the diseases "stem rust" and "barley yellow dwarf virus" is important as these can cause considerable losses in yield. Particular attention is paid to the size and shape of the grain, and to the ratio of kernel to husk. A light colour is important for the export trade, and high contents of protein and fat are desirable. Oats are still grazed to a large extent and a dual purpose variety that provides green feed during autumn and winter and recovers satisfactorily to produce good yields of quality grain is a major objective in breeding.

Another feed grain being developed is triticale which is a cross between wheat and rye. This species is still in the developmental stage in Australia and there are several problems to be overcome before it can be grown commercially. The breeding programme is aimed at improving adaptation as well as overcoming sterility problems and shrivelled grain. As with the other cereals, the farm at Werribee carries out the first stages of this work.

Because of the importance of ley farming to Victorian agriculture, work was undertaken to improve the pasture species available for use in the cereal growing areas. The main species of interest have been barrel medic, annual ryegrass, and phalaris. Good autumn and winter growth and reliable regeneration from year to year are the main objectives of this work.

The development of improved varieties has made a major contribution to the linseed industry, and Victorian cultivars are now grown throughout Australia. Resistance to rust, wilt and browning diseases has been incorporated into varieties with high yield of seed and oil. With the new interest in the oilseeds industry, a breeding programme with rapeseed was recently commenced to develop varieties which are suitable for Victoria. At present, only imported varieties are available commercially. The requirements of the trade are a good quality oil free from erucic acid, and a meal without goitrogenic agents. Also important are high yield, high oil content, low fibre, and resistance to shattering and to fungus disease.

Another very successful aspect of the Department's breeding work is the development of new tomato varieties. A number of varieties suitable for the fresh market and for processing have been produced, including varieties resistant to the soil-borne diseases. During recent years, equipment for mechanical harvesting has become available, necessitating a different type of tomato. The plant must be a small compact bush with concentrated fruit ripening. The fruit must be firm, able to resist cracking, keep well, and be readily separated from the plant. The emphasis in the breeding programme has consequently been changed to meet these requirements, and three new varieties suitable for mechanical harvesting have been released.

Resistance to disease is also one of the objectives of the potato studies in which it has also become necessary to develop varieties suitable for a changing industry—varieties which are suitable for chipping, french frying and canning, as well as for the traditional uses. Two new potato varieties have been released to the industry in recent years.

Improvements which are being made in other vegetable crops are the incorporation of resistance to halo blight and other diseases into high yielding french beans, and the increase in yield of onions by the development of hybrid lines. Details of other work on the control of pests and diseases are given on pages 390-1.

Fertilisers

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru and Ocean and Christmas Islands have provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island providing little. Most of the sulphur used in the industry comes from Canada.

Since the 1920s, the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has become generally accepted and soil fertility has been much improved by the practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply mainly phosphorus, its contents of sulphur and calcium are also essential for plants in certain areas of Victoria, and it comprises about 85 per cent of Victoria's annual usage of fertilisers. In 1973-74 over one million tonnes of artificial fertiliser were used, including 883,247 tonnes of superphosphate, of which pastures received 739,470 tonnes and crops 143,777 tonnes.

While phosphorus and, to a lesser extent, nitrogen are the most important nutrients in Victorian agriculture generally, in certain areas potassium and sulphur are no less important. The use of nitrogenous fertiliser has become almost static in recent years and, despite the wide range of forms available, requirements are met mainly by ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulphate of ammonia. However, since the 1950s, there has been a rapid and continuing expansion in the use of potassic fertilisers in southern Victoria. Usually, potassium is applied to pastures as mixtures of muriate of potash and superphosphate. In Victoria, the trace elements molybdenum, copper, zinc, and cobalt are also supplied in a variety of mixtures with superphosphate.

Superphosphate prices increased significantly during 1974, because of increases in rock phosphate and manufacturing costs. Rising fertiliser costs and, to some extent, environmental considerations are also forcing major economies, particularly with pastures. A side effect is the increased utilisation of animal manures, but the scope for this remains small.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizers Act* 1974 manufacturers must register the brands, analyses, and prices of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the Victorian Government *Gazette*.

In 1973-74 artificial fertilisers were used on 1,045,345 hectares of wheat; 433,804 hectares of other cereal crops; 20,990 hectares of vegetables; 24,622 hectares of orchards; 22,629 hectares of other crops; and 4,488,012 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1973-74 amounted to 199,171 tonnes of single strength equivalent, or 82 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used on all crops, and 758,117 tonnes or 87 per cent of that used on pastures.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year	Crops			Pastures		
	Number of holdings	Area fertilised	Quantity used	Number of holdings	Area fertilised	Quantity used
		'000 hectares	'000 tonnes		'000 hectares	'000 tonnes
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
1973-74	n.a.	1,547	240	35,374	4,488	869

Superphosphate, 1971

Aerial agricultural services

The aerial agricultural services industry has developed in Australia since late 1949 and has expanded rapidly in recent years. It is now a stable industry, assisted by the use of safer and more modern aircraft. Standards of operation are very strict. All pilots must pass a special examination and flight tests for a licence endorsement with an agricultural rating and for a pilot chemical rating certificate, as required by the *Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966*, which is administered by the Victorian Department of Agriculture. Under the Act, conditions under which aerial spraying may be done are specified; provision is made for the declaration of "hazardous areas", and inspections are authorised of properties on which damage has been alleged to have been caused by spray drift of specified chemicals onto susceptible crops. There are a number of areas in Victoria with concentrations of crops susceptible to hormone weedicide damage; these are declared as "hazardous areas" for varying periods each year and at these times the aerial application of specified chemicals is prohibited.

In Victoria it is estimated that almost 1 million hectares a year have been treated from the air with fertilisers, insecticides, and weedicides. To a lesser degree, aircraft have been used for seeding, and for the control of rabbits and other vermin by dropping poisoned baits. Other areas where aircraft are used in primary production include spotting shoals of fish and the dropping of fingerlings (young fish) into Victorian lakes and rivers. Aircraft are also used for fire spotting. Experiments have been conducted in dropping fire retardants for the protection of pulp wood and natural forests.

A full description of aerial agricultural services may be found on pages 494 and 764-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1966*.

VICTORIA—AERIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICES AT 31 MARCH

Particulars	Unit	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total area treated (a)—	'000 hectares	946	754	640	659	797
Topdressed or seeded	'000 hectares	726	621	489	559	552
Sprayed or dusted	'000 hectares	196	96	99	82	224
Rabbit baiting, etc.	'000 hectares	23	38	53	19	21
Materials used—						
Superphosphate	tonnes	117,988	92,317	68,515	86,505	97,587
Seed	'000 kg	45	79	76	66	55
Aircraft utilisation (flying time)	hours	20,893	15,294	11,767	15,197	17,963

(a) Areas treated with more than one type of material on one operation are counted once only.

Farm machinery

The numbers of selected items of farm machinery on rural holdings at 31 March during each of the five years 1970 to 1974 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—FARM MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS AT 31 MARCH

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Milking machines—Units	112,012	(a)	108,745	113,335	(a)
Shearing machines—Stands	43,152	(a)	42,876	(a)	(a)
Tractors—Wheeled type	79,188	79,369	79,396	79,449	79,350
Crawler type	3,130	3,071	3,101	3,119	3,109
Rotary hoes	11,646	12,373	12,736	12,229	12,501
Fertiliser distributors and broadcasters	30,036	29,337	28,552	27,829	27,595
Grain drills—Combine	19,919	19,710	20,175	19,999	19,838
Other	8,641	8,395	7,202	6,948	6,699
Maize planters	877	811	837	790	1,210
Headers, strippers, and harvesters	13,310	13,289	13,068	12,549	12,270
Pick-up balers	14,337	14,692	14,822	14,814	15,263
Forage harvesters	2,108	2,134	2,217	2,211	2,255

(a) Not collected.

Further reference, 1975 ; Mechanisation of farming, 1962 ; 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 ; Farming for unstable markets, 1975

RURAL STATISTICS

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 landholders 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 65,000 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 1973-74 season, shows the position of farming in Victoria relative to other States :

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1973-74

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Rural holdings—								
Number	74,675	65,327	41,299	28,738	20,608	9,375	548	240,570
Area ('000 hectares)	68,881	15,485	154,506	64,843	114,653	2,561	78,537	499,466
Principal crops—								
Wheat—								
Area ('000 hectares)	2,883	1,258	395	1,432	2,978	3	..	8,949
Production ('000 tonnes)	3,962	1,490	526	1,795	4,211	4	..	11,988
Oats—								
Area ('000 hectares)	405	271	20	152	325	9	..	1,182
Production ('000 tonnes)	327	233	13	142	383	8	..	1,107
Barley—								
Area ('000 hectares)	386	222	139	627	510	11	..	1,894
Production ('000 tonnes)	448	285	221	793	626	24	..	2,398
Hay—all types—								
Area ('000 hectares)	371	626	55	268	220	92	5	1,637
Production ('000 tonnes)	1,401	2,967	273	879	734	461	17	6,732
Tobacco—								
Area (hectares)	837	3,940	4,501	..	..	..	..	9,278
Production (dried leaf '000 kg)	1,252	5,634	8,000	..	..	..	..	14,886
Onions—								
Area (hectares)	1,061	758	1,123	831	146	267	1	4,187
Production (tonnes)	24,420	12,727	20,072	21,497	5,659	9,309	2	93,686

AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FARM ACTIVITY, 1973-74—continued

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	Australia
Potatoes—								
Area (hectares)	8,502	12,474	5,279	2,477	2,242	3,127	12	34,113
Production (tonnes)	124,586	254,021	86,529	60,491	60,603	62,866	101	649,197
Other vegetables—Area (hectares)	16,448	16,814	17,574	6,083	3,157	6,895	211	67,182
Fruit—Area (hectares)	33,679	23,041	21,113	16,906	7,965	5,996	99	108,799
Vineyards—								
Area (hectares)(a)	14,718	21,597	1,594	29,602	2,477	(b)	..	69,988
Table grapes (tonnes)	4,389	5,726	n.a.	898	1,421	..	..	12,434
Wine made ('000 litres)	76,541	46,090	(b)	167,611	(b)	(b)	..	294,666
Currants (tonnes)	288	1,255	..	1,041	1,032	..	..	3,615
Sultanas and raisins (tonnes)	8,014	33,645	..	2,109	135	..	..	43,903
Livestock numbers, 31 March 1974—								
Sheep ('000)	53,300	25,788	13,119	16,431	32,451	3,964	144	145,197
Cattle ('000)	8,457	5,839	10,297	1,692	2,330	884	1,341	30,839
Pigs ('000)	835	424	441	385	344	68	8	2,505
Livestock slaughtered for human consumption—								
Sheep ('000)	2,748	3,134	920	1,138	2,571	336	7	10,854
Lambs ('000)	4,961	5,258	401	1,456	1,185	490	138	13,889
Cattle ('000)	1,716	1,696	1,487	316	477	230	88	6,011
Calves ('000)	209	564	253	43	9	30	2	1,109
Pigs ('000)	1,166	1,081	829	448	497	116	33	4,170
Wool production (million kg)	213	155	64	100	149	18	1	700
Wholemilk production—								
All purposes (million litres)	1,088	3,908	654	439	241	435	3	6,769
Tractors on rural holdings (number)	90,420	82,459	74,482	37,588	35,878	12,846	775	334,448
Gross value of production—								
Crops (\$m)	803	461	517	385	588	47	2	2,802
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals (\$m)	531	415	362	165	140	58	26	1,697
Livestock products (\$m)	572	530	183	215	288	60	5	1,853

(a) Total area: including non-bearing area.

(b) Not available separately.

Land occupied in different districts of Victoria, 1973-74

For the season 1973-74 the number of rural holdings was 65,327, the area cropped was 1,980,007 hectares, and the total area occupied 15,484,584 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.

The following table shows the land in occupation for agricultural and pastoral purposes in each statistical district for the season 1973-74:

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURPOSES IN EACH DISTRICT, SEASON 1973-74

Statistical district	Total area of district	Number of holdings	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Area of native pasture	Balance of holding	Total area of holding
	'000 hectares		'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 hectares
Central	1,645	13,259	80	600	130	201	1,011
North Central	1,186	4,281	22	419	206	172	819
Western	3,551	12,028	116	2,000	325	292	2,733
Wimmera	2,992	5,512	538	1,050	271	622	2,481
Mallee	4,364	5,697	888	690	398	1,104	3,080
Northern	2,565	10,962	279	1,109	375	493	2,256
North Eastern	2,922	5,044	33	535	315	456	1,339
Gippsland	3,537	8,544	24	713	347	681	1,765
Total	22,762	65,327	1,980	7,116	2,367	4,021	15,484
PERCENTAGE OF ABOVE TO AREA OCCUPIED							
Central	..	..	7.91	59.35	12.86	19.88	100.00
North Central	..	..	2.69	51.16	25.15	21.00	100.00
Western	..	..	4.25	73.18	11.89	10.68	100.00
Wimmera	..	..	21.69	42.32	10.92	25.07	100.00
Mallee	..	..	28.83	22.40	12.92	35.85	100.00
Northern	..	..	12.37	49.16	16.62	21.85	100.00
North Eastern	..	..	2.46	39.96	23.52	34.06	100.00
Gippsland	..	..	1.36	40.40	19.66	38.58	100.00
Total	..	..	12.79	45.96	15.28	25.97	100.00

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURPOSES IN EACH DISTRICT, SEASON 1973-74—*continued*

Statistical district	Total area of district	Number of holdings	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Area of native pasture	Balance of holding	Total area of holding
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE							
Central	7.23	20.30	4.04	8.43	5.49	5.00	6.53
North Central	5.21	6.55	1.11	5.89	8.70	4.28	5.29
Western	15.60	18.41	5.86	28.11	13.73	7.26	17.65
Wimmera	13.14	8.44	27.17	14.75	11.45	15.47	16.02
Mallee	19.17	8.72	44.85	9.70	16.82	27.45	19.89
Northern	11.27	16.78	14.09	15.58	15.84	12.26	14.57
North Eastern	12.84	7.72	1.67	7.52	13.31	11.34	8.65
Gippsland	15.54	13.08	1.21	10.02	14.66	16.94	11.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Classification of rural holdings by size and type of activity

Tabulations classifying rural holdings by principal characteristics have 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 hectare	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
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	3,038,621
Total	69,199	15,314,549	71,056	15,855,984	68,555	15,760,305

Crops and growers

The following information on numbers of growers includes some duplication, since some growers cultivate more than one of the crops specified:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GROWERS OF CERTAIN CROPS, SEASON 1973-74

Crops grown	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gippsland	
Grain crops—									
Wheat	382	192	525	3,289	2,470	2,381	247	37	9,523
Oats	417	300	1,568	2,185	1,175	1,613	350	64	7,672
Barley (2 row)	512	68	386	1,384	1,465	623	27	55	4,520
Maize	5	..	4	..	3	6	10	41	69
Rape	30	14	90	15	..	6	7	28	190
Safflower	4	1	2	15	7	13	..	..	42
Sunflower	3	6	15	13	18	76	..	1	132
Other—									
Potatoes	755	239	231	4	11	6	32	209	1,487
Onions	167	..	59	6	25	7	1	6	271
Other vegetables	1,476	270	429	30	336	331	56	370	3,298
Orchards	1,002	86	28	45	942	739	104	31	2,977
Vineyards	29	15	8	10	2,164	151	33	3	2,413
Grass and clover seed	18	51	79	53	18	49	86	10	364
Tobacco	..	..	..	1	..	17	334	..	352

A summary of the area under cultivation and yield of crops in each statistical district of Victoria for the season 1973-74 is given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, SEASON 1973-74
(hectares)

Crop	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain crops—									
Wheat	12,458	5,480	18,573	380,202	670,491	158,694	10,431	1,608	1,257,937
Oats	8,013	5,960	54,129	86,021	60,089	49,090	6,662	1,191	271,155
Barley	22,292	1,213	8,235	57,630	110,213	19,701	539	1,981	221,804
Rye	12	5	47	57	2,824	2	9	..	2,956
Maize	6	..	..	1	44	97	17	489	654
Field peas	1,469	145	797	116	212	167	..	26	2,932
All hay	66,777	38,739	160,834	61,094	38,244	148,388	38,612	73,038	625,726
Green fodder	9,513	2,363	9,272	6,451	13,313	13,792	6,876	16,123	77,703
Grass, clover, and lucerne for seed	533	2,225	2,679	2,695	1,372	2,283	4,283	1,318	17,388
Tobacco	..	..	..	3	..	110	3,827	..	3,940
Potatoes	6,437	2,102	1,727	6	66	192	154	1,790	12,474
Onions	361	..	257	1	91	39	..	9	758
All other vegetables	7,738	83	3,254	20	1,479	1,624	76	2,540	16,814
Vines	98	177	119	410	19,711	421	657	4	21,597
Fruit	5,258	564	122	787	3,556	11,826	495	129	22,737
All other crops	5,608	1,401	12,558	2,079	1,286	4,601	1,590	3,556	32,679
Total area under cultivation	146,573	60,457	272,603	597,573	922,991	411,027	74,228	103,802	(a)2,589,254

(a) The total area under crop indicates 8,084 hectares double-cropped.

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, SEASON 1973-74

Crop	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	Northern	North-Eastern	Gipps-land	
Grain crops—									
Wheat tonnes	15,984	5,171	23,574	351,243	915,161	164,070	11,902	2,945	1,490,050
Oats	8,577	5,111	80,701	60,199	46,537	26,824	3,595	1,196	232,740
Barley	46,028	1,392	13,759	68,770	133,056	18,658	347	3,348	285,358
Maize	2	..	..	2	22	396	38	1,430	1,890
Field peas	2,061	165	1,044	94	218	117	..	5	3,704
All hay	356,014	190,443	808,491	210,540	122,603	594,455	197,050	487,792	2,967,388
Linseed	371	..	4,141	..	17	..	..	139	4,668
Rapeseed	477	156	1,788	189	..	83	66	739	3,498
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	119	5,515	..	5,634
Potatoes	126,580	47,931	33,560	117	876	2,842	2,772	39,345	254,023
Onions	5,807	..	4,535	8	1,240	986	1	150	12,727
Wine made kilolitres	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	46,090
Dried vine fruits—									
Raisins tonnes	..	..	2	..	2,214	33	..	..	2,249
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	31,391	..	..	..	31,391
Currants	12	..	..	..	1,243	..	..	..	1,255

(a) Details for individual districts are not available for publication.

BROAD AREA CROPS

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.

In the following pages some detailed descriptive and statistical information is given of all main crops grown in Victoria, including those mentioned previously.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the ten year period 1965-66 to 1974-75 was 1.21 million hectares, about 50 per cent of

the State's total cropping area. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations, but this ten year period has seen both a record high and a very low level of production. The 1968-69 season produced a Victorian record harvest of 2.47 million tonnes of wheat from 1.6 million hectares. However, this production coincided with a large Australian harvest and a saturated world wheat market. As only about 20 per cent of Victorian production is used for home consumption, the virtually unsaleable export wheat in 1969 led to considerable storage problems. To reduce production levels, the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1969 implemented the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme which allocated deliveries in accordance with market demand and storage capacity.

In 1970-71, due to a large carryover of overquota wheat from the previous year and an associated reduction in delivery quotas, the area of wheat sown for grain was reduced to 760,000 hectares—the smallest area sown since 1958-59. By 1972-73, the world wheat market had reverted to a tight supply situation following reduced production in the principal exporting countries and a rapid rundown of stockpiles. World market prices showed a strong upward trend as importers sought to ensure supplies. Effective quota restrictions were removed by 1973-74 in response to a world demand for wheat, and the legislation ceased to operate from 30 September 1975.

More than 90 per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Mallee, Wimmera, and Northern Districts. The average rainfall in the main wheat belt varies from about 300 millimetres in the north-west to about 500 millimetres to 750 millimetres in the eastern and southern districts. With the exception of a small area of intensive cropping in the Wimmera, wheat is grown on a ley system of farming in which wheat is produced in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that many paddocks are under-cropped and that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Levels of soil nitrogen in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen test introduced by the Victorian Department of Agriculture in 1974 now adds precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system.

Since the adoption of legume (subterranean clover or medic) based pastures into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed on the Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern districts. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorus deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils. Increases in the cost of superphosphate in 1974 and 1975, due to the additional cost of raw materials and, to a lesser extent, the withdrawal of the superphosphate bounty by the Australian Government, are likely to result in a reduction in the amounts of superphosphate applied to wheat crops in Victoria.

Diseases of wheat are not normally a major problem, but in 1973-74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, *Septoria* leaf spot, root diseases, and weather damage. The Department of Agriculture's estimate of losses due to these diseases is conservatively set at one million tonnes, of which 700,000 tonnes is considered to have been due to stem rust.

During the 63 year period 1911 to 1973, stem rust occurred in some part or parts of Victoria, in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen seasons. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955 and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production, 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. While several rust-resistant lines have been produced, they have not been released due to susceptibility to other diseases, lower yields or poorer quality

than existing varieties, and changes in strains of rust. Another disease problem, the ball smut fungus, is effectively controlled by the use of fungicide applied when the seed is graded. Crop failures following the use of seed which had been "pickled" with fungicide in 1973 and sown in 1974, and field experiments by the Department of Agriculture, emphasised the fact that "pickled" seed should not be carried over from one season to the next as seed viability is greatly reduced and resowing costs are high.

The most serious problem facing the cereal industries, wheat in particular, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for exports is prohibited if insects are present. Strains of insects, resistant to rates of insecticides approved for the international grains trade, have developed. The Department of Agriculture therefore initiated a campaign in 1973 to improve awareness of farmers to the problem and to ensure the delivery of insect-free cereal grains to the export terminal. Processors and retail outlets are also being encouraged to improve their standards of grain hygiene.

Wheat marketing in Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of the present *Wheat Stabilization Act 1974* operating until 1978. This legislation provides for a guaranteed "stabilisation" price, adjusted annually on the basis of movements in export markets. When average export prices are higher than the stabilisation price, growers are required to contribute to a fund (subject to a minimum and maximum level). These monies are used to maintain returns to growers should export prices fall below the stabilisation price. In the event of the fund being exhausted, the Australian Treasury will provide an interest-free loan, up to a maximum of \$80m, to operate the plan.

Details of the functions and operations of the Australian Wheat Board are given on pages 401-2 of this *Year Book*.

Research work on control of pests and diseases, and plant breeding, is described on pages 390-1 of this *Year Book*.

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 in season 1973-74	Season 1971-72		Season 1972-73		Season 1973-74	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Halberd	7,371	0.7	137,652	12.3	422,248	33.3
Olympic	203,240	19.3	238,873	21.4	216,579	17.1
Summit	153,746	14.6	204,206	18.3	204,305	16.1
Insignia	345,402	32.8	255,154	22.8	185,909	14.6
Emblem	61,077	5.8	64,659	5.8	70,313	5.5
Heron	113,730	10.8	86,396	7.7	59,931	4.7
Pinnacle	66,342	6.3	66,214	5.9	50,468	4.0
Insignia 49	67,396	6.4	45,718	4.1	36,399	2.9
All other (including mixed and unspecified)	34,750	3.3	18,785	1.7	22,557	1.8
Total	1,053,054	100.0	1,117,657	100.0	1,268,709	100.0

Marked improvement in wheat quality has been achieved by plant breeding during the past thirty 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	Estimated gross value	A.S.W. (a) wheat standard (b)
	number	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	kg/h.l.
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	1,894	1.82	96,765	80.4
1972-73	10,002	1,087	1,405	1.29	68,263	82.3
1973-74	9,238	1,258	1,490	1.18	156,671	77.5

(a) Australian Standard White.

(b) See wheat standard on page 402.

Australian Wheat Board

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 Australian Standard White (A.S.W.). A small amount of the hard wheat grown in the south-eastern Mallee is segregated for separate sale.

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, with the exception that the *Wheat Stabilization Act* 1968 was extended to include the 1973-74 season to give the Australian Government time to review the next five season proposal. The Australian Wheat Board now functions under the *Wheat Stabilization Act* 1974. This Act authorises the Board to market all wheat harvested between 1 October 1974 and 30 September 1981 (seven seasons), but limits the provisions relating to the average export price and the stabilisation price to wheat harvested between 1 October 1974 and 30 September 1979 (five seasons). These new provisions replace the guaranteed price provision in the previous Act.

Constitution

The Board comprises fourteen members—two growers from each of the mainland States, together with a 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 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 for the receipt of bulk wheat. Total deliveries by wheat growers to the Victorian branch of the Board during the 1973-74 season were 1,518,024 tonnes, which includes wheat grown in southern New South Wales, but delivered either to storages in Victoria or to storages at railway sidings operated by Victorian Railways in New South Wales.

Wheat standard

The Australian Standard White (A.S.W.) 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 A.S.W. weight is then determined by use of the Schopper 1 litre scale chondrometer. The A.S.W. standard was set at 77.5 kg per hectolitre for 1973-74.

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 an 824,000 tonnes capacity shipping terminal at Geelong and storage facilities for 109,000 tonnes at Portland have been constructed, the necessary finance being obtained from loans and internal sources. Repayment of the principal and interest is 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, and in 1975 further amended to provide for the handling of other grains and oilseeds.

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 Board's pier has accommodation for two vessels. The storage comprises concrete vertical storage bins with a capacity of 213,000 tonnes and horizontal shed type storage with a capacity of 610,000 tonnes. 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.

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 1972-73, when the quantity of 1.2 million tonnes of bulk wheat and 92,000 tonnes of bulk barley were delivered to the Board, the receipts for the 1973-74 season were 1.52 million tonnes of bulk wheat and 233,000 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 receipts, 566,000 tonnes, being over-quota wheat. The Victorian quota for 1973-74 was 2.49 million tonnes ; however, quotas have ceased to be in operation in Victoria from 30 September 1975.

The following table 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—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Revenue—					
Grain handling charges	5,022	5,506	5,818	5,133	6,245
Interest on investments	584	649	765	862	1,143
Total revenue	5,606	6,155	6,583	5,995	7,388
Expenditure—					
Operating and maintenance expenses	1,949	2,329	2,568	1,849	2,872
Administration expenses	505	582	648	667	799
Depreciation and renewals	600	576	589	587	570
Interest on loans	1,590	1,638	1,631	1,646	1,693
Sinking fund charges	292	301	304	306	290
Appropriations to reserves	669	558	973	940	1,164
Other	..	41	..	..	..
Total expenditure	5,605	6,025	6,713	5,995	7,388
Net surplus	1	130	—130	..	..
Fixed assets at 31 October	32,825	31,668	31,839	31,305	32,886
Loan indebtedness at 31 October—					
Victorian Government	1,630	1,598	1,568	1,526	1,490
Public	26,734	27,232	27,164	27,000	25,242

Alternative crops to wheat, 1974

Barley

More than 95 per cent of the barley grown in Victoria is of the two-row type. Barley production in Victoria increased significantly between 1964–65 and 1973–74. In 1971–72, a record 296,000 hectares of barley produced a record 395,000 tonnes harvest. By comparison, production in 1964–65 was only 98,000 tonnes from 76,000 hectares. During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969–70 which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Mallee. In other districts oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Increased wheat quota allocations in 1972–73 and 1973–74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Victorian Grain Elevators Board since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

While some barley is grown in all districts, 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 north-western Wimmera where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheaten stubble land. Until 1970, the variety Prior was almost exclusively sown in this area. Since the new variety, Weeah, was introduced in 1968, it has steadily displaced Prior to a significant extent. Superphosphate is the only fertiliser normally used for barley.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this district, barley is the principal crop and it is normally sown with superphosphate on

fallowed land. Yields of barley in this district average about 1.7 tonnes/hectare compared with about 1.0 tonnes/hectare in the Mallee-Wimmera. The district has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern districts.

Introduced in 1971, the variety Lara has displaced Research types as the main variety. Lara suffered some initial resistance to its acceptance by growers in spite of its inherent higher yielding potential than the Research type varieties. A small grain led to a number of samples being refused classification as suitable for malting and being declared unsuitable for handling in mixed bulk samples with Research types. Lara has since gained acceptance with both growers and maltsters, and has been declared compatible with Research for the purposes of bulk handling.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that Victoria is now self-sufficient in barley for malting, feed and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. It can also contribute to Australian export markets. Barley is sold in Victoria through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for both domestic and export sales. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom and Europe. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the U.S.S.R. and is hopeful of developing this market in the future. However, Australia is a minor contributor to the world barley market, which is determined by climatic and economic conditions in the principal exporting countries, namely, Canada and France.

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare			Estimated gross value
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	Total	
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
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
1973-74	217	4	281	5	1.29	1.25	1.29	24,308

Australian Barley Board

The Australian Barley Board was constituted in 1939 under Australian Government legislation. In 1948 the Board passed to State control, and the South Australian and Victorian Governments re-constituted the Board under State legislation, which has been amended several times. Legislation currently applies up to and including season 1975-76 in Victoria and season 1977-78 in South Australia.

The Board consists of a chairman and seven members. The chairman is appointed by the Governor of South Australia, three grower members are elected by the growers of South Australia, two grower members are elected by the growers of Victoria, one member is appointed by the Governor of Victoria, and one member is appointed as the representative of the brewing and malting industry. Each member is elected or appointed for three years.

The head office of the Board is in Adelaide and there is an office in Melbourne. Terminal elevators for the handling and storage of barley are situated at Geelong, Sunshine, and Portland, and a number of storage elevators are situated in the barley producing areas throughout Victoria.

Under the Victorian Barley Marketing Act all barley grown in Victoria must be marketed by the Board with the exception of barley:

- (1) Retained by the grower for use on the farm where it is grown;

- (2) which has been purchased from the Board ;
- (3) sold or delivered to any person with the approval of the Board ;
- (4) sold at any auction market in accordance with a permit granted by the Board ; or
- (5) that is the subject of trade, commerce, or intercourse between States, or required by the owner thereof for the purpose of trade or intercourse between States.

It is the function of the Board to receive barley from growers in South Australia and Victoria, market the barley to the best advantage, and distribute the proceeds (less operating costs) to growers. In disposing of this barley, the Board must have regard to the reasonable requirements of persons requiring barley for use or consumption in Victoria and South Australia. The Board has the power to license any person to receive barley on its behalf and the licence to receive barley contains terms and conditions fixed by the Board. The Grain Elevators Board of Victoria is licensed to receive barley in bulk in Victoria. With the expansion of bulk handling facilities in recent years and the increase in the cost of bagging barley, the quantity of bagged barley delivered to the Barley Board has declined and no bagged barley was delivered to the Board during season 1974-75.

The varieties commonly grown in Victoria are Weeah, Research, and Lara. These varieties are classified by a committee into grades for the purpose of marketing, the highest grade being malting grade (No. 1 Grade), all of which is required by the malting industry in Victoria for the manufacture of barley malt. With the increase in production over the last few seasons, the Board has been able in some years to export a small quantity of Victorian barley.

The Board is not subsidised in any way and the payment for barley to growers is made by a series of payments, the first advance being paid on delivery. Finance for this is arranged with the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Victorian deliveries of barley to the Australian Barley Board increased considerably in the 1950s with an average crop of 115,600 tonnes up to and including season 1960-61. In season 1953-54, 175,800 tonnes were delivered, the highest received in the 1950s. From the 1960-61 season to 1968-69 Victorian deliveries to the Board declined and an average of 66,500 tonnes was received. In the 1969-70 season, deliveries rose to 168,800 tonnes and since that season have increased markedly to a record of 276,400 tonnes in season 1974-75.

Oats

The second largest crop in Victoria is oats, sown both for grain production and for winter grazing and hay production. The average annual area sown between 1965-66 and 1973-74 was 432,000 hectares of which about 80 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, the position of oats has been seriously challenged by barley, particularly on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem. In the Mallee, oats grown for all purposes in 1967-68 occupied 63,200 hectares and in 1973-74 84,000 hectares, while barley was sown on 44,800 hectares and 116,000 hectares, during the respective seasons. Barley also has a relative price advantage, together with advantages from the introduction of new higher yielding barley varieties, and the availability of bulk handling facilities for barley.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall districts has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. More than half the grain produced in Victoria is held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About 25 per cent of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the "milled" oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as

unkilned oats for export. The remaining 25 per cent of the crop is exported as grain.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crops and pasture conditions during winter and spring.

Since 1972, the world feed grains market production base has been eroded by land being redirected to wheat production. As the U.S.A. provides 50 to 60 per cent of the total world trade in feed grains, the U.S.A. crop decisively influences the market. Other factors which can influence export markets include the general level of economic activity and the demand for coarse grains for lot-fed livestock enterprises. The dominant export market for oats is Japan which accounts for almost 80 per cent of Australian exports. Italy is the only other significant importer.

The following table shows the area, yield, and gross value of oats for grain for each of the five seasons 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average	Estimated
			yield per		gross value
	'000	'000	hectare	\$'000
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	
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
1973-74	271	233	0.86	11,373

Maize

Maize is grown in Victoria both for grain and for green fodder, and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area, yield, and gross value of maize for each of the five seasons 1969-70 to 1973-74 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain						Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
		Area			Production				
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total		
	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
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	636	493	3	496	1,490	16	1,506	3.04	96
1973-74	536	646	8	654	1,873	17	1,890	2.89	190

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 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—RYE PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
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
1973-74	2,956	882	0.30	71

Oilseeds

Demand for high-protein oilseed meals for livestock feed, together with a general world-wide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been reflected in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, larger wheat quotas and higher prices for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems with some oilseeds and wet sowing conditions, culminated in a marked decline in the production of oilseeds in Australia in 1972-73 and 1973-74.

Linseed

Commercial production of linseed, a major oilseed crop, began in Victoria in 1947. For more than 20 years it was Victoria's only commercial oilseed crop, to be surpassed briefly in both area and production by rapeseed for the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73. Linseed meal is a valuable stock food. The oil is used in the production of oil-based paints, varnishes, and linoleum. Dissatisfaction with acrylic paints in the extreme winters of the northern hemisphere and a resultant swing back to oil-based paints resulted in a world shortage of linseed oil by 1973. Contract prices for linseed in Victoria for the 1973-74 crop almost doubled to an average \$205 a tonne.

Linseed is grown mainly in the Western and Central Districts of Victoria. The crop is normally grown without fallow and with superphosphate as the only fertiliser. Following the introduction by the Victorian Department of Agriculture of disease resistant and better adapted varieties after 1955, the industry has exhibited greater stability in yields. The average yield is about 1 tonne a hectare. Linseed is very susceptible to competition from weeds and needs thorough preparation of the seedbed. The development of a number of selective herbicides has benefited linseed growers considerably.

Rapeseed

The introduction of wheat quotas in 1969-70 and a need to find suitable alternative crops, together with increased domestic and global demand for edible vegetable oils, led to a rapid expansion of rapeseed production in Victoria. From a base area of 4,000 hectares in 1969-70, yielding 4,000 tonnes of seed, production expanded in 12 months to a peak of almost 19,000 hectares, yielding over 16,000 tonnes of seed. However, by 1973-74, the production of rapeseed had declined to a harvested 3,500 tonnes from 6,000 hectares.

In spite of continuing high levels of demand for rapeseed, the crop is unlikely to be grown extensively in Victoria until certain agronomic weaknesses are overcome or until wheat and coarse grain markets weaken.

Rapeseed is normally grown under contract to the oilseed crushers. Sustained demand for edible vegetable oils together with an increased crushing capacity in Victoria offer growers a ready outlet for their production. The domestic market in Victoria is estimated at about 25,000 tonnes a year.

Safflower

Following its introduction in 1970-71 when 5,000 hectares were sown, safflower has been grown to a small extent in the Victorian cereal belt, particularly on land where wheat could not be sown due to winter flooding. Safflower produces a dual-purpose vegetable oil with application in the paint and textile industries, and in salad oils and table margarine. The area sown fell to 550 hectares in 1972-73, but recovered to 1,000 hectares in 1973-74, from which 520 tonnes of seed were harvested. The crop is generally grown under contract to oilseed crushers.

Sunflower

Sunflowers are summer growing plants which are not well adapted to dryland production in Victoria. In 1968-69, 380 hectares of sunflowers were sown in Victoria. By 1973-74, this area had been expanded to 3,325 hectares of which about 66.6 per cent was grown in the Northern District where irrigation is available to supplement low summer rainfall. Under favourable conditions, yields of 2.2 to 2.8 tonnes per hectare have been produced under irrigation.

Periodically, very high prices for sunflower seed have been obtained from sales to the bird seed trade, but most crops are grown under contract to oilseed crushers. The oil is edible and of high quality, and is used in salad and cooking oils and margarine.

The following table shows the area, yield, and value of selected oilseeds for each of the five seasons 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
LINSEED				
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
1973-74	4,336	4,668	1.08	999
RAPESEED				
1969-70	4,367	3,946	0.90	459
1970-71	18,740	16,110	0.86	1,401
1971-72	14,881	12,610	0.85	1,152
1972-73	13,674	8,016	0.59	751
1973-74	5,967	3,498	0.59	479
SAFFLOWER				
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
1973-74	971	520	0.54	87
SUNFLOWER				
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
1973-74	3,325	2,526	0.76	624

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is world-wide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins, comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since

early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture has shown that lupins have some potential.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1963-64 to 1973-74 was about 5,500 hectares, more than 70 per cent of this area and 85 per cent of total production being in the Western and Central Districts. On the light Mallee soils, field peas are occasionally grown in preference to wheat as they are less demanding on soil moisture and fertility; and cropping soils infested with cereal cyst nematode may also be sown to field peas to provide a break in the life cycle of this pest. While peas contain on average 20 per cent to 22 per cent protein, these levels are not high enough for general use in stock feeds.

Lupins, which contain up to 30 per cent protein, are acceptable as a substitute for soybean meal in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the production of meat substitutes for human consumption. The lupin industry in Victoria is at present in its infancy and will depend on the development of domestic and export markets and on production economics relative to other crops.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING

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 District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851 the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961, and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the five years 1970 to 1974. 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
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
1974 " "	(c)	1,933	3,906	25,787	424

(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 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*. 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 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 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 1974 set out in the following table are not comparable with those for years prior to 1964.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK AT 31 MARCH 1974
(‘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	(a)	(a)	7	1	8	29
Beef breeds	11	5	24	4	2	11	11	12	80
Bull calves—under 1 year—									
Dairy breeds	1	(a)	3	(a)	(a)	3	1	3	11
Beef breeds	4	2	8	1	1	4	3	4	27
Cows and heifers for milk and cream—									
Cows in milk	102	10	155	5	11	284	35	247	849
Cows—dry	51	6	157	3	3	42	27	105	394
Heifers—1 year and over	42	5	81	2	4	88	17	84	323
Heifer calves—under 1 year	35	4	75	2	4	87	15	83	305
House cows and heifers	3	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	19
Other cattle and calves for meat production—									
Cows and heifers	261	140	553	103	51	227	284	290	1,909
Calves—under 1 year	157	76	270	66	38	175	155	177	1,114
Other	107	61	183	31	17	116	117	142	774
Total cattle	778	311	1,521	220	133	1,046	668	1,157	5,834
Pigs	60	16	39	54	38	149	33	35	424
Sheep	1,758	2,081	9,894	4,804	1,607	3,297	1,236	1,109	25,786

(a) More than nil but less than 500.

The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—STOCK SLAUGHTERED IN ESTABLISHMENTS
AND ON FARMS AND STATIONS
(‘000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Sheep	8,209	8,554	11,954	7,856	3,384
Lambs	7,570	7,880	8,129	6,673	5,385
Cattle	1,336	1,382	1,516	1,895	1,706
Calves	495	464	558	665	567
Pigs	897	941	1,051	1,210	1,089

*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, 1973-74

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectare	tonne	tonne
Wheaten	7,509	21,335	2.84
Oaten	57,665	197,756	3.43
Lucerne	60,691	310,826	5.12
Barley and rye	4,464	14,623	3.28
Meadow and other	495,397	2,422,848	4.89
Total	625,726	2,967,388	4.74

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 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
(tonne)

Statistical district	Ensilage made, 1973-74	Stocks at 31 March 1974	
		Ensilage	Hay
Central	72,535	62,146	388,795
North Central	9,909	10,800	184,522
Western	32,404	41,481	903,346
Wimmera	8,598	19,788	273,015
Mallee	11,342	15,378	122,883
Northern	27,691	50,893	661,940
North Eastern	29,026	32,062	268,851
Gippsland	97,888	51,795	487,056
Total	289,393	284,343	3,290,408

Further reference, 1975 ; Fodder conservation, 1975

Sheep industry

Sheep breeds

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, 782,000 by 1840, and 6 million by 1852 when most of the available pastoral land had been taken up and was being used for grazing. Despite periodic droughts there was a steady increase in Victorian sheep numbers until the early 1960s, followed by short term fluctuations with peaks in 1967 and 1971, and troughs due to a severe drought in 1968 and poor economic returns for sheep, wool, and meat since 1971. It is unlikely that sheep numbers will ever resume the upward trend so evident in Victoria's early history, particularly as cattle numbers have increased significantly and compete with sheep for grazing land, often on the same property. As a result of the expanding movement towards diversification, of the total of 28,000 producers carrying sheep in 1971, 21,000 also ran cattle.

The major proportion (41 per cent in 1974) of the Victorian sheep flocks are in the Western District, followed by the Wimmera (17.5 per cent). Although the Mallee has relatively few sheep, the major proportionate gains have been made in this region during recent years.

Relative to other States except Tasmania, the most noticeable feature of Victorian sheep numbers during 1974 was the smaller proportion of Merinos (48 per cent) and the larger proportion of crossbred and comeback sheep (32 per cent) and breeds other than Merino (20 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 by Merino) and British breed rams.

Although Victoria has relatively fewer Merinos, it produces the finest quality wool. In particular, wools from the Western District have a world-wide reputation for their colour, style, fineness of spinning count, and high yielding properties. With the exception of the Mallee and Wimmera, and parts of the Northern District where the South Australian types of Merino are more numerous, most Merinos in Victoria are fine-woolled and medium-woolled types.

In 1974, 10 per cent of Victorian sheep were Corriedales, a breed noted for both high quality, fine crossbred wool, and meat producing ability. The breed originated in 1874 in New Zealand and was established in Australia in 1882. Corriedales are found throughout most of Victoria with a heavier concentration in the Western District.

Like the Corriedale, the Polwarth is a dual-purpose animal and was developed in Victoria for areas too wet and cold for Merino wool growing. Polwarths comprise 3 per cent of the State's sheep numbers in 1974 and are 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.

There are small changes in the proportions of each breed to total sheep numbers as the relative prices for sheep meats and wool change. In response to the recent pattern of prices, there has been a reduction in the proportion of Merinos, while crossbreds, which are largely used in the prime lamb industry, have increased proportionately. As the proportionate distribution has not changed significantly since 1971, the table on page 453 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975* indicates the pattern.

Wool production

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1973-74

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	1,572	450	7,485	620	4.76	1.38
North Central	2,123	431	11,154	590	5.25	1.37
Western	9,759	2,405	45,504	3,273	4.66	1.36
Wimmera	4,545	1,007	24,093	1,409	5.30	1.40
Mallee	1,225	333	6,397	491	5.22	1.47
Northern	3,120	770	15,924	1,142	5.10	1.48
North Eastern	1,234	248	5,831	313	4.73	1.26
Gippsland	986	338	4,569	418	4.63	1.24
Total	24,564	5,982	120,957	8,256	4.92	1.38

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
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
1973-74	24,564	5,982	120,957	8,256	4.92	1.38

VICTORIA—TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)	Estimated gross value	Average price per kg
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	\$'000	cents
1969-70	161,714	36,219	197,933	154,933	78.28
1970-71	163,296	37,991	201,287	118,123	58.68
1971-72	151,683	45,831	197,514	134,513	68.10
1972-73	129,075	43,248	172,323	254,434	147.65
1973-74	129,212	26,143	155,355	248,232	159.78

The largest proportion of the Australian wool clip is sold in Victoria, although this is not the largest producing State. This is because a good deal of the wool sold in Victoria comes from interstate, especially from southern New South Wales.

The gross value of production in Victoria reached a peak in 1972-73 when wool prices reached record levels, followed by low prices probably in reaction against such an expensive raw material for manufacturing.

Mutton and lamb meat production

Victoria has generally been Australia's biggest mutton-producing State, producing about the same amount of lamb as New South Wales. As with wool, correlation between where the meat is grown and where it is slaughtered is not exact, statistics being available only for the point of slaughter. In fact, many sheep and lambs which are slaughtered in Victoria come from other States, especially from the Riverina District of New South Wales. Mutton production in Victoria, at a peak in 1971-72 due to unsatisfactory wool prices, declined significantly in response to much improved wool prices. During the same period, lamb slaughterings also increased, but to nowhere near the same extent. In 1971-72, more than 10 million adult sheep and 8 million lambs were slaughtered, declining to 4.5 million sheep and 6 million lambs in 1972-73. Since then, slaughterings have been a little lower than expected because of lack of ready markets for mutton, largely caused by surpluses of beef in many major producing countries, together with restrictions aimed at controlling inflation in many major importing countries. Thus mutton has been displaced by cheap beef in many of its traditional outlets.

The table on slaughtering on page 410 and the section on the Australian Meat Board on pages 416-7 contain relevant information.

Lambing

Climatic conditions 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 (as indeed may the number slaughtered). The following table shows the number of ewes mated and lambs marked in each of the five seasons 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes actually mated	Lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1969-70	13,910	12,266	88
1970-71	14,841	12,724	86
1971-72	13,774	11,583	84
1972-73	11,381	9,452	83
1973-74	9,885	8,182	83

Sheep and lambs in statistical districts

The following table sets out the number of rams, ewes, wethers, and lambs depastured in each statistical district of Victoria at 31 March 1974:

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DISTRICT
AT 31 MARCH 1974
(‘000)

Particulars	Statistical district								Total
	Central	North Central	Western	Wimmera	Mallee	North-eastern	North-eastern	Gippsland	
Rams	22	23	124	50	21	45	17	14	316
Ewes	935	962	4,959	2,342	1,016	1,953	704	600	13,471
Wethers	414	736	2,634	1,475	163	669	293	225	6,609
Lambs	388	360	2,177	937	408	630	221	271	5,392
Total sheep and lambs	1,759	2,081	9,894	4,804	1,608	3,297	1,235	1,110	25,788

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: (1) The Corporate Services and Research Division which conducts all research, administrative, and service functions; and (2) the Marketing Division which conducts all activities associated with purchases, processing, sale, and promotion of wool and wool products. A significant part of this activity takes in the Floor Price and Reserve Price operations of the Corporation in the Australian wool market.

The Australian Wool Testing Authority is also part of the Corporation structure.

The Corporation has a full-time Chairman and nine Corporation Members, comprising four woolgrower representatives, four persons with special qualifications, and one Government representative.

Australian Wool Board, 1972*Beef cattle*

Cattle were introduced from Africa into Victoria by the first settlers. These early introductions were poor stock intended to meet the needs of draught, milk, and meat, and were quickly replaced by herds of the beef cattle breeds imported from Britain. Although the beef cattle industry initially 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 beef cattle herds. Refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices for other primary products, and the development of overseas markets for beef meat have all been important factors.

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. There was no increase in total cattle numbers from 1972 to 1973; in fact, there was a slight fall in beef cattle numbers, reflecting the drought conditions in many areas during the summer of 1972–73. A 17 per cent increase in beef cattle to 4.1 million in 1974, resulted in part from a 33 per cent increase in the number of steers and bullocks together with a 14 per cent increase in breeding females, which now number just below 2.0 million. The large increase in steers and bullocks was

due, in part, to the trend in 1972-73 and early 1973-74 to keeping animals for slaughter at older ages. This, together with the drop in price for cattle suitable for export markets, resulted in producers withholding fat stock from sale.

More than 60 per cent of Victorian farms run cattle for meat production, although the majority of herds are small. On most of these farms, beef is associated with other activities, including sheep, dairying, and cropping. The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production, cattle being 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 while young. Turn-off of slaughter animals from breeding herds is therefore high. During the early 1970s, beef production again increased rapidly and in 1973-74, Victorian beef and veal production was 378,000 tonnes. In that year, Victoria was the major beef producing State, being responsible for 29 per cent of Australian production.

The amount of beef and veal exported by Victoria declined by 25,000 tonnes from 1973 to 1974, closure of the Japanese and E.E.C. markets resulting in a reduction of exports. The quantity of meat exported to the U.S.A. also declined because of low prices and high shipping charges. The decline in domestic prices resulted in the annual use of beef and veal on the domestic market increasing from 42 to 44 kilograms per head of population.

Numbers and classes of livestock on Victorian properties and a table showing distribution of livestock at 31 March 1974 appears on page 410. Attention is also drawn to the historical table on page 409 and the table on slaughterings on page 410.

Australian Meat Board

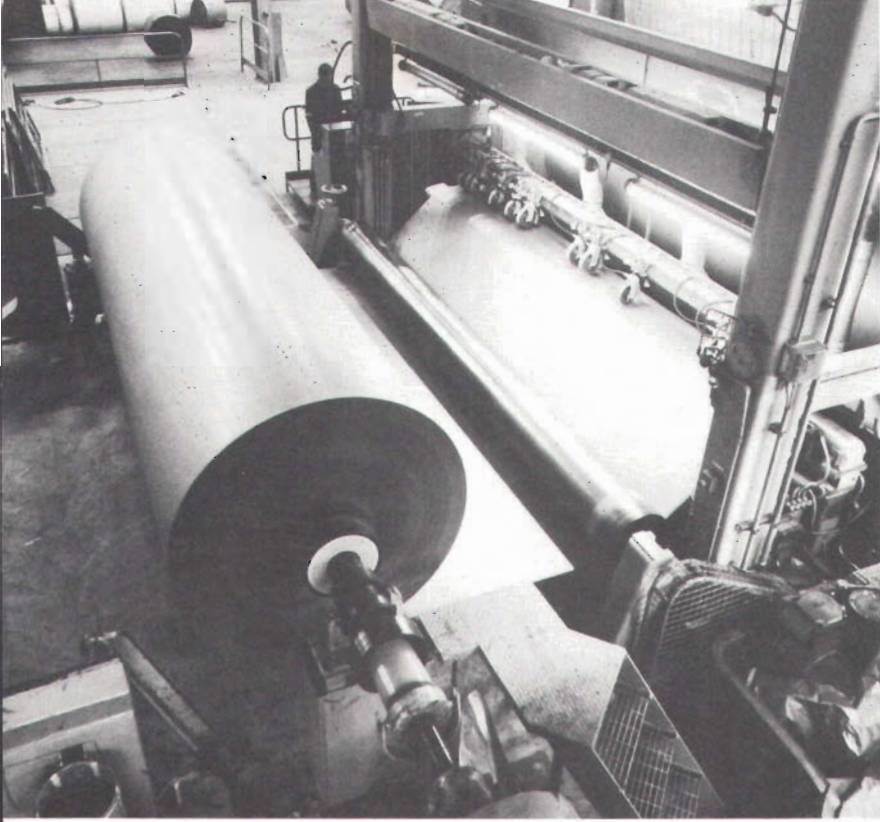
The Australian Meat Board, which first met in 1936, was reconstituted in 1946 and again in 1964. It operates under the *Meat Industry Act* 1964-1973. The Board's chairman is appointed by the Australian Minister for Agriculture; six members represent livestock producers, two represent the meat exporting industry, and there is a member representing the Australian Government. The Board advises the Australian Government on conduct of the Australian livestock and meat industries and their long-term interests; it works closely with the Australian Government in negotiating meat trade agreements with other countries.

The Board is financed by levies, paid by the producer, on cattle and sheep slaughtered for human consumption. The levy on cattle (at 30 June 1975) is 55 cents per head of which 25 cents goes towards industry research. On sheep, the levy is 4.75 cents per head of which 1.75 cents go towards research. A further levy, of 1 cent on cattle and 0.1 cent on sheep, is paid by the owner of the stock at the time of slaughter and these funds are directed to C.S.I.R.O. research into meat processing industry problems.

The Board exercises control over meat exports by the issue of licences, which may limit the products exported and the markets served. Detailed data on all export shipments is collected for statistical purposes. The Board has the power to trade in meat as, for example, in its sales to the U.S.S.R. in 1971 and 1975; but generally the industry operates on a private enterprise basis.

While the Australian meat industry's best customer is the domestic market, it now depends heavily on the export trade. In 1972-73 Australian exports of all meats exceeded 50 per cent of production, although exports fell off between 1973 and 1975 as a result of serious overseas trading problems. Meat exports from Victoria reached a value of \$260.6m in 1972-73, but fell to \$239.9m in 1973-74. Victoria exported 154,000 tonnes of Australia's 575,000 tonnes shipped weight meat exports in 1974-75, second only to Queensland, while for three years to 30 June 1973 it led all other States in meat exports.

The Board maintains offices in London, New York, Tokyo, and Teheran; these cover Europe, North America, Asia, and the Middle East, and closely



A reel of machine glazed ribbed Kraft paper being trimmed to size on the rewinder of the No. 3 paper machine at the Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd pulp and paper mill at Maryvale.

Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd

A collection and compaction vehicle discharges waste paper for recycling at the Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd mill at Fairfield.

Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd



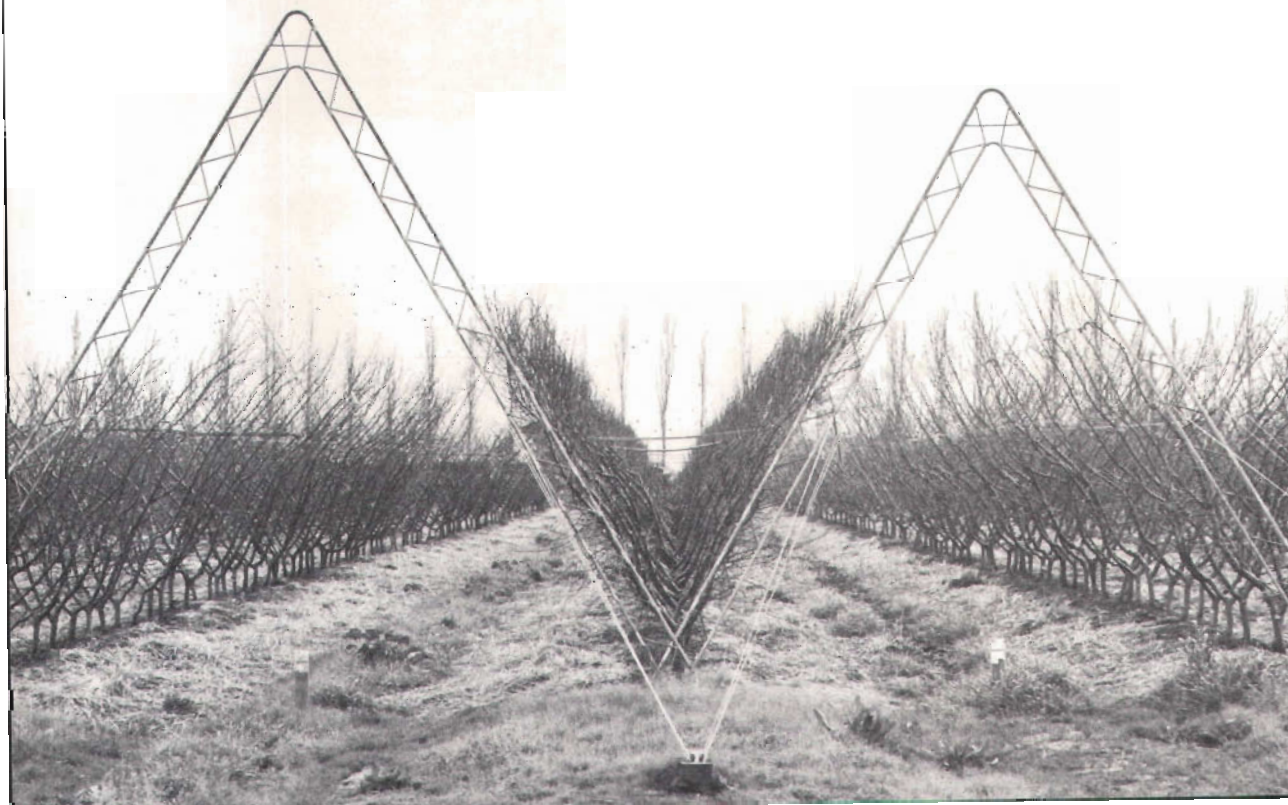


District farmers examine the semi-circular design of a sheep yard on a property near Buangor in the Western District.

Department of Agriculture

Trellis growing at the Horticultural Research Station, Tatura.

Department of Agriculture





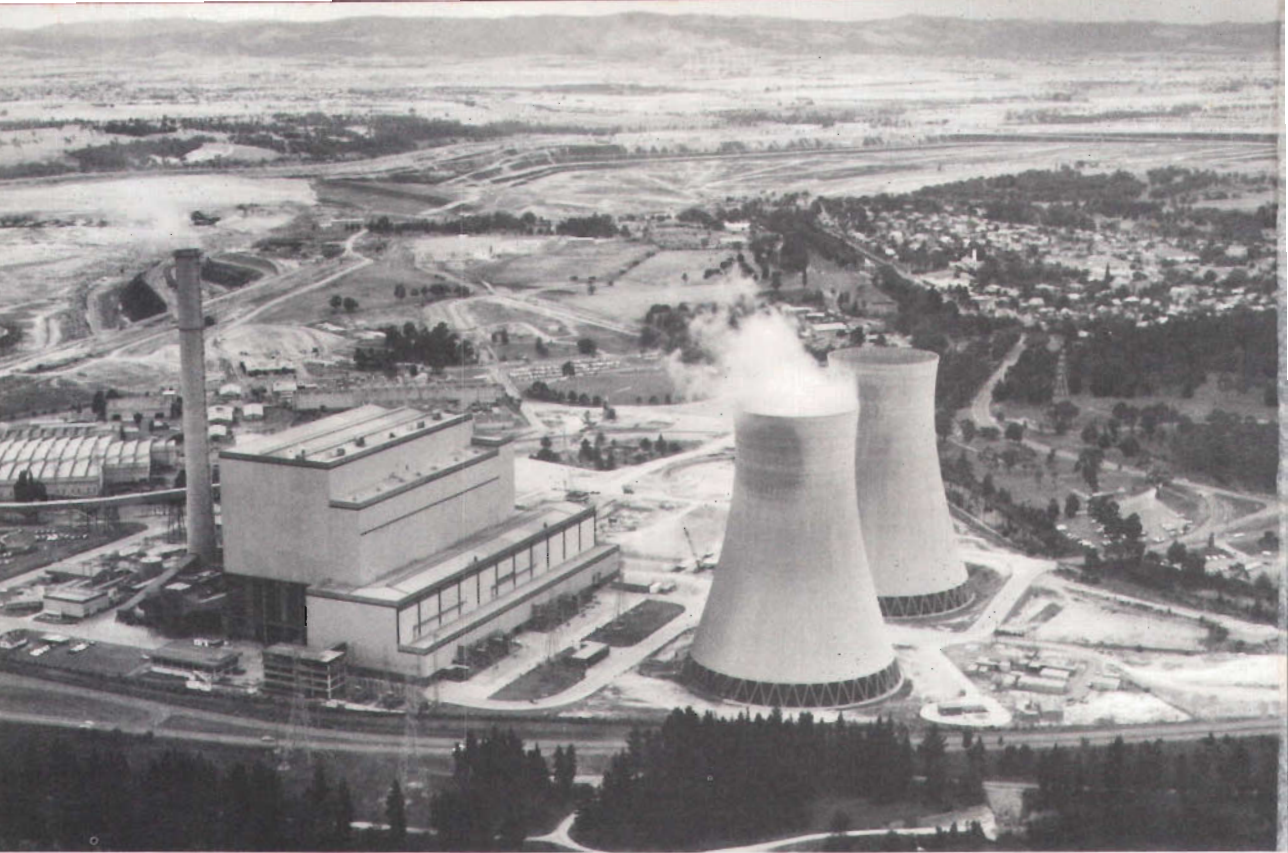
Glenormiston, near Terang. The old homestead is now used by the Agricultural College as its central administrative building.

Department of Agriculture

A circular shearing platform at Hillside, near Buangor, features circular swivel sorting tables, a wool press, and easy access to sheep through swing doors at the rear.

Department of Agriculture





Yallourn "W" base load power station at the completion of its first stage. The four units to comprise the station will have a total capacity of 1,450 MW.

State Electricity Commission

The West Gate Bridge in October 1975. Work on a steel box girder section is in progress. The bridge, now substantially completed, is scheduled to be opened in 1977.

West Gate Bridge Authority



observe the meat trade in their region and act in the interests of the Australian export trade. Promotion of Australian meat at wholesale and retail level is undertaken, often in conjunction with the Australian Department of Overseas Trade and exporting and importing interests. Board expenditure on direct promotion overseas in 1974-75 was \$565,000, with the major expenditure in Japan.

The Board also engages in research, providing facilities and staff for the Australian Meat Research Committee which co-ordinates research expenditure. Funds are provided for projects conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., universities, State Agriculture Departments, and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Between 1963 and June 1975, the Australian Meat Research Committee invested almost \$25m in beef industry research. The lamb and mutton programme which began in 1967 was allocated some \$7.2m to the same date. The Australian Government has supplemented producer contribution to research on a dollar for dollar basis.

Frozen meat exported, 1969 ; Meat industry, 1974

Dairying

General

Before the 1870s, dairy production was largely a small sideline on farms in Victoria, developing as a sole farm activity after the passing of the Land Act of 1862, which permitted selectors to take up holdings of up to 320 acres.

Introduction of the cream separator in 1886 led to the rapid establishment of small butter factories, most of which were farmers' co-operatives. Farmers could bring their milk to these factories, or to associated "creameries", or separating stations. Later, when separators became smaller and less costly, they were installed on the farms. By 1905, there were 195 butter factories in Victoria.

Climate eventually induced the industry to concentrate in the two areas most favoured by a good spread of rainfall, namely, west and south Gippsland, and the southern parts of the Western District. Government action brought into being further dairying districts by establishing irrigation settlements on the northern plains, by subdividing former grazing properties into dairy farms, and by developing former problem country in parts of Gippsland and the Western District. A specialist type of dairy farming developed to supply milk to Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong.

The most far-reaching dairying legislation is the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act in which three formerly separate Acts have been combined. Quality control under this legislation and under portions of the Health Act was further strengthened by the Milk Pasteurisation Act of 1949. Other legislation includes the Milk Board Act which set up a statutory Board to operate and control the marketing of fluid milk, and Acts controlling filled milk, imitation milk, and margarine.

Capital values of dairy farms have progressively risen from the \$640 paid by an original settler (over 20 years) for a 320 acre selection, to some \$100,000 for the modern fully equipped and stocked dairy farm. This increase in capital investment is largely a reflection of advances in dairy farming technology. Where some farmers in the early 1930s eked out a living by milking 10 to 15 cows, their successors who invested so heavily would have to milk 80 or more to meet all their costs and gain a livelihood. These larger herds tend to detract from the environment by creating mud problems and by adding to the difficulty of preventing animal excreta from entering watercourses. Dairy factories also are forced to protect the environment by treating wastes, especially whey, which are now too voluminous to be released into streams or sprayed on land.

Contract labour is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labour demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

Economic structure

The size of the dairying industry in any district is indicated by the number of cows milked rather than by the number of farms, dairy licence records indicating that the industry is concentrating in three "growth areas": Gippsland, Northern, and Western. In general, the trend has been to milk more cows, but on fewer farms. The number of cows milked in 1973-74 was 41,829 fewer than the all-time peak of 1,282,676 in 1972-73, some 13,000 farm families depending wholly or substantially on income from dairy farming. The number would still exceed 12,000 in 1975. In addition, there are nearly 2,000 share dairy farmers (1,966 in 1973-74) and an unknown number of partnerships in which the farm supports a father and son, or two or more brothers, and their families.

Progress in the mechanisation of milking, development of methods of handling and cooling milk in bulk, improvement of systems of cleaning and sterilising equipment and of disposal of dairy shed wastes, are the advances which have contributed most towards enlargement of the dairy enterprise which one, two or three men can operate. Advances in pasture production and grazing management and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder have made it possible to carry larger herds on farms. Aerial topdressing has become an important tool in pasture improvement on hilly country in the southern dairying areas and along the river valleys of the north-east.

Direct financial assistance to the industry has diminished with the phasing out of the former bounty, but the Australian and Victorian Governments each still provide a subsidy of \$71,200 to the herd test movement. The Australian Government contributes to dairy research funds an amount matching that raised by the industry through a levy on its products. Victoria provides a great deal of less direct assistance to the industry in regulatory, research, extension, and teaching services.

These services differ from those provided to other industries mainly in that they are carried through to the manufacturing and processing sectors. This has arisen from the perishable nature of milk and dairy foods, and the consequent need to exercise regulatory control over them until they reach the consumer or leave the State.

The marketing function for products is divided between the Australian Dairy Corporation and individual companies within the industry, while the Victorian Milk Board is responsible for marketing liquid milk.

The Victorian Department of Agriculture's three main research groups within its Division of Dairying are the farm research workers at Ellinbank Dairy Research Station, the manufacturing research teams at the Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology, and the personnel of the Milking Research Centre. The industry also benefits from research done elsewhere such as at the Veterinary Research Laboratories, Westmeadows.

Until recently there has been little formal training especially directed towards dairy farming other than at agricultural colleges or in related skills taught at some technical schools, but a special Dairy Certificate Course has now been commenced at Glenormiston Agricultural College.

As the number of cows milked is diminishing in the northern States and the national population is increasing, Victoria and Tasmania will be relied upon more and more to supply dairy foods for Australians and to supply the growing world demand for dairy products, especially in the developing nations.

Australian Dairy Corporation

The Australian Dairy Corporation came into being on 1 July 1975, succeeding the former Australian Dairy Produce Board, itself successor to the earlier Dairy Produce Control Board established in 1925 by a producer referendum. The Corporation has eleven members: a chairman appointed by the Australian

Government, three members representing dairy farmers, three representing manufacturers, two with special qualifications, one representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one Australian Government representative. A levy imposed upon butterfat production supplies funds for the Corporation's promotional and administrative activities.

The Corporation recommends to the Australian Minister for Agriculture regulations to control re-exports of dairy products; reports to the Minister on matters of quality, standards and grading of dairy products for export; and, subject to the Minister's approval, takes action to improve dairy products and expand the markets for them, both domestic and export. The Corporation also controls the sale and distribution of dairy produce after export.

VICTORIA—DAIRYING

Year	Number of dairy cows (in milk or dry) at 31 March	Estimated total production of milk for all purposes (year ended 30 June)	Estimated gross value of dairy produce (a) (year ended 30 June)
	'000	'000 litres	\$'000
1970	1,245	4,028,363	204,682
1971	1,244	4,062,068	215,412
1972	1,256	3,973,122	238,190
1973	1,274	3,944,600	237,670
1974	1,214	3,978,290	239,767

(a) Includes subsidy.

Further reference, 1975; Eradication of tuberculosis, 1962; Sharefarming in the dairying industry, 1967; Milk Board, 1971; Dairying industry, 1974

Other livestock

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, fishmeal, 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. However, during 1973, the situation altered. An oversupply of pigs led to a sharp decline in prices at a time when food costs were rising. Many people left the industry and by March 1974 the Victorian pig population had fallen by 27 per cent. The resultant shortage of pigs has since caused pig prices to rise to record levels. Despite this, high capital costs are tending to deter people from entering the industry. 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 local demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, as a result mainly of orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6-7 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 1974 was 424,248. About 83 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; the historical table on page 409 and the table on slaughtering on page 410 contain further information.

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1974

Statistical district	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Central	535	7,199	52,597	60,331	429
North Central	183	1,700	14,052	15,935	232
Western	578	5,386	32,705	38,669	566
Wimmera	834	7,007	46,427	54,268	859
Mallee	570	5,091	32,217	37,878	646
Northern	1,735	19,644	128,043	149,422	1,056
North Eastern	437	4,290	28,508	33,235	382
Gippsland	429	4,798	29,283	34,510	371
Total	5,301	55,115	363,832	424,248	4,541

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 Victoria's estimated 4.5 million adult female fowls now forms part of the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and north-east.

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 cross 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 to November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of 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.

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,

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						
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
1973-74	41,902	32,089	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)32,089
1974-75	34,772	27,306	(c)	n.a.	n.a.	(e)27,306
EGG STRAINS (d)						
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
1973-74	17,657	351	6,027	176	28	6,583
1974-75	14,924	315	5,005	181	39	5,540

(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 93,031 in 1970-71; 99,462 in 1971-72; 81,875 in 1972-73; 79,199 in 1973-74; and 98,054 in 1974-75.

(e) Incomplete.

Egg marketing, 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, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 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 been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now cheap and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are located on the Mornington Peninsula in areas south-east and east of Melbourne, in the Geelong area, and near the processing works and the main centres of consumption. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported; but 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.

**VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(*000)**

Period	Chickens (i.e., broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
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
1973-74	27,270	1,752	124

**DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (a),
AND INTENDED FOR SALE (b)
(*000 kg)**

	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen	Fresh	Frozen
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
1973-74	23,972	9,861	2,317	437	185	n.a.

(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.

Beekeeping

Beekeeping has been practised in Victoria since the early days of settlement. The native vegetation, especially the eucalypts, provided a rich natural source of nectar for bees, and many farms had a few colonies of bees to provide honey for the family and a surplus for sale. Specialised bee farms were also set up on a full or part-time basis, but yields were comparatively low. With the development of fast reliable road transport, migratory beekeeping became feasible and beekeepers were able to move their apiaries long distances without detriment to the bees, enabling yields to be increased by taking advantage of new honey resources remote from the home base.

With increased alienation and clearing of land for grazing and agricultural purposes, Victoria's natural honey resources became more limited and beekeepers came to rely heavily on reserved State forests and Crown lands. The recent growth of the woodchip industry may also pose a threat to some good honey

producing areas. Most parts of Victoria can be used at various times for honey production, either directly or indirectly. There are many tracts of land which, although not noted for their nectar resources, are very useful for building up colony strength between honey flows, or are valuable as wintering sites for bees.

Technological advances in beekeeping have probably been slower than in many other primary industries, a feature possibly deriving from the highly specialised nature of the occupation and the relatively small market. The development of the motor truck was the first significant advance in technology. The moveable frame hive increased the efficiency of production by eliminating the necessity to kill the bees and break down the comb to recover the honey. Tools for uncapping combs and extracting honey soon followed, but manual labour was still required for performing all essential tasks. The motorised barrow and the ramp reduced much of the heavy work of loading and unloading bees. The mobile extracting plant, with steam boiler and engine, facilitated uncapping and extracting in the apiary. The more recent development of boom loaders and other forms of lifting and stacking machinery, together with the introduction of sophisticated uncapping machines and large scale extractors set up in central plants fed by high speed road transport, have contributed to a degree of mechanisation in the industry. Nevertheless a high labour component still exists in the daily field management of the apiary.

The industry has always been self-supporting although the prosperity of the beekeepers has fluctuated markedly over the years. The producer does not receive any subsidies, direct or indirect, from the State or Australian Governments. In 1962, the Australian Government established the Australian Honey Board under the *Honey Industry Act 1962*. The functions of the Board are to control the export of honey and export prices, and to provide funds for promotion and research. The Board is financed by a levy on domestic market honey and, more recently, an additional smaller levy on export honey.

Honey generally passes from the hands of the producer to honey packers and semi-co-operatives; speculative buyers seem to have largely disappeared in Victoria. The disposal of crop is in the hands of the packers, who handle both domestic and export sales. Some beekeepers pack honey for a limited regional market and most have some door sales. About half of Australia's honey production finds its way to export markets, Britain being the principal buyer. Other markets include Europe, the Middle East, South East Asia, and Africa. More recently, Japan has become a significant buyer of selected types.

While traditionally the industry has serviced the demand for honey and beeswax, other apiary products have in later years been in increasing demand in Europe, the U.S.A., and to a lesser degree, in Australia. Some markets exist for royal jelly and propolis, and a larger market for pollen. While apiary products would return about \$5m of export income, the major value of the industry to the community is the service rendered through pollination of agricultural and horticultural crops. This has been estimated at more than \$200m.

Research into industry problems in Victoria is carried out by the Department of Agriculture's Apicultural Research Unit at Fern Tree Gully.

VICTORIA—BEE HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 31 May—	Beekeepers	Hives	Production		Estimated gross value	
			Honey	Beeswax	Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
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
1974	1,160	98,539	3,161	47	1,947	72

INTENSIVE CROPS

Fruit

General

In Victoria, the production of fruit began with the first settlement; the Henty family, who settled at Portland in 1834, probably planted the first apple trees in the State. One of the earliest orchards was started on the banks of the Yarra at Hawthorn in about 1848, and the production of a great variety of fruits for the Melbourne market was the main source of income of many early settlers in areas surrounding Melbourne. In the second half of the nineteenth century, fruit growing gradually extended into the Geelong, Portland, Harcourt, and Stanley districts. The foundation of Mildura in 1887 marked the beginning of the development of one of Victoria's major fruit growing districts. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing canning fruit industry was developed after the First World War.

In Victoria, in 1973-74, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was 23,041 hectares, only slightly more than 1 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit growing makes an important contribution to the State's economy. The total gross value of tree fruits, nuts, and berry fruits produced in Victoria during 1973-74 is estimated at about \$58.4m. A considerable proportion of the fresh, dried, and preserved crop is exported.

Fruit growing districts

Fruit crops have specific requirements of climate, soil and water, which together with the availability of labour and the access to markets, were the main factors in the development of the fruit growing districts. Most of the fruit growing districts south of the Dividing Range receive an annual rainfall of between 600 and 900 millimetres. This rainfall is fairly evenly spread, but, in many areas, supplementary irrigation from natural catchments, rivers or town supplies is necessary from January to March. In the northern part of Victoria, rainfall varies from 600 to 1,200 millimetres in the east to 250 millimetres in the Mallee district, with an average of about 480 millimetres in the Goulburn Valley. Here the elaborate irrigation schemes of the Murray, Goulburn, and Campaspe Rivers made possible the large scale development of the fruit industry.

A large range of horticultural produce has been grown within an 80 kilometre radius of the City of Melbourne, with extensive plantings on the Mornington Peninsula. More recently new orchards have been planted mainly beyond the Dandenong Ranges, partly by fruit growers whose land to the north and east of the city has been taken over by suburban housing development. The other fruit growing districts in southern and central Victoria (Geelong and Bacchus Marsh, Portland, Harcourt, and West Gippsland) have also decreased in area or are only maintaining previous production levels.

The two most important fruit growing districts are the Goulburn and Murray Valley irrigation district and the Mallee. The main crops in the Goulburn and Murray Valleys are peaches, pears, apricots for canning, and apples and pears for local and export markets.

In the Mallee district, fruit crops are grown in a narrow band of irrigated land along both sides of the Murray River, mainly at Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. On the Victorian side, grape vines, citrus fruits, stone fruits, olives, and almonds are grown.

The typical orchard in Victoria is a family enterprise run by one man (usually the owner), often with the help of one permanent man and his family. During particularly busy periods, contractors or seasonal labourers are employed. The number of growers involved in the production of tree fruits and berries was 3,164 in 1973-74. Because of the labour intensity of fruit growing in the past, most orchards and vineyards had an area of not more than 6 to 10 hectares. Mechanisation and technological improvements make it possible now for one

family to look after a larger area. By providing employment opportunities for women in fruit drying and fruit preserving, the fruit growing industry makes an important contribution to the development of country areas.

Developments in technology

Changes in population and in the technology of production, handling, and transport have a great effect on the industry which has high capital and labour requirements. Many of the old, lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out. New orchards have been planted on more suitable soil and, with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties, and better management practices, including mechanical harvesting, these have contributed to increased productivity. The Department of Agriculture takes an active part in the testing of available machinery on various fruit crops. Suitable machines have been developed and are being used for the mechanical harvesting of grapes, canning-peaches, and nuts. Further tests are being conducted with machines for harvesting canning-pears and bramble berries.

Financial assistance

Because of the deteriorating situation on overseas markets for Australian dessert and canning fruits, the Australian Government is providing financial assistance to growers involved in export. Following revaluations of the Australian currency, a revaluation compensation for export fresh fruit was introduced as a temporary measure several years ago. In addition, an apple and pear stabilisation scheme was set up to reduce the effect of price fluctuations on overseas markets. In 1972, the Australian Government introduced the fruit growing reconstruction scheme to help growers who wanted to reconstruct, reduce their orchard area, or leave the industry.

Marketing

Within the limitations set by the Fruit and Vegetables Act and Regulations (which outline standards of produce, the size and marking of containers) and the relevant provisions of the Health Act, there is no restriction on the marketing of fresh fruit in Victoria. However, to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruitgrowing districts, there are restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from other States. A large number of growers still sell their own produce at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market. Over recent years, increasing amounts of fruit are being sold direct to supermarkets.

Exporters find it increasingly difficult to ensure profit on fruit which is sent to Britain and Europe because of greatly increased freight charges and Britain's entry into the European Economic Community. However, increased quantities of pears are being shipped to the U.S.A., and the potential of the Japanese, South East Asian, and Middle East markets is being explored. To assist the apple and pear industry in overcoming the marketing problems, the Australian Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. In addition to taking over the export control role of the Apple and Pear Board, the Corporation has powers to trade in its own right. It also has an important role in promotion and research concerning both apple and pear products and fresh fruit.

In 1973 the Citrus Marketing Board was established in Victoria to ensure that all citrus fruits are marketed in an orderly manner. Over the last two years, there has been a significantly increased demand for citrus fruits, especially Valencia oranges, for processing to satisfy the local juice market.

Research

The Victorian Department of Agriculture and other research institutions conduct basic and applied research aimed at increasing the efficiency and productivity of fruit growers. Details of this research may be found earlier in this chapter.

Fruit growing statistics

Particulars of fruit production, including nuts but excluding vines, for the five seasons 1969-70 to 1973-74 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—FRUIT GROWING

Particulars	Unit	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of growers		3,937	3,660	3,388	3,268	3,164
Area	hectare	28,685	26,957	26,851	25,784	23,041
Estimated gross value of fruit	\$'000	45,093	46,723	42,107	49,855	58,400
Production—						
Apples	bushel	5,330,770	5,078,604	3,628,886	5,081,703	3,220,272
Pears	"	7,043,916	7,061,229	7,145,265	7,211,184	6,207,635
Quinces	"	22,257	15,346	13,474	11,008	10,230
Apricots	"	574,483	677,143	618,389	589,567	427,560
Cherries	"	141,741	184,079	189,150	199,318	169,631
Nectarines	"	34,502	35,897	42,618	61,198	55,486
Peaches	"	2,974,700	2,925,282	2,924,656	3,258,556	1,682,768
Plums	"	114,003	159,116	142,488	160,859	104,925
Prunes	"	18,416	16,516	15,149	13,251	10,150
Lemons and limes	"	163,930	236,450	229,415	265,119	248,839
Oranges—						
Navels	"	504,589	641,704	679,874	727,507	611,239
Valencias	"	742,038	1,111,198	980,581	1,290,147	970,592
Other	"	33,216	32,870	17,094	20,680	27,273
Mandarins	"	77,752	110,606	118,415	119,887	116,186
Grapefruit	"	111,382	133,805	149,831	152,588	146,644
Figs	"	626	1,840	2,599	2,058	702
Passionfruit	"	4,534	3,274	2,269	1,052	1,044
Olives	"	34,595	29,591	37,589	40,296	43,669
Gooseberries	kg	30,939	44,452	36,222	48,163	26,816
Loganberries	"	23,877	57,711	12,599	11,259	9,425
Raspberries	"	165,920	173,236	152,559	136,013	160,106
Strawberries	"	1,951,571	1,514,721	1,400,924	1,351,925	1,333,615
Youngberries	"	243,140	226,832	248,626	261,881	222,448
Other berries	"	42,725	44,300	35,308	23,520	14,671
Almonds	"	15,267	5,170	15,230	3,661	3,734
Filberts	"	2,997	1,724	528	662	355
Walnuts	"	67,902	122,663	71,538	46,435	72,898
Chestnuts	"	12,582	18,682	19,605	14,053	17,015

The extent of cultivation of each important class of fruit and nuts grown on commercial holdings during the seasons 1972-73 and 1973-74 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—FRUIT TREES AND BERRY PLANTS IN ORCHARDS AND MARKET GARDENS (a)

Fruit and nuts	1972-73			1973-74		
	Bearing	Not bearing	Total	Bearing	Not bearing	Total
number of trees						
Apples	1,323,644	282,302	1,605,946	1,210,426	261,394	1,471,820
Pears	1,472,759	160,046	1,632,805	1,356,513	178,955	1,535,468
Quinces	3,443	1,738	5,181	2,955	1,750	4,705
Plums	112,016	40,583	152,599	101,527	40,281	141,808
Prunes	10,854	3,545	14,399	9,164	1,706	10,870
Cherries	147,855	48,937	196,792	136,375	44,906	181,281
Peaches	1,030,293	249,925	1,280,218	726,581	215,928	942,509
Apricots	258,729	24,494	283,223	232,035	41,076	273,111
Nectarines	36,719	18,394	55,113	36,312	13,707	50,019
Oranges—						
Navels	226,197	47,554	273,751	211,300	43,086	254,386
Valencias	330,497	42,541	373,038	319,922	46,007	365,929
Other	5,099	1,251	6,350	8,125	593	8,718
Mandarins	50,587	9,036	59,623	50,098	9,199	59,297
Grapefruit	29,594	20,543	50,137	36,709	26,327	63,036
Lemons and limes	75,557	45,410	120,967	79,319	43,844	123,163
Figs	2,234	505	2,739	695	1,231	1,926
Olives	72,887	23,411	96,298	90,395	22,334	112,729
hectares						
Passionfruit	14	6	20	6	6	12
Raspberries	50	7	57	44	4	48
Loganberries	4	4	8	4	4	8
Strawberries	151	22	173	154	28	182
Gooseberries	9	7	16	9	12	21
Youngberries	50	4	54	48	1	49
Other berries	7	2	9	4	3	7
number of trees						
Almonds	7,546	28,398	35,944	6,080	48,265	54,345
Walnuts	5,684	3,476	9,160	5,131	4,047	9,178
Filberts	1,173	1,700	2,873	747	1,514	2,261
Chestnuts	717	6,260	6,977	825	7,047	7,872

(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 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., SEASON 1973-74

Particulars	Unit	Statistical district							Total	
		Central	North Central	West-ern	Wim-mera	Mallee	Northern	North East-ern		Gipps-land
Growers Area	number hectare	1,178 5,544	87 567	33 125	46 787	941 3,557	743 11,828	101 499	35 134	3,164 23,041
Apples	tree	855,721	95,264	23,629	8,202	9,816	364,075	84,073	31,040	1,471,820
Pears	"	81,310	33,571	332	2,999	1,424	1,415,001	471	360	1,535,468
Peaches	"	118,749	425	210	4,960	10,497	804,369	2,161	1,138	942,509
Apricots	"	11,143	40	40	2,759	76,486	182,190	263	190	273,111
Plums	"	46,603	1,827	..	468	52,435	40,271	140	64	141,808
Prunes	"	25	25	..	600	2,582	7,634	4	..	10,870
Cherries	"	151,465	1,893	..	774	1,969	18,780	5,400	1,000	181,281
Quince	"	2,474	15	..	91	33	2,080	7	..	4,700
Nectarines	"	21,842	122	..	59	22,423	5,341	209	23	50,019
Figs	"	742	..	..	..	377	805	2	..	1,926
Olives	"	479	377	..	45,959	62,924	1,110	1,880	..	112,729
Oranges	"	1,698	..	850	6	502,734	122,729	1,016	..	629,033
Mandarins	"	4	..	..	..	57,124	2,169	..	..	59,297
Grapefruit	"	455	..	400	..	51,661	10,481	39	..	63,036
Lemons and limes	"	45,801	100	40	102	44,570	31,618	589	343	123,163
Passionfruit	hectare	6	..	..	..	2	..	8	2	18
Strawberries	"	168	4	3	..	..	1	4	2	182
Raspberries	"	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Loganberries	"	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Gooseberries	"	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	21
Youngberries	"	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Other berries	"	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Almonds	tree	819	50	..	3,110	46,135	992	3,227	12	54,345
Walnuts	"	1,120	200	..	..	870	743	5,887	358	9,178
Filberts	"	331	1,100	..	..	4	..	826	..	2,261
Chestnuts	"	583	102	50	..	..	..	6,925	212	7,872

The production of the principal kinds of dried tree fruits for each of the seasons 1969-70 to 1973-74 is shown in the following table. Particulars in respect of dried vine fruits appear on page 429.

VICTORIA—DRIED TREE FRUITS
(kg)

Season	Apricots	Peaches	Pears	Prunes	Others	Total
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
1973-74	8,190	14	10,161	12,155	2,032	32,552

Cool storage

The cool storage of fruit in Australia dates from 1891 when the first Government cool store was established in Flinders Street, Melbourne. It was replaced in 1914 by a new store alongside Victoria Dock, mainly used for cooling export fruit, and for some local storage. Other early stores were also operated by the Victorian Government until the co-operative movement began in 1911, using stores built for the purpose by the Government in various apple growing areas. However, the first cool store used solely for fruit was a privately owned store at Pakenham, built in 1900. From the late 1930s, with electric power available in rural areas, large numbers of privately owned stores were erected. This trend has continued, the greatly increased size of stores leading to renewed interest in co-operative storage and marketing operations.

Much of the storage capacity in the Goulburn Valley is used for canning types of pears and peaches. These stores operate for only about five months a year, but are essential in the production of good quality canned fruits. Many

other stores in the same area also have a fairly short operational period as they are used for the pre-cooling and storage of export apples and pears. Some very small private stores are used for pre-cooling fruit and vegetables for local and interstate markets, mainly fruits with a short life, such as apricots, peaches, grapes and berry fruits, or for salad vegetables such as lettuce and celery. Most orchard cool stores are used throughout the year for apples and pears, including controlled atmosphere storage.

Research into the problems associated with fruit storage began in 1923, and is now carried out at the Scoresby Horticultural Research Station. The introduction of controlled atmosphere storage in 1968 was an important development in improving the storage quality of apples, requiring the conversion of existing cool stores or the construction of new gas-tight stores. As a result, apples and pears are now available throughout the whole year. This is unlikely to be achieved with stone fruit, but better quality and longer storage are still being sought.

The development of fruit and vegetable areas further away from Melbourne will require some additional pre-cooling and storage facilities, but the existing cool storage capacity is able to meet most of the demands which might be anticipated in the near future.

Vine fruits

Although the earliest recorded arrival in Victoria of vine material was that brought by Edward Henty from Launceston to Portland in 1834, the first recorded Victorian vineyard was at Yering, near Lilydale, probably planted in 1837. Ten acres were planted at Pascoe Vale in 1840 and the first planting at Geelong was probably in 1842. The Rutherglen vineyards began during the early 1850s and those at Great Western about 1860. All these vineyards were planted with the aim of producing light beverage-type table wines, comparable to the expensive wines of France and Germany. Swiss settlers were prominent in the early days of the industry.

The vine acreage increased steadily, encouraged by the successes of the wines at Colonial exhibitions and European wine shows, 1,464 acres being planted by 1861, and 3,886 by 1869.

The *phylloxera* devastation of the Geelong district vineyards in the 1870s was counterbalanced by the establishment of the Sunraysia vineyards by the Chaffey Brothers after 1886 and the reconstitution of some vineyards in the Rutherglen area.

The development of an export trade in dry red wines to London was an important achievement. Beginning in 1871, it increased steadily to nearly 1,000,000 gallons a year but declined markedly after the outbreak of *phylloxera* in the late nineteenth century.

After the First World War, vineyard development by soldier settlers favoured the dried vine fruit blocks of Sunraysia, while after the Second World War the economic boom led to dried vine fruit plantings in excess of 50,000 acres in the Murray River irrigation districts of Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. In the 1960s and 1970s, vineyards have re-appeared in old districts and in some new ones—notably south-west Victoria.

The demand for dry red and white table wine has been steadily increasing since the early 1950s, and planting of grapes for wine production accelerated in the mid-1960s in response to an acute shortage of suitable grapes at that time and a possible continuing shortage.

Allowing for a marked seasonal variation, dried vine fruit production has remained more or less constant since increases in efficiency during the early 1960s. In contrast, the production of wine grapes has been steadily increasing in the dried vine fruits districts, as also has the diversion of potential dried vine fruit to wine making, culminating in the establishment of several wineries in the Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill districts. The wineries are usually associated

with, or established by, major Australian wine companies. They process the increasing quantities of wine grapes available in the areas and also absorb the larger quantities of grapes that would normally be dried. Their aim is to supply the large market for relatively cheap fair quality beverage table wine that currently exists in Australia. The appearance of the option of selling to wineries rather than drying is a significant development in districts that, in the past, have been restricted to the production of dried grapes or the marketing of fresh fruit. An innovation in grape harvesting, largely in response to the increasing difficulty in obtaining suitable harvest labour, particularly in the warm irrigated areas, has been the successful operation of mechanical harvesters.

The Victorian Department of Agriculture conducts research in connection with the selection of suitable vine material and prevention and control of pests and diseases.

Particulars of vine production for the five seasons 1969-70 to 1973-74 are given in the following table :

VICTORIA—VINE FRUIT PRODUCTION

Season	Number of growers	Area		Production				
		Bearing	Non-bearing	Grapes gathered	Wine made	Dried		
						Raisins	Sultanas	Currants
hectare	hectare	tonnes	kilolitres	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes		
1969-70	2,493	18,472	1,696	343,997	31,934	3,322	64,825	3,438
1970-71	2,487	18,558	2,052	218,452	30,078	3,894	37,342	3,083
1971-72	2,463	18,988	1,804	354,973	35,835	4,854	68,203	3,409
1972-73	2,485	20,036	1,582	227,805	34,966	3,838	36,576	2,323
1973-74	2,405	20,000	1,597	206,396	41,384	2,254	31,392	1,255

Growing of grapes for wine, 1964 ; Dried fruits industry, 1967 ; Wine, 1968

Vegetables

General

Victoria has 29 per cent of the area of vegetable crops in Australia. Most of Victoria's vegetables are grown in the Central District ; however, limited water supplies and urban expansion will limit increases in area, especially in the important Cranbourne and Koo-wee-rup regions. The State's principal vegetable crops are shown on page 431.

Over the last few years there has been a very significant decline in the area of onions and peas. Peas for processing are grown over a wide area of the Western District, from Geelong almost to the South Australian border. Potatoes and onions are the other main crops in the Western District.

Potatoes are also grown in Central and South Gippsland, and green beans and sweet corn for processing are grown in East Gippsland. Tomatoes for processing, gherkins for pickling, and a range of market vegetable crops are also grown in various areas of Gippsland.

The Northern District, which includes the Goulburn and mid-Murray Valleys and the Rochester and Bendigo regions, is the centre of the processing tomato industry. A number of warm season crops are grown in the area, including melons and capsicums. Onions and potatoes are also grown in the Murray Valley.

In the Mallee, along the Murray River, growers specialise in winter lettuce and carrots, autumn and spring beans, early tomatoes for market, and summer melons, pumpkins, and capsicums.

Due to difficulty in obtaining labour for vegetable production and harvesting, the trend has been to mechanisation of harvesting and handling of produce. It is estimated that there was enough machinery in Victoria to harvest about 40 per cent of the processing tomato crop in 1974-75.

Aircraft are used extensively for spraying broad area crops such as tomatoes, beans, and corn. Hydro-cooling and other pre-cooling techniques are used extensively for perishable produce. Many growers have their own cool stores which enable them to supply a better product and add flexibility to their marketing operations. Irrigation has lifted the yield of many crops, especially potatoes and onions.

The new vegetable varieties which have been introduced during the past ten years have not only been disease resistant but have facilitated the mechanisation of bean, tomato, cabbage, and brussels sprouts harvesting. Consumer demand has also led to some changes in varieties, and the light skinned New Zealand onion is rapidly forcing older varieties from the market.

In recent years, increased quantities of produce are by-passing wholesale markets and are being sold to retailers and retail chains. The trend to chain store marketing has led to a considerable increase in pre-packing for retail sales, especially such commodities as root crops, sweet corn, potatoes, and onions. As packaging is now the major component of production and marketing costs, the industry is seeking alternatives to cases and cartons. Bulk bins of a nominal capacity of 500 kilograms are widely used by supermarket chains and processors, and are finding their way into wholesale markets. Pallets with fold-down mesh sides are used to transport bulky vegetables such as cauliflowers. The recent introduction of 36 litre returnable, stackable, nestable containers was a major advance in produce marketing in Australia.

The main trend in the processing industry has been the takeover of a number of the smaller freezing companies and the interstate nature of operations. By operating plants in several States, processors have been able to optimise the use of harvesting equipment, particularly up and down the eastern coast. Produce also moves across State borders for processing; for example, Queensland beans go to Victoria and Victorian beans to northern New South Wales, Riverina tomatoes to Melbourne, and Goulburn Valley tomatoes to the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales. Probably the main development in canning has been the increased consumption of canned whole tomatoes and small potatoes. In the processing industry, the market for pickled gherkins and cucumbers has expanded, and there is a growing demand for pickled capsicums, cauliflower, and sauerkraut.

The large volume lines such as peas, beans, and tomatoes are grown on a broad area basis, but processors often contract with market gardeners for smaller quantities of particular vegetables such as cauliflower and celery.

Australian market gardeners have been under the pressure of housing development ever since settlement. During the past decade, suburban expansion has displaced market gardens from areas close to Melbourne, such as Heatherton, Mulgrave, and Doncaster, and many have been re-established in the Cranbourne area and the Yarra Valley. While there is still a good deal of suitable land for growing vegetables near many of Victoria's cities, many factors such as high land values and rates, and the competition of the cities for water supplies, are limiting the further development of market gardening in the urban fringe. Fortunately there is a good deal of suitable land in Victoria which has not yet been fully developed for vegetables. Improved transport and changes in marketing will mean that distance becomes less important in relation to farming in urban fringe areas.

The availability and the cost of petroleum products affect all aspects of vegetable production—fertilisers, agricultural chemicals, and packaging, in addition to fuel for cultivation, irrigation pumping, spraying, transportation, and even frost protection. In the long-term, labour could remain in relatively short supply; consequently further mechanisation of operations is likely to continue. Already lines with high labour inputs are disappearing and bunched vegetables may become a rarity. The further development of new vegetable varieties suitable for machine harvesting will be most important.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION,
1973-74

Main type	Area sown	Production	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	\$'000
Potatoes	12,474	254,023	35,191
Onions	758	12,727	1,226
Carrots	928	30,781	3,538
Parsnips	173	3,966	916
Beetroot	97	2,330	153
Tomatoes	1,874	45,566	4,751
French beans	1,296	5,004	804
Green peas—			
Sold in pod	380	979	356
Processing	6,348	(a)10,387	987
Cabbages	701	18,183	1,681
Cauliflowers	867	31,520	2,585
Brussels sprouts	199	766	308
Lettuce	831	12,746	2,647
Pumpkins	891	10,694	786

(a) Shelled weight.

Potatoes

Victoria grows more than one third of the total production of potatoes in Australia. Although potatoes are usually sold as a fresh vegetable, the rapid development of the processing industry has added a new dimension to the outlet for this crop, some 30 per cent of the crop now being processed in various ways.

While the main crop is planted in spring and grows during the summer months, potato planting goes on in one district or another for at least ten months of the year, and harvest extends over the whole year. Early crops, which are planted in mid-year, are grown in areas where risk of frost is minimal, such as the Bellarine Peninsula and market garden areas. They are lifted as new potatoes from September to December. Mid-season crops from districts such as Koroit, Gembrook, Koo-wee-rup and Thorpdale come on to the market during January to March. The main or late crop is grown in the Central Highlands (Ballarat to Woodend), Kinglake, and Beech Forest; harvest begins during April and continues until October in some years. These late crops are often treated with post-maturity weedicides to prevent growth of weeds that would interfere with harvesting operations.

More than two thirds of the total area planted to potatoes in Victoria is spray irrigated to supplement natural rainfall at critical stages during plant growth and development. Irrigation is one of the main factors that has contributed to the improvement in yield of potatoes over the past decade.

More rapid harvesting methods have created a renewed interest in the storage of potatoes on the farm. Modern techniques of holding potatoes in refrigerated storages under conditions of high humidity and controlled ventilation are well established, and are being widely used for seed potatoes and as raw material for processing. However, their adoption for table potatoes is inhibited by the comparatively high cost of an insulated storage and its associated air-conditioning equipment, together with the uncertainties of the potato market.

Four varieties make up the bulk of the potato crop in Victoria: Kennebec, Sebago, Exton, and Sequoia. With the exception of Exton, these varieties are of North American origin. Two locally bred varieties, Coliban and Tasman, have been released by the Department of Agriculture and seed will become available to commercial growers in 1976. The Department of Agriculture assists growers to improve the quality and production of potatoes by research into potato agronomy and plant breeding at the Potato Research Station, Healesville, together with research in plant pathology at the Victorian Plant Research

Institute, Burnley. A recent development is the production of nuclear seed stocks from pathogen-tested tip cuttings taken from selected plants. This material is propagated under controlled conditions for several generations to produce Foundation Seed, now the basis of the Seed Potato Certification Scheme.

VICTORIA—POTATO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production (a)	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1969-70	16,092	284,040	17.65	17,002
1970-71	14,150	303,901	21.48	20,916
1971-72	13,986	306,708	(b)21.93	15,002
1972-73	13,120	286,909	21.87	16,478
1973-74	12,474	254,023	20.36	35,191

(a) Includes amounts held on farms for seed, stock feed, etc., as follows : 30,094 tonnes in 1969-70 ; 27,332 tonnes in 1970-71 ; 37,384 tonnes in 1971-72 ; 28,098 tonnes in 1972-73 ; and 31,981 tonnes in 1973-74.

(b) Record average yield.

Onions

The principal onion growing areas are in the Central and Western Districts. In the season 1973-74 these areas were responsible for 79 per cent of the total onion production in Victoria.

VICTORIA—ONION PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000
1969-70	1,334	21,681	16.25	1,469
1970-71	1,049	17,178	16.38	1,366
1971-72	951	19,678	20.69	1,354
1972-73	922	13,608	14.76	1,336
1973-74	758	12,727	16.79	1,226

Onion Marketing Board, 1974

Tobacco

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition, due to wide fluctuations in production and in market conditions. Technical advances in the use of fertiliser, disease control, and other cultural factors influencing crop production, have led in recent years to marked improvements in the level and consistency of average yields.

The introduction of a Tobacco Stabilisation Plan in 1965 promoted further stability in the industry. This scheme, now in its third term, provides for the annual sale, at a guaranteed minimum price, of 15,422,000 kg of leaf which meets defined quality standards. The operative bodies in the implementation of the Stabilisation Plan are the Australian Tobacco Board together with a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board in each producing State.

Australian tobacco 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 this level, it is important that only leaf of high smoking quality is produced. This requires friable and well-drained soils, appreciable summer rainfall, and freedom from high winds and extremes of temperature.

The Victorian tobacco crop usually accounts for rather more than a third of the total Australian production. While the crop is predominantly of the flue-cured or Virginia type, a significant area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years, and is increasing. Suitable growing conditions are found in north-east Victorian river valleys, the industry being concentrated along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of Victoria.

Most Victorian tobacco is produced under sharefarming agreements on the general basis that the landowner provides land, facilities and equipment, the sharefarmer provides labour, and operating costs and the proceeds of sale of produce are shared equally. The major proportion of tobacco production costs is accounted for by manual labour requirements, and in recent years, considerable attention has been given to the reduction of labour by mechanisation. As a result, equipment such as semi-automatic transplanters, topping machines, harvesting aids, stringing machines and bulk curing units, is now replacing tedious manual operations on many Victorian tobacco farms.

The Victorian Department of Agriculture assists tobacco growers to increase yield and improve leaf quality by research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford, and its substation at Gunbower, in conjunction with an intensive farm-to-farm tobacco advisory service in all producing districts. The Department has collaborated with the C.S.I.R.O. in developing varieties resistant to blue mould. Other current advances in tobacco production include the fungicidal control of petal drop rot, improved nursery practices to give more effective and economical control of blue mould in seedlings, determination of the best ways to handle crops which have been damaged by hail, and identification of the effects of soil and climatic variables on tobacco crop production.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Estimated gross value
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)	\$'000
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
1973-74	3,940	5,634	1.43	16,408

Marketing of tobacco, 1969

Hops

The hop is a summer growing perennial plant. The rootstock produces vines which may grow up to 10 metres high each season before being cut back during the autumn.

Because of the good quality and acceptability of Victorian hops on world markets, the area in the State has increased in recent years. Hops require a good rainfall, evenly distributed throughout the growing season, deep well-drained soils, and protection from wind. In Victoria, the industry is confined to alluvial soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King rivers where the availability of liberal supplies of good quality irrigation water is essential to supplement the natural summer rainfall.

Hops are planted from root cuttings or sets on a square spacing to give some 2,200 plants per hectare, supported on a system of trellising about 6 metres high above the planted area. The size of hop gardens in Victoria varies considerably from 2 to about 70 hectares.

In all cases production is by family and hired labour. The labour needs vary from month to month, being greatest at pruning, training, and harvest, and the average is about one man for each three hectares. Before the advent of mechanical harvesting much more than this was needed.

Machine harvesting is practically universal in Victorian hops, the whole vine being cut down and brought to a stationary picker which separates the cones from the rest of the plant. Conveyor belts and mechanical loaders ensure that the passage of the hops through the drying kiln generally requires little manual effort.

In small gardens, harvesting is commonly done under contract or by neighbours sharing fully mechanised equipment. Other processes, such as pruning, are also becoming increasingly mechanised.

Hops are normally grown under annual contract to merchants, known as hop factors. Annual hop production in Australia currently exceeds the total quantity demanded by domestic brewers, leaving a substantial proportion of the crop available for export. The high quality Victorian-bred variety 'Pride of Ringwood' is being well received on world markets and is now virtually the only variety grown in Victoria.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and extension services in the Victorian hop industry, current emphasis being on improvement of hop quality and control of certain soil-borne diseases. This work is to be intensified and additional investigations on long-term fertiliser requirements, and control of weeds and insect pests, are to be introduced.

Plant nurseries

Melbourne's well regarded parks and public gardens and many beautiful private gardens are due to the foresight of the early planners and the nurserymen and settlers who recognised the suitability of the climate and soils for the establishment of a very wide range of plants. This led to the establishment of a flourishing plant nursery industry.

John Pascoe Fawkner was the first nurseryman and horticulturist of early Melbourne, growing fruit, vegetables, and gardens on his allotment, including five acres of land for market gardening, and an orchard established at Pascoe Vale. Following his example, several other nurserymen and seedsmen established themselves over 100 years ago.

With the rapid expansion of Melbourne and surrounding districts, many plant nurseries were established during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and these have made a valuable contribution towards the large and flourishing orchard and market gardening industries of Victoria, and in fostering the State's gardening organisations.

The location of plant nurseries involves consideration of the plant species to be grown and the economics of production and marketing. The physical features and environmental conditions of the sites must be considered, together with availability of water, power and other services, and the access to markets. The actual area covered by a plant nursery depends on the size and type of operation. Small retail outlets or backyard propagators may operate in less than 0.25 hectare, while the larger fruit tree nurserymen or bulb growers may have 40 to 50 hectares.

With the great number of new homes, home units, and office buildings, and a renewed awareness and interest by the public of their environmental needs, the horticulture and plant nursery industry has expanded over the past 10 to 15 years with the development of specialist native plant growers and plant hire firms, and with growing numbers of part-time backyard nurserymen. Many of the larger nurserymen have increased the efficiency of their operations by establishing glasshouses with full environmental control, as well as soil sterilisation equipment and soil mixing and container filling machinery to enable greater

precautions to be taken against plant diseases. In addition to fertilisers and pesticides, plant growth regulating substances, plastic sheeting, and foam and plastic containers are important adjuncts to the modern nursery business.

The Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Association of Victoria, formed in 1903, sets and maintains standards in the industry. Since 1924, the annual Garden Week exhibition has been held as a horticultural trade show with proceeds for scholarships for the advancement of horticulture and, more recently, to establish a fund as the Association's contribution to the Research Project for Diseases of Ornamental Plants of the Victorian Plant Research Institute.

It is estimated that there are more than 400 retail and wholesale plant nurseries within 100 kilometres of Melbourne, with about 300 glasshouses, covering between 8 and 12 hectares, and a slightly greater area of shade houses. A conservative estimate of the total annual value of plant sales of all nurseries is between \$25m and \$30m.

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 395. 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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Agriculture (a)	314,647	262,475	299,177	282,696	461,232
Pastoral	385,025	354,607	394,451	607,812	597,851
Dairying (b)	225,614	239,626	262,507	263,161	276,934
Poultry and bees	49,325	48,849	49,659	51,241	69,814
Trapping	3,078	1,749	2,406	3,225	5,634
Forestry	25,611	34,687	35,854	36,792	44,479
Fisheries	5,979	7,310	9,507	11,471	11,065
Total gross value	1,009,279	949,303	1,053,561	1,256,398	1,467,009

(a) Includes net payouts: 1970-71, \$130,278; 1971-72, \$455,939; 1972-73, \$186,297; and 1973-74, \$455,009 from the Apples and Pears Stabilization Fund.

(b) Includes subsidy: 1969-70, \$16,597,000; 1970-71, \$27,710,000; 1971-72, \$25,700,000; 1972-73, \$17,969,000; and 1973-74, \$12,379,000.

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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Agriculture—					
Barley	8,982	13,753	13,444	10,393	21,933
Maize	99	88	107	84	173
Oats	8,189	11,077	9,677	8,263	10,860
Wheat	86,198	41,030	77,604	53,719	139,010
Onions	731	1,148	913	1,058	994
Potatoes	13,680	18,305	10,766	12,649	31,311
Other vegetables for human consumption	19,978	21,865	18,954	19,693	22,265
Hay and straw	33,841	36,205	39,874	51,564	76,896
Fruit	37,077	38,277	34,010	42,093	48,447
Vineyards	21,344	15,706	24,119	24,670	34,482
Other crops	27,781	27,552	23,638	21,724	26,551
Total	257,900	225,006	253,107	245,910	412,922
Pastoral—					
Wool	143,040	108,215	122,043	235,638	213,199
Sheep slaughtered	67,430	50,794	68,256	97,298	95,670
Cattle slaughtered	146,015	166,353	171,723	227,813	228,004
Total	356,485	325,362	362,022	560,749	536,873
Dairying—					
Whole milk used for—					
Butter	109,859	104,476	120,428	121,434	129,252
Cheese	11,991	13,088	14,650	19,158	18,627
Condensing, concentrating, etc.	12,753	16,087	19,098	21,126	19,303
Human consumption and other purposes	41,455	40,253	43,199	42,673	44,806
Subsidy paid on wholemilk for butter and cheese	16,597	27,710	25,700	17,969	12,379
Pigs slaughtered	19,372	22,415	22,551	23,517	34,684
Total	212,027	224,029	245,627	245,877	259,051
Poultry and bees—					
Eggs	33,395	25,471	24,364	27,392	36,169
Poultry	11,830	14,068	15,333	14,946	23,722
Honey and beeswax	821	997	774	2,088	1,773
Total	46,046	40,536	40,471	44,426	61,664
Trapping, etc.—					
Rabbits and hares	2,371	1,196	1,889	2,473	3,556
Rabbit and hare skins, etc.	513	427	379	596	1,849
Total	2,884	1,623	2,268	3,069	5,405
Forestry—					
Sawmills	21,739	29,980	31,019	31,583	39,447
Hewn timber	2,076	2,619	2,736	3,385	3,764
Firewood	1,348	1,600	1,579	1,387	875
Bark for tanning	59	1	1	1	..
Other	52	87	124	89	174
Total	25,274	34,287	35,459	36,445	44,260
Fisheries—					
Fish	2,819	2,635	2,735	2,644	4,008
Rock lobster (a)	1,481	1,696	1,926	2,018	1,495
Scallops	196	901	2,502	4,461	1,715
Other	807	1,230	1,692	1,523	1,634
Total	5,304	6,462	8,855	10,646	8,852
Total local value	905,920	857,304	947,808	1,147,123	1,329,027

(a) Includes freshwater crayfish.

MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources—a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils—have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked east of Melbourne, near Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, and Wangaratta and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries, concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within 80 kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrietteville areas. Victoria's other mineral resources include salt collected from solar evaporation on the western shores of Port Phillip and from the Wimmera and Mallee lakes; gypsum is also found in the north-western Mallee. More detailed information on mining activity can be found on pages 335–44.

Victorian forests provide approximately one quarter of Australia's timber output. The fine vegetation of the Central Highlands forms the basis of important felling activities. The industry is also significant in Gippsland, where paper is manufactured at Maryvale. Other paper mills are situated in Melbourne, which is a major market for all wood and timber products.

Water, needed in large quantities for industry, is available throughout much of Victoria from dams in the catchment areas of the chief rivers (see map on page 478 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). In most years Melbourne is well supplied from the storages to its north and north-east in the Plenty, Upper Yarra, Maroondah, and O'Shannassy watersheds. However, severe restrictions were imposed during the 1967–68 and 1972–73 summers because of widespread drought conditions. To meet future demands, construction works are being extended. (See pages 193–4.)

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of carboniferous fuels is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts of black coal from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn-Morwell region presently produce about 25 million tonnes per year for briquette making and use in the steam-generation of electricity. With the

high voltage grid network mapped on page 327, the Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery in February 1965 and subsequent development of sizeable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969 natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities has been drilled from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1974, 83 per cent of Victoria's 12,103 manufacturing establishments and 85 per cent of its work force engaged in manufacturing were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division. There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a very wide range of manufacturing industry is to be found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are to be found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitutes Melbourne's major industry, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

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, food-stuffs, 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, Shepparton City, Wangaratta City, Wodonga Rural City, Warrnambool City, Maryborough City, and Castlemaine City. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials, in clothing, and in engineering plants, 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.

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, 1973–74 data appears in this chapter. (See also pages 445–6.)

Manufacturing developments during 1974

Victorian manufacturing industry generally continued to expand during 1974, although setbacks were experienced in some sectors of industry following a downturn in the national economy.

During the first half of 1974 the textile, apparel, and footwear manufacturers continued to expand in Victorian country centres, encouraged by Victorian Government incentives and greater availability of female labour relative to the metropolitan area. This growth slowed and in some instances was reversed in the second half of the year. A number of manufacturers were obliged to reduce their employment or to close country factories and consolidate operations in Melbourne. The textile, apparel, and footwear industries all suffered severe import competition. The Australian Government subsequently introduced restraints on imports of many items produced by these industries and also implemented a programme of special assistance to non-metropolitan manufacturing firms.

There was little significant development in the light engineering sector during 1974. A \$1m plant to produce colour television and other electronics products was opened at Wodonga. At Sunbury an automated plant costing \$2.5m was commissioned to produce domestic freezers and is capable of producing 1,000 freezers per day. In the automotive field, a large motor vehicle manufacturer

commenced an \$18m expansion programme which includes \$3m expenditure on new warehousing facilities at Fishermens Bend. An automotive lamp manufacturer commenced a \$300,000 factory at Seymour, and a component manufacturer purchased 11 hectares of land at Gisborne to accommodate, initially, approximately 850 square metres of factory and office facilities.

In heavy engineering a \$2m plant for reclaiming steel and other metal from old cars was installed at Brooklyn. The plant is capable of fragmenting 300 car bodies per day with engines and transmissions still installed. An integral part of the plant are vibratory feeders, magnetic separators, conveyors, a powerful hammer mill, and extensive pollution control equipment. At Geelong a steel rod mill is planned at an approximate cost of \$15m to provide feedstock for a large steel cord and steel hose plant. Contracts for the early stage of construction have been let and completion is expected by the middle of 1976.

Two Melbourne engineering firms decided to decentralise to the Bendigo area. One firm which produces iron and steel castings will transfer its entire foundry operations to its new Bendigo factory which has almost been completed. The other firm will decentralise part of its activities and has purchased 5 hectares at Kangaroo Flat for the erection of a new factory. The first stage of the building has commenced and when completed it is planned to produce air compressors, ball mills, gas and oil furnaces, and tunnel and rotary kilns.

In the chemical industries an additional "cracking" furnace for the existing ethane "cracking" plant of a petrochemical company at Altona was completed in late 1974. The additional furnace cost approximately \$1m and will increase the capacity of the plant by 30-40 per cent. At Huntingdale a firm manufacturing soft gelatin capsules commenced expansion of its plant which is expected to be completed in mid-1975. The cost of the project is \$1.7m and when completed capacity will be doubled from its present level.

In the food industries, construction was well under way at Tullamarine on an \$11m soft drink factory which is scheduled for completion in mid-1975 and will be the largest and most modern soft drink plant in Australia. At Ballarat construction has commenced on the first stage of a food processing plant which will mainly produce frozen french fried potatoes and is expected to be completed by June 1975 at a cost of approximately \$3.7m. The second and third stages of construction of the new plant are planned for the late 1970s and will bring the total estimated cost of the project to almost \$10m. An additional hydrostatic cooker, costing approximately \$1m was being installed late in 1974 at the Wodonga factory of a pet food manufacturer and is capable of processing 103,000 cans of pet food every 130 minutes. Construction commenced on a \$2.5m confectionery plant at Scoresby, and production is expected to commence in November 1975. Eighty people will be employed early in 1976, rising to 200 when full production capacity is utilised.

In the building materials field, a new plant to manufacture float glass commenced production in mid-1974 at Dandenong. Built at a cost of \$26m the plant incorporates the latest techniques, developed in England, for producing sheet glass. At Campbellfield, two new gas-fired brick tunnel kilns and associated equipment were completed and began production. The total cost of the project was \$7m.

In the packaging industry, a new \$14m can manufacturing plant commenced production at St Albans. The plant will produce 480 million seamless beer and soft drink cans per year from either tinplate or aluminium. The project is a major venture between an Australian and Japanese company and incorporates special pollution and noise control equipment.

The saw mill at the Myrtleford integrated forest products complex has been completed. Construction work commenced at Maryvale, in the Latrobe valley, of foundations and steelwork for the building to house a new paper machine and is well advanced. Erection of the chemical recovery plant is on schedule and will

be completed during 1976. Works to increase the capacity of the pulp mills have been completed and the semi-chemical mill is now operating near the planned rate of 85,000 tonnes per annum.

Further reference, 1975

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 262-93. The Act debar 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. Recent legislative changes enable school pupils to obtain work experience as part of their education. This applies for a maximum of 12 days per school term and pupils participating must be in the second year of secondary school or over the age of thirteen years. The system in relation to work experience is under the strict control of school principals. Apart from these exceptions, the general effect of the two statutes is to restrict the incidence of child labour in Victoria to a very low level.

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 Tokyo.

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 Decentralisation, 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 Victoria.

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:

- (1) beyond a radius of 80 kilometres from the post office at the corner of Bourke Street and Elizabeth Street in the City of Melbourne;
- (2) within a radius of eight kilometres from the principal post offices at Bacchus Marsh, Broadford, Gisborne, Kilmore, Kyneton, or Woodend; or
- (3) 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. The Victorian Development Corporation Act currently enables the Corporation to borrow in aggregate up to \$200m subject to the foregoing authorisations and restrictions. The aggregate of funds available to the Corporation for the financial years 1973-74 and 1974-75 amounted to \$11.3m and the interest rate determined by the Treasurer for loans approved by the Corporation was set at 7.5 per cent per annum for both financial years.

Australian Department of Overseas Trade

The Department is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a major world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, development of export markets, and formulation of policy proposals for the Australian Government on Australia's international trade policy and trade objectives.

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 a

report by the Authority recommending temporary assistance 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 485.

Prices Justification Tribunal

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 second annual report to the Australian Parliament. **Further reference, 1975**

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 officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body having the full recognition and support of the Australian and State Governments, and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929. Approximately 45 per cent of its funds are provided by Australian Government grant, the remainder coming from subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Australian and State government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. Standards derive authority from voluntary adoption except in special cases where safety is involved, when they may have compulsory application. The Association

owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use.

The Association has international affiliations and maintains close links with overseas standards organisations. It acts as Australian agent for the procurement of overseas publications and the standards of other countries.

The headquarters office of the Association is in Sydney, and there is a major office in Melbourne. Branch offices are located in other capital cities and at Newcastle, New South Wales.

National Association of Testing Authorities

This is the Australian organisation for accreditation of testing and measuring facilities. It registers testing and measuring laboratories which can demonstrate their technical and managerial competence. Registration of laboratories is voluntary. Registered laboratories are operated by industrial, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Australian Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia established the Australian Design Centre, 151 Flinders Street, Melbourne, as its State Office for Victoria in 1969. The Council's purpose is to work for improved design in Australian manufactured products. It is financed by Australian and State Governments with further support from manufacturing companies and organisations.

The Council is advised by committees representing industry, commerce and government, designers and educationists. The main emphasis in the Council's programme is its design counselling service to all sections of manufacturing industry, particularly smaller companies. 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 entitled to use the Good Design Label are displayed in the Australian Design Centre, which is open to the general public on weekdays. Talks are arranged for teacher and student groups as well as for other visitors. I.D.C.A. publications, including the Australian Design Index—a record of Good Design Label Products, the magazine *Design Australia* (last issued in November 1975), 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 447 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.

In respect of 1973-74, 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 188,412 persons or 40.1 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1973-74, 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 63,733 or 13.6 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24) and Paper, paper products, and printing (sub-division 26) with 60,253 and 35,433, respectively, or 12.8 per cent and 7.5 per cent of the total.

The following table shows, at intervals between 1901 and 1967-68 and 1968-69, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74, 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
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	368	263	631	244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,154	817	1,971	679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	1,914	1,418	3,332	1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	2,597	2,028	4,625	2,386
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	2,957	2,395	5,351	2,685
1968-69	(c)11,563	431,651	1,342	(d)3,861	2,542	(e)6,336	(f)278
1969-70	(c)11,393	445,663	1,497	(d)4,307	2,799	(e)6,998	(f)300
1971-72	(c)11,408	450,026	1,800	(d)4,812	3,328	(e)8,055	(f)374
1972-73	(c)11,735	455,029	2,045	(d)5,392	3,738	(e)9,078	(f)438
1973-74	(c)12,103	470,098	2,522	(d)6,481	4,556	(e)10,675	(f)414

(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, 1973-74

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	13,828	516,413	2,833	7,145	5,181	11,933	430
Victoria	12,103	470,098	2,522	6,481	4,556	10,675	414
Queensland	4,279	118,895	597	2,099	1,220	3,260	118
South Australia	2,968	128,142	666	1,650	1,105	2,657	109
Western Australia	2,819	67,639	344	1,112	648	1,727	87
Tasmania	935	31,686	162	495	340	818	25
Northern Territory	102	2,333	18	44	49	84	18
Australian Capital Territory	139	3,704	22	37	42	76	3
Total	37,173	1,338,910	7,165	19,063	13,141	31,229	1,204

For footnotes see previous table.

The total value added in 1973-74 was \$4,556m. Of this amount the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$1,774m which represented 38.9 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$728m or 16.0 per cent, and the next in order were the Clothing and footwear sub-division with \$378m, 8.3 per cent, and the Paper, paper products, and printing sub-division with \$371m, 8.1 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the year 1973-74:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1973-74

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	1,207	63,733	342	1,694	728	2,391	75
23	Textiles	424	29,368	143	407	261	625	29
24	Clothing and footwear	1,614	60,253	240	455	378	805	11
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,573	20,934	98	222	185	393	16
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,237	35,433	200	370	371	722	33
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	374	23,279	145	420	344	748	31
28	Non-metallic mineral products	477	15,628	95	188	189	369	43
29	Basic metal products	222	13,178	88	332	150	465	21
31	Fabricated metal products	1,557	38,931	206	421	366	757	21
32	Transport equipment	510	64,965	396	848	593	1,385	62
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,745	71,338	394	726	665	1,320	42
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,163	33,058	175	397	326	696	30
	Total	12,103	470,098	2,522	6,481	4,556	10,675	414

For footnotes see page 447.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973, and 1974, classified according to sub-division of industry:

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1969	1970	1972	1973	1974
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,351	1,290	1,197	1,222	1,207
23	Textiles	376	371	384	398	424
24	Clothing and footwear	1,691	1,634	1,606	1,596	1,614
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,531	1,478	1,473	1,488	1,573
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,145	1,145	1,156	1,205	1,237
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	363	362	357	363	374
28	Non-metallic mineral products	434	449	446	445	477
29	Basic metal products	218	210	203	211	222
31	Fabricated metal products	1,499	1,496	1,477	1,517	1,557
32	Transport equipment	444	438	451	471	510
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,524	1,538	1,651	1,716	1,745
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	987	983	1,007	1,103	1,163
	Total	11,563	11,394	11,408	11,735	12,103

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 employed 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 book-binding, 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 1974 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1973-74

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	10,020	398,143	2,158	5,313	3,868	8,857	312
Barwon	382	23,276	131	323	223	530	37
South Western	166	5,008	23	119	44	163	5
Central Highlands	231	9,881	47	101	84	178	10
Wimmera	107	1,800	7	20	12	31	1
Northern Mallee	111	1,133	5	19	10	28	5
Loddon-Campaspe	282	9,424	44	128	70	192	6
Goulburn	232	6,588	32	156	83	242	7
North Eastern	147	4,691	23	87	60	140	7
East Gippsland	123	2,333	11	42	23	65	5
Central Gippsland	222	6,433	35	151	68	216	17
East Central	80	1,388	6	22	11	33	2
Total	12,103	470,098	2,522	6,481	4,556	10,675	414

For footnotes see page 447.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 82.7 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1974, 84.7 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 451.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69 all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of occupations comprises (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 1973-74, and for each statistical division during 1973-74:

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1968-69 TO 1973-74

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	57,134	60,125	62,805	63,847	63,733
23	Textiles	28,559	28,999	28,587	28,410	29,368
24	Clothing and footwear	63,998	64,258	61,772	60,896	60,253
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	19,801	19,612	20,315	20,340	20,934
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	33,582	34,361	34,866	34,476	35,433
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	21,944	22,862	22,638	22,566	23,279
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,868	14,022	13,799	14,595	15,628
29	Basic metal products	10,807	11,332	11,680	12,829	13,178
31	Fabricated metal products	36,745	38,969	38,233	38,205	38,931
32	Transport equipment	53,274	56,237	59,579	60,909	64,965
33	Other machinery and equipment	63,528	65,906	65,856	66,601	71,338
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	28,411	28,980	29,896	31,355	33,058
	Total	431,651	445,663	450,026	455,029	470,098

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 1974 were 31.7 per cent of the total. Females exceeded males in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.9 per cent of the sub-division total. Of the total females employed 30.7 per cent were in sub-division 24; 12.9 per cent were in sub-division 33; and 12.4 per cent were in sub-division 21-2.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1973-74

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division										Total		
		Mel-bourne	Barwon	South Western	Central High-lands	Wimmera	North-ern Mallee	Loddon-Campaspe	Goul-burn	North Eastern	East Gipps-land		Central Gipps-land	East Central
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a)														
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	689	59	51	39	36	47	73	64	40	30	67	12	1,207
23	Textiles	365	25	2	10	2	2	4	6	4	..	5	1	424
24	Clothing and footwear	1,511	18	6	16	2	..	21	10	2	..	20	4	1,614
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,117	69	25	48	14	11	44	57	39	62	52	35	1,573
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,047	31	21	20	14	11	26	21	13	7	17	9	1,237
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	347	10	2	3	..	..	8	..	1	..	2	1	374
28	Non-metallic mineral products	289	27	18	26	..	15	33	23	14	..	11	3	477
29	Basic metal products	195	7	..	9	..	..	4	3	2	1	1	..	222
31	Fabricated metal products	1,354	48	26	19	13	7	28	18	17	5	19	3	1,557
32	Transport equipment	434	20	6	13	2	6	9	8	3	2	6	1	510
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,569	46	7	22	11	11	27	16	10	2	14	10	1,745
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,103	22	2	6	4	1	5	6	2	3	8	1	1,163
Total		10,020	382	166	231	107	111	282	232	147	123	222	80	12,103
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)														
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	45,636	2,208	2,457	1,350	847	598	2,056	4,143	1,585	593	1,803	457	63,733
23	Textiles	21,582	3,107	324	849	258	..	927	432	1,485	114	389	15	29,368
24	Clothing and footwear	52,872	1,623	1,013	1,190	112	34	1,695	332	214	114	884	170	60,253
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	15,207	751	273	801	83	64	487	581	560	1,202	655	270	20,934
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	31,579	356	186	582	94	138	320	310	264	95	1,372	137	35,453
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	21,397	1,439	282	19	..	..	42	..	17	..	80	5	23,279
28	Non-metallic mineral products	12,747	1,245	88	531	77	115	276	144	141	25	212	27	15,628
29	Basic metal products	9,417	2,628	88	848	..	..	88	34	154	2	77	..	13,178
31	Fabricated metal products	35,325	766	116	751	42	36	996	221	169	42	300	164	38,931
32	Transport equipment	55,992	6,084	34	1,892	219	18	694	50	29	28	20	118	64,965
33	Other machinery and equipment	64,236	2,677	231	918	219	129	1,799	284	71	82	668	24	71,338
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	32,153	392	4	150	62	1	44	57	2	147	43	3	33,058
Total		398,143	23,276	5,008	9,881	1,800	1,133	9,424	6,588	4,691	2,333	6,433	1,388	470,098

(a) See footnotes on page 447.

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, 1973, and 1974 :

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	103,784	341,904	452,422
1973	7,101	108,364	348,066	463,531
1974	7,459	109,769	359,479	476,707

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments in 1973-74 classified according to industry sub-division :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1974

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	846	16,750	44,383	61,979
23	Textiles	150	4,915	22,779	27,844
24	Clothing and footwear	1,050	7,062	51,037	59,149
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,309	3,365	16,822	21,496
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	777	10,580	25,127	36,484
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	115	9,998	13,416	23,529
28	Non-metallic mineral products	199	3,839	12,116	16,154
29	Basic metal products	80	4,304	9,573	13,957
31	Fabricated metal products	984	8,716	30,853	40,553
32	Transport equipment	309	14,042	52,842	67,193
33	Other machinery and equipment	834	18,462	54,893	74,189
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	806	7,736	25,638	34,180
	Total	7,459	109,769	359,479	476,707

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 75.4 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 86.3 per cent in sub-division 24 to 57.0 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 42.5 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 23.0 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 6.1 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	1974
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco—					
211	Meat products	2,634	2,743	3,675	3,279	3,315
213	Fruit and vegetable products	1,993	2,141	1,814	2,193	2,132
216	Bread, cakes, and biscuits	3,349	3,613	3,373	3,758	3,979
217-8	Sugar and other food products	3,081	2,938	3,352	3,314	4,144
	Other	4,339	4,496	4,358	4,755	5,127
	Total	15,396	15,931	16,572	17,299	18,697
23	Textiles—					
231-2	Textiles, yarns, and woven fabrics	9,484	9,512	9,008	8,977	8,586
	Other	2,766	2,775	3,088	3,151	3,384
	Total	12,250	12,287	12,096	12,128	11,970
24	Clothing and footwear—					
241	Knitting mills	9,823	10,522	10,028	9,987	10,098
242	Clothing	31,781	31,103	30,207	29,699	28,748
243	Footwear	7,634	7,685	6,902	6,745	5,866
	Total	49,238	49,310	47,137	46,431	44,712
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,483	2,622	2,833	2,994	3,337
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	9,281	9,545	9,484	9,580	10,004
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,948	6,295	5,892	5,951	6,256
28	Non-metallic mineral products	1,830	1,832	1,821	2,026	2,273
29	Basic metal products	1,285	1,162	1,257	1,466	1,585
31	Fabricated metal products	6,903	7,498	7,362	8,168	8,812
32	Transport equipment	7,310	8,154	8,583	9,527	11,788
33	Other machinery and equipment—					
332	Appliances and electrical equipment	10,039	10,656	10,665	12,364	13,805
333	Industrial machinery and equipment	3,839	3,944	3,725	4,129	4,514
	Other	1,547	1,532	1,761	1,781	1,884
	Total	15,425	16,132	16,151	18,274	20,203
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	9,602	9,692	10,390	11,250	12,139
	Total	136,951	140,460	139,578	145,094	151,776

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
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	314,259	1,753	140,770	784	455,029	1,271
1973-74	320,949	1,769	149,149	821	470,098	1,299

(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, 11.3 per cent. In sub-division 24, Clothing and footwear, females predominate and comprise 75.9 per cent of the total number of persons employed; within this sub-division in the Clothing group, 242, 83.3 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 1973-74 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 1973-74. 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, 1973-74
(\$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	107	235	342
23	Textiles	31	112	143
24	Clothing and footwear	42	197	240
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	20	77	98
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	68	133	200
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	69	76	145
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26	70	95
29	Basic metal products	33	54	87
31	Fabricated metal products	55	151	206
32	Transport equipment	109	287	396
33	Other machinery and equipment	122	273	394
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	50	126	176
	Total	732	1,791	2,522

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1973-74—\$2,522m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$1,083m or 42.9 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco \$342m or 13.6 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$240m or 9.6 per cent; and Paper, paper products, and printing, \$200m or 7.9 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
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,406	1,598	1,869	2,168	2,391
23	Textiles	380	392	432	505	625
24	Clothing and footwear	529	565	637	681	805
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	227	242	273	318	393
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	434	472	548	617	722
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	454	469	564	617	748
28	Non-metallic mineral products	209	222	256	307	369
29	Basic metal products	227	274	280	340	465
31	Fabricated metal products	462	505	572	620	757
32	Transport equipment	833	945	1,147	1,227	1,385
33	Other machinery and equipment	795	887	981	1,109	1,320
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	382	423	492	569	696
	Total	6,336	6,995	8,051	9,078	10,675

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
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,018	1,166	1,302	1,510	1,694
23	Textiles	224	236	266	311	407
24	Clothing and footwear	308	322	350	371	455
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	127	137	155	175	222
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	230	249	280	308	370
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	260	265	321	351	420
28	Non-metallic mineral products	110	119	133	152	188
29	Basic metal products	157	195	184	235	332
31	Fabricated metal products	255	287	311	324	421
32	Transport equipment	503	573	702	746	848
33	Other machinery and equipment	443	506	525	591	726
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	222	253	282	316	397
	Total	3,860	4,307	4,810	5,392	6,481

Stocks

The figures in the following tables include all stocks of materials, fuels, etc., finished goods and work-in-progress whether located at the establishment or elsewhere. It should be noted that due to reporting differences on individual returns and variations in the number of establishments from year to year, the closing stocks in one year may differ from the opening stocks in the following year.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
OPENING						
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	194	209	237	252	265
23	Textiles	75	76	89	94	106
24	Clothing and footwear	82	89	99	105	113
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	32	32	37	41	41
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	61	63	79	79	80
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	90	92	106	113	119
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26	26	32	36	35
29	Basic metal products	36	40	51	59	64
31	Fabricated metal products	84	90	106	113	118
32	Transport equipment	167	171	200	229	221
33	Other machinery and equipment	212	233	287	291	294
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	66	72	80	89	95
	Total	1,126	1,193	1,403	1,502	1,553
CLOSING						
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	205	225	253	271	296
23	Textiles	75	80	95	100	150
24	Clothing and footwear	89	96	102	115	142
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	33	33	40	42	55
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	64	73	81	78	99
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	89	99	107	119	135
28	Non-metallic mineral products	26	28	36	34	46
29	Basic metal products	40	42	55	68	81
31	Fabricated metal products	89	99	116	120	148
32	Transport equipment	175	188	232	217	277
33	Other machinery and equipment	233	261	286	294	366
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	73	78	86	94	122
	Total	1,192	1,301	1,489	1,553	1,914

Value added

Statistics on value added in the following table have been calculated by adding to turnover the increase (or deducting the decrease) in value of stocks and deducting the value of purchases and selected items of expense :

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	398	447	583	677	728
23	Textiles	157	161	173	200	261
24	Clothing and footwear	227	250	289	320	378
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	101	106	121	144	185
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	207	232	269	309	371
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	193	211	244	271	344
28	Non-metallic mineral products	99	105	127	153	189
29	Basic metal products	73	81	100	113	150
31	Fabricated metal products	211	226	271	303	366
32	Transport equipment	337	389	478	469	593
33	Other machinery and equipment	372	409	456	521	665
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	167	177	216	258	326
	Total	2,541	2,796	3,328	3,738	4,556

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 1973-74 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS :
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1973-74
(\$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	1,694	342	+ 31	386	2,391
23	Textiles	407	143	+ 44	119	625
24	Clothing and footwear	455	240	+ 29	139	805
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	222	98	+ 13	86	393
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	370	200	+ 19	171	722
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	420	145	+ 16	199	748
28	Non-metallic mineral products	188	95	+ 8	94	369
29	Basic metal products	332	88	+ 17	62	465
31	Fabricated metal products	421	206	+ 30	160	757
32	Transport equipment	848	396	+ 56	197	1,385
33	Other machinery and equipment	726	394	+ 71	271	1,320
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	397	175	+ 27	151	696
Total		6,481	2,522	+ 361	2,033	10,675

(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, 1973-74
(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	70.8	14.3	+ 1.2	16.1	100.0
23	Textiles	65.1	22.9	+ 7.0	19.0	100.0
24	Clothing and footwear	56.5	29.8	+ 3.6	17.3	100.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	56.5	24.9	+ 3.3	21.9	100.0
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	51.2	27.7	+ 2.6	23.7	100.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	56.1	19.4	+ 2.1	26.6	100.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	51.0	25.7	+ 2.2	25.5	100.0
29	Basic metal products	71.4	18.9	+ 3.6	13.3	100.0
31	Fabricated metal products	55.6	27.2	+ 3.9	21.1	100.0
32	Transport equipment	61.2	28.6	+ 4.0	14.2	100.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	55.0	29.9	+ 5.4	20.5	100.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	57.0	25.2	+ 3.9	21.7	100.0
Total		60.7	23.6	+ 3.4	19.1	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 29.8 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 56.6 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21-2 the expenditure on wages amounts to 14.3 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 70.8 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, 1972-73, and 1973-74 :

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
1973-74	6,481	2,522	+361	2,033	10,675

(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
1973-74	60.7	23.6	+3.4	19.1	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 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 1973-74 by industry sub-division :

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: FIXED CAPITAL
EXPENDITURE AND RENT AND LEASING EXPENSES, 1973-74
(\$'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	20,104	402	51,353	71,859	13,435
23	Textiles	5,268	98	24,615	29,981	6,336
24	Clothing and footwear	2,073	381	8,879	11,333	9,965
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	4,322	773	10,337	15,431	5,820
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	4,352	247	28,684	33,284	7,509
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	6,766	9	25,831	32,606	4,373
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,379	154	31,956	42,488	2,190
29	Basic metal products	3,677	178	17,586	21,442	2,408
31	Fabricated metal products	3,856	657	16,129	20,642	7,501
32	Transport equipment	16,617	473	44,669	61,758	6,614
33	Other machinery and equipment	5,535	664	36,701	42,900	12,925
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	8,089	415	21,520	30,024	8,979
	Total	91,038	4,451	318,260	413,748	88,055

In the next table fixed capital expenditure by industry sub-division is shown for 1968-69, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	41,137	42,337	53,132	64,052	74,827
23	Textiles	15,339	22,928	14,268	12,248	29,208
24	Clothing and footwear	12,238	12,320	11,896	10,815	10,920
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	5,027	5,107	4,328	12,333	16,092
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	23,391	17,839	41,770	38,163	33,254
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	30,004	44,351	39,465	61,332	30,947
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,048	16,064	10,072	17,564	42,803
29	Basic metal products	25,957	22,584	54,053	88,143	21,194
31	Fabricated metal products	17,942	20,528	26,034	21,159	20,791
32	Transport equipment	40,764	46,566	58,591	56,097	61,763
33	Other machinery and equipment	28,872	32,782	36,573	35,613	42,363
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	22,967	16,128	23,653	20,838	29,586
	Total	277,686	299,535	373,835	438,354	413,748

Electricity and fuels used

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	1973-74
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	17,807	18,816	20,648	21,814	24,610
23	Textiles	6,414	6,661	7,098	7,694	8,544
24	Clothing and footwear	3,737	3,595	4,113	4,277	4,596
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,391	2,535	2,769	2,927	3,508
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	8,299	8,713	10,010	10,819	11,827
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12,332	12,458	12,804	12,908	15,372
28	Non-metallic mineral products	11,941	12,170	12,489	13,284	15,052
29	Basic metal products	8,943	13,851	12,317	13,254	15,715
31	Fabricated metal products	6,179	6,477	6,763	7,083	7,842
32	Transport equipment	8,425	8,751	10,244	10,897	11,660
33	Other machinery and equipment	8,254	8,738	8,742	9,087	10,692
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,592	7,206	7,929	8,623	9,584
	Total	101,318	109,970	115,927	122,667	139,002

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED
(\$'000)

Commodity	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Electricity	64,270	71,891	71,173	76,026	85,871
Coal and coke—					
Black coal	2,092	2,130	646	471	67
Brown coal	1,531	1,515	1,647	1,207	1,634
Brown coal briquettes	3,328	3,466	3,354	3,500	3,265
Coke (including coke breeze)	1,176	1,329	2,011	2,316	2,685
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—					
Light oils, etc.	1,054	1,523	1,926	2,156	2,575
Industrial diesel fuel	2,712	3,236	3,561	3,097	3,732
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	15,949	15,524	19,162	17,336	17,887
Town gas	4,326	4,510	7,158	11,189	15,841
Other fuels	4,874	4,846	5,288	5,369	5,444
Total	101,318	109,970	115,927	122,667	139,001

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED

Commodity	Unit	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	tonnes	231,843	230,773	56,419	36,364	4,068
Brown coal	"	713,261	696,750	591,609	458,882	579,080
Brown coal briquettes	"	415,564	462,525	428,943	449,614	407,861
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	48,110	49,178	52,136	60,266	59,158
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	28,731	35,214	38,637	42,421	44,346
Industrial diesel fuel	tonnes	91,156	120,609	123,496	101,686	111,497
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	924,367	909,789	1,027,569	852,450	743,024

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 1973-74 and 1974-75. 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	
			1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
023.18, 20	Bacon and ham—bone-in	tonnes	3,190	2,880	23,035	20,076
19, 21	—bone-out	"	12,383	13,139	36,397	34,075
027.02-29, 72-77; 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	'000 tonnes	39	28	56	43
051.31		Butter	"	128	119	175	161
051.36-46	Cheese	"	48	45	96	99
051.61	Ice cream	mill litres	68	66	212	207
051.72-73	Milk—powdered: full cream	'000 tonnes	27	33	37	44
062.01, 32	Flour, plain—wheaten (including sharps)	"	285	296	1,163	1,231
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	"	199	230	365	430
064.21	Biscuits	"	45	43	119	119
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	"	73	87	112	135
076.60	Jams, fruit spreads, fruit butters, etc.	"	17	20	33	30
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	24	29	121	132
	Confectionery—					
104.06-18	Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	24	29	56	62
104.21-29	Other	"	27	29	62	62
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	12	19	18	26

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED—*continued*

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonnes	63	67	250	276
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (a)	mill litres	235	239	865	834
242.07-11	Wool—scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	22	20	52	51
242.33, 35, 70-76	Wool tops—pure and mixed	„	10	4	18	14
246.46-49	Briquettes—brown coal	„	1,164	1,092	1,164	1,092
261.41	Cloth piece goods woven—woollen or predominantly woollen	'000 sq m	7,147	4,974	15,010	9,741
372.22-50	Blankets, bed (b)	'000	905	867	1,680	1,475
372.52-66; 374.51-57	Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	164	154	403	369
403.02, 18, 20, 52-92, 96;	Bricks—clay	mill	522	452	2,053	1,713
404.01-98	Tiles, roofing	„	68	61	233	200
472.01, 03	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub m	2,553	2,555	10,225	10,042
472.12, 475.30	Electric motors	'000	1,063	1,127	4,589	4,516
475.90	Finished motor vehicles (c)—					
503.13-32	Cars	'000	196	194	399	361
581.02-08, 10-16	Other	'000	30	35	66	69
582.04-28	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	1,239	1,026	2,692	2,275
773.02-35	Underwear—					
773.90, 94; 774.01-17, 36-39, 96, 97	Men's and boys'	'000 doz	1,358	1,068	2,621	2,163
774.44, 46, 48, 49, 61, 63, 68-73	Women's and girls'	'000 doz	3,166	2,223	4,730	3,429
775.01-19	Stockings—women's (d)	'000 doz pair	6,308	5,553	7,653	6,803
775.51-82, 91-98; 776.01-42	Socks and stockings—men's, children's, and infants'	„	3,232	2,364	3,415	2,602
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 65, 66	Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (e)—					
793.06, 09, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 68	Men's and youths'	'000 pair	6,915	5,867	12,025	9,979
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 69	Women's and maids'	'000 pair	12,193	7,607	17,334	11,430
805.22-60	Children's (including infants')	„	6,232	4,477	8,107	5,773
844.22-67	Soaps and soap based products for other than personal use—					
	Abrasive cleaners and scourers	tonnes	842	912	2,246	1,910
	Other	'000	13,434	11,941	37,533	34,120
	Mattresses—all types	'000	462	422	1,368	1,203

(a) From October 1969 includes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.

(b) Double, three quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram, etc.; 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 Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production summaries is given in the following table.

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	28	Footwear
2	Chemicals, etc.	29	Biscuits, Cocoa, Confectionery, Ice Cream
3	Plastics and Synthetic Resins and Plasticisers	30	Storage Batteries—Wet Cell
4	Paints and Other Surface Coatings	32	Perambulators, Pushers and Strollers
5	Electricity and Gas	33	Motor Vehicles
6	Soap, Detergents, Glycerine and Fatty Acids	34	Television, Radios, Other Sound Equipment; Transistors
7	Internal Combustion Engines	35	Bed Bases and Mattresses
8	Lawnmowers	36	Processed Milk Products
9	Electrical Appliances	38	Fish Preserving
10	Motor Bodies, Trailed Vehicles, Lift-on Freight Containers, etc.	39	Jam, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables
11	Pedal Cycles	40	Cereal Products
12	Meters	41	Vegetable Oils; Margarine and Other Edible Processed Fats
13	Building Fittings	42	Malt and Beer
14	Cotton Goods	43	Stock and Poultry Foods and Canned Pet Food
15	Fellmongering, Woolscouring and Carbonising	45	Gramophone Records
16	Wool Top Making and Yarn Produced	47	Aerated and Carbonated Waters; Cordials and Syrups
17	Wool Woven Fabric, etc.	48	Sports Goods
18	Hosiery	49	Building Materials
19	Women's, Maids' and Girls' Clothing and Infants' and Babywear	50	Electrodes for Manual Welding
20	Cellulosic and Synthetic Fibre Tops, Yarns and Woven Fabric	51	Hides and Skins Used in Tanneries
21	Paper, Wood Pulp and Adhesive Tapes	52	Electrical Power Frequencies Transformers, Chokes and Ballasts
22	Floor Coverings and Felts	53	Plastics Film, Sheeting and Coated Materials
23	Electric Motors	55	Butter and Non-Processed Cheese
24	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing	56	Canned Meat
25	Foundation Garments	58	Steel Wire and Wire Products
27	Gloves and Slide Fasteners	59	Non-ferrous Rolled, Extruded and Drawn Products

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES

Introduction

Particulars on pages 462-6 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. For a description of each of the groups in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, see Appendix E of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*.

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	356	327	303	288	290
Average number of persons employed	13,504	16,271	18,839	18,975	17,062
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	42,715	54,203	79,830	89,123	94,755
Turnover \$'000	295,681	401,435	487,877	647,593	672,642
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	237,285	313,505	367,637	496,145	503,613
Value added \$'000	67,417	88,292	128,187	161,581	156,589
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,988	1,924	2,589	3,378	3,018
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	4,249	6,697	10,676	17,203	13,613

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	159	152	142	135	123
Average number of persons employed	9,000	8,875	8,724	8,673	9,128
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	28,936	30,989	36,048	40,657	51,936
Turnover \$'000	394,845	425,377	462,488	496,978	572,633
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	318,444	346,805	383,251	411,848	470,808
Value added \$'000	75,627	79,745	83,317	97,616	100,166
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	994	1,056	1,519	1,769	2,471
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	8,534	8,166	9,506	11,195	19,072

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	239	234	234	234	249
Average number of persons employed	22,156	22,322	21,681	21,471	21,891
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	62,870	65,623	75,622	85,035	106,615
Turnover \$'000	293,634	299,416	309,286	352,236	421,102
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	171,587	180,096	184,959	212,241	267,050
Value added \$'000	121,568	122,565	124,950	147,270	181,989
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,459	1,350	2,015	2,467	3,474
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	12,874	19,373	12,978	7,970	21,975

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	315	313	315	303	303
Average number of persons employed	13,653	14,417	14,286	14,666	14,882
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	34,253	39,328	44,794	52,938	64,272
Turnover \$'000	151,870	172,199	193,833	210,100	248,489
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	94,768	103,212	110,442	123,160	152,059
Value added \$'000	60,152	70,601	83,355	93,440	105,339
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,381	1,545	1,873	2,164	2,362
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	6,166	4,393	5,799	4,822	4,076

Information in the following tables deals with establishments manufacturing clothing and footwear :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 242: CLOTHING

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,165	1,123	1,112	1,116	1,141
Average number of persons employed	37,476	37,197	35,881	35,517	35,045
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	80,977	85,195	98,202	110,409	132,181
Turnover \$'000	274,317	280,097	316,883	343,786	408,926
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	155,076	153,381	164,454	180,580	222,059
Value added \$'000	121,865	130,207	152,291	166,836	203,387
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	3,341	3,678	4,088	4,745	5,932
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	3,530	4,045	4,107	3,815	6,092

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 243: FOOTWEAR

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	211	198	179	177	170
Average number of persons employed	12,869	12,644	11,605	10,713	10,326
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	30,553	32,689	33,808	37,587	43,462
Turnover \$'000	102,985	112,423	125,856	127,557	147,464
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	58,492	65,047	74,988	67,606	81,079
Value added \$'000	45,384	49,541	53,782	59,867	69,674
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,606	1,290	1,256	1,682	1,722
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	2,541	3,883	1,989	2,178	752

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	118	106	109	112	117
Average number of persons employed	10,287	10,153	11,139	10,799	11,395
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	36,449	38,650	50,019	54,956	72,370
Turnover \$'000	190,904	199,959	250,261	275,683	326,623
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	120,836	122,152	149,887	160,505	191,885
Value added \$'000	71,460	83,081	101,530	114,199	143,385
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,856	1,813	1,346	1,370	1,684
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	10,019	10,298	26,988	28,859	21,853

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,027	1,039	1,047	1,093	1,120
Average number of persons employed	23,295	24,208	23,727	23,677	24,038
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	75,982	84,597	96,434	107,587	128,017
Turnover \$'000	242,768	272,006	297,801	340,921	394,984
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	109,625	127,005	130,226	147,280	177,914
Value added \$'000	135,560	149,386	167,815	194,361	227,172
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,749	3,220	4,133	4,950	5,884
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	13,372	7,541	14,782	9,304	11,401

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	274	273	268	272	280
Average number of persons employed	13,833	14,371	14,567	14,402	14,768
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	45,257	50,987	60,835	67,867	81,452
Turnover \$'000	195,837	221,469	248,312	270,984	325,057
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	107,128	122,948	128,349	144,226	173,634
Value added \$'000	92,166	106,685	119,184	131,032	163,205
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,472	1,516	1,962	2,362	2,920
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	8,595	10,173	10,989	11,691	11,904

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	360	360	352	366	362
Average number of persons employed	11,122	11,671	11,086	10,910	11,224
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	35,403	40,975	42,948	49,550	59,674
Turnover \$'000	153,770	166,127	179,840	187,355	228,589
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	90,998	101,220	108,920	100,074	128,618
Value added \$'000	63,701	67,579	78,811	87,197	110,311
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,221	1,344	1,649	1,974	2,159
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	7,222	6,955	12,529	8,528	3,462

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	776	775	758	775	791
Average number of persons employed	17,790	18,611	19,703	19,993	20,171
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	55,639	63,782	78,722	88,949	105,857
Turnover \$'000	198,735	221,537	259,621	292,441	348,992
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	99,309	114,324	126,477	140,455	176,306
Value added \$'000	102,094	110,671	137,794	156,476	183,985
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,028	2,232	2,536	2,966	3,420
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	7,881	10,175	10,365	9,604	13,371

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	326	323	324	334	367
Average number of persons employed	35,521	38,700	42,340	43,507	47,767
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	119,762	145,056	195,810	224,200	293,512
Turnover \$'000	701,443	813,731	994,392	1,064,935	1,185,179
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	456,319	520,412	641,703	692,362	783,013
Value added \$'000	249,889	312,917	384,773	358,998	452,691
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	3,569	2,625	3,857	4,916	4,796
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	19,782	27,333	38,929	32,226	38,346

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	118	115	127	137	143
Average number of persons employed	17,753	17,537	17,239	17,402	17,198
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	61,824	65,998	74,785	84,124	102,291
Turnover \$'000	131,128	131,709	156,453	161,923	199,615
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	47,040	52,195	60,010	53,521	64,866
Value added \$'000	87,358	76,566	97,093	109,688	140,526
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	774	730	2,144	1,690	1,994
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	20,982	19,233	19,662	23,871	23,417

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	420	417	445	477	491
Average number of persons employed	26,524	28,460	29,250	29,808	33,077
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	81,499	94,201	116,340	131,513	169,200
Turnover \$'000	342,031	402,818	428,861	500,879	605,300
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	210,243	247,983	250,838	284,225	351,004
Value added \$'000	145,242	166,414	184,347	219,042	293,426
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	1,863	2,316	3,392	4,513	5,035
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	14,141	13,774	20,387	18,876	20,868

The following table gives particulars of establishments manufacturing other machinery and equipment :

VICTORIA—ASIC GROUP 333: OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (a)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	1,007	1,028	1,101	1,133	1,147
Average number of persons employed	32,433	32,984	31,448	31,673	33,055
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	115,126	125,595	142,779	158,393	194,135
Turnover \$'000	406,115	429,328	480,862	522,875	615,065
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	207,925	227,479	238,495	265,434	321,435
Value added \$'000	204,837	216,577	234,683	256,614	321,843
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,804	3,378	4,795	5,744	6,795
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	12,270	16,076	13,472	13,505	16,434

(a) Other than Group 331: Photographic, Professional, and Scientific Equipment, and Group 332: Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment.

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	1973-74
Number of establishments at 30 June	271	282	316	349	395
Average number of persons employed	12,071	12,696	13,915	15,067	16,303
Salaries and wages paid \$'000	38,287	43,838	57,679	69,282	87,901
Turnover \$'000	182,754	206,516	257,556	310,256	383,096
Purchases, transfers in \$'000	109,883	127,345	153,323	175,626	224,025
Value added \$'000	77,093	84,871	108,790	137,527	177,036
Rent and leasing expenses \$'000	2,189	2,515	3,991	4,270	5,216
Net fixed capital expenditure \$'000	11,502	9,461	14,839	13,902	21,086

Paper industry in Victoria

History

The origin of the paper manufacturing industry dates back some 2000 years. About that time the Chinese developed the techniques of making a sheet of paper by hand from natural vegetable and grass fibres. Through the processes of war and trade the knowledge spread around the world. A hand making process to the early 1800s, the advent of steam power and mechanical design brought the forerunner of the present day paper machine. Australia's first mill was in Sydney using a water powered plant.

Victoria in the middle of the nineteenth century made rapid development in establishing several mills each of which was associated with a river water source or a raw material source.

In 1868 following an earlier attempt by Mr Kenny to establish a mill in the Dights Falls area of the Yarra River, a mill was built beside the Yarra River near the present Princes Bridge by Samuel Ramsden. It employed some 70 people, of whom 40 were women. The mill used natural fibrous materials, such as cotton, together with re-cycled paper collected in the city. The mill operated until 1968.

From this beginning the industry has moved through several significant technological levels. Following the development in Europe of chemical pulp production from wood, Australia for many years relied on pulp imports for its major raw material. However, in the 1920s, research was directed to the problem of producing pulp from native eucalypt trees. The combined efforts of government and industry established a pilot scale operation in 1937 and this was followed by commercial production in 1939.

The disastrous bush fires of 1939 greatly reduced the availability of mountain ash forests for pulpwood and further technical work was required before utilisation could be made of the slower growing foothill species of eucalypts. The industry is now based on pulpwood derived from the natural eucalypt forests, from privately owned forests, from waste wood derived from sawmills, and from softwood plantations. Re-cycled paper and paperboard also form a major raw material.

Processes

The main raw materials for papermaking in Victoria in order of volume used are :

- (1) Re-cycled paper and paperboard collected from factories, shops, and homes, cleaned and re-pulped by Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd and General Paper Mills Pty Ltd to make paperboard and moulded pulp products;
- (2) eucalypt and pine woodpulp produced by the kraft, and neutral sulphite semi-chemical (N.S.S.C.) processes by Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd at Maryvale; by the N.S.S.C. process by General Paper Mills Pty Ltd at Brooklyn; and by a thermo-mechanical process by Australian Forest Industries Pty Ltd at Myrtleford; and
- (3) straw pulp cooked with lime by Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd at Broadford.

The process of making paper involves simply the preparation of a thoroughly clean, well dispersed suspension of pulp in water, known as stock, and running this on to a gauze strainer. The excess water drains away leaving a mat of cellulose fibre. This is pressed and dried to form the sheet of paper. To relate this simple description to the actual process on the machine, it is necessary to picture a moving gauze strainer, known as the wire on the machine, on to which is run a continuous flow of stock. The forming of the paper consequently becomes a continuous process.

Paperboard, as distinct from paper, consists of a number of layers or plies, each of which must be laid separately one on top of the other, either from gauze covered rollers revolving in vats of stock, or from additional wires suspended above the main wire.

The wet mat of fibre then passes through presses and round steam-heated drying cyinders where water is removed before it is given surface treatment and wound into large reels.

Forestry

The paper companies work in close co-operation with the Forests Commission of Victoria for their supplies of pulpwood, and the pulpwood harvesting operations in both eucalypt and pine State forests provide employment for many rural workers, use small-size timber and wood not suitable for sawmilling and sawmill wastes, and encourage vigorous growth and regeneration of Victoria's forest resources.

Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd is the largest private forester in Australia, and in addition to its substantial areas of natural forest has already established in Victoria more than 40,000 hectares of pine and eucalypt plantations, mainly on abandoned or regressed or marginal farmland.

Locations

There are several factors which influence the location of the pulp and paper industry. The major raw inputs for the pulping operations are pulpwood, water, chemicals, and energy and for the paper and paperboard making processes pulp, water, and energy. The transport costs associated with these materials and the relation to the market for the products also influence the location of the industry which may be located in both metropolitan and country areas.

The main paper making companies in Victoria, their locations, activities and products are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—PAPER INDUSTRY, 1975

Enterprise name and location	Activities	Products
Australian Forest Industries Pty Ltd— Myrtleford	Pulp mill	Wood pulp
Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd— Melbourne Fairfield Broadford Preston Maryvale	Head Office Paper and paperboard mill Paperboard mill Pulp moulding Pulp and paper mill	Wood pulp, paper and paperboard, moulded pulp fruit packaging trays, and egg cartons
Associated Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd— Melbourne Ballarat	Head Office Papercoating and conversion mill	Coated art and adhesive papers made from base papers supplied from the company's mills interstate
Bowater Scott Australia Ltd— Box Hill	Head Office, paper mill, and converting plant	Sanitary and other tissues
General Paper Mills Pty Ltd— Brooklyn	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mill	Pulp, paper, and paperboard

History of manufacturing, 1961; Motor vehicle industry, 1962; Chemical industry, 1963; Petrochemical industry, 1964; Glass industry, 1965; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966; Aluminium industry, 1967; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967; Textile industry, 1968; Canning of foodstuffs, 1969; Butter, cheese, and processed milk products, 1970; Heavy engineering, 1971; Light engineering, 1972; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974; Concrete pipe industry, 1975

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- 12.23 Manufacturing establishments—summary of operations by industry class
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- 12.29 Manufacturing establishments, details of operations by industry class
- 12.30 Electricity and gas establishments: details of operations
- 12.32 Manufacturing commodities, principal materials used

INTERNAL TRADE

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, 1975

RETAILING IN VICTORIA

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and 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 censuses. Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, etc., are included whether for industrial, commercial, farm, or private use.

Retail Census bulletins for 1968-69 and 1973-74 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.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1968-69

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e., the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census, items of data collected, and in the boundaries of many statistical areas, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to the *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 368-89, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4*.

Further reference, 1975

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was the seventh in the series of censuses of Retail and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia. The census primarily

was conducted to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the retail surveys. These surveys are conducted each month and each quarter throughout Australia and are the means by which estimates of the movements in the value of retail sales are obtained regularly during the period between censuses.

The scope of the 1973-74 Census and the data collected in the census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were excluded from the census because they are not included in the scope of the surveys. Similarly, a number of data items which were collected in the 1968-69 Census were not collected in the 1973-74 Census, e.g., purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc.

The census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as in the 1968-69 Census, using the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969, Vol. 1. The definitions of data items for which information was collected were also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of retail and selected service establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are not included.
- (2) *Persons employed.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974. Unpaid helpers and unpaid members of the proprietor's family are not included; such helpers were included in persons employed in the 1968-69 Census. The figures include persons employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units where these offices or units reported employment of twenty or more.
- (3) *Wages and salaries.* The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in Victoria. Drawings of working proprietors are included.
- (4) *Retail sales.* Total value of retail sales of goods recorded on census forms.
- (5) *Wholesale sales.* Value of wholesale sales made by retail and selected service establishments to other retailers, institutions or other businesses. They also include retail sales of the following commodities: building materials (including paint), timber, commercial refrigerators and freezers, agricultural machinery and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and business machines and equipment.
- (6) *Other operating revenue.* Operating revenue other than the value of retail and wholesale sales, such as repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission and other income except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.
- (7) *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

Comparison with 1968-69 Retail Census

Comparisons of the results of the 1968-69 and 1973-74 Censuses have not been made because of the changes which have occurred in the coverage of establishments.

In the 1968-69 Census where ownership of an establishment changed hands during the census year, separate returns were obtained from the current and previous proprietors.

In the 1973-74 Census, however, establishments which operated for part of the census year were included in the census only if they were in operation at 30 June 1974. It is not possible, therefore, to change the 1968-69 Census data to the same basis as that used in the 1973-74 Census to enable a direct comparison to be made between the two censuses.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS : SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1973-74

Industry group	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Persons (a) employed at 30 June 1974	Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (b)	Retail sales	Wholesale sales	Other operating revenue	Turnover
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Retail establishments—							
Department, variety, and general stores	376	27,600	101,270	541,597	17,578	14,141	573,315
Food stores	13,918	66,485	112,680	1,478,917	4,817	9,303	1,493,037
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	6,201	27,676	72,516	632,709	1,569	4,080	638,358
Household appliance and hardware stores	2,778	14,149	43,896	321,960	21,617	28,888	372,466
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol, and tyre retailers	7,025	49,676	176,979	1,354,259	366,596	239,635	1,960,488
Other retailers	5,849	23,203	48,036	421,267	4,278	9,207	434,752
Total	36,147	208,789	555,377	4,750,709	416,455	305,254	5,472,416
Selected service establishments—							
Restaurants and licensed hotels	2,941	40,219	105,527	326,673	11	160,344	487,027
Licensed clubs	432	4,895	14,701	32,692	498	15,078	48,268
Hairdressing and beauty salons	2,538	7,215	12,616	2,593	3	33,025	35,620
Total	5,911	52,329	132,844	361,958	512	208,447	570,915
GRAND TOTAL	42,058	261,118	688,221	5,112,667	416,967	513,701	6,043,331

(a) Includes working proprietors.
 (b) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS :
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

Statistical division (a)	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at 30 June 1974 (b)			Wages (c) and salaries for 1973-74	Retail sales
		Males	Females	Persons		
					\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	29,100	96,201	95,803	192,004	527,099	3,840,901
Barwon	1,994	6,355	6,598	12,953	34,511	250,074
Central Highlands	1,313	3,467	3,306	6,773	15,326	126,719
South Western	1,215	3,356	2,962	6,318	14,144	119,363
Wimmera	793	1,794	1,671	3,465	7,436	61,828
Northern Mallee	908	2,744	2,440	5,184	13,212	90,437
Loddon-Campaspe	1,820	4,293	4,329	8,622	18,181	158,042
Goulburn	1,504	4,018	3,843	7,861	18,012	146,147
North Eastern	849	2,288	2,557	4,845	10,552	80,111
East Gippsland	692	2,010	1,835	3,845	9,638	73,241
Central Gippsland	1,412	3,744	3,727	7,471	16,839	137,988
East Central	458	866	911	1,777	3,265	27,817
Total	42,058	131,136	129,982	261,118	688,215	5,112,668

- (a) Boundaries of statistical divisions have been changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions have been created. Hence no direct comparison can be made with the 1968-69 Retail Census figures.
(b) Includes working proprietors.
(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS :
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Groceries, other food items, etc.—		
Groceries	8,259	613,671
Fresh meat	3,294	278,288
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, etc.	10,188	146,429
Other food (b)	10,195	255,693
Beer, wine and spirits, cigarettes, etc.—		
Beer, wine, and spirits	2,837	418,103
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	13,362	148,295
Fabrics, clothing, and footwear—		
Clothing and drapery	5,971	617,949
Footwear	1,896	100,420
Hardware—		
Domestic hardware, china, glassware, jewellery, watches, and clocks (incl. garden equipment) (c)	3,308	147,770
Household appliances—		
Radios, radiograms, tape recorders, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	1,713	124,570
Domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, stoves, household heating appliances and other household appliances (incl. bottled liquid petroleum gas)	1,401	153,461
Furniture and floor coverings—		
Furniture, mattresses, blinds, etc., including installation and repairs	1,203	134,105
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, etc., including laying of floor coverings	1,061	92,855
Miscellaneous—		
Cosmetics, perfumes, toilet preparations	4,264	87,712
Prescription and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	2,001	102,690

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS :
 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
 BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74—continued

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Miscellaneous (continued)—		
Books, stationery, newspapers, etc.	3,470	134,724
Goods not included above (d)	6,874	202,142
Motor vehicles, petrol, boats, caravans, etc.—		
New motor vehicles, new and used motor cycles, boats and caravans	1,163	581,131
Used motor vehicles	1,342	333,841
New and used parts and accessories, petrol, oils, tyres, batteries, etc.	5,259	438,816
Total retail sales	..	5,112,665

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one commodity item. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting sales for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments.

(b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, cakes and pastry, fish (fresh and cooked), chips, hamburgers, and cooked chicken.

(c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.

(d) Includes photographic equipment and supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, toys, antiques, disposal and second-hand goods, cut flowers, garden seeds, shrubs, travel goods, and briefcases, etc.

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS :
 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF OTHER OPERATING
 REVENUE BY OTHER OPERATING REVENUE ITEM (a), 1973-74

Item of other operating revenue	Number of establishments	Other operating revenue
		\$'000
Repair and service revenue—		
Household electrical appliance repairs	863	18,710
Motor vehicle repairs, panel beating, tyre retreading	5,410	227,650
Other repairs	1,349	12,476
Other revenue—		
Hiring or leasing household appliances, etc., and other consumer goods	516	7,929
Takings from meals (b)	3,523	155,462
Takings from accommodation	1,202	27,771
Takings from hairdressing	2,936	36,873
Other income	3,391	26,831
Total other operating revenue	..	513,702

(a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one item of other operating revenue. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting takings for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments reporting other operating revenue.

(b) Excludes take-away meals, which are included in commodity item "other food".

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The sample used for the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments is drawn from the population of retail establishments enumerated in the periodic censuses of retail establishments. Estimates published for quarters up to and including September quarter 1972 were obtained from a sample based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments and, as such, are directly comparable in terms of scope and definition with the results of that census. Estimates for the Decem-

ber 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".

A major recent development in retail trade statistics has been the introduction of a quarterly series of the value of retail sales at constant prices using as base year the 1968-69 Retail Census results. Further details of the nature, concepts and methods of compilation of these series are given in pages 5-7 of the explanatory notes of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Retail Sales of Goods* (reference number 11.4), December quarter 1974.

(2) *Changes in scope and coverage in 1968-69.* Additional classes of establishments, particularly licensed clubs, were included in the 1968-69 Census and there was also extended coverage of certain classes of establishments such as mail order establishments, newsagents engaged only in the delivery of newspapers and periodicals, and canteens and caterers.

There was a further difference between the surveys based on the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on the 1968-69 Census, 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	1969-70(a)	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74
Groceries	399.0	428.9	472.1	535.5	638.7
Butchers' meat	202.4	211.1	224.2	231.8	290.4
Other food (c)	324.9	349.2	375.8	358.4	456.4
Total food and groceries	926.3	989.2	1,072.1	1,125.7	1,385.5
Beer, wine, and spirits (d)	277.8	292.2	312.7	362.4	445.7
Clothing and drapery	395.0	425.1	455.2	528.3	662.0
Footwear	70.1	74.8	79.9	88.1	102.2
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (e)	68.3	73.7	81.8	115.3	158.5

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES—*continued*
(\$m)

Commodity group	1969-70(a)	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74
Electrical goods (f)	136.4	155.4	180.0	237.2	298.9
Furniture and floor coverings	114.2	127.4	139.6	169.5	226.1
Chemists' goods	134.5	147.1	161.5	183.9	215.8
Newspapers, books, and stationery	88.2	92.8	100.9	121.1	154.0
Other goods (g)	258.7	277.0	301.9	292.7	371.3
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	2,469.5	2,654.7	2,885.6	3,224.2	4,020.0
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (h)	871.8	931.6	1,006.3	1,080.4	(i)
GRAND TOTAL	3,341.3	3,586.3	3,891.9	4,304.6	4,020.0

(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.

(i) Series discontinued.

Retailing in Victoria, 1969, 1975

WHOLESALING IN VICTORIA

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, 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.

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 further information and the definitions of items used in the following tables reference should be made to Chapter 31 of the *Commonwealth Year Book 1970* or the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Wholesale Establishments, Final Bulletin*.

VICTORIA—WHOLESALE 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		
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.

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	656	83,890	95,045
Wool selling brokers, stock and station agents, and farm suppliers	99,508	1,808	2,999	104,314	11,878	136,909	544,456
Wool buyers and farm products wholesalers	614,502	5,160	214	619,876	1,122	625,453	213,378
Petroleum and petroleum products wholesalers	500,349	9,894	5,831	516,073	5,030	561,725	367,178
Other minerals, metals, and chemicals wholesalers	392,603	10,691	278	403,572	1,219	408,462	66,681
Machinery and equipment wholesalers	781,643	28,443	13,388	823,473	41,322	872,478	116,290
Building materials and supplies wholesalers	374,360	2,681	9,284	386,325	2,604	394,628	66,256
Household appliances, hardware, and furniture wholesalers	169,681	11,162	2,409	183,252	3,461	191,914	76,707
Clothing, footwear, and textiles wholesalers	357,887	14,565	1,031	373,482	555	385,850	218,450
Food, beverages, and tobacco products wholesalers	986,684	36,869	7,539	1,031,093	28,502	1,071,529	214,229
Other wholesalers	354,507	19,962	3,233	377,703	1,753	387,865	79,923
Total wholesale trade	4,708,789	143,215	47,979	4,899,983	98,104	5,120,705	2,058,593

(a) Figures relate to all establishments which operated during 1968-69.

TOURISM

Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of man's need for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy urgent demands for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974.

Scope of the census

The census covered tourist accommodation establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. There is no generally accepted definition of a tourist establishment. For the purposes of the census, tourist accommodation establishments have been defined as:

- (1) Hotels, motels—licensed and unlicensed, and guest houses which provide short-term accommodation (i.e., for periods of less than two months) available to the general public and which provide breakfast;
- (2) Caravan parks which provide short-term accommodation available to the general public.

Definitions

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of tourist accommodation establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974.
- (2) *Guest rooms.* The number of rooms, units, etc., normally available for accommodating paying guests. Guest rooms are included in the category "with facilities" if they contain private bath or shower, and toilet facilities.
- (3) *Bed spaces.* The maximum number of guests that could have been accommodated at 30 June 1974 in beds normally in place at the establishment.
- (4) *Takings from accommodation.* Revenue received from the provision of accommodation for the year ended 30 June 1974.
- (5) *Takings from meals.* Revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from all meals, counter lunches, etc., supplied to all persons including persons who were not guests at the establishment.
- (6) *Takings from beer, wines, and spirits.* Revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from the sale of beer, wines, and spirits, whether or not consumed on the premises, to all persons including persons who were not guests at the establishment; included are takings from beer, wines, and spirits served with meals.
- (7) *All other takings.* All revenue for the year ended 30 June 1974 from all persons including persons who were not guests at the establishment, other than takings from accommodation, meals, beer, wines, and spirits; included are takings from the provision of laundry service, reimbursement of telephone calls, sales of confectionery, cigarettes, newspapers, etc.
- (8) *Persons.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and all employees (full-time and other) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974 (including salaried directors).
- (9) *Wages and salaries.* Gross payments for the year ended 30 June 1974 before taxation and other deductions.
- (10) *Powered sites and unpowered sites.* The number of caravan park sites with and without provision for connection to electricity power supply, and which were available for accommodating visitors' caravans at 30 June 1974.

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES :
CAPACITY AND TAKINGS BY SIZE AND TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973-74

Size of establishment (Guest rooms)	Capacity at 30 June 1974				Gross takings, 1973-74 (\$'000)					
	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974	Guest rooms			Total	Accom- modation	Meals	Beer, wine, and spirits	Other	Total
		With all facilities	Other	Bed spaces						
LICENSED HOTELS										
1-15	761	909	4,283	5,192	9,328	4,468	16,917	150,365	6,398	178,148
16-25	100	655	1,314	1,969	3,705	2,192	4,901	26,328	1,114	34,535
26-50	41	655	1,414	1,414	3,102	1,783	3,635	13,719	440	19,577
51-100	10	356	709	1,065	1,370	1,281	2,248	3,551	51	7,131
101 and over	8	1,523	..	1,523	3,178	6,665	6,135	5,775	224	18,799
Total	920	4,098	6,709	10,807	20,683	16,389	33,836	199,738	8,227	238,190
PRIVATE HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES										
1-15	47	99	377	476	1,102	368	174	..	134	676
16-25	11	12	214	226	495	144	77	..	..	221
26-50	17	67	491	558	1,131	521	220	..	12	753
51-100	10	108	1,112	1,220	2,087	1,072	647	..	14	1,733
101 and over	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	88	286	2,194	2,480	4,815	2,105	1,118	..	160	3,383
LICENSED MOTELS										
1-15	7	56	11	67	179	139	548	208	327	1,222
16-25	12	230	16	246	689	848	422	141	14	1,425
26-50	28	1,028	..	1,028	2,821	3,197	2,122	678	89	6,086
51-100	11	763	..	764	2,066	2,527	1,474	533	49	4,583
101 and over	8	1,615	127	1,742	3,893	5,908	3,273	1,252	446	10,879
Total	66	3,692	155	3,847	9,648	12,619	7,839	2,812	925	24,195
UNLICENSED MOTELS										
1-15	164	1,607	9	1,616	4,559	2,953	986	..	250	4,189
16-25	87	1,696	29	1,725	4,917	3,815	1,291	..	44	5,150
26-50	57	1,909	49	1,958	5,284	4,800	1,755	..	81	6,636
51-100	14	997	93	1,090	2,727	2,953	1,284	..	92	4,329
101 and over	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	323	6,209	180	6,389	17,487	14,521	5,316	..	467	20,304
TOTAL, ALL ESTABLISHMENTS										
1-15	979	2,671	4,680	7,351	15,168	7,928	18,625	150,573	7,109	184,235
16-25	210	2,593	1,573	4,166	9,806	6,999	6,691	26,469	1,172	41,331
26-50	143	3,659	4,958	12,338	10,301	14,397	7,732	14,397	622	33,052
51-100	45	2,079	3,088	7,142	7,145	5,121	4,084	4,084	129	16,479
101 and over	20	3,283	677	3,960	8,179	13,261	9,940	7,027	747	30,975
Total	1,397	14,285	9,238	23,523	52,633	45,634	48,109	202,550	9,779	306,072

(11) *On site vans, cabins, flats, units, etc.* The number of units owned or leased by and located at caravan parks which were available for accommodating paying guests at 30 June 1974.

For further information, reference should be made to the *Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, 1973-74, Victoria* (reference number 87).

VICTORIA—HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

Statistical division	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974	Capacity at 30 June 1974		Gross takings, 1973-74	Employment at 30 June 1974 (persons)			Wages and salaries, 1973-74
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces		Working proprietors	Employees	Total	
				\$'000				\$'000
Melbourne	403	9,825	21,259	184,714	469	12,349	12,818	40,512
Barwon	99	1,625	3,717	18,105	143	1,244	1,387	3,758
South Western	91	1,304	2,892	12,480	169	820	989	2,372
Central Highlands	97	1,004	1,992	9,191	172	572	744	1,574
Wimmera	76	846	1,755	7,690	144	480	624	1,272
Northern Mallee	65	1,328	3,067	9,170	93	767	860	2,307
Loddon-Campaspe	130	1,158	2,663	11,844	249	720	969	1,956
Goulburn	120	1,383	3,161	15,386	230	836	1,066	2,709
North Eastern	102	1,617	3,954	9,548	176	678	854	2,229
East Gippsland	94	1,522	3,788	10,163	168	703	871	2,284
Central Gippsland	76	1,049	2,253	11,741	127	731	858	2,120
East Central	44	862	2,132	6,040	67	411	478	1,297
Total	1,397	23,523	52,633	306,072	2,207	20,311	22,518	64,390

VICTORIA—CARAVAN PARKS: CAPACITY AND TAKINGS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74

Statistical division	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974	Capacity at 30 June 1974				Gross takings, 1973-74		
		Unpowered sites	Powered sites	On-site vans	Cabins, etc.	Accommodation	Other	Total
						\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	58	1,711	3,833	198	147	1,277	263	1,540
Barwon	42	2,292	4,822	157	228	976	208	1,184
South Western	23	991	1,887	106	20	365	31	396
Central Highlands	16	559	661	29	..	129	13	142
Wimmera	17	941	687	57	6	135	28	163
Northern Mallee	22	480	1,314	250	..	469	69	538
Loddon-Campaspe	28	688	1,855	115	5	295	17	312
Goulburn	33	1,186	1,504	45	12	336	202	538
North Eastern	33	1,527	2,119	134	23	366	26	392
East Gippsland	46	2,417	2,036	121	133	515	80	595
Central Gippsland	30	1,189	893	33	19	156	21	177
East Central	20	280	1,373	60	27	259	43	302
Total	368	14,261	22,984	1,305	620	5,278	1,001	6,279

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- 11.4 Retail sales of goods (quarterly)
 11.6 Retail sales of goods (provisional) (monthly)
 11.24 Census of retail establishments and selected service establishments, 1973-74

EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

Until Federation made an Australian common market possible, Victoria's trading pattern was simple. In the early years exports consisted of pastoral products and imports of industrial products, and apart from intercolonial movements of goods, the United Kingdom was the dominant trading partner. After the discovery of gold in the 1850s Victoria differed from other colonies. Imports assumed a vital role in providing practically all the consumption requirements of the rapidly increasing population and wool was replaced by gold as the leading export in value terms. Wool regained its former importance during the 1870s, but this was not Victorian domestic produce, in the main, as the Riverina and other interstate regions exported through Victorian ports.

The Colony was well placed geographically to benefit from the increased prosperity and population and a feature of its economic leadership until the 1880s was that it became the re-exporting and trans-shipping centre among the colonies. This involved collecting manufactured or tropical goods from overseas and repacking or further processing them for re-export to other colonies, New Zealand, or the Pacific Islands, and in return handling gold, metals, wheat, and wool from them. Melbourne had become the financial and commercial centre of Australia and this was reflected in the pattern of Victoria's trade. By the late nineteenth century, however, Victoria's policy of protection had effected a reduction in the range of imports as the tariff enabled domestic industries to compete. Victoria ultimately became the most important manufacturing colony, supplying goods from categories including clothing, boots and shoes, agricultural machinery, coach-building, and food-processing. Many manufactured items were not sheltered.

After the 1880s New South Wales became an entrepot and trans-shipping centre. Victoria was hit more severely than New South Wales in the depression of the 1890s and with the tendency of the smaller colonies to conduct overseas trade direct, Melbourne's role as the commercial and trade centre diminished. New South Wales gradually overtook Victoria in manufacturing, although Victoria's recovery from the depression was assisted by an increased interstate trade in manufactures. The pattern finally changed in 1901 with the cessation of Victoria's distinctive policy of protection, the elimination of barriers to interstate trade, and transference to the Australian Government of all powers relating to customs duties and overseas trade.

Following Federation, Victoria reflected the Australian increase in foodstuffs exports as a major item, providing butter, mutton and lamb, wheat and flour from the early years, and dried fruit from the 1920s. By the time of the Second World War foodstuffs accounted for about one half of Victoria's overseas exports of domestic origin. After the War the share of wool increased, but Victoria, no longer a major mining State, contributed little to the export of minerals which

figured large in Australia's total. The pattern of imports changed from clothing and textiles, which were now produced locally, to fibres, crude oil, and motor vehicle parts, which indicated Victoria's strength in the manufacture of textiles, oil refining, and the production of motor vehicles.

More recently changes have been brought about by discovery of oil fields offshore and the importation of textiles and motor vehicles from the United States of America and Asian countries. The activities of the Industries Assistance Commission, the successor to the Tariff Board, demonstrate the concern at the actual or potential effects on employment in Australia of the importation of cheap overseas manufactures. Local oil and gas, which give a relative independence from overseas energy crises, have contributed to a diminution of imports of these items into Victoria.

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the pattern in Victoria. Similarly the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1973-74 the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 35.4 per cent of imports and 23.1 per cent of exports. Major imports were iron and steel, machinery and transport equipment, and textiles, yarns, and fabrics; and major exports were wool, meat, wheat, and dairy products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the German Federal Republic, and the major countries receiving exports were Japan, the United States of America, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

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, the 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 1 February 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 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

Country	Main features of agreement
NEW ZEALAND	<p>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.</p> <p>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 continued in force until 30 September 1974 and has been extended until 31 March 1976.</p>
MALAYSIA	<p>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.</p>
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	<p>Dated 1975. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Republic of Korea in 1965. The new Agreement states that the two Governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements, and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. The Agreement also established a joint trade committee to further the aims of the Agreement.</p>
PHILIPPINES	<p>Dated 1975. The current Agreement replaced an earlier Agreement entered into by Australia and the Philippines on 16 June 1975. The Agreement provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries; for the two Governments to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify bilateral trade; recognises the need to improve the conditions of world commodity trade; declares support in principle for international commodity agreements and expresses support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries. In addition, it expresses the Australian Government's support for initiatives and arrangements in trade matters among members of the Association of South East Asian Nations; provides that the Australian Government will encourage and facilitate the flow of Australian direct investment, particularly of a joint venture type, to the Philippines; and records the intention of both Governments to encourage and facilitate the development of industrial and technical co-operation between relevant commercial enterprises and organisations, and the inter-</p>

Country	Main features of agreement
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	change of commercial and technical representatives, groups, and delegations between the two countries. The Agreement also established a joint commission to further the aims of the Agreement.
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 and to consultation on shipping matters.
IRAN	Dated 1974. The Agreement states that the two Governments are to take all appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen, and diversify trade and encourage industrial and technical co-operation; declares the support of both Governments for the principle of long-term contracts between organisations and enterprises of the two countries; incorporates schedules of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other; and provides that payments in relation to trade will be in convertible currency. The Agreement also established a committee of representatives to further the aims of the Agreement.
JAPAN	Dated 1964. The current Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan was formally ratified on 27 May 1964. It provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising preferential arrangements of both countries; for certain commitments by Japan in regard to some important Australian export commodities including wool, soft wheat, sugar, canned meat, leather, butter and cheese; and for equal opportunity for Japanese products in relation to Australian Government purchases overseas. It also provides for close consultation between the two countries on matters relating to trade.
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	Dated 1973. The Agreement provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports, while recognising the preferential arrangements extended by both countries. The Agreement includes schedules of goods which each country is interested in exporting to the other. It also provides that exchanges of goods and technical services under contracts and agreements will be at reasonable international market prices; that payments in relation to trade will be in freely convertible currency; and that each country will promote the interchange of trade representatives, groups, and delegations, and encourage the commercial exchange of industrial and technical expertise. The Agreement also established a joint trade committee to further the aims of the Agreement.
U.S.S.R.	Dated 1965. The trade Agreement with the U.S.S.R. provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising the preferential arrangements of both countries, and for payments arising from trade between the two countries to be in convertible currency.

Country	Main features of agreement
EASTERN EUROPE	<p>A supplementary Agreement on the development of trade and economic relations was signed with the U.S.S.R. on 16 March 1973 and provides for the two Governments to encourage and facilitate the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations, for the exchange of indicative lists of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other, and for the establishment of a Mixed Commission to provide a forum for regular consultations on measures to develop bilateral trade and on bilateral trade problems. The Agreement also expresses support in principle for the conclusion of relevant international commodity agreements aimed at improving the conditions of international trade in primary products of direct interest to both countries. Other provisions include agreement to encourage and facilitate the development of economic co-operation, and the negotiation of long-term commercial contracts between enterprises and organisations of both countries and the interchange of commercial, trade, and technical representatives, groups, and delegations between the two countries.</p> <p>The trade Agreements Australia signed with the German Democratic Republic (28 February 1974), Hungary (30 September 1974), Bulgaria (5 December 1974), and Romania (29 May 1975) are broadly similar in their provisions. They either confirm reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising preferential arrangements or, as in the trade Agreements with Hungary and Romania, acknowledge that trade between Australia and these countries is to be in accordance with the rights and obligations of both countries under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They provide for the encouragement and facilitation of the further development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations; and express support in principle for the conclusion of relevant international commodity agreements aimed at improving the conditions of international trade in primary products. There are provisions to encourage and facilitate the development of economic co-operation and the negotiation of long-term commercial contracts between respective enterprises and organisations and the interchange of commercial trade and technical representations, groups, and delegations. In addition the Agreements with the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria provide for the exchange of indicative lists of goods each country is interested in exporting to the other. Mixed Commissions have also been established by these Agreements to provide a forum for regular bilateral discussions on trade development and trade related issues and problems.</p>

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 from individual countries on a number of its principal or potential exports to them, as a result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries. A new round of multilateral

trade negotiations (the seventh) was inaugurated at Tokyo in September 1973, and approximately ninety countries, both G.A.T.T. and non-G.A.T.T. members, have indicated that they will participate in the negotiations. It has been agreed that the principal areas of negotiation should be the reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in agricultural and industrial products; and safeguard measures against disruption of domestic industries by imports. The problems of developing countries are to be given special consideration.

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-1975 there were 173 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners and 60 posts were established in 46 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; assisting less developed countries in promoting their exports in Australia; helping to organise and carry through trade missions, trade displays, newspaper supplements, and other promotion and publicity media; providing information on import duties, import licensing, economic conditions, quarantine and sanitary requirements, and other factors affecting the entry and sale of goods and services, particularly in consultancy fields, and helping to attract desirable investment both overseas by Australian firms and in Australia by overseas firms.

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 August 1975 the Australian Government had sent 105 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 and 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.

Victorian Government involvement in overseas trade

There are no specific Victorian trade services although indirectly Victorian Government representatives overseas stimulate trade in performing agency functions. The Victorian Government also acts as co-sponsor for trade fairs such as the Asian Trade Fair held in Melbourne in June 1975.

Victoria's pattern of trade, 1964 ; Export Payments Insurance Corporation, 1975

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Compilation

All goods which add to or subtract from resources should enter overseas trade statistics. The statistics are not confined only to goods which are the subject of a commercial transaction and all goods moving in or out of Australia are recorded, except for certain exclusions. Among the items included are exports and imports on government account including some items of defence equipment, and outside packages (i.e., the outside package or outside covering of the goods).

Overseas trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from data relating to exports and imports submitted by exporters and importers or their agents to the Bureau of Customs administered by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs as required by the Customs Act. Exports and imports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department. Normally this is within a few days of loading or discharge of cargo.

From July 1965, imports have been classified according to the Australian Import Commodity Classification (A.I.C.C.) and from July 1966 exports according to the Australian Export Commodity Classification (A.E.C.C.). Prior to those years the statistics were based on the Standard Classification of Imports and Exports. The new classifications (7 digits) are based on the 5 digits Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, (S.I.T.C.), which is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature (4 digits), (B.T.N.), used in the Australian Customs Tariff (7 digits) introduced in July 1965.

Australia uses the Australian Customs Tariff, based on B.T.N., for the recording of goods entering the country, thus applying the relevant rates of duty applicable, and the Australian Export Commodity Classification, based on S.I.T.C., for those goods leaving Australia. The Australian Bureau of Statistics therefore publishes trade statistics classified by the Australian Customs Tariff (tariff items), A.I.C.C., and A.E.C.C. (statistical items). There are approximately 8,500 tariff items and statistical key codes, 6,200 A.I.C.C. items, and 2,300 A.E.C.C. items.

There is a one-for-one correspondence between the tariff items and the statistical items in some cases, and in other cases one statistical item represents several tariff items, due to (i) logical grouping of commodities with differential rates of duty requiring separate tariff items, (ii) reduction in the number of individual commodities in Bureau processing compared to Customs records due to the requirements of cross-tabulations in statistical publications, and (iii) possible concealment of confidential items. Changes are also made to statistical groupings from time to time to close down diminishing items into a broad category or open up expanding items into finer categories.

The statistical item series (S.I.T.C.) is published in the publication *Overseas trade* annually and corresponding monthly and quarterly publications. The tariff item series (Australian Customs Tariff) appears in the publication *Imports cleared for home consumption*, annually. Imports cleared for home consumption differ in scope from imports in that they include withdrawals from bonded warehouses and exclude imports into bonded warehouses. The *Overseas trade* publication shows imports landed during a period and the *Imports cleared for home consumption* publication shows those cleared through customs during the same period.

Prior to tabulation the tariff item numbers on the warrants are converted to S.I.T.C. numbers and complex cross-tabulations of items by quantity (where applicable) and value can then be produced for Australia and the States, showing country of origin or destination and importing and exporting State, and a variety of other details. Monthly printout of results is made available to users in all State offices and recently this has been made more helpful to

users by means of microfiche readers and printers. A range of trade publications is produced for general distribution as well as special returns to satisfy specific requests. Over 4,000 queries of all types by mail, telephone, and personal visit are dealt with by the officers of the Trade sub-section in Victoria alone each year.

Definitions

Certain definitions and abbreviations of relevance to the interpretation of trade statistics have been explained in passing in earlier sections of this chapter. For example, in the section relating to legislation and agreements, definitions have been given for primage duties, anti-dumping duties, bilateral trade agreements, G.A.T.T., and excise tariff; in the section relating to trade services: trade commissioner, trade mission; and in the section relating to compilation of trade statistics: tariff item, statistical item, imports cleared for home consumption, outside packages, B.T.N., S.I.T.C., A.I.C.C., and A.E.C.C. Other definitions and abbreviations are listed below:

Country of consignment: the country to which goods are consigned at the time of export. If not so determined, the exports are recorded as "for orders".

Country of origin: the country of production as defined for tariff purposes.

n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified.

c.i.f.: cost, insurance, freight.

kg: kilogram.

litre al.: litre alcohol.

The method of valuation used requires separate treatment and is discussed later in this chapter.

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:

(1) 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; and

(2) 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:

(1) (a) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or

(b) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher; and

(2) 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.

Overseas trade of Victoria

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and are presented in the following series of tables :

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	
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
1973-74	2,155,759	1,556,720	36,920	1,593,640	562,119

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
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	23.7	29.2
1971-72	4,008,365	4,893,368	8,901,733	35.7	23.3	28.9
1972-73	4,120,727	6,213,704	10,334,431	35.7	24.1	28.7
1973-74	6,085,004	6,913,746	12,998,750	35.4	23.1	28.8

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to A.I.C.C. and A.E.C.C. classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
00	Live animals	2,470	3,568	2,787	4,944
01	Meat and meat preparations	471	834	260,631	239,859
02	Dairy products and eggs	4,820	5,032	103,396	112,681
03	Fish and fish preparations	13,591	20,146	15,244	12,256
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	1,983	2,505	93,140	133,802
05	Fruit and vegetables	9,395	19,838	79,461	61,396
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	1,215	1,512	1,038	539
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	24,073	28,549	7,842	5,806
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	1,074	2,338	10,277	12,072
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	1,371	2,372	802	2,040
11	Beverages	3,578	5,451	2,889	3,403
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	12,099	15,910	1,240	2,197
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	1,183	2,083	81,234	71,210
22	Oil-seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1,604	6,283	1,415	130
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	13,487	23,579	537	776
24	Wood, timber, and cork	12,921	26,681	226	189
25	Pulp and waste paper	10,655	13,710	34	14
26	Textile fibres and their waste	32,711	51,244	382,307	360,003
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	11,668	15,357	454	794
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	381	435	18,855	26,779
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.c.	7,894	10,261	9,712	8,082
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	88	156	1,199	2,532
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	33,119	79,945	25,256	68,743
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	12	15	(a)	(a)
41	Animal oils and fats	159	263	11,617	17,378
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	3,253	7,920	50	334
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	896	1,429	224	355
51	Chemical elements and compounds	42,425	70,257	4,606	6,984
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	1,043	1,211	88	1,256
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	14,907	20,186	2,540	2,602
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	14,491	19,829	7,513	8,432
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	4,074	5,528	1,490	2,163
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	2,216	2,051	26	86
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	2,153	2,348	2,085	2,526
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, and artificial resins	52,801	72,520	4,473	14,215
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.c.	18,380	25,701	13,413	17,988
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.c., and dressed fur skins	4,385	6,234	3,357	2,171
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.c.	17,808	26,489	4,264	3,810
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	7,666	12,759	1,603	966
64	Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	43,170	60,083	3,193	3,070
65	Textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	155,685	271,096	11,354	13,461
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	32,188	45,078	6,332	7,153
67	Iron and steel	42,288	71,680	2,817	4,508
68	Non-ferrous metals	8,821	14,863	27,029	31,590
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	36,233	48,950	24,757	28,710
71	Machinery (except electric)	245,503	303,039	45,171	46,962

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	94,738	139,738	20,233	25,531
73	Transport equipment	211,391	282,034	111,474	97,611
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	3,628	6,008	1,190	1,585
82	Furniture	2,847	5,904	487	467
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar articles	2,124	3,840	67	78
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	22,012	43,155	6,305	5,672
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts therefor	9,464	18,621	439	626
86	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches, and clocks	50,444	71,181	16,020	19,945
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.c.	68,300	103,478	10,462	12,205
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	43,979	40,757	(b) 31,037	(b) 52,536
	Total merchandise	1,461,335	2,142,036	1,475,680	1,563,226
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	11,267	13,723	19,693	30,414
	Total	1,472,602	2,155,759	1,495,373	1,593,640

(a) Included in Division 9A.

(b) Includes Division 34.

Trade with countries

The value of trade with overseas countries from 1971-72 to 1973-74 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS : COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT
(\$'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Belgium-Luxembourg	11,355	13,342	23,164	7,685	11,426	10,356
Canada	45,329	48,458	64,828	29,910	44,570	36,521
China	14,448	17,269	23,489	14,319	22,427	42,760
Taiwan	14,441	22,563	45,504	13,480	24,133	19,162
Czechoslovakia	3,115	3,105	4,544	1,947	4,032	4,737
Finland	5,194	8,932	9,139	297	890	563
France	29,195	34,683	33,475	36,698	67,543	65,224
Germany, Federal Republic of	132,814	124,029	212,455	28,774	43,921	37,175
Greece	2,112	1,865	2,447	11,066	8,593	4,196
Hong Kong	23,487	28,368	61,229	24,328	30,094	34,417
India	14,669	12,730	20,023	7,609	8,281	9,838
Indonesia	4,331	4,052	4,775	10,303	20,147	27,437
Iran	1,312	2,630	4,527	9,164	4,740	6,505
Iraq	13,989	13,571	18,812	1,750	931	3,061
Italy	30,588	31,737	53,479	21,400	33,105	31,200
Japan	227,989	267,520	383,578	202,316	326,451	355,031
Kuwait	12,952	6,719	19,639	2,522	2,390	1,898
Malaysia	9,573	13,012	26,787	18,426	21,803	35,707
Mexico	320	910	2,477	4,931	5,257	6,955
Netherlands	19,648	20,475	30,434	9,094	11,327	11,597
New Zealand	41,720	49,107	67,015	97,966	121,833	170,275
Pakistan	3,001	1,789	5,555	1,714	1,955	1,755
Papua New Guinea	5,861	7,286	11,370	31,165	26,865	30,444
Philippines	1,854	1,885	4,815	18,328	20,532	24,449
Poland	1,036	1,263	2,747	7,287	19,586	18,204

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS : COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND
CONSIGNMENT—*continued*
(S'000 f.o.b.)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Qatar	590	..	21,614	282	317	299
Saudi Arabia	1,891	1,737	3,709	10,013	8,407	8,687
Singapore	6,592	7,923	14,230	29,901	26,314	32,934
South Africa	5,156	5,007	9,343	43,200	45,334	33,280
Spain	8,077	7,197	14,089	5,183	7,422	7,202
Sri Lanka	4,774	3,870	4,137	1,186	1,958	3,368
Sweden	26,193	33,013	42,137	3,599	6,397	6,790
Switzerland	23,360	21,189	32,861	2,760	3,027	6,615
Thailand	2,558	2,071	3,592	13,285	14,430	19,761
United Kingdom	305,469	283,361	318,101	92,594	146,358	102,673
United States of America	311,987	301,337	439,779	140,223	164,315	173,441
U.S.S.R.	622	745	1,749	20,772	29,811	42,124
Yugoslavia	207	250	910	5,631	23,863	28,929
Other and unknown	63,267	67,602	113,201	158,623	134,588	138,070
Total	1,431,076	1,472,602	2,155,759	1,139,731	1,495,373	1,593,640

Interstate trade

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air (see page 619).

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal and briquettes, petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1973-74 totalled 2,853,638 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum and petroleum products, 902,540 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 412,483 tonnes; food preparations, 63,057 tonnes; beverages and alcoholic liquors, 37,380 tonnes; machinery, 32,484 tonnes; and metal manufactures, 29,228 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 3,035,782 tonnes, the principal commodities being paper and paperboard, 228,569 tonnes; iron and steel, 223,711 tonnes; sugar and sugar preparations, 283,872 tonnes; petroleum and petroleum products, 326,115 tonnes; sulphuric acid, 173,154 tonnes; gypsum, 130,191 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 125,468 tonnes; and cement, 101,700 tonnes.

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1974 amounted to 820,131 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 761,353 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 569,928 tonnes, and consisted mainly of petroleum and petroleum products, 10,281 tonnes; alumina, 171,208 tonnes; pig iron and steel, 305,497 tonnes; and gypsum, 47,561 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 1973-74 the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$394.9m. Transport equipment \$72.4m, clothing and clothing accessories \$38.3m, machinery other than electric machinery \$43.1m, tobacco and tobacco manufactures \$11.1m, and rubber manufactures \$12.1m were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$55.1m. Petroleum and petroleum products \$2.7m, chemical elements and compounds \$10.4m, and textile fibres and their waste \$9.9m were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas), 1973-74* 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 1973-74 exports by sea from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$282.0m. Transport equipment \$43.9m, petroleum products \$22.1m, and tobacco and tobacco manufactures \$11.3m were the main types of commodities. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for the year was approximately \$25.6m.

Imports from Tasmania during this period amounted to \$264.9m. Preserved vegetables \$16.7m and timber \$20.4m were the main commodities imported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total was approximately \$27.1m.

Customs and excise revenue

The total gross customs duties collected by the Australian Government in Victoria in each of the three years 1971-72 to 1973-74 were \$163.8m, \$181.9m, and \$211.7m, 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 1971-72 to 1973-74. 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		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	'000	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Spirits (potable) litre al.	1,801	2,108	2,143	6,879	8,005	12,332
Tobacco kg	508	524	482	2,945	3,107	3,341
Cigars and cigarettes kg	7,837	7,811	7,852	87,107	89,473	105,377
Petrol litre	3,197,018	3,343,915	3,486,727	119,174	127,236	164,805
All other articles (a)	..	..	..	130,554	134,617	152,936
Total	..	..	..	346,659	362,438	438,791

(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 1973-74 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE AND GROSS REVENUE COLLECTED
AT VICTORIAN PORTS, 1973-74
(\$'000)

Particulars	Melbourne (a)	Geelong	Portland	Western Port	Total
Overseas trade—					
Imports	2,058,961	85,826	3,453	7,519	2,155,759
Exports	1,384,683	135,248	16,705	57,004	1,593,640
Total	3,443,644	221,074	20,158	64,523	3,749,399
Gross revenue—					
Customs	220,251	1,818	3	..	222,072
Excise	426,692	11,142	957	..	438,791
Total	646,943	12,960	960	..	660,863

(a) Includes Port of Melbourne, Melbourne Airport, and parcels post.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE
DUTY COLLECTED BY STATES, 1973-74
(\$'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports	Gross duty collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales	2,590,179	1,513,684	—1,076,495	276,771	567,808
Victoria	2,155,759	1,593,640	—562,119	222,072	438,791
Queensland	542,646	1,380,763	838,117	49,888	236,103
South Australia	313,915	662,813	348,898	34,648	139,812
Western Australia	368,910	1,414,968	1,046,058	30,482	141,837
Tasmania	69,277	259,745	190,468	3,867	43,009
Northern Territory	38,432	86,782	48,350	4,709	6,858
Australian Capital Territory	5,886	1,350	—4,536	295	30
Australia	6,085,004	6,913,746	828,742	622,733	1,574,248

NOTE. Minus (—) sign denotes excess of imports.

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- 8.4 Australian exports—country by commodity
8.5 Exports of principal products of Australian origin
8.7 Imports cleared for home consumption (parts 1 and 2)
8.8 Imports of assembled new passenger motor cars, Australia (preliminary)
8.11 Overseas trade
8.13 Overseas trade, imports by commodity divisions, Australia
8.14 Overseas trade, major groups of countries
8.17 Trade of Australia with Eastern countries
8.18 Overseas trade, exports by commodity divisions, Australia
8.19 Australian imports—country by commodity
8.22 Exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices
8.25 Exports by mode of transport

PUBLIC FINANCE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS

General

Governments of developed countries with their now generally accepted responsibilities for economic stability and growth are expected to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such evils as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they are expected to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through currency revaluations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and involves taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage which experience has shown can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian governmental financial activity

In Victoria governmental financial activity is carried out through :

- (1) State authorities comprising (a) the central government of the State and (b) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest ; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the central government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the central government which affect the public accounts (e.g., interest payments and statutory contributions). The accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be collected and either fully analysed in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis adopted so that their transactions are covered in principle. In tables which follow in this section all expenditure by the central government on certain institutions whether direct (e.g., a new building charged to Loan Fund) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide specific services including, *inter alia*, transport services, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the individual public utilities engaged in these fields may be found in this and other relevant chapters of the *Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision of a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts National Income and Expenditure* published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, and in the annual Budget paper *National Income and Expenditure*.

These tables are intended to :

- (1) Consolidate the transactions of the various public authorities in the State and present them so that their economic impact can be assessed, and
- (2) show the overall purposes being served by State and local government expenditure programmes.

A substantial proportion of governmental financial transactions consists of transfers between funds and between authorities. Such transfers have been identified where possible and cancelled out so that duplication is avoided.

Public financial enterprises (government savings banks, insurance offices, etc.) have been omitted from the following tables mainly to centre attention on the activities of general government and public trading enterprises. Further comment on this treatment may be found in the annual publication *Public Authorities Finance: State and Local Authorities*, issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$m)

Item	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	499.4	584.2	679.6	833.0	1,051.9
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	2.3	-1.8	-2.2	2.1	1.8
Expenditure on new fixed assets	547.5	553.6	579.5	644.6	732.2
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	13.5	22.8	17.3	32.9	59.0
Total gross capital formation	563.4	574.6	594.5	679.7	793.0
Transfer payments—					
Interest	218.1	236.6	266.2	290.7	312.1
Transfers to persons	22.0	27.5	33.8	45.6	47.1
Subsidies	2.6	2.7	3.8	5.1	5.4
Transfers overseas	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grants for private capital purposes	4.2	5.2	5.6	6.0	8.1
Total transfer payments	247.2	272.3	309.7	347.7	373.0
Net advances—					
To the private sector	19.8	28.3	25.8	18.0	18.2
To public financial enterprises	..	..	..	..	5.0
Total net advances	19.8	28.3	25.8	18.0	23.2
Total outlay	1,329.8	1,459.4	1,609.6	1,878.4	2,241.1
Total outlay—					
Current outlay	746.6	856.5	989.3	1,180.7	1,424.9
Capital outlay	583.2	602.9	620.3	697.7	816.2
2. RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	393.5	419.4	542.6	660.0	836.2
Income from public enterprises	125.3	123.2	118.9	109.8	118.9
Property income—					
Interest	25.3	27.0	31.5	35.8	41.8
Land rent, royalties	10.5	20.5	26.6	28.1	35.6
Total property income	35.8	47.5	58.1	63.9	77.4
Grants from the Australian Government—					
For current purposes	322.4	413.1	431.5	502.5	621.9
For capital purposes	61.8	123.0	136.5	159.1	203.2
Total receipts	938.7	1,126.3	1,287.6	1,495.2	1,857.7
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
Local authority and public corporation securities	113.3	134.2	146.9	188.6	180.5
Other general government securities	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.6
Advances from the Australian Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	131.1	93.4	141.4	154.7	115.1
Other	41.8	39.2	1.5	10.5	69.3
Net receipts of private trust funds	19.1	17.9	27.6	27.6	29.8
Reduction in cash and bank balances	-4.7	-25.3	-45.3	-53.6	-35.0
Reduction in security holdings	-20.8	-28.9	-31.4	-36.3	-65.8
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)—					
Depreciation allowances	67.5	60.6	66.2	71.0	74.9
Other	42.4	40.4	13.2	19.4	14.0
Total financing items	391.1	333.1	322.0	383.2	383.4
Total funds available	1,329.8	1,459.4	1,609.6	1,878.4	2,241.1

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Purpose	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
1. FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	50.7	56.3	66.2	76.9	95.4
General administration n.e.c.	38.6	41.6	40.1	69.0	65.1
Education	241.5	286.9	340.3	413.7	539.9
Health	94.2	115.1	135.4	157.7	205.4
Social security and welfare	10.7	12.2	14.5	17.4	21.7
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Community and regional development	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.9
Protection of the environment	4.2	5.1	5.5	7.3	10.5
Recreation and related cultural services	19.5	20.7	24.0	29.3	35.7
Economic services—					
General administration, regulation, and research	0.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing—					
Soil and water resources management	5.1	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.8
Forest resources management	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.6
Services to agricultural and pastoral industries, and to fisheries	12.1	14.4	16.4	19.7	25.2
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-1.3	-1.5	-1.3	-1.3	-2.2
Transport and communication	8.5	7.9	9.2	11.0	12.6
Other economic services	10.0	12.8	15.0	17.3	21.6
Other purposes	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	1.6
Total	499.4	584.2	679.6	833.0	1,051.9
2. EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order and public safety	4.1	3.8	5.0	5.8	8.4
General administration n.e.c.	16.7	17.4	18.2	22.5	22.9
Education	60.9	72.8	77.8	91.8	102.0
Health	19.4	19.4	18.0	20.2	30.8
Social security and welfare	1.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	1.1
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	18.5	19.0	13.4	15.7	19.4
Community and regional development	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Protection of the environment	47.7	48.9	68.2	86.9	92.3
Recreation and related cultural services	8.1	7.4	8.8	10.5	11.8
Economic services—					
General administration, regulation, and research	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing—					
Soil and water resources management	17.5	15.1	13.2	12.7	16.0
Forest resources management	5.7	6.1	6.4	7.4	8.2
Services to agricultural and pastoral industries, and to fisheries	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.6
Mining, manufacturing, and construction—					
Mining	4.9	2.6	4.2	7.4	11.7
Manufacturing and construction	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.3
Electricity and gas	115.3	108.6	98.3	98.9	94.8
Water supply	26.9	28.5	35.9	46.1	49.6
Transport and communication—					
Rail transport	17.9	17.5	20.0	25.3	39.1
Sea transport	10.4	11.6	11.6	10.9	12.8
Road transport—					
Road systems and ancillary facilities	162.3	161.1	169.8	171.0	199.9
Other	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Urban transit (a)	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Pipelines	0.2	2.0	..	..	..
Other economic services	7.0	6.9	3.9	4.8	5.7
Total	547.5	553.6	579.5	644.6	732.2

(a) Excludes suburban rail transport systems included under "Rail transport".

COMMONWEALTH-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

The Commonwealth Constitution allocated areas of power to the Commonwealth. The States were expressly excluded from some fields of Commonwealth power. The powers of Commonwealth and States were to be concurrent in other fields, although the laws made by the Commonwealth were potentially paramount. The areas of power that were given to the Commonwealth were not those which in the years preceding federation had involved large expenditure. The functions of government that remained with the States included those that had been the most costly.

Duties of customs and excise had been the main sources of revenue of the federating colonies. One of the main purposes of federation was to eliminate internal customs within the federated nation and to secure uniformity in the imposition of customs and excise duties throughout the nation. If the Commonwealth were to be given an exclusive power to levy customs and excise duties, a way had to be found to provide for disposing of the excess receipts by the Commonwealth over its expenditure and for satisfying State needs that would arise from the excess of expenditure over revenue in the light of the depletion of the States' customary means of taxation.

The Constitution vested in the Commonwealth by sec. 51 (ii) a general power of taxation which was subject only to the qualification that it was not to discriminate between States or parts of States. Its power to impose duties of customs and excise and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods was to become exclusive on the imposition of uniform duties of customs. All State laws imposing customs and excise duties and offering bounties were thereupon to cease to have effect (sec. 90). Uniform duties were imposed by the Commonwealth Parliament on 8 October 1901.

During the first ten years of the federation and thereafter until the Parliament provided otherwise, the Commonwealth was prohibited by sec. 87 from applying more than one fourth of the net revenue from customs and excise duties towards its own expenditure and was required to pay the balance to the States or to apply it towards the payment of interest on State debts taken over by the Commonwealth. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs and for five years thereafter the Commonwealth was required to credit to each State the net revenues that the Commonwealth collected in it (secs. 89, 93). After five years from the imposition of uniform customs duties, the Commonwealth Parliament was to have the power to provide for the monthly payment to the States of all the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth on such basis as it deemed fair (sec. 94).

In addition, during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provided, sec. 96 authorised the grant of financial assistance by the Commonwealth Parliament to any State on such terms and conditions as the Parliament thought fit.

The Commonwealth Parliament imposed customs and excise duties in 1901. They were the only Commonwealth taxes until 1910 when a land tax was levied. Commonwealth estate duty was first imposed in 1914, income tax in 1915, and entertainments tax in 1916.

The assumption that the financial needs of the Commonwealth would be adequately provided for from customs and excise duties so that there would be surplus revenue available to be paid to the States under sec. 94 foundered soon after the five year period. At first the Commonwealth adopted the practice of appropriating moneys from the Consolidated Revenue for the purposes of trust accounts formed in accordance with the Audit Act, so that all the revenue of one year would be appropriated for authorised purposes although part might not be expended until a later year. In 1908 the Commonwealth Parliament enacted a statutory scheme which had the effect that any unexpended Commonwealth

revenue was appropriated for expenditure in future years and that moneys so appropriated were deemed expenditure of the Commonwealth, so that there should be no surplus revenue until after the moneys so appropriated had been added to the moneys actually expended within the year and deducted from the revenue of that year.

In 1910 a proposal to amend the Constitution by, in effect, omitting secs. 87, 93, and 94 and substituting provisions requiring the Commonwealth to pay to the States or to apply to the payment of interest on State debts taken over by the Commonwealth an annual sum amounting to 25s. per capita of population was rejected at a referendum. The Commonwealth Parliament nevertheless by statute required the Commonwealth to make annual per capita payments to all the States for ten years to 1 July 1920 and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provided and to make special additional payments to Western Australia. Special payments to Tasmania were made from 1912.

Those provisions continued until 1927 when the provisions of the statute of 1910 for making per capita payments were repealed and new provisions were enacted which provided for the payment to the States in 1927 of amounts equivalent to what the per capita payments would have been if the previous legislation had continued.

Section 105 of the Constitution originally enabled the Commonwealth Parliament to take over the public debts of the States existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth and required the interest upon such debts to be deducted from the portions of the surplus revenue payable to the States or, if there were no surplus or if it were insufficient, requiring payment to be made by the States. An amendment was approved by referendum in 1910 which deleted the limitation in sec. 105 confining the power to the State public debts existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth.

When the per capita payments system was reviewed in 1927 a scheme was proposed by which the Commonwealth should take over the public debts of the States and become responsible for the payment of interest. Instead of making per capita payments to the States for fifty-eight years from 1929, the Commonwealth was to pay agreed sums to a sinking fund for the redemption of loans. The States were to pay to the Commonwealth amounts equivalent to interest on moneys borrowed on their behalf exceeding the fixed payments. The Australian Loan Council consisting of a representative of the Commonwealth and representatives of each of the States was to determine the amounts to be borrowed for each financial year for government purposes other than defence purposes. Each party to the scheme was to submit an annual programme to the Loan Council setting out the amount it desired to raise by loans for purposes other than the conversion, renewal, or redemption of existing loans or temporary purposes. Unless the Loan Council agreed otherwise, the Commonwealth was to arrange for all borrowings. The financial agreement was approved by the Parliaments of all the States and the Commonwealth in 1928 and an amendment of the Constitution, by which a new sec. 105A was inserted, was approved by a referendum.

Section 105A empowered the Commonwealth to make agreements with the States with respect to the public debts of the States, including the taking over and management of such debts. Any agreement might be varied or rescinded by the parties and every agreement and any variation should be binding on the Commonwealth and the party States notwithstanding anything in the Constitution or a State Constitution or any Commonwealth or State law. The Commonwealth Parliament was given power to enact laws for the carrying out of any such agreement by the parties thereto. The High Court has held that the power supports the making of Commonwealth laws to enforce the observance of the obligations of a State by requiring payments to be made out of the State Consolidated Revenue without appropriation by the State Parliament.

The financial agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament after the approval of the referendum for the insertion of sec. 105A. The agreement ended the system of per capita grants; it curtailed the Commonwealth's power to distribute surplus revenue; and it removed from the Commonwealth (except for defence purposes) and the several States the power to determine the amount of public borrowing for their own purposes, other than temporary purposes, and gave it to a body consisting of representatives of the States and the Commonwealth whose decisions were not subject to the ratification of any Parliament.

By 1933 the arrangements accepted in 1927 were found to work unequally between the States. The less populous States were less able than the more populous to obtain the funds that were needed to carry out their functions of government by using the taxing resources available to them. In that year a Commonwealth Grants Commission was set up to review and assess, on a continuing basis, applications received by the Commonwealth for special financial assistance to enable those States to maintain their functions and services at a level comparable with those of the other States. Although the Commission was established by statute and although, unlike the Loan Council, neither its existence nor its functions are protected by the Constitution, it has acquired a quasi-constitutional role in the financial relationship between the Commonwealth and the States.

Special grants recommended by the Grants Commission are made by the Commonwealth under sec. 96 of the Constitution. In the 1920s the Commonwealth began to make grants to the States pursuant to that section for the specific purpose of their being used for the construction of new roads. In 1926 the Commonwealth made those grants subject to the conditions that the funds should be used for construction and reconstruction and that maintenance should be paid for wholly by the States. The States were required to submit a comprehensive plan of proposed construction works for approval by the Commonwealth and a Commonwealth board was established to consider the submitted plans and supervise their execution. The States were required to match the funds granted by the Commonwealth on a specified ratio. The grants to a particular State were to cease if the conditions were not observed. The validity of the scheme was challenged in the High Court on the grounds (a) that the terms and conditions referred to in sec. 96 were financial terms and conditions or, if not, were limited to matters within sec. 51; (b) that if only one State were to receive a grant the Act would give it a preference over other States in contravention of sec. 99. The objections to validity were preemptorily dismissed by the High Court. The roads grants legislation has become the model for schemes by which assistance has been granted to the States for multifarious specific purposes without regard to whether it was within the ordinary power of the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to the things for which the assistance was granted or concerning which conditions were imposed. Conditions have been attached to grants made for specific purposes which specify the manner in which the granted funds are to be expended. The High Court has stated that the only legal constraint upon the conditions that may be imposed upon assistance granted under sec. 96 is that they cannot be legally coercive.

In 1942 the Commonwealth Parliament passed, as a war-time measure, a series of Acts which had the effect of excluding the States from levying income taxes. The Constitution gave to the Commonwealth and left with the States the power to impose all forms of taxes, other than those allocated exclusively to the Commonwealth, for their separate purposes. From 1915, when Commonwealth income tax was first imposed, until 1942, separate income taxes were levied by the Commonwealth and the States. Commonwealth taxes were collected by the States on behalf of the Commonwealth in all States other than Western Australia. By the 1942 scheme, the Commonwealth took over the State income tax offices and officers and placed them under its own control until a year after the war;

income tax was imposed at high rates; assistance, called income tax reimbursements, was to be granted to the States under sec. 96 upon the condition that a State in receipt of reimbursements should refrain from imposing income tax; and priority was given to the liability of a person to pay Commonwealth income taxes over any liability to pay State income taxes. All the provisions of the scheme were held to be valid by the High Court. The "uniform tax" scheme continued after the war. Its validity was challenged again before the High Court in 1957 upon the footing that the scheme had been supported only by the defence powers of the Commonwealth in time of war. It was held that the provision purporting to confer priority on the Commonwealth in the collection of taxes was invalid but that the decision of 1942 upon the validity of the other parts of the scheme should stand. Since 1959 the grants formerly known as income tax reimbursements grants have been called financial assistance grants. No State has imposed a general income tax since the inception of the "uniform tax" scheme.

Since 1942 State taxation has been confined to the fields other than income taxes: death and succession duties, land taxes, gift and stamp duties, entertainment taxes, liquor licensing fees, specific levies and licensing charges and, since 1971, pay-roll taxes. The validity of State taxes of various kinds has been called in question in proceedings before the High Court on the ground that they were excise duties or that they imposed a burden upon inter-State trade and commerce that was forbidden by sec. 92 of the Constitution. By a series of cases, in several of which the decision of the Court depended upon the judgments of a small majority of the judges, the High Court has held that a tax imposed upon goods at any time from manufacture until before the point of consumption is a duty of excise which sec. 96 gives the Commonwealth Parliament the exclusive power to impose, and hence that State taxes upon, among other things, the first sale of petrol, an area in which a cash crop was planted, the distribution of milk within a metropolitan area, and liquor sold under occasional permits were duties of excise. Laws imposing stamp duties generally upon the receipt of moneys were held to be duties of excise to the extent that they fell upon receipts of payments for the sale of goods at any stage from manufacture to consumption. But fees charged upon the annual licences of victuallers and tobacco sellers, calculated by reference to sales in the previous year, and taxes upon the consumption of tobacco were held not to be duties of excise. The distinction in law between various kinds of licensing fees and consumption taxes and taxes upon sales or dealings with goods has not in all cases been easy to discern.

Taxes by the Commonwealth or a State upon goods committed to inter-State trade and commerce or activities performed in the course of inter-State trade and commerce are prohibited by sec. 92. But State laws requiring persons carrying goods for reward by road between the States to pay road maintenance charges of an amount commensurate with the cost of meeting additional wear and tear caused to highways have been held not to infringe sec. 92.

Section 114 prohibits a State, without the consent of the Commonwealth, from imposing a tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth from imposing a tax on property of any kind belonging to a State. The section has, however, been construed narrowly so that it does not prohibit the levying of customs duties upon the importation of goods by a State for its own use.

Apart from sec. 114, the general principle has been accepted that a State cannot tax an activity of the Commonwealth or one of its instrumentalities and the Commonwealth cannot impose a discriminatory tax upon the States or their activities or impose a tax which constitutes an interference of a fundamental kind with the performance by the States of their functions of government. A tax on the wages paid by a State to its employees has been held not to be a tax of that character.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA

General

The fiscal superiority of the Australian Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Australian and State governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Australian Government to the States including more recently, grants made to the States for on-passing to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Australian Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants payable under the uniform tax system and special grants payable under the provisions of sec. 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States. At the end of 1974-75 the only claimant States for special grants under sec. 96 were Queensland and Tasmania.

The history and particulars of the Australian Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Australian Government Budget. A summary of the principal Australian Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan Council borrowing programmes, other repayable loans, and direct payments to local authorities and non-government bodies) is given on pages 508-14.

Financial Agreements

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Australian Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929 the Australian Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Australian Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Australian and State Governments on bases laid down. In 1974-75 the sinking fund contribution made by the Australian Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria was \$7.5m.

Nature of payment*Financial assistance grants*

When the Australian Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its war-time obligations, it became the sole authority levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Australian Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. The various *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Australian Government leading up to the fixing of the

financial assistance grants for 1973-74, of which Victoria's share was \$437.6m. The latter grant was notable because it included a negative adjustment to take into account the acceptance by the Australian Government of financial responsibility for tertiary education from 1 January 1974. In May 1975 the States objected, without success, to the way this 'offsets' principle had been applied.

The Australian Government also made known its intention that offsets will be made to financial assistance grants in respect of recurrent expenditures on account of the transfers to the Australian Government of certain Aboriginal affairs functions and assistance for deserted wives. They have not done so as yet. The responsibility for certain Aboriginal affairs functions was transferred by Victoria to the Australian Government as from 1 January 1975.

At the 1975 Premiers' Conference the Australian Government undertook to legislate to provide for changes in the financial assistance grants arrangements. The changes affecting Victoria were the addition of \$200m to be divided between the States in 1975-76 and this amount to be "built in" to the base on which the grants will be calculated under the formula in 1976-77 and onwards. The "betterment" factor in the formula for 1976-77 onwards was to be increased from 1.8 per cent to 3.0 per cent.

In 1974-75 Victoria's share of these financial assistance grants was \$548.4m.

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
General revenue assistance (b)	283,643	361,584	362,085	396,087	443,624
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (c)	5,600	5,926	6,378	6,809	7,195
Debt charges assistance	..	2,783	5,566	8,348	11,131
Capital assistance grants	..	51,020	55,890	63,405	70,789
Research grants	864	954	1,177	1,620	1,540
Legal aid	..	..	..	..	557
Government schools—					
Capital grants	3,782	4,491	5,650	7,346	12,647
Recurrent grants	..	..	..	..	10,172
Non-government schools—					
Capital grants	2,480	2,254	1,937	2,140	5,364
Recurrent grants	3,952	7,832	9,655	13,337	18,083
Schools—joint programmes	..	..	..	..	870
Technical education	3,000	3,912	1,500	3,350	7,272
Colleges of advanced education	7,728	11,093	12,921	19,718	60,391
Teachers colleges	3,252	1,251	2,750		
Universities	18,455	22,228	25,255	29,223	67,596
Pre-schools and child care	..	..	..	..	1,514
Child migrant education	86	667	1,158	1,819	3,282
Mental health institutions	947	798	828	831	237
Nursing homes	..	..	..	149	512
Blood transfusion services	225	251	269	367	506
Community health	..	..	..	..	4,386
School dental scheme	..	..	..	..	1,344
Disposal of ships garbage	120	4	130	765	6
Dwellings for aged pensioners	200	1,929	2,243	1,478	650
Unemployment relief	..	..	6,075	25,670	2,647
Aboriginal advancement	347	367	400	770	948
Housing assistance grants	..	..	1,005	1,679	1,679
Area improvement programme	..	..	..	..	2,400
Agricultural extension services	1,027	1,194	1,364	1,490	1,601
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	37	577	700	1,150	1,681
Adjustment assistance to canneries	..	..	..	..	1,117
Rural reconstruction	..	..	2,125	3,392	1,900
King River dam	1,385	2,000	212	36	15
Water resources investigation	163	420	422	453	762

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATE
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)—*continued*
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Millewa pipeline				600	800
Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts	38,160	43,460	49,820	57,240	65,720
Roads—safety improvements					840
Other payments	810	351	671	1,232	3,133
Total	380,517	531,600	562,440	654,758	819,164

(a) Excludes subsidies and bounties to primary producers, payments from National Welfare Fund, repayable loans. Includes on-passing grants but not direct payments to local government authorities and non-government bodies.

(b) Includes financial assistance grants and special revenue assistance.

(c) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Special revenue assistance

In six of the eight years to 1974-75 the Australian Government has made ad hoc grants to supplement amounts payable under the financial assistance grants arrangements and by way of special grants under sec. 96 of the Constitution. In recent years this assistance has been given to help States cope with budget difficulties. In 1974-75 due mainly to large increases in wage and salary costs, the States were threatened with the necessity to retrench employees. To assist the States to retain or re-engage employees the Australian Government undertook to distribute, among other amounts, \$60m between the States. Victoria's share of this special revenue assistance in 1974-75 was \$13.9m.

Debt charges assistance

In accordance with the undertaking given at the June 1970 Premiers' Conference, when the Australian Government agreed to meet interest and sinking fund charges on \$200m of State debt in 1970-71 and on \$200m additional each year to 1974-75, formal transfer of this debt (\$1,000m) to the Australian Government was effected in June 1975 by way of an amendment to the Financial Agreement. In 1974-75 Victoria's share of debt charges assistance was \$13.9m.

Capital assistance grants

As from 1970-71 the Australian Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' works programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants which are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes represented 24.3 per cent of the total works and housing programme for 1970-71. Changes in the method of calculating the capital assistance grants since 1972-73 have resulted in the payment of grants which represent a higher percentage of total works and housing programmes. In 1974-75 total capital assistance grants represented 32.1 per cent of works and housing programmes and amounted to \$345.9m of which Victoria received \$87.4m. It was agreed at the 1975 Premiers' Conference to increase the percentage to 33.3 per cent from 1975-76.

Grants for roads

The Australian Government has made grants to the States for road purposes since 1923-24. Particulars of these grants (which commenced with the *Main Roads Development Act 1925-1929*) are given in the publication *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities*.

Recent developments included the passing of the *Road Grants Act 1974* and the *National Roads Act 1974* under which grants totalling \$1,100m were allocated to the States for the triennium ending June 1977 mainly for arterial roads and

national highways. Victoria's share of \$228m was made conditional upon its spending \$281.2m from its own resources. In 1974-75 the actual grants made totalled \$368m of which Victoria received \$76m. These amounts included \$5.3m and \$1.2m, respectively, for transport planning and research.

Grants for universities

Assistance to the States for universities was first introduced in 1951-52, and remained relatively small until 1958 when, as a result of an inquiry by the Committee on Australian Universities, assistance was considerably expanded. In 1959 the Australian Universities Commission was established and from 1960 has made recommendations for grants towards recurrent and capital expenditure of universities which have largely been accepted by the Australian Government. An outline of this assistance up to 1974 is given in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*. From 1 January 1974 the Australian Government accepted full financial responsibility for universities under the *State Grants (Universities) Act* 1973. Subsequent legislation was passed to authorise adjustments to approval programmes because of cost increases.

Total grants to universities for 1974-75 were \$444m of which Victoria received \$117.1m (\$99.8m for recurrent expenditure and \$17.3m for capital expenditure).

Grants for colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges

The Australian Government had made grants on a matching basis to the States for colleges of advanced education since 1965-66 and for teachers colleges since 1967-68. Details are set out in the Australian Government Budget Paper *Payments to or for the States and Local Government Authorities*. As in the case of universities, the Australian Government assumed full financial responsibility for colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges from 1 January 1974. Various *State Grants (Advanced Education) Acts* 1972 and 1973 authorised grants for these institutions to cover the triennium 1973-1975. Further legislation was introduced in 1974-75 to cover additional grants, both recurrent and capital, required as a result of wage, salary, and other cost increases and the assumption of complete responsibility by the Australian Government. In 1974-75 total grants for colleges of advanced education and teachers colleges were \$349.2m of which Victoria received \$118.6m (\$86.1m for recurrent expenditure and \$32.5m for capital expenditure).

Grants for technical education

Grants towards the cost of buildings and equipment for technical schools conducted by the States have been made by the Australian Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. In 1973 the Australian Government established the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education to advise on the development of technical and further education and to make recommendations for financial assistance to the States for this purpose. The general principles of the recommendations contained in the Committee's report of April 1974 were accepted by the Government. As a result, grants both recurrent and capital totalling \$45m were authorised for 1974-75. Of this amount Victoria received \$13.4m (\$6.8m for recurrent expenditure and \$6.6m for capital expenditure).

Grants under this programme are being made on the understanding that the States do not reduce the level of activity financed from their own resources.

Grants for schools

The Australian Government has been giving assistance to secondary schools since 1964-65 when it provided grants for science laboratories and equipment. By 1971-72 it was providing grants in respect of secondary school libraries, the

recurrent expenditures of non-government schools, and the capital expenditures of government schools.

The Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission was appointed in December 1972 and made recommendations in May 1973 for grants, in respect of 1974 and 1975 to all schools covering the programmes set out above, together with other programmes additional to those already in existence at 1 January 1974.

The *Schools Commission Act 1973* which came into effect in December 1973 established the Australian Schools Commission which was intended to continue the work of the Interim Committee. The Commission was expected to provide information and advice to the Minister about the needs of all primary and secondary schools and the appropriate amount of financial assistance to the States in respect of schools within State boundaries.

The programmes recommended by the Interim Committee for 1974 and 1975 were approved by the Government. Subsequently it was decided to provide, as from 1974, supplementary grants to allow for wage, salary, and other cost increases beyond those allowed for in the original programme. The grants in the 1974-75 biennium are being made in a number of categories: general recurrent grants, general building grants, and grants for science laboratories and equipment, libraries, schools for the handicapped, disadvantaged schools, teacher development, innovatory projects, and information programmes.

The total amount of grants for these purposes in 1974-75 was \$433.9m of which \$287.9m was for government schools, \$130.1m for non-government schools, and \$16m for joint programmes benefiting both government and non-government schools. Of these amounts Victoria received \$86.2m, \$39.9m, and \$4.7m, respectively.

Grants to local government authorities

The Australian Government accepted the August 1974 recommendation of the Grants Commission that grants totalling \$56.3m be paid to the States in 1974-75 for on-passing in specified amounts to local government authorities. These new payments to the States specifically for the assistance of local authorities were designed to reduce financial inequalities existing between the authorities and were unconditional. The share of the grant to be distributed between the Victorian local authorities was \$14.6m.

Urban public transport

The *State Grants (Urban Public Transport) Act 1974* and the *Urban Public Transport (Research and Planning) Act 1974*, passed in July 1974, authorise the payment of grants to the States to assist in the upgrading of urban public transport (including railways). Assistance by the Australian Government under this programme is being provided for two thirds of the approved cost of projects, and amounted in 1974-75 to \$45.3m of which Victoria received \$18.9m.

Grants for community health facilities

In May 1973 the Interim Committee of the Hospitals and Health Services Commission presented a report to the Australian Government containing recommendations for the development of a community health programme over the three years 1973-74 to 1975-76. The Government accepted the principles set out in this report and decided to make available grants for the development of services such as community health centres and therapeutic day centres. Grants were also made available for capital and maintenance expenditure on community facilities and services for mental health, alcoholism, and drug dependency. In 1973-74, \$15.8m was paid to the States for the above purposes (Victoria's share \$4.4m), while \$0.8m was paid to other organisations for similar purposes. In 1974-75 grants to the States totalled \$29.9m of which Victoria received \$5m. Other organisations in the States received \$4.7m.

Hospitals development programmes

In 1973-74 the Australian Government provided an initial allocation of funds for capital grants towards the cost of hospital projects. Of a total of \$2.4m Victoria received \$150,000. In April 1974 the Hospitals and Health Services Commission recommended in its report a programme of capital expenditure on public general hospitals, mental hospital facilities, public nursing homes, and health hostels in the States. Following consideration of the report the Australian Government allocated capital grants during 1974-75 of \$30.3m to the States of which Victoria received \$7.3m. Payments in 1974-75 were made conditional on the States meeting specified minimum amounts totalling \$100m of capital expenditure on hospitals and other health facilities from its own resources.

Employment grants

In December 1971 the Australian Government introduced a scheme of grants for employment creating activities in non-metropolitan areas with the object of relieving unemployment in such areas. The scheme was confirmed in 1973 and extended to metropolitan areas. Altogether \$143m was granted to the States from December 1971 to September 1973.

At the February 1975 Premiers' Conference the Australian Government agreed to provide additional assistance to the States for the remaining months of 1974-75 to assist employment. The grants in 1974-75 totalled \$40m of which Victoria received \$11.2m. At least 50 per cent of the aggregate funds provided were to be expended on labour costs.

Regional Employment Development Scheme

This scheme was introduced by the Australian Government in September 1974. Financial assistance was given towards expenditure on projects of economic and/or social benefit which provided employment for persons who would otherwise remain out of work. Grants were made to various bodies including State Government departments, State semi-government authorities, local government authorities, and non-government bodies.

Total grants to the States (including semi-government authorities) in 1974-75 amounted to \$8.5m of which Victoria received \$4.3m. Victoria's local government authorities also received direct payments of \$4.4m.

Pre-school and child care

In 1973 the Australian Government appointed the Australian Pre-School Committee to examine and make recommendations on the establishment and operation of pre-schools and child care centres throughout Australia. The Australian Government had been providing assistance for child care facilities in the States since 1972-73 by way of payments direct to non-profit organisations, including local government authorities, that is, not by way of payments to the States. In 1973-74, \$2.2m was paid in this manner and \$6.5m was paid separately to the States in advance of the recommendations of the Pre-School Committee.

On the recommendations of the Committee in November 1973 the Australian Government spent \$44.9m in 1974-75 of which \$37.5m was paid to the States and \$7.4m paid direct to non-profit organisations and local government authorities. Of the \$37.5m, \$20.4m was for recurrent expenditure and \$17.1m was for capital expenditure of which Victoria received \$6.7m and \$2.6m, respectively.

Area improvement programmes

In 1973-74, \$7.4m was paid by the Australian Government to alleviate urban problems in certain local government areas of the western regions of Sydney and Melbourne. In 1974-75 assistance was provided in accordance with agreements concluded with the States under the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act 1974-1975*. The assistance is made available for

specific projects approved by the Department of Urban and Regional Development after consultation with the States.

In 1974-75, \$13.8m was paid to the States of which Victoria received \$4.6m. The grants are mainly for capital expenditure associated with projects such as urban studies, tree-planting programmes, land acquisition, recreation projects, waterway improvements, drainage, and documentation of community facilities.

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 \$82m. This had been financed partly from the Loan Fund and partly from the Public Account (see *Victorian Year Book 1972*, pages 621-3).

As the Premier emphasised in his Budget Speech of 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 Victorian 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 the Victorian Parliament.

Details of the principal sources of receipts are shown in the following table for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a): RECEIPTS (\$'000)

Head of receipt	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Taxation (b)	191,330	199,028	309,695	405,838	547,232
Business undertakings—					
Railways	105,204	108,000	111,967	110,410	114,212
Harbours, rivers, and lights	3,557	4,537	4,806	4,347	4,856
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	15,208	16,875	19,097	21,866	24,791
Electricity supply (interest and recoups of sinking fund contributions, etc.)	14,868	15,820	16,649	16,754	18,280
Other	467	547	535	795	534
Total business undertakings	139,305	145,780	153,054	154,173	162,674
Lands—					
Sales	565	551	527	505	577
Rents	1,980	2,111	2,366	2,439	2,673
Forestry	5,963	6,454	7,176	7,439	8,775
Royalties	3,211	17,255	24,423	25,912	34,695
Other	319	276	297	308	309
Total lands	12,038	26,648	34,789	36,603	47,030
Interest, n.e.i.	29,399	31,319	35,834	38,269	41,994

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a): RECEIPTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Head of receipt	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Australian Government grants—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance	280,008	351,024	348,464	396,087	437,604
Special revenue assistance	3,635	10,560	13,621	..	6,020
Debt charges assistance	..	2,783	5,566	8,348	11,131
Schools—recurrent grant	..	..	..	..	10,112
Water resources investigations	163	29	813	..	453
Home care services	..	..	137	406	161
Pre-school and child care	..	..	..	..	1,296
Paramedical	..	..	..	..	61
Legal aid	..	..	..	..	558
Australian Government advances	10,000	..	..	..	..
Total Australian Government grants and advances	298,060	368,651	372,854	409,096	471,651
Commonwealth National Welfare Fund payments—					
Tuberculosis—expenditure	3,163	3,020	3,143	2,191	2,570
Pharmaceutical benefits—					
Mental institutions	283	274	222	244	412
Other	1,646	2,213	2,359	2,869	3,534
Total—Welfare Fund	5,092	5,508	5,725	5,304	6,516
Fees and fines	11,606	12,929	14,700	17,898	23,142
All other (c)	40,072	42,930	47,287	50,640	61,565
Sub-total (d)	726,900	832,791	973,937	1,117,821	1,361,803
Loan raisings	157,870	121,670	171,670	187,115	149,738
Loan repayments	4,748	4,826	5,773	7,242	9,044
Australian Government capital payments—					
Works grant	..	51,020	55,890	63,405	70,789
Schools grant	..	..	1,700	3,405	8,552
Other grants	946	798	839	1,203	840
Advances and recoups (e)	922	274	1,080	963	10,157
Sub-total (f)	164,486	178,587	236,952	263,333	249,120
Total receipts	891,386	1,011,379	1,210,889	1,381,153	1,610,923

(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 an artificial incorporation of both these Funds for the year 1969-70.

(b) For details of total taxation collections see page 517.

(c) Includes repayments of advances by the Housing Commission under the Australian Government—State Housing Agreements.

(d) The sub-total for 1969-70 is the receipts of the former Consolidated Revenue Fund. The sub-totals for 1970-71 to 1973-74 represent the corresponding portion of the receipts of the Consolidated Fund.

(e) Includes for 1973-74 an advance for sewerage of \$9,300,000.

(f) The sub-total for 1969-70 is the receipts of the former Loan Fund. The sub-totals for 1970-71 to 1973-74 represent the corresponding portion of the receipts of the Consolidated Fund.

The principal payments for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND(a): PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Function of payments	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	109,115	117,074	132,482	141,031	150,769
Debt redemption	20,906	22,280	23,841	25,522	27,937
Other	489	497	511	622	739
Total public debt charges	130,511	139,850	156,834	167,176	179,445

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND (a) : PAYMENTS—*continued*
(\$'000)

Function of payments	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Business undertakings—					
Railways (b)	111,170	121,048	129,286	145,321	174,550
Harbours, rivers, and lights	1,756	2,138	2,355	2,644	5,775
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	11,971	13,096	14,492	16,053	19,874
Tramways	..	..	..	..	2,650
Other	365	413	443	527	2,011
Total business undertakings	125,261	136,694	146,576	164,545	204,861
Social expenditure—					
Education—					
Registered schools	7,049	8,987	11,923	14,026	25,537
State schools	160,390	183,761	216,179	259,178	306,655
Technical schools	43,802	53,076	66,346	84,373	95,166
Universities	18,754	21,972	23,759	30,000	16,173
Libraries, art galleries, etc.	4,107	4,798	5,413	7,036	8,765
Agricultural education, research, etc.	2,195	2,309	2,724	3,254	3,807
Other	3,055	3,451	6,263	7,369	9,636
Public health	5,889	6,467	7,228	8,946	13,151
Charitable—					
Hospitals—					
General	61,709	80,139	93,352	111,728	148,733
Mental	25,208	28,826	33,962	37,520	46,142
Child welfare	7,715	8,011	10,651	12,362	14,796
Other	1,366	2,955	5,280	6,877	4,904
Law, order, and public safety—					
Justice	7,245	7,978	9,378	10,758	14,311
Police	29,984	32,999	40,399	47,254	59,055
Penal establishments	4,111	4,466	5,206	5,929	7,049
Public safety	128	115	114	130	991
Other	71	..	75	14	14
Recreational facilities	688	736	823	1,012	1,279
Total social expenditure	383,467	451,046	539,075	647,766	776,164
All other expenditure—					
Public works, n.e.i.	6,398	7,037	7,821	8,972	10,956
Lands and survey	4,821	5,146	5,727	7,220	8,317
Agriculture	8,420	9,912	11,230	11,640	18,527
Forestry	6,212	6,972	7,790	8,387	9,634
Legislative and general administration	21,039	23,596	26,511	28,775	43,032
Pensions and superannuation	16,273	18,206	20,400	24,052	28,755
Pay-roll tax	7,958	8,971	13,651	17,491	29,240
Miscellaneous (c)	31,923	39,166	45,032	47,594	55,456
Total all other expenditure	103,044	119,006	138,162	154,131	203,917
Sub-total (d)	742,282	846,597	980,648	1,133,618	1,364,386
Appropriation to works and services account (e)					
Total payments	164,486	164,782	230,241	247,536	246,537
Total payments	906,768	1,011,379	1,210,889	1,381,153	1,610,923

(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-total for 1969-70 is the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The sub-totals for 1970-71 to 1973-74 represent amounts which would have constituted the expenditures of the former Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(e) The amount shown for 1969-70 represents the receipts of the Loan Fund.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

As mentioned on pages 504-7 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 Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See pages 522-3 for 1973-74 allocation.)

VICTORIA—TAXATION COLLECTIONS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Pay-roll tax (a)	..	..	98,716	149,136	221,080
Probate and gift duties (b)	44,423	49,927	44,632	50,317	59,499
Land tax	22,436	28,442	29,105	29,443	32,958
Liquor tax	11,370	11,827	12,811	13,260	14,505
Lottery tax	6,504	6,436	6,790	9,255	15,558
Racing taxes	19,445	21,222	25,042	31,916	37,662
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	48,832	51,853	54,347	57,363	61,995
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	3,443	5,051	7,769	7,522	7,876
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	6,688	7,007	8,961	12,407	17,309
Road transport taxes	1,887	1,927	2,119	2,265	3,605
Road maintenance contributions	8,555	8,903	9,136	9,745	10,359
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	2,735	2,915	3,028	3,100	3,336
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	80,443	73,581	79,759	107,714	148,090
Statutory authority levy—					
Gas and Fuel Corporation	1,095	1,125	1,640	1,920	2,180
State Electricity Commission	6,330	6,600	9,120	9,260	9,720
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	2,299	2,555	2,849	3,761	5,128
Other taxes	2,274	2,433	2,683	3,061	2,890
Total	268,758	281,804	398,510	501,445	653,750
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund (c)	191,330	199,028	309,695	405,838	547,232
Trust funds	77,429	82,776	88,815	95,607	106,518
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Per head of population	78.57	80.95	112.71	140.11	180.67

(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.

Specific collections

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 1974 amounted to \$221.1m.

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, 1975

On that part of the final balance which—		The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
		Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents
	Does not exceed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Exceeds	1,200 but does not exceed 1,200	Nil	Nil	5	7.5
"	3,000 " " " "	Nil	Nil	10	10
"	10,000 " " " "	Nil	10	15	17.5
"	13,000 " " " "	Nil	15	15	20
"	20,000 " " " "	Nil	10	12.5	17.5
"	24,000 " " " "	15	10	12.5	17.5
"	30,000 " " " "	15	12.5	17.5	20
"	48,000 " " " "	12.5	12.5	17.5	20
"	50,000 " " " "	12.5	15	20	20
"	60,000 " " " "	17.5	20	20	20
"	70,000 " " " "	20	22.5	25	25
"	90,000 " " " "	22.5	27.5	30	37.5
"	100,000 " " " "	25	27.5	30	37.5
"	110,000 " " " "	27.5	32.5	32.5	40
"	120,000 " " " "	30	32.5	32.5	40
"	130,000 " " " "	37.5	35	37.5	40
"	140,000 " " " "	37.5	37.5	40	42.5
"	150,000 " " " "	45	37.5	40	42.5
"	160,000 " " " "	45	40	42.5	42.5
"	170,000 " " " "	45	42.5	42.5	45
"	180,000 " " " "	47.5	42.5	45	45
"	190,000 " " " "	47.5	..	..	..
"	190,000 " " " "	..	45	..	..
"	190,000 " " " "	..	..	45	..
"	190,000 " " " "	..	..	..	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

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* 1958 provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Unimproved value is the estimated selling price of the land if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions and assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Land tax is assessed at the rate of 0.42 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$17,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 4 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$1,000,000. Land tax is not charged where the total unimproved value of all non-exempt land of a taxpayer does not exceed \$9,000. However, where only one parcel of land is owned, which is less than half a hectare in area and is used exclusively for residential purposes by the owner, land tax is not charged unless the unimproved value exceeds \$15,000.

Exemption from tax is provided for charities, municipalities, public statutory bodies, servicemen's associations, friendly societies, and trade unions unless the land is leased or occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1969 to 1973. 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
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	465.16	2,007,367
1973	63,488	30,139	474.72	2,056,115

(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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Licences—					
Victuallers	8,090	8,218	8,758	8,974	9,502
Spirit merchants and grocers	2,415	2,634	2,911	3,071	3,501
Others	176	203	242	246	292
Club certificates	489	544	613	670	750
Permits—extended hours, etc.	165	189	230	244	328
Fees	36	38	58	56	132
Total	11,370	11,827	12,811	13,260	14,505

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 1974 "Soccerpools". Thirty-six such "Soccerpools" were conducted prior to 30 June 1975. Football pool lotteries were discontinued in 1974.

The Act provides that 31 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation and 30 per cent of the total subscribed to soccer pools be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations and one third of the soccer pools 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 soccer pools duty two thirds is 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 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES: SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.
(S'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations (a)	21,400	21,360	20,942	19,003	18,241
Tattslotto consultations	..	..	446	11,143	33,944
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	6,504	6,436	6,790	9,255	15,558
Allocation out of Consolidated Fund (b)—					
Hospitals and Charities Fund	5,684	5,346	5,425	7,509	13,203
Mental Hospitals Fund	820	1,090	1,365	1,728	2,345
Other funds, etc. (c)	..	..	..	19	10

(a) Includes subscriptions to football pool lotteries of \$97,706 in 1972-73 and \$26,428 in 1973-74.

(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			Total
	On-course	Off-course		Totalisator	Book-makers' turnover	Other (b)	
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	26,131	4,822	962	31,916
1973-74	62,483	362,468	263,170	31,469	5,503	690	37,662

(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.

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY PAYABLE FROM 1 JANUARY 1972

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

Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(S'000)

Paid to—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Registration fees—recreational vehicles	..	..	..	..	14
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	31,062	33,118	34,635	35,998	38,962
Additional registration fees (part)	2,034	2,112	2,397	2,561	2,726
Level Crossings Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	1,017	1,056	1,199	1,281	1,363
Road (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	14,708	15,558	16,106	16,577	17,956
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	10	10	10	10	11
Traffic Authority Fund—					
Surcharge on motor registration	..	..	..	936	962
Total	48,832	51,853	54,347	57,363	61,995
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	1,574	2,376	3,647	3,488	3,648
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	810	828	939	901	944
Drivers test fees	268	275	448	517	548
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	790	1,187	1,823	1,744	1,824
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	..	384	912	872	912
Total	3,443	5,051	7,769	7,522	7,876
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	6,688	7,007	8,961	12,407	17,309
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	11	10	10	10	11
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	943	984	1,025	1,071	2,398
Permits	933	933	1,084	1,184	1,196
Total	1,887	1,927	2,119	2,265	3,605
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	8,555	8,903	9,136	9,745	10,359

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	2,735	2,915	3,028	3,100	3,336
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	10,997	12,299	15,636	18,995	24,306
Country Roads Board Fund	42,740	45,247	47,565	49,731	53,551
Level Crossings Fund	1,017	1,056	1,199	1,281	1,363
Municipalities Assistance Fund	790	1,187	1,823	1,744	1,824
Road (Special Projects) Fund	14,708	15,558	16,106	16,577	17,956
Transport Regulation Fund	1,887	1,927	2,119	2,265	3,605
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	..	384	912	872	912
Traffic Authority Fund	..	..	..	936	962
Total	72,139	77,657	85,361	92,401	104,479

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 517, and amounted to \$1,929,000 in 1969-70, \$2,062,000 in 1970-71, \$2,138,000 in 1971-72, \$2,188,000 in 1972-73, and \$2,356,000 in 1973-74.

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 1974 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE AT 1 DECEMBER 1974

Dutiable class	Duty payable	
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value—	} up to \$100—per \$25 or part 14c over \$100—per \$100 or part 60c	
Based on consideration		
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY—	} 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	
Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on value		
Other transfers on sale—Based on consideration		
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY		} variable scale according to nature of each \$200 (or part) of annual premium income \$14
INSURANCE COMPANIES (OTHER THAN LIFE)—Annual licences		
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—On the sum insured		} up to \$2,000—per \$200 or part 12c over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder 24c
CHEQUES—		
Payable on demand	8c	
Drawn outside Victoria but negotiated, transferred, endorsed, or paid in Victoria	8c	

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES : RATES PAYABLE AT 1 DECEMBER 1974—*continued*

Dutiable class	Duty payable
BILLS OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTES—	
Payable on demand	8c
Drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State	8c
Not drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State, which is for a term of not more than 120 days after date or sight	} or each 10 days or part, for each \$100 or part 1c
Any other (except a bank note)	for each \$100 or part 12c
POWER OF ATTORNEY OR APPOINTMENT OF AGENT	\$5
INSTALMENT PURCHASE (including hire purchase)	purchase price \$20 or more 2.1%
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% 50c
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES	
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 523 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.

Statutory levy

The *Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966* requires the State Electricity Commission and the Gas and Fuel Corporation to pay to the Consolidated Fund in each of the financial years a contribution of an amount equal to 3 per cent of the total revenue of each authority in the preceding financial year. On 8 December 1971 the percentage was increased to 4 per cent.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections

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 1973-74 was: 1969-70, \$71.3m; 1970-71, \$70.1m; 1971-72, \$67.3m; and 1972-73, \$66.4m; 1973-74, \$66.0m.

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".

In the 1974-75 Australian Budget, reductions were made in personal income tax for the 1974-75 financial year, on taxable incomes up to nearly \$10,500 with slight increases above that figure. For taxpayers on low incomes with dependants a special rebate was introduced to bring the tax saving, resulting from the allowance of the dependants' deductions, up to 40 per cent of the amount of the deductions. A surcharge was imposed on property income received by individuals in 1974-75. The surcharge is 10 per cent of the tax on property income included in the taxable income and applies when the taxable income exceeds \$5,000. The age rebate introduced as a transitional measure in 1973-74 was reduced to \$130 for the 1974-75 financial year.

Income tax is levied if the income remaining after allowing deductions exceeds \$1,040.

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX—INDIVIDUALS
(1974-75 income year)

Total taxable income		Tax on total taxable income	
Not less than	Not more than		
\$	\$	\$	\$
0	1,000	0.00 + 1 cent for each \$1	
1,000	2,000	10.00 + 7 cents for each \$1 in excess of 1,000	1,000
2,000	3,000	80.00 + 14 cents for each \$1 in excess of 2,000	2,000
3,000	4,000	220.00 + 20 cents for each \$1 in excess of 3,000	3,000
4,000	5,000	420.00 + 26 cents for each \$1 in excess of 4,000	4,000
5,000	6,000	680.00 + 32 cents for each \$1 in excess of 5,000	5,000
6,000	7,000	1,000.00 + 38 cents for each \$1 in excess of 6,000	6,000
7,000	8,000	1,380.00 + 44 cents for each \$1 in excess of 7,000	7,000
8,000	10,000	1,820.00 + 48 cents for each \$1 in excess of 8,000	8,000
10,000	12,000	2,780.00 + 52 cents for each \$1 in excess of 10,000	10,000
12,000	16,000	3,820.00 + 55 cents for each \$1 in excess of 12,000	12,000
16,000	20,000	6,020.00 + 60 cents for each \$1 in excess of 16,000	16,000
20,000	40,000	8,420.00 + 64 cents for each \$1 in excess of 20,000	20,000
40,000	..	21,220.00 + 67 cents for each \$1 in excess of 40,000	40,000

Concessional deductions

The following concessional deductions from income derived during the year ended 30 June 1975 are allowable to resident taxpayers:

(1) Dependants and/or housekeeper:

Dependant, etc. (resident)	Maximum deduction (a)
	\$
Spouse	364
Daughter-housekeeper	364
Parent or parent-in-law	364
Housekeeper	364
One child under 16 years of age	260
Other children under 16 years of age	208
Child 16-25 years of age receiving full-time education	260
Invalid relative	260

(a) If a dependant (not a housekeeper) has a separate net income, is not wholly maintained, or is maintained for part only of the year the deduction is reduced.

(2) (i) Medical, etc., expenses of a taxpayer and his dependants (including dental expenses, artificial limbs or eyes, hearing aids, etc., the remuneration of an attendant of a person who is blind, etc.); (ii) funeral expenses up to \$100 per dependant; (iii) life assurance premiums, etc., up to \$1,200; (iv) payments to medical or hospital benefits funds; (v) legal expenses incurred in adopting a child; and (vi) education expenses and self education expenses. In the 1974-75 Australian Budget, the maximum deduction allowable for educational expenses was set at \$150 per student.

Other deductions

The following other deductions from income are allowable: (i) rates and taxes on sole or principal place of residence up to \$300; (ii) gifts to public, charitable, etc., institutions; and (iii) subscriptions to trade unions and trade, business, or professional associations. A graduated deduction is also allowable in respect of housing loan interest paid on a residence, where the combined income of husband and wife does not exceed \$13,999.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1973-74
(1972-73 income year)

Grade of net income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income	Taxable income	Net income tax assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1- 1,199	5,843	10,512	16,355	17,601	17,204	604
1,200- 1,999	43,884	99,945	143,829	234,430	215,689	13,532
2,000- 2,999	86,138	157,803	243,941	613,784	550,138	51,823
3,000- 3,999	143,109	131,039	274,148	959,103	832,085	100,779
4,000- 4,999	95,734	34,109	129,843	551,370	459,647	63,408
4,500- 4,999	98,137	21,678	119,815	568,504	465,004	69,348
5,000- 5,499	90,392	14,869	105,261	551,980	446,412	71,515
5,500- 5,999	75,525	11,532	87,057	499,558	401,885	68,816
6,000- 6,499	60,049	8,245	68,294	426,145	340,207	61,570
6,500- 6,999	46,283	6,452	52,735	355,265	282,519	53,847
7,000- 7,499	35,039	4,481	39,520	286,021	226,821	45,239
7,500- 7,999	26,305	3,526	29,831	230,783	183,489	38,208
8,000- 8,999	37,436	5,312	42,748	361,532	287,455	63,335
9,000- 9,999	23,631	3,689	27,320	258,585	206,516	48,714
10,000-14,999	41,853	7,086	48,939	577,585	473,263	128,405
15,000-19,999	11,185	1,817	13,002	221,845	188,790	63,781
20,000-29,999	6,411	1,019	7,430	176,323	154,943	65,072
30,000-49,999	2,156	324	2,480	90,943	82,650	41,661
50,000-99,999	522	103	625	40,851	37,883	21,737
100,000 and over	92	20	112	17,389	16,362	10,274
Total	929,724	523,561	1,453,285	7,039,596	5,868,959	1,081,671

Company tax

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX: COMPANIES, 1973-74 INCOME YEAR

Type of company	Rate per cent
Private (a)	45.0
Public—	
Co-operative	(b) 45.0
Life assurance	45.0
Non-profit (c)—	
Friendly society dispensary	37.5
Other	(b) 45.0
Other	45.0

(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 55 per cent of the taxable income over \$416 less any 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.

SUPERANNUATION

Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	5,724	6,176	6,533	7,308	8,325
Other	9,624	11,365	13,237	16,086	19,585
Total	15,348	17,541	19,770	23,394	27,910
Police Pensions Fund	380	..	..	..	..
Police Superannuation Fund	5	5	14	4	..
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund	54	20	7	7	8
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	352	429	361	361	490
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	2	10	27	49	76
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	132	202	222	236	266
Grand total	16,273	18,207	20,401	24,052	28,755

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 page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975), and in succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act* 1975. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions which operated from 1 July 1975 are as follows:

- (1) A basic pension on retirement for ill-health or at age 65 of 70 per cent of salary at retirement.
- (2) On age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of salary at age 60.

(3) Officers' contributions to be limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary. Officers at present contributing more than 9 per cent of salary will have their contributions reduced to 9 per cent.

(4) Widows' pensions, including present widows' pensions, to be increased from five eighths to two thirds of officers' pensions.

(5) The existing rights to convert part of the pension into a lump sum will be retained.

(6) Married women to be eligible to elect to be contributors to the superannuation scheme.

(7) Railway officers, who previously elected to limit their superannuation entitlement to a maximum of six units, or to forego superannuation altogether, to have the right to reinstate their situation.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	18,725	21,763	24,966	27,876	33,790
Consolidated Fund (a)	15,244	17,419	20,381	22,146	25,006
Interest	8,687	9,771	11,177	12,599	14,748
Other	192	225	523	855	958
Total	42,848	49,177	57,047	63,477	74,502
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	19,369	21,871	24,747	27,342	29,909
Lump sum payments	4,737	6,771	5,400	7,130	9,733
Contributions refunded	2,034	1,876	2,194	2,469	3,055
Transfer to Pensions Supplementation Fund	2,175	3,756	3,636	4,476	5,927
Other	38	219	98	112	(b) 5,925
Total	28,354	34,493	36,075	41,529	54,549
Balance in Fund at 30 June	164,839	179,524	200,495	222,444	242,397
	number	number	number	number	number
Contributors at 30 June	56,819	57,078	(c) 58,000	(c) 59,500	(c) 60,520
Pensioners at 30 June—					
Ex-employees	10,709	11,228	} n.a.	} n.a.	} n.a.
Widows	7,744	7,896			
Children	1,067	1,092			
Total	19,520	20,216	n.a.	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) Includes payments in respect of property acquisition amounting to \$3,517,887.

(c) Estimated.

Further reference, 1975

VICTORIAN TRUST FUNDS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

General

Under the provisions of the Constitution Act revenues of the State are payable to the Consolidated Fund with the exception of certain revenues set aside by various Acts of Parliament for specific purposes and payable into special funds or accounts held at the State Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Fund. In recent years there has been a proliferation of funds and accounts established to record the receipt and disbursement of moneys provided by the Australian Government for specific purposes. Other funds record the

transactions of State insurance offices, of the Hospitals and Charities Commission and, in relation to capital works, of the Country Roads Board and the Works and Services Account. The Trust Fund also includes accounts which are in the nature of suspense accounts. Certain of these accounts are governed by legislation while others are clearing accounts for book-keeping purposes.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1973-74 aggregated \$1,568.4m and credits \$1,604.3m. At the end of the year the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts (including securities to the value of \$15.6m lodged with the Treasurer) was \$266.7m. Of this total, investments in Government and other securities amounted to \$125.5m, cash advanced was \$32.9m, while the balance, \$108.3m, was at the credit of the Public Account.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are set out under broad classifications in the table below, in respect of the year 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS (a)
((\$m))

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1973	1973-74		Balance at 30 June 1974
		Debits	Credits	
Australian and Australian—Victorian	17.6	349.7	353.9	21.8
Compensation and insurance	96.3	132.1	148.2	112.3
Social, health, and welfare	2.8	154.5	155.7	4.0
Suspense	28.9	483.9	498.0	42.9
Works and development	41.3	356.2	352.7	37.7
Other	28.5	92.0	95.9	32.5
Total	215.3	1,568.4	1,604.2	251.2

(a) Excluding securities (i.e., shares of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria) amounting to \$15.6m at 30 June 1974 lodged with the Treasurer and included in the Trust Fund.

Specific accounts

Australian and Victorian

In this category there were over 80 separate funds in existence at 30 June 1974 including 17 established during the financial year ending on that date. In terms of financial turnover the most important were (a) Australian Aid Roads accounts with credits totalling \$65.7m; (b) subsidy accounts for Victorian universities credited with \$69.0m; (c) accounts credited with grants for advanced education \$52.6m; and (d) a number of accounts credited with advances from the Australian Government for housing and repayments of principal and interest by borrowers totalling in all \$79.5m for the year.

Compensation and insurance

The principal accounts under this heading are (a) those dealing with the financial activities of the State Insurance offices represented by credits totalling \$79.5m for 1973-74 and (b) receipts of third party insurance premiums \$64.3m for allocation to approved insurers and the Motor Accidents Board.

Social, health, and welfare

The major fund in this category is the Hospital and Charities Fund which, in 1973-74, was credited with \$143.8m nearly all representing transfers from the Consolidated Fund.

Suspense accounts

Various railways suspense accounts comprise almost half of the credits in this category. Pay-roll deductions account for a further \$150.5m.

Works and development

The two major funds in this category are the Country Roads Board Fund (credits \$50.9m in 1973-74) and the Works and Services Account. The Country Roads Board provides rather less than half of the finance required by the Country Roads Board to carry out its functions. Other sources of funds for the Board are referred to in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*. The Works and Services Account, undoubtedly the most important of all Victorian Trust Funds, was credited with \$246.5m in 1973-74 and its origin and transactions are referred to below in some detail.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government in 1970-71 amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund it created, at the same time, a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the central government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

VICTORIA—GROSS EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, SERVICES, ETC. (a)
(S'000)

Expenditure on—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Public works—					
Railways	16,135	15,874	15,496	16,092	18,409
Tramways	..	2,150	1,200	3,855	8,350
Roads and bridges	1,778	1,307	1,481	1,601	1,017
Harbours and rivers	2,687	4,333	3,809	3,026	1,146
Water supply and sewerage	25,693	28,251	39,057	40,410	60,066
Electricity supply	19,250	5,000	11,000	16,000	16,000
Gas supply	40	100	2,058	142	40
Public buildings—					
Schools, etc.	45,616	52,501	57,597	67,972	67,188
Hospitals, etc.	18,694	18,960	17,901	20,202	28,092
Other	11,167	9,280	11,287	13,564	20,325
Municipalities—loans, grants, etc.	3,708	4,178	5,399	4,438	4,253
Housing	1,935	2,671	39,695	40,457	2,009
Other public works	883	581	700	611	1,112
Primary production—					
Land settlement	2,250	1,327	735	744	796
Soldier settlement	2	..	..	..	..
Drought, etc., relief	488	74	240	1,229	..
Forestry	3,365	3,516	3,622	4,250	4,665
Mining, n.e.i.	254	282	280	276	325
Cool stores	66	56	14	55	23
Destruction of vermin and noxious weeds (b)	2,261	2,592	2,815	3,250	31
Other primary production (c)	2,972	2,552	2,870	3,498	2,761
Other purposes (d)	2,149	3,527	4,145	5,859	10,251
Total works, etc., expenditure	161,393	159,111	221,401	247,530	246,860
Funding of Consolidated Revenue deficits	2,887	..	..	..	..
Grand total	164,279	159,111	221,401	247,530	246,860

(a) Represents payments from the Loan Fund for the year 1969-70 and payments from the Works and Services Account for the years 1970-71 to 1973-74.

(b) Expenditure in 1973-74 mainly through the Consolidated Fund.

(c) Includes allocations to the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission to enable the Commission to assist industries (principally primary) in country areas.

(d) Includes advance of \$5m to the Victorian Development Corporation in 1973-74.

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 99 per cent of indebtedness is now domiciled in Australia. There has been a gradual change from the situation which existed a century ago when nearly all loans were financed in London. Even at the turn of the century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following tables excludes certain liabilities due to the Australian Government as at 30 June 1974. These Australian Government liabilities include \$593.3m advances for housing purposes under the Commonwealth—State Housing Agreement, \$12.4m for special assistance loans for soldier settlement, \$9.3m advance for sewerage, \$2.2m 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 and other purpose loans and advances made pursuant to Commonwealth—State agreements and arrangements should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1969–70 to 1973–74. 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	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,033,067	2,175,649	2,274,719	2,424,680	2,591,969
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	367,951	362,429	382,104	358,667	430,217
Domestic raisings	206,934	240,081	209,903	171,115	279,516
Less conversion and redemption loans					
Total new debt incurred	161,016	122,349	172,201	187,553	150,701
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	18,435	23,278	22,240	20,264	30,950
Net increase in debt	142,581	99,071	149,961	167,289	119,751
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,175,649	2,274,719	2,424,680	2,591,969	2,711,720
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	59,665	45,158	42,490	38,855	22,910
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	1,496	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans					
Total new debt incurred	-1,496	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemption from National Debt Sinking Fund	13,011	2,668	2,042	11,461	888
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	..	..	-1,593	-4,484	-2,719
Net increase in debt	-14,507	-2,668	-3,635	-15,945	-3,606
Debt outstanding at 30 June	45,158	42,490	38,855	22,910	19,304

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—*continued*
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	37,562	33,554	30,632	24,812	18,031
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	..	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	1,343	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	-1,343	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	2,800	3,138	4,409	3,820	1,567
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+135	+216	-1,412	-2,961	-877
Net increase in debt	-4,008	-2,922	-5,820	-6,781	-2,444
Debt outstanding at 30 June	33,554	30,632	24,812	18,031	(a) 15,587
TOTAL					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,130,294	2,254,361	2,347,842	2,488,348	2,632,910
New debt incurred—					
Australian Government loan flotations	367,951	362,429	382,104	358,667	430,217
Domestic raisings	..	1	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	209,773	240,081	209,903	171,115	279,516
Total new debt incurred	158,178	122,349	172,201	187,553	150,701
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	34,246	29,084	28,691	35,545	33,405
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	+135	+216	-3,005	-7,445	-3,596
Net increase in debt	124,067	93,481	140,505	144,562	113,701
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,254,361	2,347,842	2,488,348	2,632,910	2,746,610

(a) Includes New York, \$A9,846,019; Canada, \$A1,742,114; Switzerland, \$A2,868,084; and the Netherlands, \$A1,130,762.

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 1969-70 to 1973-74:

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
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
1974	2,711,720	19,304	9,846	1,742	2,868	1,131	2,746,610	759.05

The following table shows the rates of interest which were payable on the public debt at 30 June 1974, 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 1974

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
8.5	93,384	..	..	..	93,384
8.3	61,025	..	..	..	61,025
8.2	15,161	..	..	..	15,161
8.1	49,210	..	..	..	49,210
8.0	89,702	..	..	..	89,702
7.0	185,917	..	..	..	185,917

VICTORIA—RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT
AT 30 JUNE 1974—*continued*

Rate of interest per cent	Amount maturing—				Total \$A'000
	In Australia \$A'000	In London \$A'000	In New York \$A'000	Elsewhere overseas \$A'000	
6.8	76,191	..	..	..	76,191
6.7	16,030	..	..	..	16,030
6.6	90,494	..	..	..	90,494
6.5	57,726	..	..	..	57,726
6.4	6,350	..	..	..	6,350
6.2	70,768	..	..	..	70,768
6.0	186,809	886	..	..	187,695
5.9	13,353	..	..	..	13,353
5.8	69,268	..	..	..	69,268
5.75	23,208	..	1,597	(a) 1,742	26,547
5.7	33,857	..	..	..	33,857
5.6	42,359	..	..	..	42,359
5.5	..	18,418	5,207	..	23,625
5.4	115,919	..	..	..	115,919
5.375	67,305	..	..	..	67,305
5.3	79,102	..	..	..	79,102
5.25	445,637	..	2,235	..	447,872
5.2	11,125	..	..	..	11,125
5.0	578,658	..	807	(b) 1,131	580,595
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) 2,868	51,596
3.875	106	..	..	..	106
3.4875	1	..	..	..	1
3.1	553	..	..	..	553
3.0	1,781	..	..	..	1,781
2.7125	195	..	..	..	195
2.325	984	..	..	..	984
1.0	3,116	..	..	..	3,116
Total	2,711,720	19,304	9,846	5,741	2,746,610
Average rate of interest	per cent 5.85	per cent 5.52	per cent 5.44	per cent 4.98	per cent 5.85

(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 1969–70 to 1973–74. 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
1970	111,941	4,253	116,193	33.97	5.15
1971	123,121	3,955	127,076	36.50	5.41
1972	134,229	3,451	137,680	38.94	5.53
1973	143,789	2,217	146,006	40.79	5.55
1974	152,655	1,888	154,543	42.71	5.63

(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 1969-70 to 1973-74 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT
(**\$A'000**)

Year	Interest paid on loans maturing—				Total interest	Commission 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)			
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	314	140,131	533	140,664
1973-74	147,347	1,112	620	(c) 291	149,370	658	150,027

(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, \$A100,835; Switzerland, \$A128,815; and the Netherlands, \$A60,984.

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 1969-70 to 1973-74, 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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	20,910	22,291	23,846	25,519	27,401
Australian Government	5,600	5,926	6,378	6,809	7,195
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	26,510	28,217	30,224	32,328	34,595
Interest on investments	28	27	44	63	79
Special contributions by Victoria	25	25	25	25	14
Interest accrued on securities	229	..	..	..	..
Total	26,793	28,270	30,293	32,416	34,688
Total to date	347,689	375,959	406,252	438,669	473,357

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(SA'000)**

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Australia—					
Face value	18,435	23,278	22,240	20,264	30,950
Net cost	18,414	23,274	22,236	20,231	30,948
London—					
Face value	13,011	2,668	2,042	11,461	888
Net cost	12,723	2,324	1,911	11,171	589
New York—					
Face value	2,521	2,868	4,122	3,547	1,374
Net cost	2,205	2,629	3,978	3,630	1,270
Canada—					
Face value	142	131	143	123	51
Net cost	109	117	123	117	42
Netherlands—					
Face value	137	139	144	150	141
Net cost	139	139	145	145	135
Total—					
Face value	34,246	29,084	28,691	35,545	33,405
Net cost	33,591	28,483	28,393	35,293	32,984
Total to date—					
Net cost	344,311	372,794	401,187	436,481	469,465

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 5.44 Expenditure on education

PRIVATE FINANCE

BANKING

Banking in 1974

There were two distinct phases in Australian monetary policy during 1974. The first three quarters of the year were marked by restrictive official policies, aimed at reducing inflationary pressures and relieving the strain on resources. The latter part of the year saw a reversal of these policies as the Government sought to counteract rising unemployment.

The restrictive policies of late 1973 and early 1974 led to a rapid reduction in the rate of growth of the money supply and severe liquidity pressures within the private sector.

The process was accentuated by the payment in January of the first instalment of company tax under the Government's newly-introduced system of quarterly tax payments. Company tax receipts in January 1974 totalled \$262m, compared with \$14m in January 1973. The monetary tightness was further aggravated by a strong growth in imports; import payments for the first six months of the year were more than 60 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. A further drain in private sector liquidity occurred in February when the Government's cash and conversion loan attracted a record subscription of \$511m.

Financial conditions tightened further with the June quarter payments of company tax and non-PAYE personal tax. Interest rates increased to very high levels. Treasury note yields were increased twice in May and again in June.

The banking sector sought to attract funds by competing strongly for Certificates of Deposit (C.D.s). The removal of the official interest rate ceiling on C.D.s in September 1973 gave the banks greater flexibility in competing in the market place for large funds, and for a brief period rates were pushed up to about 20 per cent. Certificates of Deposit on issue from the major trading banks jumped from \$755m in December 1973 to \$1,671m in March 1974; by July 1974, they had reached \$2,520m. Nevertheless, some banks found it necessary to borrow from the Reserve Bank to keep their L.G.S. ratio above the required minimum of 18 per cent. The lending ability of all banks was severely curtailed.

During the September quarter, the usually strong seasonal upturn in trading bank and finance sector liquidity failed to eventuate, mainly because of a large deficit (\$585m) in the balance of payments, and a smaller than normal seasonal deficit in the Australian Government's accounts. As a result, the money supply actually declined by \$577m (after allowance for seasonal influences) in July and August.

From June to October, the Statutory Reserve Deposit (S.R.D.) ratio of the major trading banks was progressively reduced from 9.0 per cent to 3.0 per cent. However, these releases initially served only to prevent the banks' liquidity deteriorating further; no easing of monetary policy was involved.

A significant change occurred on 8 October, when the S.R.D. ratio was reduced from 4.0 per cent to 3.0 per cent, and a special drawing facility from

the Reserve Bank (equal to 1.0 per cent of deposits) was made available to the major trading banks, with a request to the banks to increase their lending. The Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank said: "These moves were intended to enable banks to provide appreciably more finance by way of new lending towards meeting the immediate basic needs of the economy for finance, and banks were increasing their lending accordingly".

Treasury note yields were progressively reduced in the December quarter by a total of about 2.7 percentage points. At the same time, yields on short and medium term Government bonds also declined, effectively making investment in Government securities relatively less attractive, and boosting the competitive position of private sector securities.

Government reaction to rising unemployment resulted in further fiscal and monetary measures in November and December. These included a release of \$150m for lending by savings banks for housing, and the option for companies to defer the February 1975 quarterly payment of company tax until the last quarter of the financial year. On 10 November, the embargo on overseas borrowings was eased (to veto only borrowings for terms up to six months) and the variable deposit requirement was suspended.

The expansionary economic policy of the latter part of 1974 was reflected in a strong increase in the money supply from October 1974 onwards. This was accompanied by an easing in some short term interest rates. The stronger growth in domestic liquidity enabled banks to increase their lending substantially. New loan approvals of both trading and savings banks in the December quarter 1974 were about double the level of approvals in the September quarter.

Deposits

Total deposits of the major trading banks in Australia increased by only \$441m to \$12,508m during the year to December 1974, compared with increases of \$1,940m and \$2,517m in 1972 and 1973, respectively. A very strong increase in the December quarter partly offset the \$1,267m decline which occurred in the six months to September.

As mentioned earlier, Certificates of Deposit grew very strongly in 1974, increasing by 148 per cent over the year, while current deposits fell by \$451m, a fall of almost 8 per cent. Consequently, the ratio of term deposits (including Certificates of Deposit) to total deposits rose from 51.0 per cent in December 1973 to 56.3 per cent in December 1974.

Deposits with Australian savings banks rose by \$975m to \$11,816m in 1974, compared with an increase of \$1,580m in 1973. Deposit growth in the early months of the year was sluggish, but improved dramatically towards the end of the year as savers switched funds from non-bank financial institutions. Investment accounts/deposit stock showed the strongest growth, increasing by 79 per cent in the eight months from April 1974 (when statistics for this category of deposits first became available). During this period, other savings bank deposits fell by 7.2 per cent, illustrating the increased interest rate consciousness of depositors.

In Victoria, total deposits of the major trading banks fell by \$58m to \$3,377m, compared with an increase of \$728m in 1973. Victoria's share of total Australian deposits with the major trading banks showed a strong decline between December 1973 and December 1974, from 28.5 per cent to 27.0 per cent. The large manufacturing sector in Victoria would have contributed to this decline. (In a period of downswing in manufacturing activity, Victoria is more adversely affected than most other States.)

Victorian savings bank deposits increased by \$438m to \$4,241m in the year to December 1974, compared with an increase of \$578m in 1973. Victoria's share of total Australian savings bank deposits increased from 35.1 per cent in December 1973 to 35.9 per cent in December 1974. At the end of 1974, Victorians had \$1,164 each, on average, in savings bank accounts, compared with a national average of \$881.

Lending

As a consequence of official restraints, major trading banks' new and increased lending commitments fell from an average of \$98m a week in April 1974 to a low point of \$34m a week in September 1974, the lowest average rate for three years. As a result, overdrafts outstanding fell each month from July to October, the first such fall for many years. In response to the easing of official monetary policy, and the subsequent increase in liquidity, the banks were able to increase their new lending in the December quarter 1974 to almost double the rate in the previous quarter. However, the weekly rate of approvals for 1974 averaged only \$65m, well below the weekly average of \$106m in 1973.

Mainly because of very rapid growth in the first half of the year, and despite the subdued level of overdraft limit approvals, major trading bank advances outstanding increased over the year by \$1,377m to \$9,272m at December 1974. In 1973, the increase had been \$2,190m.

The percentage of overdraft limits utilised in actual lending rose from 61.9 per cent in December 1973 to 73.7 per cent in December 1974.

Major trading bank total advances in Victoria increased by \$481m to \$2,518m in the year to December 1974. This represented a 27.2 per cent share of the Australian total, compared with 25.8 per cent in December 1973.

Housing loans outstanding by all savings banks in Victoria increased by \$201m to \$1,386m in 1974. The Victorian share of total Australian housing loans outstanding by all savings banks at that date was 37.0 per cent, almost the same share as in December 1973.

Further reference, 1975 ; History of banking in Victoria, 1961

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 the years 1970-71 to 1974-75, follow:

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK :
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserve funds	173	241	263	233	248
Australian notes on issue	1,309	1,449	1,633	1,958	2,374
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	644	590	642	1,026	462
Other deposits of trading banks	57	96	84	54	52
Deposits of savings banks	551	745	1,201	1,311	1,057
Other liabilities	400	785	1,454	1,210	1,200
Total	3,134	3,906	5,277	5,792	5,393
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	1,493	2,775	4,122	3,768	3,111
Australian notes and coin	10	11	19	19	22
Cheques and bills of other banks	4	4	5	9	7
Australian Government securities— Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	293	193	98	72	147
Other	855	524	407	730	1,041
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	41	45	39	46	48
Loans, advances, and all other assets	438	354	587	1,148	1,017
Total	3,134	3,906	5,277	5,792	5,393

**AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK : RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT : AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)**

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	342.2	253.7	202.2	167.3	147.3
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	384.8	299.2	250.0	217.1	200.2

Further reference, 1966**Commonwealth banking legislation**

Information about the provisions of Commonwealth banking legislation can be found on pages 648-50 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.

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 and, in association with the Commonwealth Savings Bank, operates a fully integrated travel service.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank is now one of the largest trading banks. At June 1975 advances to customers were \$2,180m; customers' deposits were \$3,128m or 22.9 per cent of the total deposits of all major Australian trading banks; customers' accounts numbered 1,556,000; and the Bank had 1,258 branches and agencies throughout Australia.

**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
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
1975	2,060	1,068	3,128	2,180	1,556

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 1975 of \$5,074m.

At the end of June 1975 amounts on deposit with the Savings Bank within Australia totalled \$4,840m and it was conducting 7,865,000 active accounts. The Savings Bank's depositors' balances are widely invested in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$1,940 outstanding in June 1975, investments in Australian and State Government securities totalled \$1,557m and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$1,019m.

Between 1960 and June 1975 over \$2,800m has been provided for housing, assistance having been provided to more than 340,000 families.

The following table shows details of Commonwealth Savings Bank activities for the years 30 June 1971 to 1975:

**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
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
1975	7,865	4,840	1,940	2,576

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 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.

Loan and equipment finance approvals for the year ended 30 June 1975 were:

**COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK :
LOAN AND EQUIPMENT FINANCE
APPROVALS, 1974-75**

Particulars	Number	Amount
		\$m
Loans	2,316	57.8
Equipment finance	6,736	39.4

Outstanding loans by the Commonwealth Development Bank to rural and other industries in Australia at 30 June 1975 were as follows:

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK : OUTSTANDING
LOAN BALANCES AT 30 JUNE 1975
(\$'000)

Rural loans		Non-rural loans	
Type of industry	Amount	Type of industry	Amount
Sheep	62,987	Engineering	6,723
Dairying	24,556	Chemicals	1,210
Cattle	83,851	Foodstuffs and preservation	8,857
Wheat	24,910	Electrical and allied manufacturing	1,457
Fruit growing	9,313	Building materials and fittings	3,417
Poultry	3,429	Other manufacturing	4,069
Grain crops other than wheat	7,459	Transport, storage, and communication	882
Other rural industries	15,183	Fishing	5,424
		Other non-rural industries	14,112
Total	231,688	Total	46,151

Further reference, 1975 ; Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd, 1970

Trading banks

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies in Victoria conducted by individual trading banks at 30 June 1973 and 1974 :

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS : NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1973		At 30 June 1974	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	142	89	146	83
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	334	91	325	84
The Bank of Adelaide	2	..	2	..
Bank of New South Wales	185	11	185	10
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	168	54	177	48
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	149	37	153	37
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	247	75	250	85
Total major trading banks	1,227	357	1,238	347
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	1,229	357	1,240	347
Metropolitan area	728	167	739	160
Remainder of Victoria	501	190	501	187

The following tables show particulars of the averages of deposits with, and advances by, trading banks in Victoria during the month of June 1974. 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 1974
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (a), advances, and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	176,540	272,279	448,819	344,791
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group				
Ltd	433,346	549,058	982,404	758,168
The Bank of Adelaide	4,480	2,286	6,766	9,212
Bank of New South Wales	175,832	236,566	412,397	374,523
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	177,427	243,882	421,308	338,699
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	100,871	126,816	227,685	141,633
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	259,607	403,960	663,566	428,355
Total	1,328,101	1,834,843	3,162,943	2,395,379

(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	
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
1974	1,328,101	1,834,843	3,162,943	2,395,379

(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—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	209.1	203.3	197.2	210.7	238.5
Manufacturing	258.1	309.9	298.8	311.0	529.5
Transport, storage, and communication	22.8	23.5	23.2	31.6	48.9
Finance	77.3	84.8	137.2	249.1	168.7
Commerce	194.8	199.2	193.9	236.8	333.8
Building and construction	44.2	42.6	41.8	67.0	84.0
Other businesses	152.0	235.9	262.4	301.5	362.0
Unclassified	12.6	16.7	14.1	19.6	19.5
Total business advances	971.0	1,115.9	1,168.6	1,427.3	1,785.0
Advances to public authorities	23.7	36.7	30.8	15.5	25.3
Personal advances	199.3	202.6	246.5	423.9	525.0
Advances to non-profit organisations	19.6	18.3	17.0	18.8	24.4
Total advances to resident borrowers	1,213.6	1,373.5	1,462.9	1,885.5	2,359.7
Non-resident borrowers	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9
Grand total	1,214.7	1,375.3	1,464.5	1,886.8	2,361.6

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 second table on page 541) 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
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
1968-69	1,214.1	1973-74	2,719.0
1969-70	1,413.3	1974-75	3,000.8

(a) Also includes the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

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; secured and unsecured loans for personal and other purposes; 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 \$2,510m at 30 June 1975. The deposits of its 3.4 million operative accounts, held at 522 branches and sub-branches and 634 agencies, amounted to \$2,226m which represented approximately 48.5 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

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.

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 1975 the Bank held 344,794 cheque accounts with balances of \$198m.

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 1975, 253 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 and a Calendar Club with a variable term arrangement in 1971. The Christmas Club has been well received and the idea has spread. For the year ending 30 June 1975, \$27.5m was paid out to members.

Secured and unsecured loans were introduced in November 1963. At 30 June 1975, 75,579 borrowers owed \$179m.

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.

A new legislative provision introduced following the 1973 Victorian 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 amendment Bill's second reading, the Victorian Treasurer pointed out that this provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the State Savings Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 522 in 1975. In the same period many of the Bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$2,226m at 30 June 1975.

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 260,000 Victorian families to purchase their own homes. At 30 June 1975, 89,523 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$817m.

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 1975, \$4.4m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1975, owed the bank \$8.9m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. Advances to farmers totalled \$3.6m in 1974-75 and at 30 June 1975, \$26.7m was outstanding from 1,542 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 1975 was \$589.4m.

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 1974-75 totalled \$0.9m.

School banking

The State Savings Bank's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1975 banking was provided at 2,469 schools for 463,179 depositors whose balances totalled \$9.0m.

Other facilities

The Bank also provides other services such as industrial savings facilities, bankcards, and facilities for travellers interstate and overseas.

The following table shows the number of accounts open and the amount remaining on deposit for the years ended 30 June 1971 to 1975 :

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK :
DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS**

At 30 June—	Number	Amount
	'000	\$'000
1971	2,866	1,235,641
1972	2,961	1,344,716
1973	3,090	1,615,431
1974	3,209	1,862,302
1975	3,406	2,225,639

The following table shows the transactions of the Bank for each year from 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

**VICTORIA—STATE SAVINGS BANK : TRANSACTIONS
(\$'000)**

Year	Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest paid
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
1974-75	8,492,067	8,169,974	114,256

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the State Savings Bank during each of the years 1970-71 to 1974-75 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.			
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
1974-75	277.3	3.6	0.9	0.4	766.2	91.2

(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 1974-75 were: 1970-71, \$48.1m; 1971-72, \$53.3m; 1972-73, \$60.6m; 1973-74, \$63.8m; and 1974-75, \$67.2m.

Further reference, 1975; 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, which were 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
1970	686,409	28.8
1971	756,321	29.4
1972	855,606	30.0
1973	1,139,113	32.2
1974	1,214,312	30.9

At 30 June 1974 private savings banks had 1,093 branches and 867 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 1970 to 1974:

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Savings Bank of Victoria (a)	1,163,381	1,235,368	1,344,404	1,615,145	1,861,972
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	536,971	583,663	651,944	784,549	853,858
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (b)	176,569	284,390	317,221	416,187	437,132
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd	1,345	1,519	1,754	2,366	2,383
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd	157,070	171,510	191,148	243,889	255,167
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd (c)	..	..	..	330	494
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd	73,693	81,926	95,758	134,978	148,414
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd	74,255	80,137	91,740	126,329	136,536
E.S. and A. Savings Bank Ltd (b)	83,880	..	..	..	..
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd	119,597	136,839	157,987	215,034	234,186
Total deposits	2,386,761	2,575,352	2,851,956	3,538,807	3,930,142
Deposits per head of population	\$ 693	\$ 735	\$ 804	\$ 987	\$ 1,087

(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 1973 there were forty-three companies transacting life business in Victoria, compared with twenty in 1946, with assets throughout Australia of more than \$7,800.8m.

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 1945-1973*. 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 1,653,504 at the end of 1973, and the total sum insured increased during the same period from \$379m to \$12,349m.

The following table gives some indication of the growth and volume of life insurance conducted in Victoria for the years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY
PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES)
(\$'000)

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	Total
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	294,485	90,360	49,031	3,001	142,392
1973	304,587	99,112	54,631	2,772	156,515

The following table contains summarised information about new business written in Victoria by all life insurance companies during each of the years 1969 to 1973:

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		117,981	129,778	153,098	151,758	155,241
Sum insured	\$'000	755,927	917,392	1,198,701	1,369,940	1,704,167
Annual premiums	\$'000	16,970	19,834	25,522	27,753	26,919
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		15,373	15,795	14,621	13,126	16,483
Sum insured	\$'000	533,588	798,199	886,587	892,012	1,101,842
Annual premiums	\$'000	12,085	19,376	22,044	21,959	27,595
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		36,370	37,621	37,302	36,755	36,082
Sum insured	\$'000	45,579	55,286	63,007	69,103	76,083
Annual premiums	\$'000	1,734	1,995	2,229	2,443	2,676

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1973 averaged \$10,977 in the ordinary department, \$66,847 in the superannuation department, and \$2,108 in the industrial department.

The following table gives particulars of the policies which were discontinued or reduced during each of the years 1971 to 1973 :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Cause of discontinuance	1971		1972		1973	
	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$'000)
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
Death or disability	6,468	16,885	6,500	18,000	6,614	22,079
Maturity, expiry, etc.	22,516	72,391	22,932	78,719	23,872	105,325
Surrender	33,080	132,835	37,496	163,074	40,169	188,625
Forfeiture	15,786	107,624	16,544	133,976	16,675	153,419
Other (a)	1,892	2,103	4,659	9,074	-21,006	-5,033
Total	79,742	331,838	88,131	402,843	66,324	464,415
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Death or disability	522	7,859	496	9,532	442	9,654
Maturity, expiry, etc.	1,767	49,765	1,352	43,658	1,785	157,952
Surrender	13,513	228,690	8,568	249,378	7,678	325,373
Forfeiture	331	6,917	259	4,092	497	6,856
Other (a)	6,289	109,283	4,717	223,043	4,703	134,156
Total	22,422	402,513	15,392	529,703	15,105	633,990
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Death or disability	3,931	1,077	3,649	1,023	3,504	1,032
Maturity, expiry, etc.	21,171	4,008	35,868	6,631	41,999	7,711
Surrender	14,303	10,770	13,994	11,874	12,932	12,554
Forfeiture	7,785	14,561	9,639	17,924	8,274	19,222
Other (a)	882	678	904	806	-10,163	798
Total	48,072	31,093	64,054	38,257	56,546	41,318

(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 1969 to 1973, particulars of life insurance business in existence in the relevant departments of the companies :

**VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)**

Particulars	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		1,215,130	1,272,375	1,345,731	1,409,358	1,543,217
Sum insured	\$'000	4,485,109	5,101,723	5,969,986	6,937,083	8,360,630
Annual premiums	\$'000	111,092	124,389	142,442	161,326	180,315
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		121,010	115,080	107,280	105,013	110,287
Sum insured	\$'000	2,114,374	2,586,963	3,071,038	3,433,347	3,988,577
Annual premiums	\$'000	52,951	63,725	75,966	86,663	102,744
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		743,268	730,890	720,120	692,821	672,357
Sum insured	\$'000	329,395	356,720	388,633	419,471	454,194
Annual premiums	\$'000	13,057	13,940	14,978	15,982	17,303

In 1973 the average amount of policy held in the ordinary department was \$5,443, in the superannuation department, \$36,129, and in the industrial department, \$675.

Further reference, 1967

Fire, marine, and general insurance

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 table, which shows details of fire, marine, and general insurance business transacted in Victoria during each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 should not be construed as a "profit and loss statement" or a "revenue account" as it contains selected items of statistics only :

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE :
TOTAL REVENUE AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE (a) :
CLASS OF BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Class of business	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES, AND BONUSES)					
Fire	34,604	37,812	44,096	47,163	52,678
Householders' comprehensive	19,934	22,611	26,327	31,000	37,185
Sprinkler leakage	106	97	122	106	105
Loss of profits	6,151	7,642	8,915	9,883	11,518
Hailstone	967	922	1,108	952	1,942
Marine	12,769	15,493	17,502	17,179	20,681
Motor vehicles (other than motor cycles)	65,927	75,400	88,605	92,752	105,773
Motor cycles	118	225	443	590	646
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	35,820	43,572	50,334	56,208	69,589
Employers' liability and workers compensation (b)	62,586	70,222	83,624	97,728	122,339
Personal accident	10,094	11,472	13,178	12,992	15,676
Public risk third party	6,414	7,704	9,667	10,003	11,795
General property	434	649	661	1,060	831
Plate glass	1,180	1,271	1,404	1,399	1,480
Boiler	610	924	882	1,075	1,129
Livestock	534	527	489	617	1,036
Burglary	5,394	5,818	6,663	7,028	7,725
Guarantee	655	868	690	805	878
Pluvius	43	41	54	55	66
Aviation	872	1,991	5,023	2,298	1,308
All risks	2,925	3,946	4,145	5,064	5,903
Contractors' all risks	2,063	2,516	3,175	3,258	4,132
Television	91	48	36	31	34
Other	4,724	4,911	7,184	11,106	11,750
Total premiums	275,014	316,682	374,327	410,353	486,197

VICTORIA—FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE:
 TOTAL REVENUE AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE (a):
 CLASS OF BUSINESS—continued
 (\$'000)

Class of business	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
OTHER REVENUE (NET OF EXPENSES)					
Interest, dividends, rents, etc.	15,614	20,461	24,900	29,235	36,699
TOTAL REVENUE					
Total	290,627	337,143	399,227	439,588	522,896
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire	16,063	12,787	18,326	17,882	26,204
Householders' comprehensive	6,175	7,181	9,759	11,441	12,554
Sprinkler leakage	89	89	137	104	64
Loss of profits	1,286	1,274	1,859	3,360	8,641
Hailstone	1,380	601	1,323	348	1,421
Marine	8,433	7,431	8,065	8,143	11,859
Motor vehicles (other than motor cycles)	49,724	53,066	64,122	59,713	66,569
Motor cycles	83	92	156	189	211
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	45,282	42,704	60,063	73,813	98,403
Employers' liability and workers compensation (b)	39,358	39,148	50,534	77,996	103,308
Personal accident	4,436	4,799	4,875	5,437	6,107
Public risk third party	3,360	3,504	3,801	6,234	8,416
General property	138	238	324	390	326
Plate glass	748	824	952	978	1,017
Boiler	206	330	279	448	404
Livestock	272	338	346	372	396
Burglary	2,895	3,191	3,984	3,899	3,271
Guarantee	105	111	191	77	134
Pluvius	30	32	20	24	24
Aviation	486	1,155	624	768	420
All risks	2,050	2,284	2,495	2,425	3,473
Contractors' all risks	947	1,801	1,129	1,601	1,557
Television	48	26	19	4	10
Other	1,625	1,561	2,605	3,032	6,263
Total claims	185,219	184,567	235,988	278,677	361,053
Contributions to fire brigades	6,871	8,231	9,515	10,433	13,698
Commission and agents' charges	26,982	28,965	32,122	33,603	39,555
Expenses of management	43,452	50,090	59,169	63,477	71,048
Total	262,523	271,854	336,793	386,191	485,354

(a) Excludes taxation, etc.

(b) See references, pages 278-80.

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, 1973-74

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	849,363	458,030	1,307,393
Goods carrying	105,160	141,761	246,921
Hire	4,296	1,865	6,161
Hire and drive yourself	1,344	549	1,893
Passenger transport	366	510	876
Miscellaneous	11,750	57,897	69,647
Motor cycle	21,843	24,373	46,216
Total	994,122	684,985	1,679,107

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 1973-74 represented 8.2 per cent of comprehensive and 48.2 per cent of third party premiums received in Victoria.

The following table shows the trading results for each of the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74. At 30 June 1974 accumulated losses were \$48,841,163.

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
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
1973-74	41,593	7,857	54,920	2,608	23,792

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 1974 the premium income of the Office represented 20.7 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 1969-70 to 1973-74:

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
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
1973-74	25,690	3,819	21,317	769	(a) 215

(a) Loss.

NOTE. Minus (-) sign denotes a reduction in unearned premium provision.

The accumulated funds at 30 June 1974 were: General Reserve, \$11,893,297; and Building and Other Reserves, \$301,021.

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 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of societies	46	46	48	52	55
Number of shareholders (b)	16,188	30,783	74,682	163,636	154,882
Number of borrowers	19,330	21,144	26,935	38,789	47,008
Value of transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest on mortgage loans	6,786	8,586	13,151	21,896	35,820
Other	692	1,020	2,692	5,055	7,543
Total	7,478	9,606	15,843	26,951	43,363
Expenditure—					
Interest payable	3,950	5,081	7,302	11,711	20,433
Administration, etc.	1,047	1,334	2,694	4,800	18,297
Total	4,997	6,414	9,996	16,511	38,730
Loans and advances—					
Paid	33,020	36,191	86,921	176,923	176,610
Repaid	12,974	12,922	16,841	30,187	60,442
Deposits—					
Received	62,065	73,558	138,400	274,949	443,308
Repaid	49,880	56,952	108,045	191,851	335,126
Liabilities—					
Investing members' funds—					
Paid-up capital	27,218	40,974	99,396	174,922	212,364
Reserves, etc.	4,375	4,492	5,882	7,082	8,428
Borrowing members' funds—					
Share subscriptions	169	191	291	484	674
Other	20	21	27	33	84
Deposits	65,190	81,850	112,436	195,535	302,924
Loans (including bank overdraft)	7,585	8,435	10,056	18,474	37,944
Other	1,608	1,829	3,929	6,689	9,237
Total	106,164	137,792	232,017	403,219	571,657
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	98,799	121,376	191,419	337,936	454,658
Land and house property	944	998	2,334	2,437	3,393
Other investments	3,580	9,408	10,862	39,896	80,301
Cash and deposits	2,335	5,203	26,115	19,382	28,345
Other	507	807	1,287	3,569	4,958
Total	106,164	137,792	232,017	403,219	571,657

(a) Excludes Starr-Bowkett Societies.

(b) Includes 1,204 shareholders holding borrowers' shares in 1969-70, 2,734 in 1970-71, 8,188 in 1971-72, 16,355 in 1972-73, and 25,689 in 1973-74.

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 1973-74 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS : PRODUCER AND
CONSUMER SOCIETIES, 1973-74**

Particulars	Societies—			Total all societies
	Producers	Consumers	Producers and consumers	
Number of societies	84	58	7	149
Number of members	83,552	51,061	34,892	169,505
Value of transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—				
Sales	106,605	17,872	136,962	261,437
Other	3,965	764	969	5,698
Total	110,570	18,636	137,931	267,137
Expenditure—				
Purchases	72,049	14,624	107,978	194,651
Working expenses, etc.	28,938	3,484	26,646	59,068
Interest on loans, etc.	1,368	200	1,096	2,664
Rebates and bonuses	3,938	366	269	4,573
Total	106,293	18,673	135,989	260,956
Dividend on share capital	1,029	55	1,711	2,795
Liabilities—				
Share capital	15,481	2,082	17,348	34,911
Loan capital	14,454	3,232	6,273	23,958
Bank overdraft	19,393	743	10,847	30,981
Accumulated profits	2,646	931	705	4,280
Reserve funds	23,194	1,119	8,283	32,595
Sundry creditors	17,625	1,361	23,025	42,010
Other	9,683	589	2,313	12,583
Total	102,476	10,057	68,794	181,322
Assets—				
Land and buildings	} 43,069	4,212	34,067	81,347
Fittings, plant, and machinery				
Stock	14,376	2,056	10,935	27,366
Sundry debtors	35,455	1,432	21,254	58,140
Cash in bank, on hand, or on deposit	3,477	343	884	4,700
Profit and loss account	797	651	..	1,448
Other	5,302	1,362	1,654	8,317
Total	102,476	10,056	68,794	181,326

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 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Number of societies	172	180	196	207	203
Number of members	43,857	57,646	77,154	98,828	124,403
Transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest	1,046	1,591	2,615	4,212	7,216
Other income	64	97	143	199	236
Total	1,110	1,687	2,758	4,411	7,452
Expenditure—					
Interest on deposits	587	890	1,421	2,333	3,890
Working expenses	476	884	1,326	2,146	5,945
Total	1,064	1,774	2,747	4,479	9,835
Liabilities—					
Share capital	406	514	653	861	1,098
Reserves	144	191	215	277	513
Depositors	13,541	20,699	32,181	53,970	78,273
Sundry creditors	72	80	143	278	293
Other	700	873	1,228	2,711	5,183
Total	14,862	22,356	34,421	58,096	85,360
Assets—					
Loans to members	12,616	19,267	29,801	47,792	71,659
Cash at bank or on hand	677	749	922	1,940	2,066
Other	1,570	2,340	3,698	8,364	11,635
Total	14,862	22,356	34,421	58,096	85,360

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.

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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	15,364	15,195	17,896	18,675	22,629
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	13,572	13,172	15,801	15,509	18,748
Cash variation	1,792	2,023	2,095	3,166	3,881
Balance at 1 July	24,383	26,175	28,198	30,293	33,459
Balance at 30 June	26,175	28,198	30,293	33,459	37,340

**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
1969-70	1,083	2,951
1970-71	987	2,535
1971-72	1,045	2,737
1972-73	1,056	3,543
1973-74	1,219	3,866

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	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Stock and debentures	131.7	126.0	133.3	143.9	141.0
Advances on mortgages	65.9	71.5	78.6	90.2	108.3
Property and livestock	78.4	76.2	81.7	103.2	110.7
Shares	232.4	202.8	227.3	251.7	208.3
Fixed and other deposits	20.9	22.8	26.8	20.8	41.5
Cash at bank	12.4	12.5	13.8	19.9	14.9
Other	26.8	26.7	28.9	53.2	45.1
Total	568.5	538.5	590.4	682.9	669.8

The values shown in the preceding table are probate values or values of assets at the time of their being committed to the care of the trustee companies 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 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—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						
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
1974	12,640	140,537	191,112	53,464	278,184	22,008
FEMALES						
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
1974	9,722	89,829	113,333	15,535	187,628	19,299
TOTAL						
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
1974	22,362	230,366	304,445	68,999	465,812	20,831

**VICTORIA—NUMBER AND NET VALUE OF ESTATES OF
DECEASED PERSONS**

Group	1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Net value	Number	Net value	Number	Net value
\$	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
MALES						
Under 200	410	42	360	35	350	34
200- 599	877	327	647	248	678	282
600- 999	545	431	497	393	504	399
1,000- 1,999	1,006	1,480	1,057	1,538	1,024	1,510
2,000- 3,999	1,479	4,349	1,463	4,299	1,548	4,531
4,000- 5,999	1,155	5,741	1,088	5,368	1,150	5,704
6,000- 7,999	915	6,353	776	5,496	905	6,333
8,000- 9,999	827	7,448	755	6,894	785	7,030
10,000- 19,999	2,270	31,728	2,326	33,005	2,316	33,461
20,000- 29,999	815	19,727	1,004	24,623	1,138	27,481
30,000- 49,999	735	28,321	911	35,282	955	36,444
50,000- 99,999	629	42,851	861	60,909	765	52,608
100,000-199,999	260	35,664	340	45,794	389	53,827
200,000 and over	110	43,383	121	47,146	133	48,539
Total males	12,033	227,843	12,206	271,030	12,640	278,183
FEMALES						
Under 200	242	24	226	23	203	20
200- 599	534	217	406	161	437	176
600- 999	428	337	400	323	391	311
1,000- 1,999	882	1,290	763	1,120	843	1,240
2,000- 3,999	1,128	3,314	1,220	3,587	1,182	3,437
4,000- 5,999	878	4,339	833	4,126	847	4,201
6,000- 7,999	778	5,423	680	4,743	619	4,376
8,000- 9,999	711	6,404	663	5,945	601	5,396
10,000- 19,999	1,830	25,512	2,101	30,209	2,002	29,466
20,000- 29,999	603	14,683	848	20,678	1,108	27,058
30,000- 49,999	472	18,082	608	22,938	762	28,757
50,000- 99,999	342	23,129	473	31,944	476	32,938
100,000-199,999	107	14,123	156	20,749	194	26,135
200,000 and over	43	13,860	52	19,195	57	24,116
Total females	8,978	130,737	9,429	165,742	9,722	187,628
Grand total	21,011	358,580	21,635	436,772	22,362	465,812

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953 there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the Strata Titles Act is not compulsory. 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 1974, 928 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 1973-74 receipts of the fund comprised contributions of \$28,338 and interest on stock of \$6,538. Claims of \$1,572 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 1974 was \$492,892. The total amount paid to 30 June 1974 as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was \$47,786 in respect of 182 claims.

Further reference, 1968

Titles of land issued

The following table shows the number of titles of land issued during each of the years 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
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
1974	61,848	1,125	129	63,102

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 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

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 subdivision	Caveats	Other dealings	
			\$'000					
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
1974-75	128,301	73,211	1,408,914	17,711	5,478	27,378	115,279	367,358

(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 1970-71 to 1974-75 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
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
1974-75	971	28,866	1,817	7,209	3,541	63,120

(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	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	24,817	222,123	31,234	328,659	31,436	407,937
Building societies	8,690	95,297	15,926	206,150	10,448	162,553
Co-operative housing societies	2,575	22,390	2,829	26,562	3,251	36,652
Friendly societies	434	4,432	377	4,267	223	2,931
Insurance companies	2,103	44,881	2,012	47,413	2,391	67,324
Government institutions	4,032	54,079	4,853	74,921	4,748	99,950
Trustee institutions	451	15,119	475	24,453	535	32,628
Finance companies	8,449	115,131	9,266	166,821	12,486	365,523
Private individuals	15,778	177,408	12,899	182,938	15,472	291,904
Other mortgagees	5,289	127,422	4,660	140,854	5,325	176,040
Total	72,618	878,282	84,531	1,203,039	86,318	1,643,441

(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 1970 to 1974 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	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Stock mortgages—					
Number	861	1,602	715	579	586
Amount	\$'000 1,174	1,160	2,427	2,134	1,871
Liens on wool—					
Number	31	140	63	12	9
Amount	\$'000 138	614	266	58	65
Liens on crops—					
Number	180	273	160	166	183
Amount	\$'000 353	715	565	744	858
Total—					
Number	1,072	2,015	938	757	778
Amount	\$'000 1,665	2,488	3,258	2,937	2,794

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 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Bills of sale—					
Number	27,133	27,323	24,427	24,821	20,515
Amount \$'000	40,850	45,618	42,267	56,719	53,743

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 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	number	number	number	number	number
New companies registered—					
Victorian	5,634	5,895	5,103	6,359	5,047
Other	552	516	503	461	451
Total	6,186	6,411	5,606	6,820	5,498
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Nominal capital of new companies—					
Victorian	418,939	224,371	122,067	202,019	112,135
Other	559,613	361,536	291,966	138,157	225,582
Total	978,552	585,907	414,033	340,175	337,717
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Approximate number of existing companies (at end of year)—					
Victorian	59	64	68	74	77
Other	4	5	5	5	6
Total	63	69	73	79	83
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during year	803,510	832,693	518,772	650,134	778,507

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 "callroom" 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 1974 membership numbered 162 and there were 52 non-member partners.

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 requirements 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.

Stock market during 1973-74

The main influences on the stock market during 1973-74 were inflation and higher interest rates. Tariff cuts have increased the competitiveness of imported goods, while the removal of new plant depreciation allowances and some export incentives have lessened the competitive capacity of Australian manufacturers. In this economic climate the market capitalisation (market price) of all listed shares on the Stock Exchange of Melbourne fell from \$36,177m in 1973 to \$29,102m in 1974.

Value of turnover on the Stock Exchange of Melbourne for the year ended 30 June 1974 decreased by 29 per cent over the previous year to \$949.4m. The volume of shares sold was 17 per cent lower at 528 million units.

There was a fall of 23 per cent in the value of industrial share turnover, and the value of mining shares traded declined by 19 per cent. The total number of transactions for the year was 413,900—a decline of 16 per cent. The number of mining transactions was down 27 per cent, and industrial transactions declined 10 per cent.

Nineteen new companies were added to the Official List for the year, eighteen being industrial companies and one a mining company. There were 1,409 companies on the List at 30 June 1974 compared with 1,473 a year previously. During the year 84 companies were delisted—36 because of takeovers and 48 due to mergers and liquidations.

Value of new securities listed for the twelve months was 41 per cent higher at \$1,331m; this figure was made up of \$636m industrial shares, \$418m mining, \$213m of debentures, and \$64m of other securities.

Of the 22 groups of companies which comprise the share price index, all group index levels declined. The All Ordinaries Industrial Index fell by 25.8 per cent.

Discussions between the Sydney and Melbourne Stock Exchanges were successful in standardising the share prices index and industrial classifications used by the exchanges. The new industrial classifications conform, as far as possible, with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification used also by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. In March 1974 a market/share performance analysis service was introduced. Subscribers receive a prompt analysis of the stocks selected.

Official List

At 30 June 1974, 4,276 separate securities (including options), with a nominal value of \$22,055m and a market value of \$29,102m, were quoted on the Exchange. The market value was 20 per cent lower than on 30 June 1973. The market value of \$9,150m in Commonwealth loans represents a loss of 10 per cent for the year.

Nineteen companies were added to the Official List during the year and their combined nominal capital was \$119m, and new capital issues made by companies already listed totalled \$1,212m. At the close of the year, the Official List comprised 1,409 companies—1,196 commercial and industrial, and 213 mining companies. Because of takeovers and mergers, 84 companies were removed from the Official List during the year.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—ISSUES LISTED (a)
AND NOMINAL VALUE AT 30 JUNE

Class of security	1971		1972		1973		1974	
	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	97	9,565	82	9,662	92	10,603	78	11,223
Semi-government and Fiji loans	972	998	1,269	1,220	1,236	1,051	1,324	1,111
Industrial company securities—								
Debtentures	812	1,416	915	1,597	881	1,968	864	1,948
Unsecured notes	115	160	127	157	119	197	116	220
Preference shares	223	130	319	164	299	146	281	139
Ordinary shares	764	4,069	1,200	5,073	1,174	5,201	1,175	5,662
Mining company securities	438	1,215	562	1,509	490	1,651	438	1,752
Total	3,421	17,553	4,474	19,382	4,291	20,817	4,276	22,055

(a) Includes options.

Turnover

During 1973-74 value of turnover of all loan securities fell by 44 per cent to a total of \$228m. Sales of Commonwealth loans were 45 per cent less at \$197.3m. Turnover value of share securities fell 22 per cent to \$721.7m. Sales of mining shares decreased by 27 per cent to 206 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 August 1973 when the sales amounted to \$83.7m.

MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—VOLUME OF TURNOVER OF SECURITIES
(million units)

Class of security	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Australian Government loans	139.7	257.6	379.0	347.7	209.6
Semi-government loans	15.5	22.1	30.1	20.5	18.3
Company debentures, unsecured notes	18.4	24.8	17.8	30.2	14.8
Total loan securities	173.6	304.5	426.9	398.4	242.7
Preference shares	2.2	1.7	5.7	2.0	1.1
Ordinary shares, rights, options	245.0	260.5	368.1	355.3	320.8
Mining shares	1,122.6	788.5	406.0	280.7	206.2
Total share securities	1,369.8	1,050.7	779.8	638.0	528.1

NOTE. Each unit represents the nominal value of a security. For example, \$1, \$2, or 50 cents nominal value.

**MELBOURNE STOCK EXCHANGE—NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS AND
VALUE OF TURNOVER OF STOCKS AND SHARES**

Class of security	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value	Trans- actions	Value
	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	'000	\$m
Australian Government loans	9.2	229.8	9.5	379.8	8.2	355.6	8.0	197.3
Semi-government loans	4.1	21.1	4.4	29.0	4.3	20.3	3.4	17.2
Company debentures, unsecured notes	5.2	21.9	3.8	17.2	4.6	30.8	3.1	13.2
Total loan securities	18.5	272.8	17.7	426.0	17.1	406.7	14.5	227.7
Preference shares	2.6	1.8	3.5	4.8	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.3
Ordinary shares, rights, options	295.6	391.3	325.1	615.2	311.3	694.4	267.1	533.7
Mining shares	597.5	593.2	242.3	244.1	162.1	230.3	129.9	186.7
Total share securities	895.7	986.3	570.9	864.1	476.4	926.9	399.4	721.7
Grand total	914.2	1,259.1	588.6	1,290.1	493.5	1,333.6	413.9	949.4

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 22 industry groups. At the close of the financial year the All Ordinaries Index had reached a point of 135.84—a fall of 25 per cent for the twelve months. The metals and minerals index fell 30 per cent for the year to 336.69. At 30 June 1974 aggregate market value of all ordinary, industrial, and mining shares on the Official List was \$16,980m. 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.

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 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 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 further details of the transactions of finance companies are provided in the publication *Finance Companies Transactions, 1973-74* (reference number 5.13). Finance companies, like other financial institutions, are distinguishable from non-financial institutions in that they deal mainly in financial assets as opposed to physical goods and non-financial services. However, while the various classes of financial institutions are commonly acknowledged as possessing individual traits, it is difficult to formulate precise and mutually exclusive definitions in respect of each class. For the purpose of these statistics, finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see pages 566-7). Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) the sales, by unrelated business, of products of related companies, or
- (2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and super-annuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES
(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans	Wholesale hire purchase	Other consumer and commercial loans	Factoring	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (a)						
1970-71	266.4	48.1	252.6	546.6	48.3	1,162.0
1971-72 (b)	246.2	64.2	279.9	808.0	49.1	1,447.5
1972-73	254.9	83.5	305.8	678.6	54.9	1,377.7
1973-74	(d) 250.6	109.6	427.0	978.1	80.6	1,845.9
1974-75	251.5	111.3	500.9	509.7	98.5	1,471.9
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE						
1971	426.0	65.5	41.3	340.1	13.5	886.4
1972 (b)	418.9	85.4	51.2	559.4	13.1	1,128.1
1973	422.2	109.9	43.3	676.9	15.4	1,267.8
1974	(d) 393.4	164.2	66.3	1,095.2	23.4	1,742.6
1975	413.1	196.3	89.4	1,197.3	24.1	1,920.1
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (c)						
1970-71	314.4	50.6	252.2	504.3	56.9	1,178.5
1971-72 (b)	324.4	61.8	272.6	705.4	56.4	1,420.6
1972-73	329.5	87.1	316.1	593.1	61.6	1,387.4
1973-74	(d) 298.6	106.5	412.4	784.5	84.5	1,686.6
1974-75	303.2	128.5	483.8	593.7	115.3	1,624.5

(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) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest and insurance, and also other liquidations such as bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts.

(d) From 1973-74, instalment credit excludes "producer"-type goods.

Instalment credit for retail sales

Instalment credit schemes which relate primarily to the financing of the retail sales of consumer commodities are covered by these statistics. The term instalment credit is defined as relating to schemes in which repayment is made by regular predetermined instalments (either by amount or by percentage of amount financed or balance outstanding) and includes schemes such as hire purchase, time payment, budget accounts, and personal loans.

From July 1973, businesses covered by these statistics are incorporated finance companies (as defined on page 565), retail establishments which come within the scope of the Census of Retail Establishments, and unincorporated finance businesses provided that their outstanding balances on instalment credit schemes are \$500,000 or more Australia-wide. Banks, credit unions and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of "producer"-type goods (e.g., plant and machinery, tractors and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair and maintenance work and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics is provided in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, July-September 1973* (reference number 5.46), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES
(INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED
BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a)

(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.	Household and personal goods	Total
FINANCE COMPANIES			
1973-74	200.5	50.1	250.6
1974-75	200.8	50.8	251.5
OTHER BUSINESSES			
1973-74	1.5	74.0	75.6
1974-75	1.5	76.4	77.9
ALL BUSINESSES			
1973-74	202.0	124.1	326.1
1974-75	202.2	127.1	329.4

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

NOTE. Balances outstanding at 30 June 1974, \$445.1m and at 30 June 1975, \$464.6m.

VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS :
AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a)

(\$m)

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.				Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)	Total		
1973-74	46.8	67.1	8.6	122.5	48.1	170.6
1974-75	49.3	52.1	13.9	115.3	43.9	159.2

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

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- 5.14 Finance companies
- 5.15 Insurance and other private finance (other than banking and currency)
- 5.16 General insurance
- 5.17 Life insurance statistics
- 5.46 Instalment credit for retail sales
- 5.56 Housing finance for owner occupation

PRICES

INTRODUCTION

As part of the interactive process between suppliers and consumers of goods and services, decisions about whether to enter into business transactions can be identified at the production stage, or at the point of wholesaling or retailing. Insofar as price is a factor influencing these decisions the "price mechanism" is said to operate.

For purposes of economic planning and decision making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail and wholesale prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician. Generally, more detailed information is available in the *Labour Report* (reference number 6.7), issued by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician; they aim to measure the degrees of change in prices in selected fields of household expenditure. The retail price index at present prepared by the Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index. (See pages 570-5.)

In compiling the retail price indexes, the price of each selected item is multiplied by its quantity "weight" and then by its appropriate population or household "weight". The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an "aggregate expenditure". The "aggregate expenditures" for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or "base" period by an appropriate number (e.g., 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers for all periods to such base by the proportions which their aggregates bear to the aggregate of the base period.

The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to obtain at regular intervals prices of all goods and services entering into household expenditure. Considerable difficulty is often experienced in ensuring that the selected items remain a true sample. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. Similarly many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded.

The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations, and are representative of the fields covered, the proportions approximating to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained. It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure the *extent of changes in price levels* only. While

they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes. The following section refers in part to the past use of retail price indexes for wage adjustments. The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in its 1975 National Wage decision determined from March quarter 1975 to adjust its award wages and salaries quarterly on the basis of movements in the Consumer Price Index unless persuaded by argument to the contrary.

PAST RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Prior to the current Consumer Price Index, five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times in Australia by the Australian Statistician. The respective indexes were:

(1) *The 'A' Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

(2) *The 'B' Series Index* (covering food, groceries, and rent of four and five roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the 'C' Series Index and was designed to replace the 'A' Series Index for general statistical purposes. The 'B' Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages.

(3) *The 'C' Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960.

(4) *The 'D' Series Index*, derived by combining the 'A' and 'C' Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.

(5) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

'Court' Index

In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a 'Court' Index for the purpose of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A 'Court' Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a 'Court' Index (Third Series) in November 1950 to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the 'Court' Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at December quarter 1953. These 'Court' Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index.

Consumer Price Index

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. The title "Consumer Price Index" does not imply that the index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of urban wage-earner households in the aggregate.

The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to render it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of seven short term retail price indexes, chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, and December quarter 1973 into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

Composition and weighting pattern

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.

Groups and sub-groups at December quarter 1973 are listed below. The Index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings, and the percentage contribution to the index aggregate for groups and sub-groups, and for items themselves, should not be regarded as dissecting actual household expenditure into its various components. The percentage contributions from December quarter 1973 are based on estimated consumption expenditures in 1971-72, valued at December quarter 1973 prices. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change from the beginning of the current linked series.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AT DECEMBER QUARTER 1973: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate at December quarter 1973	
	Group	Sub-group
Food—	28.3	
Cereal products		3.0
Dairy produce		4.6
Preserved fruit and vegetables		1.1
Potatoes and onions		1.6
Soft drink, ice cream, and confectionery		4.0

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND
WEIGHTING PATTERN AT DECEMBER QUARTER 1973: SIX STATE
CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED—*continued*

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate at December quarter 1973	
	Group	Sub-group
Food (<i>continued</i>)—		
Meat		10.7
Snacks, take away food		0.9
Other food		2.4
Clothing and drapery—	12.1	
Men's clothing		3.3
Women's clothing		4.0
Boys' clothing		0.5
Girls' clothing		0.4
Piece goods, etc.		0.8
Footwear		2.3
Household drapery		0.9
Housing—	14.4	
Rent, privately owned dwellings		6.3
Rent, government owned houses		0.6
Home ownership		7.5
Household supplies and equipment—	11.3	
Fuel and light		2.9
Household appliances		2.2
Furniture and floor coverings		2.0
Other household utensils, sundries, and stationery		2.0
Personal requisites and prop- rietary medicines		2.3
Miscellaneous—	33.9	
Fares		1.9
Motoring		12.9
Cigarettes and tobacco		3.6
Beer		4.5
Wines and spirits		1.2
Recreational goods and services		2.0
Postal and telephone services		1.3
Newspapers and magazines		1.1
Other services		5.5
Total	100.0	100.0

As indicated earlier, substantial changes in the pattern of expenditure of wage-earner households make 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. 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.

The principal changes in composition and weighting which have been effected at link dates are outlined below:

- (1) June quarter 1952—introduction of private motoring; changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; change in weights of fuel and light and fares.
- (2) June quarter 1956—changed proportions in modes of house occupancy; changed weights for fuel and light, and fares and private motoring.
- (3) March quarter 1960—introduction of television.
- (4) December quarter 1963—introduction of furniture, changed weights for fuel, light, fares and motoring, changed proportions in modes of house occupancy.

(5) December quarter 1968—changed proportions in modes of house occupancy, introduction of poultry, rented privately-owned flats, heating oil, briquettes, and health services (by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds).

(6) December quarter 1973—changed weights for all items; items fried chicken, meat pies, hamburgers, and sandwiches added to the 'Food group' forming a new sub-group, 'Snacks, take away food'. A new sub-group 'Recreational goods and services' added to the 'Miscellaneous group'. This sub-group also includes radio and television operation and cinema admission, as well as new items: camera, film, film processing, and phonograph records. Weights for the motoring section took account of data from the 1971 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, and local weights for individual cities were used for hairdressing, dry cleaning, cinema admission, and health 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 Motor Vehicle Usage Survey, and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPARISON OF THE SEVEN LINKED SERIES

Linked series	Percentage contribution to total index (weighted average, six capital cities)					Total
	Food group	Clothing and drapery group	Housing group	Household supplies and equipment group	Miscellaneous group	
First—						
June quarter 1949	31.3	22.8	11.4	13.1	21.4	100.0
June quarter 1952	35.7	23.0	9.2	12.2	19.9	100.0
Second—						
June quarter 1952	33.6	21.6	9.4	11.7	23.7	100.0
June quarter 1956	34.3	20.0	10.5	10.9	24.3	100.0
Third—						
June quarter 1956	33.7	19.7	10.5	11.6	24.5	100.0
March quarter 1960	33.0	19.5	11.0	11.5	25.0	100.0
Fourth—						
March quarter 1960	32.1	19.0	10.7	13.2	25.0	100.0
December quarter 1963	31.6	18.8	12.0	12.6	25.0	100.0
Fifth—						
December quarter 1963	32.1	16.9	12.6	14.5	23.9	100.0
December quarter 1968	32.8	15.8	13.2	13.1	25.1	100.0
Sixth—						
December quarter 1968	31.3	14.1	14.2	12.5	27.9	100.0
Seventh—						
December quarter 1973	28.3	12.1	14.4	11.3	33.9	100.0

NOTE. The differences between the proportions at the beginning and end of each linked series reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportion between the end of one series and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

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.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX : ALL GROUPS : SIX STATE
CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of index for each city and for six State capital cities combined: year
1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

Period	Six capitals (b)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
1963-64	90.6	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	92.5
1964-65	94.0	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	95.3
1965-66	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	98.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.3	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	102.6
1968-69	106.0	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	104.4
1969-70	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	107.4
1970-71	114.6	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	113.0
1971-72	122.4	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	119.4
1972-73	129.3	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	126.3
1973-74	146.6	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	142.8
1974-75	171.1	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	164.9

(a) Figures after the decimal point have limited significance. They are inserted to avoid the distortions that would occur in rounding.

(b) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index : year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscell- aneous	All groups
1963-64	90.3	95.5	89.4	93.6	85.7	90.4
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
1974-75	161.7	172.0	180.6	141.8	178.6	167.9

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 was changed to that of 1966-67=100.0 and index numbers for past periods 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.

LONG-TERM PRICE MOVEMENTS

The index numbers shown in the following table are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

AUSTRALIA—RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1974 :
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED
(Base : year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1920 (a)	193	1939	153	1958	435
1902	93	1921 (a)	168	1940	159	1959	443
1903	91	1922 (a)	162	1941	167	1960	459
1904	86	1923	166	1942	181	1961	471
1905	90	1924	164	1943	188	1962	469
1906	90	1925	165	1944	187	1963	472
1907	90	1926	168	1945	187	1964	483
1908	95	1927	166	1946	190	1965	502
1909	95	1928	167	1947	198	1966	517
1910	97	1929	171	1948	218	1967	534
1911	100	1930	162	1949	240	1968	548
1912	110	1931	145	1950	262	1969	564
1913	110	1932	138	1951	313	1970	586
1914 (a)	114	1933	133	1952	367	1971	621
1915 (a)	130	1934	136	1953	383	1972	658
1916 (a)	132	1935	138	1954	386	1973	720
1917 (a)	141	1936	141	1955	394	1974	829
1918 (a)	150	1937	145	1956	419		
1919 (a)	170	1938	149	1957	429		

(a) November.

The prices of food and groceries in December 1974 shown below are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. The specified grades, etc., and the retailers have been selected as representative to measure price change over time. Prices of potatoes and onions are collected weekly and averaged to arrive at monthly prices; those of the other items are collected as at the mid point of each month. The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and changes therein. They do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. In some cases the averages shown are price relatives.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (a) OF SELECTED
COMMODITIES, DECEMBER 1974

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	2 lb	34.8	Salmon, imported pink	220 g can	75.1
Flour, self-raising	1 kg pkt	31.8	Tomato sauce	330 ml bot.	29.6
Breakfast cereal, corn based	453 g pkt	47.8	Spaghetti (in tomato sauce)	454 g can	27.3
Biscuits, dry	8 oz pkt	33.3	Prepared baby food	127 g can	12.0
Tea	½ lb pkt	38.1	Beef, rib (without bone)	lb	73.8
Sugar	2 kg pkt	44.3	Beef, steak, rump	lb	127.2
Peaches	29 oz can	44.1	Beef, steak, chuck	lb	58.8
Pears	29 oz can	45.4	Beef, silverside, corned	lb	77.7
Potatoes	7 lb	80.1	Sausages	lb	44.4
Onions	lb	18.5	Pork, leg	lb	108.6
Butter	lb	62.4	Pork, loin	lb	106.5
Margarine, table poly-unsaturated	1 lb pkt	71.2	Pork, chops	lb	107.6
Eggs	doz 60 g	87.4	Lamb, leg	lb	55.2
Milk, fresh, bottled, delivered	quart	31.0	Lamb, chops, loin	lb	58.8
Bacon, rashers, pre-pack	½ lb	77.6	Lamb, chops, leg	lb	63.6
			Lamb, chops, forequarter	lb	41.4

(a) In some cases the average prices are price relatives.

Price data is given below for some of these items for selected years. Note should be taken of indicated changes in pricing basis. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices in the years shown.

MELBOURNE—COMPARISON OF AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES (a)
OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, SELECTED YEARS

Item	Unit	1939	1945	1955	1965	1970
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries—						
Bread, delivered	2 lb	4.5	4.6	12.2	15.9	21.0
Flour, self-raising	2 lb pkt	6.2	6.2	15.1	15.7	21.6
Tea	1 lb	23.1	22.5	70.4	63.2	(b) 29.9
Sugar	1 lb	3.3	3.3	7.5	9.1	(c) 42.3
Peaches, canned	30 oz	7.9	11.1	27.6	(d) 27.5	(d) 31.5
Pears, canned	30 oz	8.4	11.8	29.2	(d) 28.2	(d) 31.7
Potatoes	7 lb	14.8	7.0	34.2	29.1	45.4
Onions	1 lb	2.9	2.2	7.6	10.6	11.3
Dairy produce—						
Butter	lb	16.3	17.1	42.4	49.8	53.1
Eggs, new laid	1 doz	16.0	21.7	55.7	(e) 60.4	(e) 61.8
Bacon, rashers	lb	16.6	19.0	59.6	99.4	(b) 52.7
Milk, fresh	qt	6.0	6.2	(f) 15.0	(f) 17.1	(f) 19.0
Meat—						
Beef, rib	lb	7.2	9.6	(g) 33.1	(g) 52.3	(g) 65.3
Beef, steak, rump	lb	13.0	17.6	45.4	81.2	116.6
Beef, steak, chuck	lb	5.9	8.4	28.2	43.5	52.7
Beef, corned, silverside	lb	7.5	10.5	33.0	49.8	65.0
Sausages	lb	4.6	6.8	16.8	25.3	30.9
Pork, leg	lb	10.5	13.3	44.1	56.6	62.3
Pork, loin	lb	10.8	14.0	45.0	58.7	64.2
Pork, chops	lb	11.1	14.7	45.5	58.6	64.0

(a) In some cases the average prices are price relatives.

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

(c) 4 lb.

(d) 29 oz tins.

(e) Extra large grade, also 24 oz from August 1965.

(f) Bottled.

(g) Without bone-in.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Bureau were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

New series of wholesale price index numbers relating to articles produced by defined areas of the economy are being developed. Four wholesale price indexes have already been published. They are the Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building (issued April 1969), the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building (issued November 1970), the Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products (issued December 1972), and the Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry (issued July 1975).

Two special purpose wholesale price measures, the Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials and Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment, are also published by the Bureau.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was computed from 1912 to 1961. It related chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding 1912. Neither the list of items nor the weighting was varied except for some changes in the building

materials group in 1949. The series has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices, since the year 1861, of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

The Index related to commodities priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and as nearly as might have been at the point where they first made effective impact on the local price structure. With a few important exceptions, prices were from Melbourne sources. The weights were based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive. General publication of the Index was discontinued in December 1970.

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 wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats (in general those up to three storeys). 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, and bridges), 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.

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	1974-75
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	104.4	111.9	124.9	129.6	135.6	162.6
Cement products	108.5	115.1	122.6	133.4	145.0	176.7
Bricks, stone, etc.	110.5	115.8	123.0	130.8	146.0	169.3
Timber, board, and joinery	107.8	113.4	118.7	127.7	156.7	189.9
Steel and iron products	110.4	116.0	128.4	136.4	155.5	197.8
Aluminium products	108.7	117.1	125.0	134.5	149.6	174.2
Other metal products	124.1	120.8	118.6	123.1	153.2	152.7
Plumbing fixtures	111.8	121.6	136.4	149.8	167.7	210.2
Miscellaneous materials	106.4	110.2	115.5	123.6	133.6	164.8
Electrical installation materials	112.2	110.9	114.7	120.5	138.3	157.4
Mechanical services components	112.1	119.4	128.0	132.8	144.3	181.4
All groups	109.8	115.1	123.9	131.2	148.0	180.6

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.

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.

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	1974-75
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	103.3	110.4	122.0	127.2	132.8	159.7
Cement products	118.8	129.9	138.2	141.5	160.6	205.2
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	110.9	115.7	123.5	132.0	148.7	172.4
Timber, board, and joinery	103.8	109.2	114.5	125.3	158.7	190.5
Steel products	110.3	113.9	126.4	135.3	154.5	196.5
Other metal products	112.0	114.0	119.4	124.8	147.1	168.5
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	103.1	110.9	120.5	131.2	146.4	177.4
Electrical installation materials	116.6	114.7	119.6	125.3	145.3	165.9
Installed appliances	101.8	102.7	104.3	106.8	115.1	145.3
Plaster and plaster products	106.0	111.6	119.2	120.4	124.2	151.4
Miscellaneous materials	107.5	111.4	116.5	124.7	135.8	161.6
All groups	107.2	112.3	118.9	126.5	147.8	178.4

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 the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base year for each index is 1966-67=100.0.

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 comprises 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 in the following table:

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	1974-75
	per cent						
Iron and steel	83.2	104.2	106.7	116.2	122.6	131.7	161.1
Aluminium	8.9	102.2	104.5	106.8	109.2	118.2	141.9
Copper and brass	5.7	122.5	106.5	106.2	106.6	138.1	131.1
Other metallic materials	2.2	93.8	90.0	83.6	98.7	151.3	192.4
All groups	100.0	104.8	106.2	114.1	120.0	131.3	158.4

Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry

This Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a net basis; that is, it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g., mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. Thus, for example, prices of Australian produced cotton fabric (a product of establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division) are excluded from the Index, while prices of imported cotton fabric are included. It follows

that the weight attributed to cotton fabric in the Index relates only to cotton fabric of imported origin. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will, at each stage, be an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of this index, the material is priced only at the stage it first enters manufacturing. An example is the usage of copper ore. Prices of copper ore are reflected in the index; however, prices of copper ingots used in the manufacture of copper pipes, or of copper pipes used in the manufacture of plumbing items, are not included in the Index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

It is intended to develop a set of price indexes relating to major ASIC sub-divisions of the Manufacturing Division. The proposed indexes will reflect movements in prices of materials used and articles produced by particular sub-divisions (e.g., Sub-division 23, Textiles) and will therefore include materials which are the products of other sub-divisions and which are not within the scope of the current Index.

The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 import statistics.

The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72. Many of the items carry not only the weight of directly priced materials but also the weight of unpriced materials whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced materials.

Items have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications. The classifications used for this purpose are: Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) and Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

The following table presents index numbers for index groups based on ASIC, using industry of origin and distinguishing home produced and imported materials:

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Home produced materials—						
Agriculture	101.6	99.2	103.5	125.2	147.9	132.2
Forestry and fishing	103.5	110.1	120.9	130.9	157.3	187.8
Mining	108.8	98.6	97.1	100.4	119.0	129.0
Electricity	99.7	99.4	101.7	103.7	109.9	124.6
Total home produced materials	103.3	99.3	102.0	117.2	137.6	131.6
Imported materials—						
Agriculture	104.5	101.8	95.5	105.2	130.6	149.3
Mining	96.2	105.3	112.0	109.1	196.3	357.8
Manufacturing	101.0	102.0	103.3	104.4	113.1	149.5
Total imported materials	100.5	102.5	104.1	105.1	127.1	181.5
All groups	102.6	100.1	102.5	113.9	134.7	145.1

It should be noted that "industry of origin" in some instances may not be identical with the industry from which manufacturers directly purchase their materials. For instance, some manufacturers purchase natural gas from establishments classified to ASIC Division B (Mining), while other manufacturers purchase this item from establishments classified to ASIC Division D (Electricity, Gas, and Water). However, for the purposes of this Index, the index item "gas", which

covers both natural gas and town gas, is included in the category "Home produced—Mining".

Index numbers in the following table are in groups based on SITC. This is a commodity-based classification.

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION
(Base of each index: year 1968–69 = 100.0)

Group	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75
Home produced and imported materials—						
Food, live animals, and tobacco	102.4	100.9	104.7	122.8	145.9	132.4
Raw materials (excluding fuels)	108.0	99.8	100.8	115.9	140.7	149.3
Electricity, gas, and fuels	98.3	97.3	99.1	99.1	126.2	179.5
Imported manufacturing materials—						
Chemicals	98.1	97.2	95.6	91.4	96.3	141.9
Metal manufactures, machinery, transport, equipment, and parts	103.9	108.4	114.9	119.3	118.6	148.7
Other manufactured goods	99.6	98.5	97.5	97.4	106.1	137.4
All groups	102.6	100.1	102.5	113.9	134.7	145.1

Measurement of price change in this field is particularly subject to index number problems arising from the combination of disparate price movements with marked changes in the relative importance of some items. The effect of these on the continuing representativeness of the measures will be greatest for some of the groupings into which the All Groups index is disaggregated. This has been particularly so in the case of the commodity group "Electricity, gas, and fuels" where marked changes in usage of items have occurred together with extremely disparate price movements, such as the significant decreases in the price of gas associated with the increasing usage of natural gas and the large increases in prices of imported crude petroleum since late 1973.

In concept, pricing for the new index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a delivered into store basis.

Transfers which do not take place on the open market present problems in the measurement of price change. An example is where a vertically-integrated enterprise extracts a mineral (mining activity) and also processes it (manufacturing activity). Since the material is transferred from one part of the enterprise to another there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted. Depending on circumstances and the availability of data, these methods include using movements in opportunity cost (based, for example, on the price of the material in an established market) or movements in cost based on expenses actually incurred in obtaining the material. Imputations of this kind enter partly into price series for items such as iron ore, bauxite, nickel, and coal.

In the case of seasonally produced items such as fruit and vegetables where deliveries do not occur over the whole year, the previous season's prices are in general repeated for the months outside the selling season until the subsequent season's prices become operative.

For many seasonal items, and items with prices determined on an annual basis, the final prices are sometimes not known until or after the relevant season or year, and sometimes not for many months after the close of the season or year. Incorporation of such final prices may involve revisions to index numbers for the

Agriculture group of the home produced category and the Food, Live Animals, and Tobacco group.

Prices collected are mainly monthly average prices rather than prices relating to the mid-point of the month. This is because there is a high frequency of price change for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices as at one point of time within a month are not always representative of the average prices for a month.

Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to "industrial" users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuations due to changing usage patterns.

*Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the
Manufacture of Electrical Equipment*

The construction of these special purpose wholesale price 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—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Electric motors and motor control equipment	114.9	104.0	104.8	110.4	136.0	133.1
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	124.3	105.7	104.9	111.2	148.0	137.1
Distribution transformers	115.0	101.3	101.3	105.7	130.1	122.4
Power transformers	123.0	100.3	95.2	98.3	128.0	116.3
General transformers	116.4	103.0	104.0	109.4	137.0	128.9

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose wholesale price index was introduced in 1964 and index numbers have been published from August 1959 to February 1969 on a quarterly basis and thereafter at monthly intervals. It is compiled on the reference base : year 1959-60 = 100.0 using the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

The items in this Index have been selected as representative of materials used in electrical installation in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories and multi-storied commercial buildings and flats. These items are divided into three main groups for which separate indexes in addition to the All Groups index are compiled. The combination of materials selected is fixed as to quantity and quality.

In general, the weights for the Index were derived from information relating to the values of materials used in selected representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960-61 to 1962-63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of \$10,000.

The items are priced as at the middle of the month for which index numbers are published. The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, in the metropolitan areas of Sydney and Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc.

The units of quantity specified as the basis for collecting prices are representative lots normally purchased by electrical contractors. Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis for three groupings and an All Groups combination as set out in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS

(Base of each index : year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	per cent						
Conductors	40	142.1	128.4	126.7	133.5	165.1	168.2
Conduit and accessories	25	109.6	112.6	120.9	126.8	138.5	169.6
Switchboard and switchgear material	35	120.1	129.2	137.7	144.2	156.6	192.3
All groups	100.0	126.2	124.8	129.1	135.5	155.5	177.0

EXPORT PRICE INDEX

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.

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 commodities 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 following table (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.

AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of each index : year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Period	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Dried and canned fruits	Sugar	Hides and tallow	Metals and coal	Gold	All groups
1963-64	120	105	93	107	98	175	73	101	100	114
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	289	160
1974-75 (a)	121	132	127	256	176	378	141	263	391	181

(a) Interim series.

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 9.10 Wholesale price indexes—price indexes of metallic materials
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 9.13 Wholesale price indexes—price index of materials used in manufacturing industry

TRANSPORT

INTRODUCTION

As 80 per cent of Australia's population lies in 11 per cent of the land area in a triangle between Brisbane, Adelaide, and Hobart, while the other 20 per cent is scattered over the rest of the continent, an efficient transport network is of vital economic, social, and defence importance.

Such a network must maintain contact between the rural and urban centres of the eastern triangle and the rest of Australia's sparsely populated continent. In addition, because the major commercial and social centres of the world are in the northern hemisphere, Australia needs efficient international transport services. Victoria, as a focus of both passenger and freight movements, is significantly involved in these services.

Because of these requirements, Australia has in the past devoted substantial resources to transport. Approximately \$4,500m is currently spent on transport annually—that is, about 12 per cent of gross national expenditure. About 5 to 6 per cent of the total work force is directly employed in the transport sector.

The following are some of the more important contemporary aspects of transport.

First, every transport operation involves the movement of people, freight, or raw materials or some combination of them as the components of demand. So far as the industry supplying transport services is concerned, the provision of operational facilities can be separated into components—the *vehicles* (trains, motor vehicles, aircraft, etc.); and the infrastructure which comprises the two further categories of the *way systems* (roads, railway tracks, airways) and the *interchanges* (terminals—airports, harbours, stations). In addition to these specialised resources, considerable manpower and other physical resources are allocated to the task of providing and operating the services.

Second, every transport task usually involves more than one mode of transport. For example, a typical interstate journey involves the move from office or home to the airport by car, taxi, or bus, as well as the line haul operation by air. Even within the terminal there are lifts, escalators, baggage conveyor systems, etc. Similarly, most transport systems involve various interchanges between the modes of transport. Car parks and road access at airports and rail terminals are examples.

Third, transport involves different sectors of the community and transport policies must identify and synchronise these as far as possible.

Modes of transport

All governments are concerned with transport in Australia. They are concerned with transport policy; planning; the provision, operation, and maintenance of the infrastructure; the setting and monitoring of acceptable standards in respect of safety, efficiency, economy, and the environment. Government instrumentalities are also the operators of interstate rail, air, sea, and urban

transport systems. The private sector is involved mainly as operators, fairly concentrated in the case of air transport, but widely dispersed among operators in the case of road transport.

Every mode of transport has its inherent advantages and transport policy aims to recognise and develop these. In the case of rail, the advantages lie in rapid large scale commuter travel in intra-urban communities where terminals can be conveniently located to cater for residential and commercial needs; in inter-city passenger transport where time is not at a premium; in freight haulage over land from fixed terminal locations where the freight involved has a low value to bulk ratio, e.g., minerals and primary produce.

With air transport the advantages lie with speedy and comfortable travel between urban communities, on long haul operations to gain time, and to move freight which has a high value to bulk ratio. The advantages become greater with distance or where geographic barriers impede the surface transport operation.

Road transport's advantage lies with its high degree of flexibility both in terms of time and routes over short to medium range distances. Sea transport has the advantage mainly with long haul carriage of freight having a low value to bulk ratio and where ports and seaways are conveniently located for the operation.

Whatever the mode, transport is designed to serve people and their needs. Policies now broadly aim not to impose social and environmental costs on the community, but to devise fare levels which will encourage the maximum number of people to enjoy the benefits which efficient transport services should provide.

Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, 1975

LAND TRANSPORT

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 Victoria, 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.

The railway has also played an integral part in the development of the south-western part of Victoria, in particular the port of Portland, providing an important commercial link between the area's primary and secondary industries and local and overseas markets.

Administration

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.

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. In November 1975 the board was increased to eight members.

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 (109 kilometres) 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).

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.

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 the 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. The first of the 2,200 hp locomotives, X45, was delivered in November 1975. Following this order a further order for ten high powered diesel locomotives was placed early in 1975. This order was also placed with the Clyde Engineering Co. Pty Ltd. These locomotives are 3,300 hp and will cost in excess of \$5m. They will enable the Victorian Railways to cope with future traffic increases. At present the Railways has 398 locomotives, all of which have been delivered since 1951.

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. A pilot regional freight centre scheme at Horsham is already at an advanced planning stage. The objective of the project is to establish an economically viable operation in the less-than-car-load (LCL) freight market. The scheme involves operating a fast overnight train consisting of high speed bogie vans. Containers on flat top wagons will also play an important role in freight traffic to and from this centre. New facilities and suitable mechanical handling plants will be provided at Melbourne and at the centre. Incoming rail freight will be unloaded at the centre and distributed to smaller towns in the region by road.

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, and 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.

The order of 50 stainless steel trains is expected to be complete by mid-1978. Negotiations are in progress with the Australian Government for the continuation of delivery of new trains beyond that date. It is anticipated that the Victorian Railways will obtain additional stainless steel, or, alternatively, Australian Urban Passenger Trains on a continuous basis—at the rate of at least 10 six-car trains a year—until all Tait trains are replaced. 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.

Current works

The Victorian Railways is spending more than \$32m on work now under way to improve and upgrade Melbourne metropolitan services. Most of the work was recommended by the Metropolitan Transportation Committee in 1969 when the rail system carried almost 382,000 passengers a day. Now about 439,000 passengers a day use the system. The Victorian Railways is on schedule in meeting the improvements recommended in the M.T.C. report. A complete tally of passenger figures for a set period each year by Railways research and development officers helps to decide priorities for the recommended work. Works now in progress include new tracks, stations, and bridges, and a wide variety of renewals and upgradings to enable the system to cope with projected traffic increases. Car parking facilities are also being improved and extended at as many stations as possible. There are now 147 car parks with 13,888 parking spaces. The development of these new works was accelerated when the Australian Government made funds available for urban public transport improvements. As well as metropolitan works, upgrading is also taking place on the inter-urban Geelong line.

A summary of metropolitan works in progress, many of which are being financed on a \$2 for \$1 Australian Government-Victorian Government basis, follows.

Suburban tracks

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, if sufficient finance was made available. The Glen Waverley line was adopted for this project only after an exhaustive study promoted by the Victorian Railways Board.

The Glen Waverley line, if successful, will be the model for the future upgrading of all other metropolitan lines. Work on this line has not been confined solely to track improvements, although extensive upgrading took place in this respect. Some stations have been rebuilt, others renovated and updated, and all ancillary services improved.

At the unique site of Heyington, the station will be built to a design which won the Railways \$1,000 architectural competition.

Pakenham

On 20 January 1975 the suburban electric train service was extended 27 kilometres from Dandenong to Pakenham. Also on that day train timetables were updated to provide express running on the Pakenham line and many other major metropolitan services. The growth potential of the Pakenham district is expected to accelerate with the introduction of this fast rail line to the City.

South Kensington-Footscray

Two new tracks are being added to speed train running on the Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Altona, Williamstown, and St Albans lines. Work is well

advanced, and includes alterations at Footscray station, rebuilding Hopkins Street road bridge, a new bridge over the Maribyrnong River, another bridge over Kensington Road, and new buildings and platform alterations at South Kensington station. The project will cost \$6.1m, and work was expected to be completed by December 1975 subject to a satisfactory supply of fabrication steel for bridges.

Sunshine-Deer Park West

An extra track is being laid to link Deer Park West with the metropolitan network at Sunshine. The project features two new stations, at Ardeer, between Sunshine and Deer Park, and at Deer Park West, between Deer Park and Rockbank. The Kororoit Creek bridge is finished, and tracklaying, using concrete sleepers, is under way between Deer Park and Sunshine. Work was expected to be finished late in 1975, at a cost of about \$2.9m.

Greensborough-Macleod

Train running will be speeded when a second track is completed. Further construction of earthworks has been suspended pending Country Roads Board advice on freeway proposals. Present plans allow for the freeway to cross the line between Watsonia and Greensborough. The overall project is expected to cost \$2.1m.

Ringwood area

Train running on both sections will be speeded by a \$6.73m duplication project. The Bayswater section will provide double track from Melbourne through to Fern Tree Gully, and the Croydon section double track through to Mooroolbark. The cost includes power signalling, and both are due to be finished during 1977-78.

Mordialloc-Caulfield

When the third track is completed it will allow more express running on the Frankston line. Improved signalling in both directions will permit better running according to peak hour demands. Work on the estimated \$10.5m project has begun at Bentleigh, Ormond, and McKinnon stations, as well as bridgeworks. The Glenhuntly-Cheltenham section is due for completion in 1977, and the two remaining sections in 1979.

Other tracks

Other work now under way on the Melbourne metropolitan system includes new stations at Yarraman, between Noble Park and Dandenong, and at Kananook, between Seaford and Frankston. Improvements to existing station buildings are in progress at Glenbervie, Glenroy, Lalor, Macauley, West Footscray, Hawthorn, Bayswater, Fern Tree Gully, Glen Iris, East Malvern, Rosanna, and Ringwood East. Provision of automatic signalling is gradually being extended throughout the whole metropolitan rail system.

Modal interchanges

At August 1975 plans were in the hands of consultants for the design of two major modal interchanges—one at Frankston and one at Box Hill. Modal interchanges will enable various modes of transport—e.g., train, taxi, bus, private car, to connect under the one roof.

Flinders Street

Plans are also being considered for the re-development of the air space over Flinders Street station. Incorporated in this development will be streamlining of facilities for the daily commuter traffic. In excess of 50,000 persons pass through Flinders Street and Princes Bridge stations per hour during peak periods.

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. There will be further timetable adjustments at the beginning of each year, until the Melbourne underground rail loop begins operating.

Fare zones

On 10 August 1975 metropolitan and country rail fares increased for the first time in four years. The new fare structure revolved around a basic silver coin fare scale. The metropolitan rail network was divided into 13 fare zones, the innermost zone being 2 kilometres from the City and the furthest away zone being 52 kilometres distant.

Freight

Total freight tonnage for the year ended 30 June 1974 was approximately 11.5 million tonnes, while tonne kilometres was over 3,000 million. The main bulk traffic carried by the Victorian Railways consists of grains, which are seasonal in nature, and briquettes, which are slowly declining under the influence of competition from oil and gas. The major possibilities of future growth in the field of true bulk freight are related to the potential growth of the steel industry at Western Port and the movement of crushed stone and petroleum products.

In the field of general merchandise traffic the Victorian Railways plays a vital role in distributing goods from the manufacturing centre of Melbourne to the country areas of Victoria.

The Victorian Railways will introduce a new centralised computer-based freight accounting system in March 1976. The system will mean that all freight account customers will receive periodically one bill direct from the Central Revenue Accounting Office, instead of separate bills from each station which they deal with.

Tourism

One of the advantages of upgrading its public transport is the Victorian Railways' ability to expand its tourist facilities. Intra-State, the Railways runs regular weekend and Sunday tours to many of Victoria's country towns. In conjunction with other rail systems and bus operators, interstate package tours have proved extremely popular. Extended package tours can last from three to eighteen days. One of the Victorian Railways' most popular tourist attractions is the Mount Buffalo Chalet. The Chalet is run by the Victorian Railways. Tourists travel by fast train to Wangaratta where a Chalet bus connects to Mount Buffalo, 1,350 metres above sea level.

Melbourne underground rail loop

Work on the Melbourne underground rail loop is well advanced. The loop is designed primarily to increase the capacity and efficiency of the existing Melbourne rail network. It will disperse the peak hour commuter concentration now centred on Flinders Street and Princes Bridge by distributing a proportion of the city's work force through three additional stations on the eastern and northern edges of the central business district.

The loop is designed to relieve the peak hour train congestion at Flinders Street by speeding up train movements. The additional stations will be linked by four underground tracks connected to the existing surface tracks, thus forming four separate loops encircling the city.

One of these loops will serve the north eastern lines of the suburban system which pass through Jolimont (the Clifton Hill lines loop), another will serve the eastern lines which pass through Burnley (the Burnley lines loop), another the south eastern lines which pass through South Yarra (the Caulfield-Sandringham lines loop), and the other, the northern and western lines will pass through North Melbourne (the northern lines loop). A city circle will be incorporated in the system by linking up the Clifton Hill lines loop to form a closed circuit. The loop will have five stations—the existing Spencer Street and Flinders Street-Princes Bridge stations, Parliament station, Museum station, and Flagstaff station. Two extra overpass tracks are also needed between Flinders Street and Spencer Street stations. A comprehensive article on the loop appears on pages 646–8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Viaduct

Flinders Street station has eleven platforms leading on to the viaduct. Therefore, a number of trains from the eastern suburbs have to be reversed at Flinders Street. Under the Melbourne underground rail loop project there will be two extra tracks providing up to a 50 per cent increase in capacity. The improved track capacity on the viaduct, planned for completion by 1978, should allow the Victorian Railways to expand its peak hour schedules in readiness for the loop opening. Without the extra tracks, the Flinders Street bottleneck will remain.

Finance

In 1973–74 Victorian Railways passenger income rose by \$3.8m compared with 1972–73. The main factor in this increase was a \$2.4m increase in passenger revenue, which was achieved despite a reduction in certain country and outer suburban fares in September 1973. The encouraging increase in passenger travel during 1973–74 represents the reversal of a trend that had persisted since 1957–58. On the freight side the revenue gained from a general 5 per cent increase in freight rates in October 1973 was partly offset by a sharp reduction in wheat traffic due to poor seasonal conditions.

Operational expenses

An increase of \$32.6m in expenditure was due in large measure to the effects of wage increases flowing over from the previous year or granted during 1973–74—the overall increase in wages amounted to \$28.3m. It is a paradox that railways, while being a most economical user of labour per passenger per kilometre or tonne per kilometre performed, are at the same time highly labour intensive in terms of wages as a proportion of total costs. This factor makes the railways extremely vulnerable to the financial effects of inflationary wage increases.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, amounted to \$493.8m at 30 June 1974. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$81.8m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$412.0m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1974 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$555.8m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking

Fund and cancelled (\$111.7m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$1.0m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$443.1m.

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 \$443.1m at 30 June 1974 amounted to \$24.4m at an average rate of 5.505 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$11.6m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$5.0m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$62.3m at 30 June 1974, 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 reference, 1975

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 597.

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 1970 to 1974 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		
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
1974	416,357	663	19	417,039

(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 1974 the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation was : \$110.7m broad gauge, \$10,661 narrow gauge, and \$4.7m 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 1969-70 to 1973-74 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
	Permanent	Supernumerary and casual	Total	
				\$'000
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
1973-74	13,459	11,806	25,265	153,910

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 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Rolling stock in service	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Locomotives—					
Steam	45	38	37	26	22
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	240	246	249	249	249
Other (a)	95	95	95	92	92
Total	415	414	416	402	398
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,104	1,090	1,090	1,084	1,079
Other (b)	637	616	597	584	576
Total	1,741	1,706	1,687	1,668	1,655
Goods stock (c)	21,050	20,000	20,264	19,831	19,438
Service stock	1,619	1,617	1,602	1,588	1,594

(a) Other locomotives comprise diesel hydraulic locomotives, cranes, rail motor diesel power units, and non-passenger carrying tractors.

(b) Passenger coaches owned jointly with New South Wales and South Australia have been included.

(c) All parcels and brake vans including display cars and standard gauge stock have been included.

Railways route distance

The route distance of the railways (exclusive of road motor service route distance) at 30 June for each of the years 1970 to 1974 is given in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1974 the total length of these services was 326.6 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		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Single track	—Broad gauge (a)	5,853	5,853	5,850	5,829	5,816
	—Narrow gauge	13	13	13	13	13
Double track	—Broad gauge (a)	708	708	707	710	719
Other multi-track	—Broad gauge (a)	129	129	130	135	136
Total route distance		6,703	6,703	6,700	6,687	6,684

(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 1969-70 to 1973-74 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Traffic train kilometres—	Country '000	7,625	7,673	7,662	7,747	7,803
	Suburban '000	13,456	13,382	13,337	13,290	13,584
	Goods '000	11,981	12,468	12,176	12,020	11,958
Total	'000	33,062	33,523	33,175	33,057	33,345
Passenger journeys—	Country '000	4,000	4,080	3,954	4,180	4,507
	Suburban '000	140,309	138,131	133,840	108,970	110,141
Total	'000	144,309	142,211	137,794	113,150	114,648
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes	12,024	12,690	11,795	11,475	11,370

The tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of various classes of goods and the total tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
('000 tonnes)

Class of goods	Tonnes carried		Tonne kilometres	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
Grain—				
Barley	198	237	50,676	66,003
Wheat	1,595	1,431	505,213	453,345
Other	189	141	46,002	34,812
Flour	123	134	28,850	30,767
Stockfood and fodder	147	84	50,492	22,551
Fruit—				
Fresh	125	124	49,493	47,791
Dried	85	35	46,690	18,421
Beverages	183	182	44,275	43,667
Solid fuels	1,112	1,036	194,488	184,036
Cement	923	918	102,501	110,186
Mining and quarry products	273	376	70,368	103,702
Dairy produce	77	51	15,782	11,727
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	78	119	14,820	22,380
Tinplate	131	106	41,958	32,993

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)—*continued*
(‘000 tonnes)

Class of goods	Tonnes carried		Tonne kilometres	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	723	759	224,062	204,070
Manures	868	908	219,871	226,580
Motor cars and accessories	296	298	94,428	89,295
Petroleum products	375	423	100,213	114,262
Paper products	229	236	59,359	64,101
Pipes	72	114	18,020	30,639
Timber	297	276	95,553	87,696
Wool	151	134	34,249	30,611
All other goods	2,967	3,036	980,526	1,032,760
Total goods	11,217	11,158	3,087,889	3,062,395
Total livestock	258	212	76,692	63,769
Grand total goods and livestock	11,475	11,370	3,164,581	3,126,164

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1973-74 increased by \$3,796,000 compared with 1972-73. Total working expenses increased by \$32,580,000 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	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	31,754	31,859	34,806	35,971	38,343
Parcels, mails, etc.	4,122	4,097	4,322	4,515	4,885
Other	104	112	101	91	154
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	59,641	62,829	62,370	59,937	60,057
Livestock	1,521	1,221	1,566	1,364	1,179
Miscellaneous	607	550	619	732	743
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshment services	3,461	3,583	3,592	3,808	4,369
Rentals	2,340	2,468	2,655	2,710	2,904
Bookstalls	1,096	1,085	1,085	1,139	1,263
Advertising	246	251	259	273	300
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority special levy		447	952	899	895
Other	227	256	465	491	634
Total revenue	105,119	108,759	112,791	111,930	115,726

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Way and works	23,969	26,153	27,909	31,605	36,278
Rolling stock	30,589	33,469	35,429	39,330	47,444
Traffic	40,505	44,107	47,314	54,194	67,175
Electrical engineering branch	4,683	4,681	4,827	5,165	6,112
Stores branch	1,670	1,838	1,972	2,201	2,872
Pensions	5,724	6,176	6,533	7,308	8,325
Service grants and retiring gratuities	1,419	1,463	1,519	1,511	1,615
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	1,813	1,497	1,936	1,807	2,347
Pay-roll tax	2,125	2,325	3,400	4,006	6,067
Long service leave	2,118	2,551	2,355	2,621	3,036
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction		447	952	899	895
Other (a) (b)	3,697	4,108	4,355	5,280	6,340
Total working expenses	118,712	129,215	138,902	156,327	188,906
Net revenue	-13,593	-20,456	-26,109	-44,397	-73,180
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	7,062	8,081	9,077	10,021	10,893
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	99	91	81	66	44
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	330	365	393	419	455
Net result for year	-21,084	-28,993	-35,660	-54,903	-84,572
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
	112.9	118.8	123.1	139.6	163.1

(a) Including interest paid to the Australian Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement, namely, in 1969-70, \$205,306; 1970-71, \$200,408; 1971-72, \$195,510; 1972-73, \$190,613; and 1973-74, \$185,714.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,711	6,705	6,700	6,687	6,685
Gross revenue per average kilometre open	\$ 15,654	16,621	16,824	16,727	17,300
Working expenses per average kilometre open	\$ 17,666	19,247	20,705	23,347	28,212

Road motor services

The following table gives, for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74, particulars of the operations of the road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board :

VICTORIA—ROAD MOTOR SERVICES
(Under the control of the Victorian Railways Board)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Bus kilometres	434,911	425,108	422,516	790,907	934,763
Passenger journeys	926,435	902,700	857,406	759,209	760,684
Gross revenue	\$ 65,516	64,010	71,384	73,832	76,047
Working expenses	\$ 153,455	161,068	178,072	207,348	307,021
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off)	\$ 20,471	19,292	19,252	19,212	19,172

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

Tramway and omnibus services

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways 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
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
1973-74	217	4	23,873	109,368	20,552	29,370	(a)697	(b)4,193

(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 (a)
						'000	'000
1969-70	224	11,141	22,353	3,635	4,540	277	4,159
1970-71	224	11,294	22,753	3,710	4,991	273	4,323
1971-72	230	11,190	20,471	4,067	5,396	272	4,331
1972-73	233	11,882	20,993	4,308	6,393	(b)272	4,283
1973-74	237	11,918	22,168	4,486	7,939	(b)272	4,193

(a) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

(b) Includes 32 in reserve or idle.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD :
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
 (\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	20,141	20,107	22,879	23,909	24,751
Miscellaneous operating receipts	176	179	214	251	287
Non-operating receipts	251	231	259	511	293
Total revenue	20,568	20,517	23,352	24,671	25,331
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	9,788	11,070	12,143	14,332	17,587
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	970	988	1,236	1,298	1,331
Tramcars	2,685	2,850	2,948	3,499	4,118
Buses	989	1,078	1,196	1,416	1,710
Electrical equipment of lines and substations	594	675	744	842	945
Buildings and grounds	302	330	324	403	515
Electric traction energy	831	812	802	804	856
Fuel oil for buses	186	218	249	275	329
Bus licence and road tax fees	21	22	21	22	22
General administration and stores department costs	1,394	1,563	1,737	1,885	2,355
Pay-roll tax	380	427	625	771	1,174
Workers compensation payments	418	524	543	649	1,382
Depreciation	1,008	937	922	920	918
Non-operating expenses	86	92	100	106	110
Provisions—					
Long service leave	396	350	366	471	619
Retiring gratuities	671	532	611	732	1,077
Accrued sick leave	96	61	70	59	76
Public risk insurance	220	288	297	325	618
Interest on loans	1,358	1,448	1,498	1,630	1,678
Total expenditure	22,393	24,265	26,433	30,438	37,419
Net surplus (+) or deficit (—)	-1,825	-3,748	-3,081	-5,767	-12,088
Capital outlay	695	712	856	945	992
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	24,874	26,010	26,822	27,620	28,457

The following tables give an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

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
1969-70	16,682	67.87	15.07	17,766	72.28	106.50
1970-71	16,576	69.13	15.10	18,881	78.74	113.91
1971-72	19,026	80.08	18.66	20,937	88.12	110.04
1972-73	19,851	81.21	18.96	23,938	97.93	120.59
1973-74	20,552	86.09	18.79	29,370	123.03	142.91

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
1969-70	3,635	32.63	16.26	4,540	40.75	124.91
1970-71	3,710	32.85	16.31	4,991	44.19	134.53
1971-72	4,067	36.34	19.87	5,396	48.22	132.68
1972-73	4,308	36.26	20.52	6,393	53.80	148.40
1973-74	4,486	37.64	20.24	7,939	66.61	176.97

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 1973-74 route operations accounted for 52 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 17, 30, and 1 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
Number of vehicles	2,899	2,875	3,030	3,171	3,118	
Distance—Petrol vehicles	'000 kilometres	55,279	53,076	53,459	51,231	50,062
Diesel vehicles	'000 kilometres	36,498	39,926	43,200	47,759	51,204
Total distance	'000 kilometres	91,777	93,002	96,659	98,990	101,266
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Revenue	23,721	26,330	28,628	32,074	35,916	
Expenditure—						
Drivers' wages	7,974	9,104	10,236	11,368	13,753	
Repairs and maintenance	2,913	3,149	3,477	3,845	4,250	
Depreciation	2,181	2,239	2,364	2,464	2,557	
Other	7,997	8,674	9,741	11,008	12,360	
Total expenditure	21,065	23,166	25,818	28,685	32,920	
Assets (a)—						
Motor vehicles	5,988	6,258	7,221	7,457	7,261	
Other assets	9,671	10,264	11,024	12,333	13,559	
Total assets	15,659	16,522	18,245	19,790	20,820	
Liabilities (a)	6,546	7,042	8,177	9,612	10,834	

(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 re-opened in December 1972 as a tourist attraction.

Further reference, 1975 ; 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 1975

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle (without trailer, etc.)	\$5.55 plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor cycle (with trailer, etc., attached)	\$8.25 plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor car (private use)	\$0.80 for each power-weight unit (a) plus \$0.50 surcharge (b)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$1.00 for each power-weight unit (a) plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$3.40 each, according to the unladen weight and use
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on a stage omnibus service	\$2.00 plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle) operating on a temporary school service licence	\$20.00 plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$1.50 to \$2.15 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 \$0.40 to \$1.75 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)	\$36.60 (unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable) plus \$1.00 surcharge (b)
LICENCE	
Driver's or rider's licence	\$18.00 issued for a three year period (An appointment fee of \$3.00 and testing fee of \$10.00 is payable by all applicants for new licences)
Learner's permit	\$2.00 for twelve months and \$2.00 for a three month extension, if required. Appointment and testing fees as above, are also payable
Instructor's licence	\$40.00 issued for a three year period
Recreation vehicle	\$3.00 for vehicle with not more than 3 wheels, in any other case \$10.00

(a) The number of power-weight units is that number which is equal to the sum of the horsepower and the weight in 50-kilogram units 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 \$16.00.

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Drivers'	1,464,523	1,524,104	1,585,095	1,660,454	1,801,203
Riders'	37,551	42,292	49,023	51,354	55,707
Total	1,502,074	1,566,396	1,634,118	1,711,808	1,856,910

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 1974. 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	1974
			'000	'000	'000	'000
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	940.7	987.1	1,054.9	1,123.0
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	203.2	207.3	213.0	219.8
Light commercial type vehicles—						
Open	94,470	89,764	89.9	91.0	93.4	97.7
Closed	31,851	46,539	47.0	49.7	53.3	57.7
Trucks—						
Rigid	76,591	79,386	79.8	82.1	87.2	92.1
Articulated		9,417	9.5	9.7	10.5	11.1
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.7
Buses	3,409	5,129	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.6
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	30.7	36.7	44.7	47.3
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,409.7	1,473.1	1,567.4	1,660.0

(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		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Austin (a)	1,166	..	..	..	..	..
B.M.W.	170	252	385	..	..	..
Chrysler (b)	8,288	9,156	7,892	1,321	1,319	1,823
Datsun	6,142	9,415	10,908	330	316	323
Fiat	350	452	783	..	..	..
Ford	25,150	23,846	25,803	4,384	4,519	5,121
Holden (c)	28,316	28,002	23,163	6,300	6,599	5,031
Honda	511	1,312	2,942	..	..	..
Jaguar	306	209	335	..	..	..
Leyland (a)	..	5,943	4,742	..	1	..
M.G. (a)	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		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Mazda	3,741	6,967	9,170	241	728	1,375
Mercedes Benz	501	758	1,070	..	..	..
Morris (a)	3,378	..	..	..	..	..
Peugeot	466	511	687	..	..	2
Renault	1,655	1,705	1,630	75	197	358
Rover	187	153	152	59	75	132
Statesman	1,181	1,268	1,393	..	..	..
Toyota	7,215	9,718	12,180	111	602	990
Triumph	512	544	519	..	..	..
Volkswagen	1,970	1,636	1,585	473	542	228
Volvo	720	1,138	1,422	72	106	294
Other	665	891	1,665	34	39	140
Total	92,802	103,876	108,426	13,400	15,043	15,817

(a) From 1 January 1973, Austin, Morris, M.G., and B.M.C. are included with Leyland.

(b) Dodge, Hillman, and Mitsubishi are included with Chrysler.

(c) 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	1973 (a)			1974 (a)				
	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total	Light commercial type vehicles (a)		Other (a)	Total
	Open	Closed			Open	Closed		
Bedford	..	..	1,083	1,083	..	..	953	953
Chrysler (b)	1,340	..	825	2,165	1,211	9	758	1,978
Daihatsu	..	113	191	304	..	186	241	427
Datsun	446	48	420	914	516	161	307	984
Ford	1,724	2,005	921	4,650	1,930	2,282	916	5,128
Holden	3,928	2,765	..	6,693	3,390	2,697	11	6,098
International	..	..	1,691	1,691	..	..	1,254	1,254
Land Rover	264	..	120	384	224	6	102	332
Leyland (c)	183	256	163	602	179	307	130	616
Mazda	237	328	180	745	272	482	332	1,086
Mercedes Benz	..	..	154	154	..	..	194	194
Suzuki	1	..	..	1	131	24	..	155
Toyota	..	177	1,795	1,972	..	335	1,796	2,131
Volkswagen	56	912	440	1,408	44	1,092	201	1,337
Volvo	..	..	126	126	..	..	117	117
Other	320	36	455	811	128	27	369	524
Total	8,499	6,640	8,564	23,703	8,025	7,608	7,681	23,314

(a) 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 601 dealing with vehicles on the register.

(b) Chrysler includes all Dodge, Commer, Hillman, and Mitsubishi vehicles.

(c) From 1 January 1973, B.M.C., Morris, A.E.C., Albion, Scammell, and Thornycroft are included with Leyland.

Transport Regulation Board

General

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.

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*.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD : LICENCES ISSUED :
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres of Melbourne	15,466	15,622	15,901	16,489	18,113
40 kilometres of Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong	1,514	1,546	1,577	1,667	1,869
40 kilometres of owner's place of business	6,904	6,779	6,787	7,004	7,683
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	17,705	17,271	17,477	17,534	17,363
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	428	388	355	347	420
80 kilometres of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 4 tonnes load capacity)	55,553	56,215	56,612	58,658	47,995
State-wide rights for carriage own goods	..	..	..	..	10,358
Third Schedule commodities	13,136	13,111	13,294	13,461	12,108
Approved decentralised secondary industries	969	1,058	1,128	1,192	1,430
80 kilometres of Melbourne	..	..	..	..	318
80 kilometres of Portland	..	..	..	..	10
Bulk tankers—petroleum products	..	..	..	..	185
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,194	3,320	3,391	3,450	3,664
Taxis and hire-cars	3,369	3,493	3,486	3,464	3,531
Temporary	165	156	163	177	34
Goods	14,742	14,986	14,699	14,756	12,451
Goods—passenger	32	30	26	25	22
Total licences issued	133,177	133,975	134,896	138,224	137,554
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	2,662	2,742	2,946	3,125	4,510
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for comfort stations and bus shelters)	2,452	2,871	2,949	3,231	3,900
Balance	210	-129	-3	-106	610
Collections—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	8,558	8,905	9,138	9,745	10,362
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	254	282	305	333	397
Log book fees	11	11	10	10	11

Licences, permits, and drivers' certificates

In the year ended 30 June 1974 the Board issued 152,341 goods permits for temporary variation of the operations of a vehicle. No new tow truck licences were issued and at 30 June 1974 there were 703 licences on issue. At that date 23,293 drivers' certificates were on issue: 5,815 bus, 14,815 taxi, 313 temporary, and 2,296 tow-truck.

Buses

Commercial buses at 30 June 1974 totalled: metropolitan 964, urban 143 (Ballarat 38, Bendigo 27, and Geelong 78), and country 1,882.

Taxis and hire-cars

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1974 totalled: metropolitan 2,802, urban 201 (Ballarat 50, Bendigo 37, and Geelong 114), and country 528.

Licensing of private buses

The *Transport Regulation (Private Omnibuses) Act 1975* came into force on 18 August 1975 requiring buses owned by schools, sporting bodies, youth, and other groups to undergo regular maintenance and be licensed by the Board.

Passenger fares

At 1 July 1974 adult bus fares were 15c, 25c, 30c, and 32c, respectively, for the first four sections travelled, rising by 1c up to section 8 and thereafter by various amounts. Taxi fares at that date were 30c flagfall (including the first 150 metres) and 5c for each additional 300 metres.

Public hearings and private sittings

The Board heard 5 goods and 54 passenger applications at public hearings and 3,652 goods and 3,748 passenger applications at private sittings during the year ended 30 June 1974.

Motor boats

At 30 June 1974 the number of motor boats on the Board's register was 63,851.

Further reference, 1975; Metropolitan Transportation Committee, 1974

West Gate Bridge Authority

The Authority is presently constructing the West Gate Bridge over the lower reaches of the Yarra River and, under the terms of its franchise from the Victorian Government, will operate and maintain this Bridge together with its associated works as a toll crossing.

The overall length of the Authority's works is approximately 5.5 kilometres. The main bridge, which is 2,582 metres long, includes five central steel spans of total length 848 metres, the main span of which is 336 metres long and rises to a height of 58 metres above low water level of the navigation channel. The Bridge has two carriageways each of which will have four traffic lanes and a break-down lane. At opening, traffic volume is expected to be of the order of 45,000 vehicles per day rising to about 100,000 vehicles per day by 1985.

Since the collapse of a span of the steel bridge on 15 October 1970 the design of the steel spans has been completely checked both for in-service and erection conditions, and modifications to the steel box sections, both erected and on the ground, have been put in hand. Contracts have also been let for the replacement of the box sections destroyed in the collapse and for new steel orthotropic deck plates. Special equipment, including three cranes of 130 tonnes capacity, has been designed and supplied, and erection of the main steel bridge girder has now recommenced. On the western half of the steel bridge, six steel box girder sections have been erected; and on the eastern half, the one and a half spans

which were erected prior to the collapse have been modified and strengthened and erection of further steel sections has commenced. There are approximately 500 men on site completing the erection of the steel bridge. The present estimated completion date is 1977.

To encourage as much traffic as possible to use the Bridge, the Authority hopes that adequate feeder routes will be provided so that motorists will not suffer any undue congestion or delays in approaching or leaving the Bridge.

Further reference, 1975

Road Safety and Traffic Authority

The Road Safety and Traffic Authority (RoSTA) has the responsibility of framing policies for the safe and orderly movement of traffic and pedestrians on Victorian roads and implementation of such policies as directed by the Victorian Government. The Authority's functions under the Road Traffic Act are to carry out research and investigation into road accident prevention; promote road accident prevention practices; request municipal councils to adopt specific practices; and advise the Chief Secretary on accident prevention policies, regulations, and any matter for the improvement of traffic conditions or control. These functions embody those of the former Traffic Commission which the Authority replaced in March 1971.

Since 1958 the Authority has received from the Victoria Police a comprehensive statistical record of every road accident reported. From 1960 to 1972 the information on these report forms was transcribed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to punch cards for research and analysis purposes of the Authority. Accidents occurring in 1973 and 1974 were recorded by the Bureau on computer tape. Since the commencement of 1975 both the coding of reports and production of magnetic tapes has been conducted by the Authority.

The State Traffic Accident Record which shows all reported accidents by location and road user movements has been produced from 1968 to 1974, inclusive. Since 1974 the Authority has provided each quarter's data to highway authorities within two months of the end of that quarter. Accident field data and survey information form the basis of research for use by the Government, the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee, and the promotion work in road safety practices by the Authority. Another major function of the Authority is to set standards for the correct use of traffic control items and to approve applications by highway authorities for installation of defined devices. The Authority recommends to the Minister the application of amounts from the Traffic Authority Fund as subsidies for traffic control signals, school or pedestrian crossings, and any other works, signings or markings calculated to improve road safety or traffic control. The effect of implemented policies is monitored by the Authority. It is noteworthy that the fatality rate has dropped from 9.2 persons killed per 10,000 registered vehicles in 1964 to 6.2 in 1973.

The Authority reports to the Minister of Local Government on proposals by highway authorities to close streets. The Authority advises the Government on the establishment of speed limits and is the sole body responsible for the establishment or alteration of speed restriction zones. The start of the 1975 school year saw the introduction of the School Crossing Supervisor Subsidy scheme whereby municipal councils can receive subsidy payments for the employment of school crossing supervisors. In November 1974 the Authority began to implement a governmental directive that a complete system of intersection control be introduced throughout Victoria. The first phase of the four phase "Statcon" plan, namely, the creation of a 3,000 kilometre priority road network in the Melbourne metropolitan area, was more than 90 per cent complete by June 1975.

The communication of road accident prevention practices has been carried out through a wide range of promotional, advertising, and publicity activities, and the annual conduct of road accident countermeasure seminars. Special campaigns have been concerned with the young drinking driver, elderly pedestrians, correct wearing of seat belts, motor cycle rider and passenger visibility, the use of child restraining devices, child safety, and country drivers. Information campaigns have advised of new legislation, such as the introduction of the 60 mph and 100 km/h absolute speed limits, retrospective fitting of seat belts, and compulsory blood alcohol testing of accident victims over fifteen years of age who are admitted to hospital. The Authority in 1974 produced the Victorian Road Code booklet designed to communicate in simple language the principles of safe driving and acquaint drivers with current road law.

Further reference, 1975

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 257.

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
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
1973-74	13,452	877	18,634	372	24	515

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	317	8,184	334	7,872	313	7,272
Motor cyclists	54	1,345	54	1,505	68	1,445
Passengers (any type)	268	8,242	305	7,764	253	7,179
Pedestrians	217	2,490	230	2,385	210	2,075
Pedal cyclists	28	799	26	757	30	640
Other	..	30	..	29	3	23
Total	884	21,090	949	20,312	877	18,634

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 are shown according to age in the following table :

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES :
AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age group (years)	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	28	862	39	726	35	675
5 and under 7	16	457	21	419	18	361
7 and under 17	69	2,450	81	2,368	77	2,147
17 and under 21	170	4,481	171	4,268	167	3,994
21 and under 30	209	5,167	194	4,695	181	4,422
30 and under 40	92	2,363	90	2,254	74	1,991
40 and under 50	82	2,033	91	1,828	80	1,664
50 and under 60	62	1,524	77	1,481	73	1,245
60 and over	154	1,518	155	1,402	169	1,390
Not stated	2	235	30	871	3	745
Total	884	21,090	949	20,312	877	18,634

Further reference, 1975 ; Traffic Commission, 1961-1971 ; Australian Road Safety Council, 1966 ; Lower Yarra Crossing Authority, 1971, 1974, 1975

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

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), 1973-74

Name of vessel	Passengers	Accompanied vehicles	Trade vehicles (b)	Mail vans
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	110,462	33,351	115	319
<i>Bass Trader</i>	106	15	451	173
Other A.C.S.C. vessels	2	1	7,741	..
Total	110,570	33,367	8,307	492

(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 1969-70 to 1973-74 were as follows :

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Entrances	number	3,696	3,920	4,052	3,680	3,530
	'000 net tonnes	20,844	24,440	26,087	22,419	22,192
Clearances	number	3,682	3,925	4,058	3,670	3,510
	'000 net tonnes	20,785	24,465	26,046	22,338	22,075

Nationality of shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as follows :

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
('000 net tonnes)

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
Australia	9,488	8,952	9,470	8,919
Denmark	195	157	189	164
France	255	30	255	30
Germany, Federal Republic of	698	750	677	769
Greece	729	818	728	812
Hong Kong	69	60	69	60
India	110	144	115	140
Italy	341	373	325	389
Japan	1,319	1,401	1,319	1,392
Liberia	828	800	846	794
Nauru	74	81	72	83
Netherlands	678	741	669	754
Antilles (Netherlands)	243	338	243	338
New Zealand	191	205	194	204
Norway	692	794	696	792
Panama	435	681	435	639
Singapore	192	197	194	189
South Africa	119	57	126	57
Sweden	494	363	483	363
United Kingdom	4,184	4,070	4,165	4,058
United States of America	273	548	265	513
U.S.S.R.	155	210	155	208
Yugoslavia	69	106	69	91
Other	588	316	579	317
Total	22,419	22,192	22,338	22,075

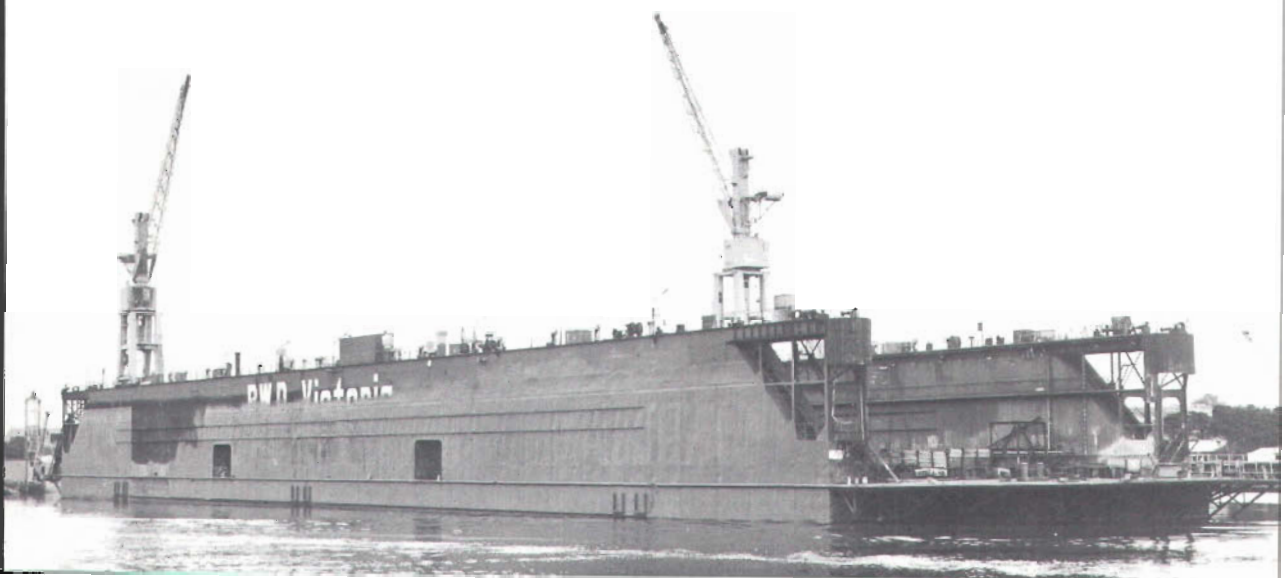


An aerial view of the Union Steamship Roll On-Roll Off facilities constructed by the Melbourne Harbor Trust at Victoria Dock at a cost of \$8m.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners

The Port of Melbourne's new floating dry dock, some 156 metres in length, which was purchased from West Germany, and will replace the Duke and Orr dry dock.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners





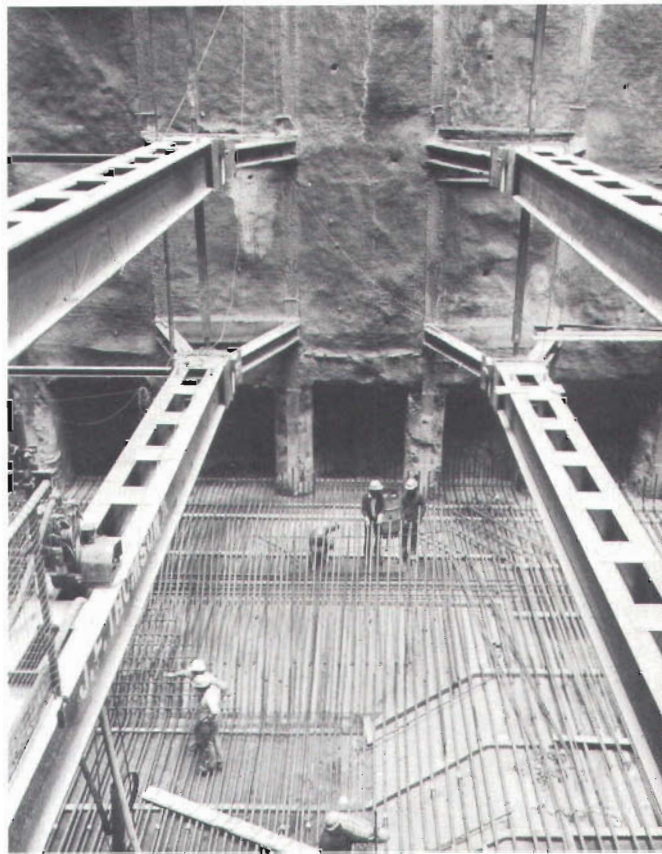


An Alpine mining machine is used to excavate the foundations for the Flagstaff Station site—part of Melbourne's new underground railway.
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

Provision for concrete lining—the Caulfield-Sandringham loop lines tunnel below Spring Street.
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

Formwork for a concrete filler wall between the platform tunnel and the escalator concourse at Parliament Station.
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

A section of Museum Station showing four temporary steel struts, and reinforcing steel being placed in position.
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority



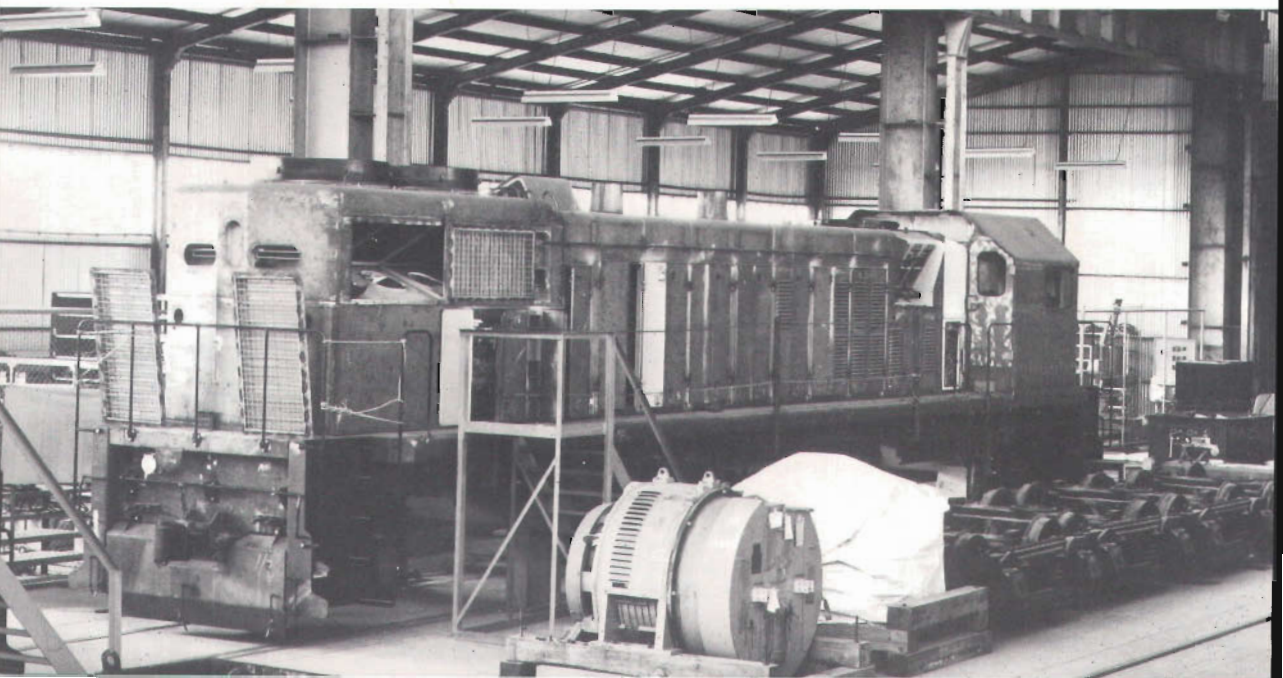


A silver train on the Glen Waverley line, which the Victorian Railways is making into a "model" suburban line.

Victorian Railways Board

A main line X-class locomotive under construction for the Victorian Railways—part of an order for 20 locomotives costing about \$9m.

Victorian Railways Board



Shipping entered at Victorian ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are given in the following table for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74:

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
NUMBER								
Overseas—								
Direct	355	485	92	101	37	33	51	41
Other	1,206	1,001	180	170	54	51	55	79
Interstate	1,147	1,038	194	187	31	28	275	304
Total	2,708	2,524	466	458	122	112	381	424
NET TONNES ('000)								
Overseas—								
Direct	1,571	2,705	698	679	254	250	763	831
Other	7,800	6,815	1,440	1,604	292	257	213	267
Interstate	4,337	3,394	1,165	1,052	256	246	3,629	4,089
Total	13,708	12,914	3,303	3,335	802	753	4,605	5,187

NOTE. Twelve vessels entered the port of Welshpool from interstate during 1973-74, displacing 4,000 net tonnes.

Cargoes discharged and shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1972-73 and 1973-74, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 according to the countries of origin and consignment, and the nationalities of the vessels in which the cargoes were carried:

VICTORIA—CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED AT EACH PORT ('000)

Particulars	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,458	1,504	483	569	12	11	57	448
Cubic metres	1,257	1,330	..	8	..	..	9	..
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,928	2,354	1,697	1,960	254	266	187	116
Cubic metres	2,912	3,660	11	16	..	..	..	..
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	899	1,067	753	785	18	..	7,578	8,688
Cubic metres	1,358	1,377	1	2	..	..	11	7
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,681	1,687	1,642	1,566	181	99	1,434	1,515
Cubic metres	1,316	1,212	27	24	..	..	..	..

NOTE. 3,000 cubic metres of cargo was discharged at Welshpool from interstate during 1973-74. 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	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
North America and Hawaiian Islands—						
Tonnes	509,892	517,384	519,192	266,921	621,147	225,422
Cubic metres	468,185	124,920	494,707	125,912	680,067	90,540
South America—						
Tonnes	11,800	124,297	1,411	251,603	2,669	125,016
Cubic metres	1,081	2,559	232	10,319	601	2,044
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Tonnes	288,150	789,094	284,292	582,930	401,680	437,475
Cubic metres	1,043,727	292,159	1,158,330	331,291	1,241,105	240,471
Africa—						
Tonnes	52,514	935,935	64,733	300,911	82,965	166,120
Cubic metres	33,960	59,035	26,183	61,267	44,112	53,041
Asia—						
Tonnes	3,223,540	2,812,800	2,671,844	3,110,735	2,878,897	2,948,391
Cubic metres	838,471	422,794	1,003,937	438,921	1,441,451	469,045
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands—						
Tonnes	388,889	500,465	378,744	424,016	517,445	962,358
Cubic metres	209,739	248,088	238,990	373,315	268,320	380,731
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic area—						
Tonnes	177,324	..	145,600	12	190,750	1,160
Cubic metres	552	3,455	336	2,374	9	185
Total—Tonnes	4,652,109	5,679,975	4,065,816	4,937,128	4,695,553	4,865,942
 Cubic metres	2,595,714	1,153,009	2,922,716	1,343,399	3,675,665	1,236,057

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS ('000)

Vessels registered at ports in—	1972-73				1973-74			
	Discharged		Shipped		Discharged		Shipped	
	tonne	cubic metre	tonne	cubic metre	tonne	cubic metre	tonne	cubic metre
Australia	95	190	83	101	20	258	25	120
Denmark	12	36	35	18	10	59	40	18
France	69	57	127	21	9	27	13	4
Germany, Federal Republic of	377	268	103	115	230	329	195	95
Greece	98	39	203	26	215	67	372	1
Hong Kong	4	24	34	42	5	31	13	14
Italy	22	23	48	12	111	78	57	24
Japan	295	342	818	116	552	540	722	104
Liberia	312	48	638	11	406	129	357	25
Netherlands	122	122	354	60	260	207	338	66
Antilles (Netherlands)	294	8	48	10	409	16	19	14
New Zealand	2	191	17	237	9	218	7	276
Norway	258	169	246	43	488	156	202	51
Panama	30	8	342	17	78	4	635	4
Sweden	141	159	132	80	69	141	113	55
United Kingdom	1,655	1,044	1,164	310	1,497	1,064	1,366	244
United States of America	21	72	32	20	49	144	61	21
U.S.S.R.	20	14	94	6	49	33	81	..
Other	239	109	419	98	230	175	250	100
Total	4,066	2,923	4,937	1,343	4,696	3,676	4,866	1,236

NOTE. Part of the cargo is recorded in tonnes and part in cubic metres. As the total cannot be stated accurately as either tonnes or cubic metres, each is recorded and published separately.

Further reference, 1975; Lighthouses, 1964; Principal ports of Victoria, 1965; Australian Shipbuilding Board, 1975

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Thirty-nine former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, eighteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as Pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing Pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first Pilot Licence having been issued to one George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1965-66 to 1974-75. 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
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
1969-70	4,433	377	1974-75	4,117	665

Further reference, 1975

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.

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 1975 the port handled a volume of 17.13 million tonnes of import, export, and transshipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,631 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became really noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are

classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore. During the twelve months ended 30 June 1975 the Port handled 2.77 million tonnes of wet bulk cargo, and 14.36 million tonnes of general cargo including empty returns; 6.77 million tonnes of general cargo was carried in 364,752 containers.

Floating dock

The Port's new floating dock was purchased by the Victorian Government in Hamburg, West Germany, at a cost of \$2.7m. The provision of a new dock for Melbourne was one of two major projects brought about by the proposed low-level bridge planned to cross the main navigation channel of the Port between berths 6 and 7 North Wharf and berths 10 and 11 South Wharf. The new crossing will form a vital part of a ring-road system for the City of Melbourne.

The other major project brought about by the proposed bridge is the resiting of the specialised facilities for the Union Steam Ship Company's ships from berths 1 and 2 North Wharf (see page 613). Insurance charges, towage and preparation, including dry docking and painting, strengthening of sides and bottom, dismantling and storage of the docks, two electric cranes and the dismantling and storage of end platforms are expected to cost approximately \$4m in addition to the purchase price. Some 156 metres in length, 30.8 metres in width, and 12.6 metres in depth, the new dock will replace the current Duke and Orr's dry dock, which is still the only dry dock available in the Port of Melbourne. The new dock which is positioned immediately downstream of the new low-level bridge and adjacent to 12 South Wharf has a larger capacity than Duke and Orr's and can accommodate ships to 17,000 tonnes dead weight, its pumping capacity being capable of lifting a ship of that size in 40 minutes. The closure of Duke and Orr's will sever the direct link the dock has had with the Port of Melbourne, but it will not be lost to posterity, as it is hoped to use the old dock as the focal point of a Maritime Museum for Victoria.

Roll-on, roll-off facilities

The Melbourne Harbor Trust, in particular from the late 1950s, has been involved in capital works programmes devoted principally to new specialised areas in the Port of Melbourne to handle container/cellular and roll-on, roll-off ships. The most notable has been the Swanston Dock four-berth container complex, and the roll-on, roll-off complex at Webb Dock. The opportunity to reconstruct this old section of conventional berths into a revenue earner for the Trust was brought about by the Victorian Government's decision to build a low-level bridge (Johnson Street Bridge) across the Yarra River in the upper reaches of the Port, as part of a ring-road system for the City of Melbourne.

The Johnson Street Bridge project made redundant berths up to 6 and 7 North Wharf and berths 10 and 11 South Wharf. Included on the North Wharf section of the Port were berths Nos. 1 and 2 which were roll-on, roll-off

berths for the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand vessels operating services to Tasmanian and New Zealand ports.

Preliminary work on the reconstruction and development of Nos. 5 and 7 Victoria Dock for the Union Steam Ship Company roll-on, roll-off services began soon after the Government decided that the Johnson Street Bridge had to be built to ease congestion of vehicular traffic in the city proper and also allow a faster and uninterrupted flow of traffic between industrial areas—including the port and commercial establishment on both sides of the Yarra River. The new roll-on, roll-off terminal became operational on 1 May 1975. The original wooden wharves and timber framed cargo sheds were demolished.

The completed project today is equipped with two roll-on, roll-off berths (1,307.6 metres in length), two stern loading ramps, a new terminal of approximately 4.45 hectares, three steel framed sheds, a sub-station to cater for crane, ramp, and other lighting power needs, a rail siding into the terminal, and crane rails built on the wharf apron for a future container crane, if needed.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The 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 1975 the Trust had approximately \$137m 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 Victorian Government. 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 1970 to 30 June 1975 :

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1 Jan. 1973 -30 June 1974 (a)	1974-75
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	9,475	10,038	9,397	18,187	14,124
Rent of sheds	458	679	652	1,030	639
Special berth charges	402	363	319	522	439
Rent of lands	1,951	2,220	2,492	4,545	3,555
Crane fees	1,963	1,618	1,320	3,049	2,547
Other	798	1,345	1,298	2,782	2,852
Total revenue	15,047	16,263	15,478	30,115	24,156
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	1,331	1,584	1,626	2,286	2,156
Port operating expenses	3,304	3,929	4,258	7,138	6,825
Maintenance—					
Dredging	826	938	1,410	2,149	1,663

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1 Jan. 1973 –30 June 1974 (a)	1974-75
Maintenance (<i>continued</i>)—					
Harbour	156	156	185	315	300
Wharves	687	774	898	1,398	1,204
Approaches	139	173	203	337	323
Railways	59	68	70	93	93
Cargo handling equipment	369	429	387	838	865
Other properties	83	33	46	195	116
Interest	2,032	2,329	2,506	4,118	3,088
Depreciation and renewals	2,799	3,024	2,745	5,494	4,399
Insurance	120	134	122	254	250
Sinking fund	800	800	..	1,350	650
General reserve	500	..	..	2,000	1,000
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,559	1,634	1,486	1,470	916
Other	36	23	..	..	52
Total expenditure and appropriations	14,800	16,029	15,942	29,435	23,900
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and property	107	1,272	336	539	6,444
Reclamation	199	975	195	1,250	1,241
Deepening waterways	1,061	1,624	1,013	3,710	2,881
Wharves and sheds construction	2,472	1,651	1,660	4,930	5,222
Cargo handling equipment	527	453	704	237	239
Approaches construction	695	374	638	492	699
Floating plant	18	15	47	545	1,765
Other works, etc.	1,014	1,030	594	692	443
Total capital outlay	6,093	7,394	5,187	12,395	18,934
Loan indebtedness at end of period	40,690	44,059	45,644	48,051	51,060

(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.

Further reference, 1975 ; Changing trends in port development, 1968 ; Port facilities, 1969 ; Port emergency service, 1970 ; Advent of new cargo pattern, 1971 ; New cargo handling era, 1974 ; Forward Development Plan, 1975 ; Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975

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 Australian Government. The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, several barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane of 35 tonnes.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the years 1970 to 1974 :

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,937	2,724	2,050	2,096	2,175
Shipping services	909	853	773	1,100	1,512
Rents, fees, and licences	82	117	132	136	145
Freezing works and abattoirs	104	100	95	150	171
Other	22	58	50	22	17
Total revenue	4,054	3,852	3,100	3,504	4,020
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	517	601	745	985	1,324
Shipping services	775	841	839	992	1,383
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	111	187	147	186	207
Harbour	118	183	146	162	177
Floating plant	19	26	23	32	36
Other	24	41	33	41	58
Interest on loans	388	376	310	263	210
Sinking fund	80	69	49	48	31
Depreciation provision	740	861	873	892	913
Port development fund	500	500	..	..	..
Other	85	93	24	25	11
Total expenditure and appropriations	3,357	3,778	3,189	3,626	4,350
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	9	..	3	4	..
Land and property	101	40	171	140	46
Deepening waterways	..	..	..	..	..
Wharves and approaches	788	120	178	103	124
Other	11	6	19	..	111
Total capital outlay	909	166	371	247	281
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
Victorian Government	81	74	67	67	33
Public	6,982	6,854	4,865	4,763	3,110
Total loan indebtedness	7,063	6,928	4,932	4,830	3,143

Further reference, 1975

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.

One significant event which is expected to have a marked effect on future port trade was an agreement for the establishment on No. 2 Quay of new facilities to cater for export of bulk tallow.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1969-70 to 1973-74:

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	246	282	323	285	347
Tonnage rates	37	58	59	41	37
Shipping services	192	290	287	227	209
Victorian Government grant	650	692	580	785	1,314
Grain terminal	341	563	559	236	265
Cold store operations	..	..	33	32	18
Other	67	74	92	78	122
Total revenue	1,533	1,959	1,933	1,684	2,312
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	118	131	165	183	233
Maintenance	86	97	111	133	120
Shipping services	158	210	214	221	290
Depreciation	34	41	43	52	52
Interest on loans	911	958	1,021	1,055	1,123
Sinking fund	51	50	52	53	51
Loan redemption	60	74	86	87	93
Grain terminal (excl. depreciation)	104	282	268	163	179
Cold store operations	..	..	20	25	16
Other	5	6	..	..	..
Total expenditure and appropriations	1,527	1,849	1,980	1,972	2,157
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	7	2	3	23	97
Reclamation	17	26	7	6	7
Grain terminal	664	22	69	253	114
Deepening waterways	28	26	49	61	1
Wharves and sheds	20	275	188	32	69
Breakwater construction	15	12	..	..	60
Floating plant	152	..	57	358	44
Other	112	96	175	68	123
Total capital outlay	1,015	459	548	801	515
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673
Public	16,492	16,968	17,502	18,055	18,612
Total loan indebtedness	20,165	20,641	21,175	21,728	22,285

Further reference, 1975**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.

The following table shows particulars of port traffic through Western Port for the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 :

VICTORIA—WESTERN PORT : PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel		General cargo	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes
		'000		'000		'000
1971-72	467	13,426	..	..	34	11
1972-73	318	9,587	22	54	34	19
1973-74	247	10,500	88	497	..	..

Further reference, 1975

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation*Administration*

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act* 1958 prescribes that control of aviation within Victoria 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, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds ;
- (6) the establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, 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.

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 \$53,800 for development and \$89,900 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 Victoria.

Private operations

In this category, aircraft are used for the personal purposes of the owner. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 449 aircraft registered in the private category and approximately 3,700 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 31 December 1974.

Aerial work operations

Aerial survey, spotting, agricultural operations, advertising, flying training, aerial ambulance operations, and aerial photography are examples of the operations included in this category. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flying training. To 30 June 1974 over 60,482 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria.

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 1974 there were 82 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations. Flying hours have decreased from 39,200 in 1972-73 to 37,568 in 1973-74.

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 Melbourne and numerous country centres. As it was felt charter operators would be prevented by the Air Navigation Regulations from operating to a fixed schedule, it was decided to grant certain exemptions under the Regulations. A charter operator who met appropriate additional requirements and standards would be permitted to operate air services between centres to a fixed schedule and on a regular basis.

By October 1967 exemptions under the regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1975 commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon-Sale, Melbourne-Swan Hill, Melbourne-Flinders Island, Essendon-Warrnambool and Portland, and between Essendon-Merimbula on a seasonal basis.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Bendigo, Casterton, Colac, Corowa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, and Tocumwal. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. 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 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 collision avoidance. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is prescribed in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Aircraft parts and materials

There are 140 organisations in Victoria which have been approved by the Australian Department of Transport to manufacture and/or distribute aircraft parts, materials, and fuel.

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 mm 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.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1972 to 1974 were as follows:

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS ON REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Airport	Passenger movements		
	1972	1973	1974
Melbourne	2,950,316	3,582,157	3,990,847
Mildura	52,322	16,130	17,707
Hamilton	59,985	9,695	9,622

The following table shows particulars for 1974 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria:

VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA, 1974

Particulars		Interstate	Intrastate	Total
Kilometres flown	'000	51,274	340	51,614
Passenger kilometres	'000	3,235,378	7,987	3,243,346
Freight—				
Tonnes		38,950	48	38,998
Tonne kilometres	'000	32,811	22	32,833
Mail—				
Tonnes		4,152	15	4,167
Tonne kilometres	'000	3,080	7	3,087

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 (Tullamarine) Airport activities :

VICTORIA—AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Registered aircraft owners	435	475	528	504	658
Registered aircraft	807	795	817	891	1,012
Student pilot licences	2,886	2,927	2,751	2,963	2,910
Private pilot licences	3,023	3,225	3,484	3,615	3,737
Commercial pilot licences	743	761	844	850	862
Airline pilot licences	893	914	888	963	1,057
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	909	990	1,040	1,121	1,134

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Domestic aircraft movements (a)	..	30,411	59,985	67,517	72,037
Domestic passengers embarked	..	737,360	1,474,973	1,798,331	1,994,115
Domestic passengers disembarked	..	733,127	1,474,664	1,783,826	1,996,732
International aircraft movements (b)	..	1,531	4,309	5,757	6,117
Passengers arriving/departing overseas(b)	65,907	185,094	280,235	587,976	465,642

(a) Domestic operations transferred from Essendon to Tullamarine from 20 June 1971.

(b) International operations transferred from Essendon to Tullamarine from 1 July 1970.

Further reference, 1975 ; 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 ; Use of radar in air traffic control, 1975

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- 14.9 Road traffic accidents involving casualties
- 14.10 Overseas and coastal shipping
- 14.13 Road accident fatalities
- 14.14 Road traffic accidents involving casualties (preliminary)
- 14.16 Outward overseas shipping cargo
- 14.21 Rail, bus, and air transport
- 17.5 Journey to work and journey to school
- Interstate freight

COMMUNICATIONS

AUSTRALIAN POST OFFICE

Introduction

On 24 April 1974 the Prime Minister announced that the Australian Government had accepted the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the Australian Post Office that separate statutory corporations should be established to administer the postal and telecommunications services.

The Commission of Inquiry presented its Report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974. Most of the Commission's principal recommendations were accepted by Federal Cabinet. The Report advocated that 50 per cent of capital expenditure should be financed from internal sources (profits, provisions for depreciation, and long service leave) to enable the Commissions to provide service at a level that would not be possible if finances were limited to loans made available through the Australian Budget. The Commission of Inquiry also recommended that the new Commissions should be independent of the Public Service Board, and that each should have the responsibility for organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of employees.

The Commissions will be free to set their own tariffs, except in the cases of basic letter postage, registered newspapers and publications, local telephone calls, telephone rentals, public telephone charges, and telegrams, which will require ministerial approval.

An important part of the Commission of Inquiry's recommendations, designed to help with the financial problems of the postal and telecommunications services, are its suggestions concerning "revenue foregone". The acceptance of these suggestions by Federal Cabinet ensures that where the Minister does not approve variations to tariffs for basic services as recommended by a Commission, the latter will be entitled to claim from the government interest-free payments equal to the amount of revenue foregone.

It was announced that following the passing of legislation to establish the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Commissions, the two Commissions would commence operations on 1 July 1975.

Looking back on the history of the Post Office in Victoria, it is interesting to note that postal services in this State were first placed under government control in April 1837. Seventeen years later, in March 1854, Australia's first commercial telegraph service was set up between Melbourne and Williamstown, providing a new form of communication that was incomparably faster than the pack-horse or mail coach. For fifteen years, until 1869, the electric telegraph was operated as a separate department to the Post Office, but in that year they were amalgamated to become the Post and Telegraph Department. This amalgamation of postal and telecommunications services has continued through Federation, in 1901, until the two services finally separated on 1 July 1975, a period of 106 years.

Since 1837, the Postmaster-General's Department in Victoria has progressed from a staff of one, and a crude bark hut, to a vast administration employing a staff of approximately 33,850 persons located in hundreds of buildings throughout the State.

At 30 June 1974 there were 330 official and 1,239 non-official post offices, 866 country automatic telephone exchanges, and 231 country manual exchanges, as well as 105 metropolitan automatic exchanges in Victoria. These offices and installations ensure that Departmental services are within the reach of all but the most isolated homes.

The following information, covering the year 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974, relates mainly to branches and divisions of the Postmaster-General's Department which are associated with services directly available to the public.

Postal services

During the year 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974 new official post office buildings were opened at Bundoora and Maffra. 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 providing greatly improved amenities for staff.

Stamps issued during 1973-74

On 11 July 1973 a series of eight definitive stamps featuring four marine life subjects and four gemstone subjects was issued. The marine life set comprises the following values and subjects: 1c—Banded Coral Shrimp, 2c—Fiddler Crab, 3c—Coral Crab, and 4c—Mauve Stinger. The gemstones set comprises: 6c—Chrysoptase, 7c—Agate, 8c—Opal, and 9c—Rhodonite.

Twelve new Australian Antarctic Territory definitive stamps were placed on sale on 15 August 1973. Six of the stamps depict the aircraft used by explorers who participated in important flights in Antarctica undertaken by Australians, Americans, and Norwegians during the 1920s and 1930s. The six values and subjects are: 5c—Mawson's DH Gipsy Moth, 1931, 8c—Rymill's DH Fox Moth, 1934-1937, 25c—Wilkins' Lockheed Vega, 1928, 30c—Ellsworth's Northrop Gamma, 1935, 35c—Christensen's Avro Avian, 1934, and 50c—Byrd's Ford Tri-Motor, 1929. The remaining six stamps deal with the subject of ecology in Antarctica. The 1c stamp depicts Plankton, 7c—Adelie Penguin, 9c—Leopard Seal, 10c—Killer Whale, 20c—Albatross, and \$1.00—Sperm Whale.

On 5 September 1973 a special 7c commemorative stamp was issued to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Legacy—an ex-servicemen's organisation concerned with the welfare of needy families of deceased ex-servicemen. The stamp features a large "helping hand" sheltering young people at play.

The 1973 Christmas issue was released on 3 October and comprised two stamps. The 7c value illustrates a text from the New Testament (Mathew 3: 13-17), "This is my Beloved Son". The 30c value also features a New Testament text (John 10: 14), "I am the Good Shepherd".

The next issue featured four stamps each depicting an outstanding example of Australian architecture. They were released on 17 October 1973. Values and subjects were: 7c—Sydney Opera House, 10c—Buchanan's Hotel, Townsville, 40c—Como House, Melbourne, and 50c—St James Church, Sydney.

The first stamp issue for 1974 became available on 13 February and featured four examples of Australia's distinctive fauna. The issue forms part of a new series of long-term definitive stamps issued by the Post Office. Values and subjects are: 20c—Wombat, 25c—Spiny Anteater, 30c—Brushtail Possum, and 75c—Feathertailed Glider. The 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the Charter of Justice was celebrated by the issue of a special 7c commemorative stamp on 15 May 1974. The design depicts an Australian judge seated in his chair of office. The final stamp issue for the 1973-74 financial year consisted

of three high value definitive stamps that were issued to replace three similar values in the earlier "Navigator" series. All three stamps featured well-known paintings by Australian artists. The \$1.00 denomination features George Lambert's painting *A Sergeant of Light Horse*. The \$2.00 value depicts Hans Heysen's *Red Gums of the Far North*, while the \$4.00 stamp shows Tom Roberts's painting *Shearing the Rams*.

Philatelic centres

At 30 June 1974 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 Island (Keeling), Fiji, Western Samoa, Nauru, Christmas Island, and New Guinea. In addition to the philatelic centres, "first day of issue" postmarker facilities are available at 157 post offices in Victoria.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch of the Postal Services Division had a fleet of 862 vehicles and a staff of 485 persons at 30 June 1974. This figure included 380 motor drivers who were employed largely on rostered shifts and who transport mails and clear public telephone boxes and street letter boxes throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area. The Transport Branch provides a pool of sedan cars for authorised Departmental staff, and also 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 were 1,022 of these services in Victoria at 30 June 1974, operating over a total of 21,844,495 kilometres at a cost of \$1,822,903 per annum. Of the mail routes operated under private contract, the majority serve the more sparsely populated areas.

The vehicles allotted to the Transport Branch formed only a part of the total fleet of 4,779 vehicles belonging to the Department in Victoria at 30 June 1974. A large proportion of this total are vehicles allotted to the Engineering Division which are stationed at various depots throughout the State. Many have been designed for specific duties, such as the conveyance of huge items of equipment, or for use as mobile cranes. Others are fitted out as mobile workshops.

In addition to these vehicles, the Engineering Division also employed 643 major mechanical aids at 30 June 1974, which are used for earth moving activities and for the installation and maintenance of telecommunications lines and other equipment. Well over 1,000 small mobile units are also used for a variety of purposes.

Telecommunications services

Automatic telephone network

Steady progress is being maintained toward providing a totally automatic telephone network throughout Victoria. During 1973-74 several new automatic telephone exchanges were brought into service, the largest ones being at Moe, Morwell, and Cranbourne. At 30 June 1974 there were more than one million telephone services in Victoria, comprising 976,912 automatic telephone services, and 34,443 connected to manual exchanges.

Telephone directories

The 1974 alphabetical directory featured an attractive cover design depicting Captain Cook's cottage, in its pleasant setting in the Fitzroy Gardens. 1,110,000 copies were printed. The classified directory for 1973-74 featured Melbourne's "Royal Arcade". 1,120,000 copies of this directory were printed.

Each of the nine country directories for Victoria featured a particular breed of dog on the cover. The breeds selected were—Irish Setter, Cocker Spaniel, Poodle, Dobermann, Afghan Hound, Shetland Sheepdog, Australian Terrier, Dachshund, and Pekinese.

Subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.)

Subscriber trunk dialling facilities, which enable a telephone subscriber to dial distant subscribers without the assistance of a telephone operator, have continued to expand rapidly. At 30 June 1974, 757 exchanges in Victoria provided 947,940 services with access to S.T.D. Additional centres to which national S.T.D. became available during the year included Morwell, Yallourn, Shepparton, Warrnambool, Horsham, Swan Hill, Nhill, Creswick, Eildon, Alexandra, Sorrento, and Mt Beauty.

Telegrams

The public telegraph service is part of the national TRESS network (Teleprinter Reperforator Electric Switching System). One hundred and ninety-eight post offices were connected to TRESS at 30 June 1974. Messages are relayed through TRESS to the post office servicing the designation of the telegram. During the year, 3,338,771 telegrams were handled.

Automatic telex

Automatic telex transmits a type-written message by teleprinter to another teleprinter in a fashion similar to making an S.T.D. telephone call. During the year ended 30 June 1974 an additional 515 telex services were connected, bringing the total services in operation to 3,157. Victorian telex subscribers then had access to 12,857 services in Australia, as well as to some 100 countries overseas.

"Datel" service

There is an increasing demand for facilities to transmit digital data over telephone and telegraph lines. Known originally as "Data Transmission", the service has since been re-named "Datel". Digital data information has to be converted to a form suitable for transmission over the lines provided by the Department. This conversion is performed by a modulator/demodulator unit, known as a "Modem". The data can then be sent in three ways: over the telephone network, via private telephone or telegraph lines providing point to point circuits for the customer's exclusive use or over the telex network. Lines suitable for high transmission speeds can be provided except in the telex network. At 30 June 1974 there were 524 Modems in service in Victoria, and a total of 3,728 operating in Australia.

Radio communications systems

During March 1974 a 120 channel system was provided linking Dromana trunk network, and smaller ones providing radiotelephone subscriber services were established in various parts of Victoria, and in areas of south-western New South Wales under the jurisdiction of Victorian telecommunications administration. Eight single-channel subscriber systems were brought into service during this period, most of which were in south-western New South Wales. In the trunk network, four 24 channel systems were installed. The first, in July 1973, linked Mt Nowa Nowa with Gelantipy; the second, installed in January 1974, linked Mildura and Palinyewan; the third came into service in May 1974, and linked Coral Bank with Mt Beauty; and the remaining radio system, linking Orbost with Cabbage Tree Creek, was established in June 1974.

During March 1974 a 120 channel system was provided linking Dromana with Cowes. A 60 channel system was established in the following month linking

Morwell with Mt Baw Baw. Two broadband radiotelephone installations were completed during the year. One was a 300 channel spur system that linked Portland to Hamilton. The other was a 960 channel system linking Swan Hill and Ouyen.

Television

No new television stations were completed during 1973-74, but planning commenced for the provision of a national television translator for the Corryong area, and also for a radio link between Warrnambool and Portland to serve a commercial television translator at Portland. Several site surveys were made for future television translators in East Gippsland. During the year work began on the conversion of television stations for colour operation. A new television transmitter was installed for ABV 2 at Mt Dandenong.

Medium frequency broadcasting

During 1973-74 work commenced in providing two new solid-state transmitters for 3WL, Warrnambool. These replaced two old valve-type transmitters. Site surveys were made for a two kilowatt station, 3MT, to be established at Omeo. Planning for this station commenced during the year.

Radio Australia

During 1973-74 a number of new "curtain" aerial systems were installed at the Radio Australia transmitting site, to improve transmissions to Indonesia, New Guinea, and South-East Asia, and Darwin. Another project completed during the year was the re-location and modernising of programme input equipment from the control room to the frequency synthesiser room at Shepparton. This included the provision of new solid-state amplifiers. Other work included the replanning of the aerial lay-out at Lyndhurst, and the installation of new solid-state receivers at the High Park Receiving Station.

Radio licensing and monitoring

All civil radio transmitting stations are licensed and controlled by the Radio Branch of the Engineering Division, and 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 Australian Post Office 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 inspect 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)	
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
1973-74	1,569	21,479	8,948	1,713	918	793	33,851

(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 1969-70 to 1973-74 are contained in the following table :

VICTORIA—POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
REVENUE					
Postal	45,607	51,138	57,873	61,525	66,529
Telephone	123,462	142,270	165,769	192,228	221,542
Telegraph	3,872	4,846	5,494	6,191	6,707
Proceeds of sales	2,100	2,222	2,122	2,279	3,004
Recoverable works	3,838	4,264	4,384	4,543	5,141
International services	118	15	191	136	361
Total	178,997	204,755	235,833	266,902	303,284
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	105,390	120,631	140,911	160,813	196,051
Material	50,986	47,957	53,474	52,877	60,413
Carriage of mails by contractors	2,927	2,999	2,961	2,797	2,881
Buildings and properties	9,539	10,901	6,667	8,944	8,309
Accommodation services	5,450	5,460	5,321	5,932	7,121
Other administrative	9,943	10,500	11,390	13,313	15,000
Total	184,235	198,448	220,724	244,676	289,775

The following table shows the total number and value of money orders and postal notes issued and paid in each of the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74 :

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
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
1973-74	917	29,808	664	29,013	3,996	14,333	3,056	11,095

Of the money orders issued in 1973-74, 803,451 for \$28,500,101 were payable in Australia and 113,796 for \$1,308,408 in other countries. The orders paid included 823,008 for \$27,998,733 issued in Australia, and 41,529 for \$1,014,610 in other countries.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Telephone exchanges	1,312	1,274	1,253	1,229	1,071
Public telephones	7,505	7,610	7,585	7,635	7,662
Services in operation	824,227	864,044	896,615	948,344	1,011,355
Instruments connected	1,182,149	1,239,652	1,293,977	1,370,163	1,485,140
Instruments per 1,000 of population	343.3	353.9	365.0	380.6	410.6

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				
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
1973-74	649,157	1,510	84,811	6,488
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
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
1973-74	80,345	1,479	12,845	1,040
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
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
1973-74	729,502	2,990	97,656	7,528

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	4	4	..	..	..
Services with other countries	12	..	..	..	..
Other	262	277	260	302	345
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	49	52	75	69	70
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	2,066	2,351	2,565	3,032	3,280
Harbour mobile services	31	37	37	45	47
Coast (c)	25	27	1	1	1
Limited coast	..	..	32	37	44
Repeater	..	..	40	41	41
Special experimental	169	159	138	137	136
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	512	510	449	502	590
Land mobile services	25,005	27,447	29,592	33,015	34,843
Harbour mobile services	257	252	270	283	351
Radiodetermination	..	..	9	9	9
Radiotelephone subscribers service	..	..	159	87	93
Ships	914	989	1,088	1,284	1,460
Space services (e)	..	..	1	1	1
Amateur stations	1,925	1,966	1,989	2,012	2,054
Total transmitting and receiving	31,231	34,071	36,705	40,857	43,365
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)	198	198	34	15	13
Mobile stations (d)	..	..	..	21	21
Grand total	31,429	34,269	36,739	40,893	43,399

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

(d) Equipment installed in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

(e) A radio communication service between earth stations and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television licences in 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 1970 to 1974 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Class of licence	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Broadcasting station (a)	20	20	20	20	20
Television station (b)	9	9	9	9	9
Broadcast receiver	72,051	64,298	58,390	53,588	48,870
Television receiver	107,362	115,613	111,921	114,721	103,451
Combined broadcast and television receiver	675,457	690,464	699,652	722,583	732,832
Amateur	1,925	1,966	1,989	2,012	2,054

(a) Excluding five broadcasting stations (including three shortwave) operated by the national broadcasting service.
 (b) Excluding eight television stations operated by the national television service.

Further reference, 1975 ; History of Post Office in Victoria, 1961 ; Melbourne-Sydney Co-axial Cable, 1964 ; Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974 ; Post Office Museum, 1975

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

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.

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 purposes of the Organisation and carrying out the policies agreed to 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.

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.

The following table shows particulars of overseas telecommunication traffic other than telegraphic between Australia and overseas countries for the years ended 31 March 1973 and 1974 :

AUSTRALIA—INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES OTHER THAN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICES, YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1973 AND 1974
(paid minutes)

Service	Transmissions					
	From Australia		To Australia		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Telephone	9,000	12,108	8,426	13,359	17,426	25,467
Telex	5,181	6,444	4,986	6,101	10,167	12,545
Television programmes	1,097	1,008	4,226	4,401	5,323	5,409

Particulars of the volume of international telegraphic services originating and terminating in Australia during the years ended 31 March 1973 and 1974 are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES,
YEARS ENDED 31 MARCH 1973 AND 1974
(‘000 words)

Class of traffic	Words transmitted					
	From Australia		To Australia		Total	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Letter	31,558	36,494	24,385	28,484	55,943	64,978
Ordinary	27,891	32,741	23,888	28,988	51,779	61,729
Press	2,410	1,944	2,580	1,854	4,990	3,798
Greetings	1,696	1,608	2,007	2,000	3,703	3,608
Urgent	1,862	2,322	1,302	1,648	3,164	3,970
Other	518	531	2,265	2,380	2,783	2,911
Total	65,935	75,640	56,427	65,354	122,362	140,994

Further reference, 1975

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EDUCATION

VICTORIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

General

History

Since its establishment in 1873, the Education Department of Victoria has become responsible for a growing range of schools and services extending far beyond those of 1875, the third year of free, compulsory, and secular primary education for children to the age of fifteen. At the end of 1875 there was an average attendance of 101,495 children in State schools; in August 1975 approximately 618,000 were enrolled at Departmental primary and secondary schools of all types. Teachers, including work-mistresses and pupil teachers, employed by the State in 1875 totalled 3,341; in 1975 there were approximately 63,800 teachers in the service of the Department. 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 was 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 have to be registered in accordance with the requirements of the Council of Public Education. The Government first created the Council in 1906 with the Director of Education (now the Director-General) as Chairman.

Tertiary education is supplied by the universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the State College of Victoria, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education service, and by Technical and Further Education (T.A.F.E.) programmes.

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

Basically the Education Department has dual staffing: teachers and administrative staff. At the end of March 1975 the number of teachers (excluding student teachers) employed totalled 44,950, the administrative staff numbering 2,598. From the beginning of 1974 additional administrative staff, including clerks, stenographers, typists and laboratory and library assistants were appointed

to the central administration, regions, and divisions. The services of part-time clerical staff to assist district inspectors and schools have been 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: the Teacher Education Division was established in 1961, the Special Services Division in 1968, and the Planning Services Division in 1974. Each of these has responsibilities and tasks spread horizontally across the three original divisions. The number of Assistant Directors-General has been increased from one to four; these officers were selected by a sub-committee of Cabinet and appointed by the Governor in Council. The two most recent appointees assumed responsibility for personnel and for curriculum and planning. The year 1974 also witnessed an expansion in the number of assistant directors appointed to oversee the various divisions.

The central administration is linked with teachers and schools through the work of district inspectors, and members of the Board of Secondary Education Senior Administrators and of the Board of Inspectors of Technical Schools. These linking personnel work as educational consultants in the schools, as assessors of the educational progress of the schools and of the work of teachers, and as surveyors of educational needs. However, a marked change has occurred. 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 divisions in charge of staff inspectors, has 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 Horsham, Benalla, Geelong, Sunshine, Preston, Frankston, Knox, and Central (Pahran) regions. 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 follows the 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 an upper limit of 50,000 children in the country to some 100,000 children in metropolitan regions.

Concurrent with this development has been the great increase in autonomy granted to all schools in 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 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. Late in 1974 advertisements were published in the daily press to inform citizens, parents, teachers and students about the four options available to each school to determine the construction of its school council. In each case

the emphasis was on local community involvement and representation. In 1975 the Department issued a paper entitled *Policies and Guidelines for Community Use of School Facilities*, 5,000 copies of which were distributed throughout Victoria. Representatives of the Department and the community were included on the committee that worked for eighteen months on the task of drafting this document.

Finance

The method of allocating finance was changed in 1973-74 to provide separate budgets for administration, primary, secondary, technical, special, tertiary education, the teachers tribunal, and teachers' registration. In 1974-75 the tertiary education financing was taken over entirely by the Australian Government. The total expenditure from vote funds in 1974-75 was \$544.9m. Works and services expenditure was approximately a further \$115m.

The former subsidies scheme for assembly halls, crafts 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.

Prior to 1973 schools were allowed to charge a composite fee to provide additional amenities in the school and classrooms. In 1973 the Government abolished composite fees and incorporated additional funds in the direct grant scheme to provide the amenities formerly financed by composite fee funds. In 1974-75, \$15m was paid to schools through the direct grants scheme. Direct grants are now based upon a formula which takes account of such factors as enrolment, geographical location, area of school grounds, buildings and improvements. It is believed this results in a more equitable distribution of grant funds.

Students are still required to pay for text books and materials for personal use. A subject levy is often charged to cover purchase of these items where the school operates a "bulk-buying" scheme. Assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the government pays a book allowance of \$20 to Form VI students not receiving any other form of assistance and \$10 to Form III, IV, and V students. Subject to a means test, a maintenance allowance of \$156 per year to non-scholarship holders and \$208 per year to scholarship holders is paid.

As a result of adoption by the Australian Government of the Karmel Report *Schools in Australia: The Report of the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission, May 1973* the following grants were received, or were proposed, for Victoria:

VICTORIA—GRANTS UNDER STATES GRANTS (SCHOOLS) ACT 1973-74 (\$)

Particulars	1973-74 Actual	1974-75 Actual	1975-76 Proposed
General recurrent	7,920,000	29,999,500	20,733,500
Disadvantaged schools—Equipment	990,000	4,186,666	2,093,334
Capital	400,000	5,474,284	4,569,716
Special education—Recurrent	545,000	1,673,000	1,035,000
Capital	630,000	3,805,103	1,258,897
General buildings programme	2,940,000	15,526,568	10,956,432
Library buildings	1,020,000	7,084,433	1,722,567

Government schools

In August 1975 the Department operated 2,161 schools, employed 63,800 teachers, student teachers, and ancillary staff, and provided educational facilities for 618,000 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 ascertained 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.

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. In August 1975 there were 1,794 primary and special schools with 17,930 teachers, including an additional 1,300 teachers and 18 new schools since 1974. Of the schools, 528 were rural with enrolments of less than 30; 53 had enrolments of 750 or more.

In the seven year course from Preparatory Year (aged 4½ years to 5 years) to Year 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 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 funds for innovatory change programmes on three levels—schools, systemic, and national—was welcomed.

A number of primary schools still retain secondary 'tops'. These comprised in 1975 eight higher elementary and seven central schools, one post-primary, two central classes, the secondary correspondence section and four consolidated schools. Consolidated schools established in country districts since 1944 have gradually lost their forms beyond Year 6, as high schools have been established in the same districts.

High schools

In August 1975 Victoria had 266 high schools; three new high schools opened that year, and the H.E.S. at Wycheproof was raised to high school status. Total teaching staff, including those working with secondary students, was then 11,048 classified teachers and 3,823 temporarily employed. The six high schools at Kyneton, Kerang, Seymour, Numurkah, Eaglehawk, and Cobram have technical components staffed by the Technical Division. Schools such as those at Nathalia, Thomastown, and Ferntree Gully are moving into new fields, and the development of community schools, noted below, 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

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 Arrangements for Secondary Courses and Assessment (C.A.S.C.A.) 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 H.S.C. examination. C.A.S.C.A. is representative of various institutions and bodies concerned with secondary and tertiary education. (See pages 652-4.)

Technical schools

In 1975 Victoria had 126 technical schools and colleges, including eleven council-controlled advanced colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. In schools under the Education Department there were 8,800 staff for an enrolment of 75,388 full-time and 72,699 part-time students; and the total maintenance grant for technical education (including salaries for certain teachers in advanced colleges) was \$31m. The formation recently of the Central Regional Council for Technical Education completed the organisation of Victoria into six country and five metropolitan regions, and in particular brought together the mono-purpose technical institutions.

Technical schools provide a five year secondary 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 boys and girls and is a proper balance of academic studies, creative experiences, and practical skills. After third year, specialised studies are available according to students' interests and capacities; and a third of the schools provide sixth year orientation courses for those wishing to proceed to a college of advanced education or university. Many district technical schools also provide apprenticeship courses in the major trades of carpentry and joinery, plumbing and gasfitting, motor mechanics, electrical mechanics, and fitting and machining. Other less common apprenticeship courses are conducted in selected schools throughout Victoria.

There have been major developments in middle level vocational courses now established in some twenty-five technical colleges and covering such areas as applied science, applied art, building, business studies, clothing and textiles, all branches of engineering, food and catering, rural and horticultural pursuits, and social science. These colleges also offer tertiary orientation programmes for entry to universities or to colleges of advanced education where diploma or degree courses are available in art, architecture, business studies, engineering, applied science, librarianship, and social science.

In April 1974 the *Report of the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (A.C.O.T.A.F.E.)* was tabled in the Australian Parliament and approved in principle by the Australian Government. This Report, which recommended the infusion of millions of dollars, envisaged a major shift in emphasis, abandoning the narrow and rigid concept that technical colleges exist only to meet the manpower needs of industry and adopting the broader concept that they exist to meet the needs of people as individuals. These needs include opportunities to attain the highest skills through ready access to the most modern equipment and resources compatible with contemporary technology. In particular the Report stressed "the removal of barriers from and the encouragement into technical and further education by all adults".

As the Report recommended that the new assistance to the States should commence in July 1974, the Technical Schools Division acted quickly to establish a steering committee comprising members of the State Council for Technical Education, and representatives of college administration and the Division. This committee examined and co-ordinated the requests from schools and colleges for allocation of Federal funds, and on the basis of the committee's recommendations the State Council made submissions to Canberra and subsequently Victoria received an allocation of \$27m for a development programme in technical and further education covering the period to July 1976.

Thus finance was provided for capital expenditure on land, buildings and equipment, and for recurrent expenditure in areas such as curriculum research, resource centres, counselling, publicity, in-service education, and it was used to develop unrestricted access to vocational education. These T.A.F.E. funds will significantly increase opportunities for all who desire to improve their qualifications through preparatory, technical and tertiary orientation programmes, pre-employment and basic vocational programmes, and through advanced vocational and middle level programmes in technical schools and colleges. The Technical Schools Division will also become responsible for the funding of T.A.F.E. programmes in some 150 high schools. A further submission has been made for finance to cover the period 1976-1978.

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 encourage individual student development. In the secondary field such schools have begun as annexes. Thus the Sydney Road Community School was planned by two teachers from Moreland High School of which the school is an annexe. South Yarra Annexe is the secondary section of Toorak Central School. Other units are attached to Huntingdale Technical School, Swinburne Technical College, and Flemington High School. Most work from some form of home base such as a rented hall and depend greatly on the use of community resources—but Coonara Children's Community has no school as such at all.

Correspondence school

Correspondence education for primary children in Victoria commenced in 1914, when six Melbourne Teachers College trainees were authorised to teach via the mail bag three boys living in the heart of the Otway forest. Sixty-one years later, with a total staff of 148, the Correspondence School renders many special services both within and beyond Victoria. The school serves children and adults who, because of distance or handicap or lack of facilities, cannot receive locally the form of education they require. In addition to broadcasts on national stations, the Correspondence School provides programmes from the short-wave radio station VL3RT operated from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. In August 1975 the School had an enrolment of 516 and 327 full-time primary and secondary students, respectively, and 1,900 part-time primary and secondary students. The number of students living overseas was 456.

Religious teaching

Religious instruction has always been given in State schools by ministers of religion. In 1955 three technical schools—Brunswick, Collingwood, and Footscray—appointed the first full-time chaplains in the State system. By 1975 metropolitan and country high and technical schools offered 31 chaplaincies, of which 29 were filled. Since 1970 an annual Departmental grant has been made to help expand chaplaincy services; in 1975 the amount granted was \$75,000.

During 1972 the Council for 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 children to investigate for meaning their own life experiences and to develop understanding of the Christian faith.

The Report of the Committee on Religious Education, set up by the Minister in 1972 and known as the Russell Report, was published in September 1974. The major recommendation of the Report was that traditional Church controlled religious instruction should be progressively replaced by an impartial, open-ended and descriptive general religious education provided by Departmental teachers for all children. The preparation and publication of the Russell Report indicates two significant facts concerning the teaching of religion: first, it is the product of a joint endeavour by the Department, teachers, and Church representatives, to fashion both contemporary and relevant approaches to the teaching of religion; and second, it is the first effort made in the history of Victorian education to set out an adequate philosophy of religious teaching in State schools.

Transport

By 30 June 1974 the 1,765 transport services provided by the Department were carrying 68,109 children and covering a daily distance of 126,324 kilometres. These services included eight subsidised trains, one ferry, and 1,509 buses; 160 services were especially provided for physically and mentally handicapped children and 87 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the total cost of \$12.2m for the financial year ended 30 June 1974 must be added \$2.0m paid to parents for conveyance allowance. The 1975 estimate of school transport costs exceeded \$16m.

The transport system provided for 38,802 government secondary students and 19,823 primary, as well as for 9,484 children attending non-government 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 week-end services operate on a feeder basis for existing buses and to enable children to board during the week at Bairnsdale.

Special Services Division

The work of this Division falls into three main fields: Special Education; Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services; and School Services. The Division has its headquarters in Melbourne and is decentralised on a regional basis which parallels and complements the regional structure of the Education Department.

Special Education

A Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into Special Education in Victoria has been meeting since 9 December 1972. In August 1973 the Committee submitted to Cabinet an interim report of thirty-seven recommendations based on the Karmel Report. A further and final report from this Committee on the Training of Teachers for Special Education is pending.

The first report resulted in the introduction of the *Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1973*, 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 were 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 now accepts responsibility for the 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 a specialist teacher, are being established to assess the needs of handicapped children and recommend action, including placement when this is appropriate. Committal of the State to the education of moderately and severely intellectually handicapped children at present involves the Mental Health Authority as well as independent voluntary organisations responsible for day training centres. Under the new Act the Education Department has responsibility for the education of all types of handicapped children. It is expected to become increasingly involved in providing educational resources for day training centres, but the management committees may exercise the option of remaining independent if they so wish.

Schools have been established to meet the needs of intellectually handicapped children, physically and sensorily handicapped children, and emotionally and socially handicapped children. Schools function also 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, special schools, and special education units. The facilities provided include visiting teacher services for children attending normal schools, but who suffer impaired vision and hearing. Partially sighted children unable to cope initially at a normal school spend a short period at Carronbank School for partially sighted children. New additional schools for physically handicapped children have been planned for Glen Waverley, Frankston, and Geelong. New schools for intellectually handicapped children have been built at Ashwood, Watsonia, Dandenong, Moe, Bulleen, Bendigo, and St Albans. A large school for physically handicapped children is nearing completion at Glenroy.

The Department has brought teachers from the United States of America to replace Victorian teachers who will be released for further training in the education of handicapped children. During 1975 there was an extension of this project resulting in a number of specialist teachers being employed in institutional settings such as Children's Cottages at Kew and Janefield, where pilot programmes are being provided for moderately retarded children hitherto outside the provisions of the Education Department. The recent introduction of teacher aides into special schools has paved the way for innovative changes in the type and organisation of programmes directed to suit the needs of handicapped children.

Following Victorian and Australian Government legislation, the education of Aboriginal children became a responsibility of the Special Services Division in 1975. A well qualified officer, who is an Aboriginal, has the responsibility of developing and co-ordinating services for them.

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services operate as a service to schools, to parents and children, and the community in which the schools exist. These functions range from the provision of ascertainment, counselling, and therapy for individual children to investigation and consultation with school staffs about maximising the development of normal children by means of modifications to school curricula or community services.

The staff of Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services consists of guidance officers, social workers, welfare officers, speech therapists, interpreters, and special duty teachers providing a variety of services to all children; but with a particular commitment to handicapped children, Aboriginal children, children with speech and language disorders, migrant children, slow learning children, withdrawn and gifted children, and children with specific learning difficulties.

School Services

Officers and staffs of the audio-visual education, physical education, library services, music, publications, school forestry, school camps, and welfare branches

supply interdivisional services for all types of schools. In all of these branches growth has accelerated markedly, and the scope and extent of services for schools greatly expanded. All branches are deeply involved with in-service training programmes for teachers.

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division several special staffs operate. These include those working in the fields of primary art and craft, educational history, technical schools publications, police training, and as guide lecturers at the Victorian Art Centre, the National Museum, Sovereign Hill (Ballarat), Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, the Institute of Applied Science, and Zoological Gardens. Special teacher organisations include the Victorian State Schools Horticultural Society, the Gould League, the State Schools Relief Committee, and social service leagues.

Migrant education

At 30 June 1975 there were 22,978 migrant children in special programmes in 348 schools. The 804 migrant education teachers not only conducted withdrawal groups but engaged in team teaching with classroom teachers. During 1974, 212 migrant education teachers attended six week in-service courses, 52 completed photography courses, and 210 classroom teachers attended two special in-service education programmes. Consultant teachers in migrant education visited both primary and post-primary schools as requested.

The Australian Government has supplied 56 de-mountable classrooms to schools for migrant education purposes and continues to develop teaching and learning materials for this field of education. Many high migrant density schools commenced to develop multi-cultural programmes and to employ ethnic teacher aides.

At the adult level, the Department conducts continuation classes, full-time intensive courses, accelerated courses, industrial English classes, correspondence tuition, and specialised day-time women's classes. It is also responsible for the recently created volunteer home tutor scheme of each-one-teach-one. In all some 10,000 adults are involved in the various courses of this large community project.

Teacher education

The Director of Teacher Education is responsible for recruitment for teacher training and for liaison with the State College of Victoria, universities, and colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Studentships and scholarships are offered to selected students to undertake approved courses of teacher training. During 1974, 17,563 students were engaged in pre-service training. Most came direct from secondary schools, but mature-age students were also recruited.

Pre-service training courses include Diploma of Teaching (Primary), Diploma of Education (Primary), the Bachelor of Applied Science (Speech Science), a university degree plus Diploma of Education, the Higher Diploma of Teaching (Secondary), the Bachelor of Science Education, and college of advanced education degrees and diplomas.

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. 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 consisting of nine members. All twenty-seven members constitute the Teacher Registration Council. The boards must ensure the maintenance of standards of

academic and teaching qualifications for those seeking to join the service. Thus, until regulations could be drafted the Technical Teachers Registration Board granted only provisional registration until 30 June 1974 to teachers temporarily employed.

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 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.

Overseas teacher selection programme

Originally devised to help overcome the shortage of secondary teachers, this programme began in 1971. It was directed in the United States of America 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 of America to work in Victorian schools, study curriculum development, and contribute some degree of international influence. From 1970 to 1975 some 2,000 teachers have been brought to Victoria. The teacher selection programme was used in 1975 to fly to Australia teachers to replace Victorian trained teachers who had been offered exchange duties or who had been released for additional training either in librarianship or special education.

Professional development

The Director of Teacher Education and his staff implement an extensive in-service training programme which takes the form of either formal in-service programmes or enrichment programmes. The formal aspect includes study leave and time release for approved courses at tertiary institutions. In 1974, 1,622 teachers and professional officers were granted study leave for the purpose of gaining additional formal qualifications. The purpose of study leave is to improve the quality of teaching in, and services to, schools.

The enrichment programme includes State and Australian Schools Commission funded courses involving lectures, practical activities, workshops, induction courses, seminars, vacation schools, conferences, and refresher and familiarisation courses. Teachers foster their own professional development through the formation of subject teachers associations, and participation in a multiplicity of community interests.

Planning Services Division

The Planning Services Division was established late in 1974 to provide an expert advisory service to the Office of the Director-General and to senior officers in all Divisions to assist with decision-making. It will eventually incorporate and extend the services provided by Survey and Statistics and Education Facilities Research Laboratory.

The five main areas to be serviced will be Information Systems (collection and analysis of statistics), Finance, Educational Facilities (sites and buildings), Organisational Research (administrative and organisational practices), and Technical and Further Education Services. Proposals have been submitted for the structure and staffing of the Division over several years.

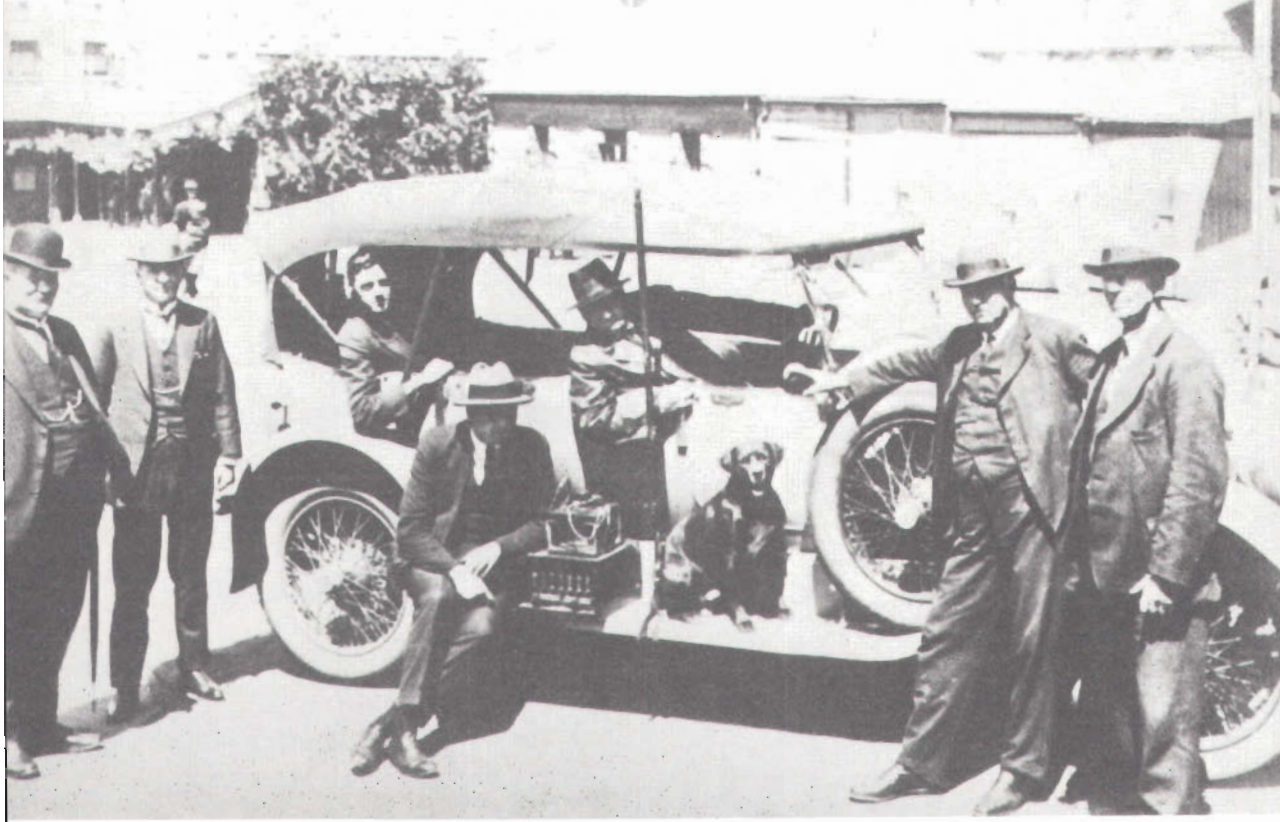
Further reference, 1975; Victorian Education Department, 1961; State secondary education, 1962; State primary education, 1963; Educational administration, 1964; Audio-visual education, 1964; Technical education, 1965; Teacher training, 1967; Development of curricula, 1969; History of Education Department, 1969; Recent developments, 1970; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972; Educational administration, 1974; Community schools, 1974; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975

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 516 and 530, in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, and workers compensation.

VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT : EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE (a) (\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
GOVERNMENT 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 Government schools	232,294	268,104	317,884	376,112	462,520
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



Wireless patrol of the Victoria Police in 1923.
Chief Secretary's Department

A Victoria Police Search and Rescue Squad deploys its resources at the scene of a tragedy.

Chief Secretary's Department





The adventure playground at the Altona East Primary School.
Education Department

Karingal High School—Art and Craft Class.
Education Department





Studying applied mathematics through simulated play at the Pembroke Primary School.

Education Department

Using a video-tape recorder at the Nunawading High School—
Commonwealth Library.

Education Department





A view of the Reading Room, La Trobe Library.
State Library of Victoria

Stamps issued on 1 July 1975 to commemorate the establishment of the Australian Telecommunications Commission and the Australian Postal Commission.

Australian Postal Commission



VICTORIA—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT : EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE (a)—continued
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
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 Government 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. In the above tables expenditure for school medical and dental services has been excluded. For comparability purposes it should be noted that figures for periods up to 1972-73 exclude spending of Australian Government grants. However, for 1973-74, figures comprise all funds provided for education flowing through the Consolidated Fund. This includes the funds provided for education under the *State Grants (Schools) Act 1973-74* and the interim pre-school child education and care programme.

Council of Public Education*Constitution*

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act 1905* came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act 1910* and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education or who do not

have the Council's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Council for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are sub-primary, primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and special subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered the Council of Public Education must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a sub-primary, primary, junior-secondary, secondary, technical, or special school, or as a school of any two or more of such descriptions. The Council can refuse to register any school with unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of teaching.

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 1975 their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 a year for fees at registered schools.

Senior scholarships for university education, valued at \$80 per annum and tenable for up to six years, and Senior Technical Scholarships valued at \$60 per annum and tenable for the sixth year of technical education are also available.

Australian Department of Education

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, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical 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 1976 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 1976 the dependant spouse allowance is \$15 per week and the dependant child allowance \$7 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.

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.

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. Assistance is also available in certain circumstances to handicapped children. The 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 in 1976 comprise :

(1) *Boarding allowance*

- (i) A basic allowance of \$350 per annum free of a means test.
- (ii) An additional allowance of up to \$350 per annum subject to family income.
- (iii) 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 :

- (i) A basic payment of \$200 free of means test.
- (ii) 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 :

- (i) Where there is one eligible child living at the second home—\$350 per annum.
- (ii) Where there are two eligible children living at the second home—\$700 per annum.
- (iii) Where there are three or more eligible children living at the second home—\$1,050 per annum.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme, first introduced in 1975, provides assistance to adult students who wish to resume study after a break in their formal education. Benefits are restricted to full-time students undertaking the final year of secondary education at an approved educational institution. The provisions of this Scheme are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

The Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme provides financial assistance for all children of Aboriginal descent at secondary schools. This assistance is in the form of book and uniform allowance, a living allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support is also provided.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are of Aboriginal descent may also receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may

pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Pre-school Teacher Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme provides assistance to students undertaking pre-school teacher training courses. The benefits available are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Commonwealth Teaching Service Scholarships

Assistance under this Scheme is offered to suitable applicants, who on completion of their training intend to teach in Australian Government schools in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. The benefits available are similar to those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS,
FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED (a)

Particulars	Year of commencement				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Victorian Government scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Junior scholarships	20,921	21,102	21,651	22,293	21,759
Senior technical scholarships	254	268	265	243	255
Teaching bursaries	2,122	2,130	2,125	(b)	(b)
University education—					
Senior scholarships	42	40	40	40	40
Free places	79	79	72	83	(c)
Australian Government scholarships—					
Secondary education—					
Secondary scholarships	2,825	2,709	2,689	6,710	7,049
Technical education	681	669	720	588	(e)
Tertiary education—					
Open entry	2,747	3,027	3,301	3,850	(c)
Later years	1,333	1,303	1,395	2,063	(e)
Mature age	52	68	77	97	(c)

(a) Figures are for students who accepted scholarships and bursaries and were in training.

(b) Discontinued in 1973.

(c) Discontinued in 1974.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF STUDENTS ASSISTED UNDER
AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SCHEMES

Scheme	Year of assistance	
	1974	1975
Secondary Allowances	2,687	3,069
Assistance for Isolated Children	1,043	1,157
Adult Secondary Education Assistance	..	367
Aboriginal Secondary Grants	712	777
Aboriginal Study Grants	103	136
Tertiary Education Assistance	17,343	21,127
Pre-school Teacher Education	303	408
Commonwealth Teaching Service	101	116

Further reference, 1975; Commonwealth scholarships, 1964; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Pre-school education is well established in Victoria, which has the highest enrolment in pre-school centres in Australia. The pattern of administration is complicated; the original voluntary organisations which established kindergartens

in the early 1900s still play a leading part but work with the Pre-school Section of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Victorian Department of Health. Details of these services can be found on pages 678-82.

Further reference, 1975

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Government schools

In the following tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School and special schools, primary pupils have been considered as those up to and including Year 6, and secondary pupils as those from Year 7 to Year 12. 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	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Primary schools—					
Schools	1,773	1,776	1,749	1,724	1,722
Teachers	14,003	14,646	15,210	15,590	16,651
Pupils	357,727	362,806	363,366	366,303	369,079
Primary-secondary schools—					
Schools	46	35	37	34	28
Teachers	727	654	662	604	608
Pupils—Primary	9,658	7,712	6,973	6,184	5,544
Secondary	3,145	2,884	2,596	2,404	2,083
Secondary schools—					
Schools	344	350	357	363	367
Teachers	15,043	16,285	17,795	18,241	19,792
Pupils	220,597	226,417	229,668	230,586	237,801
Special schools—					
Schools	34	33	36	40	44
Teachers	439	479	548	585	677
Pupils	2,806	2,795	3,041	3,166	3,605
All schools—					
Schools	2,197	2,194	2,179	2,161	2,161
Teachers	30,212	32,064	34,215	35,020	37,728
Pupils	593,933	602,614	605,644	608,643	618,112

(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)—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Under 6	47,590	48,984	49,705	52,274	51,220
6	51,666	51,605	52,643	54,052	57,367
7	52,319	51,590	51,236	52,564	54,070
8	52,880	52,559	51,486	50,876	52,313
9	52,766	52,822	52,349	51,205	50,622
10	52,485	52,934	52,773	51,820	51,125
11	50,736	52,628	52,963	52,879	51,519
12	49,711	49,914	51,682	51,426	50,836
13	49,866	51,117	51,336	52,594	52,613
14	48,359	49,790	50,667	50,259	51,962
15	40,504	41,561	41,675	42,576	44,250

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS : AGES OF PUPILS (a)—*continued*

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date (b)—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
16	27,752	29,141	28,993	28,908	31,106
17	13,303	13,918	14,244	13,661	14,845
18	3,281	3,353	3,170	2,886	3,113
19 and over	715	698	722	663	1,151
Total	593,933	602,614	605,644	608,643	618,112

(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, 1974 (a)

Class of school	Number of schools	Number of pupils		
		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,703	184,956	173,338	358,294
Central schools, classes, and post-primary	12	2,626	2,249	4,875
Consolidated and group	34	4,719	4,557	9,276
Higher elementary	8	828	792	1,620
Junior technical	101	50,027	11,572	61,599
High	262	71,094	97,893	168,987
Correspondence	1	394	432	826
Special	40	1,977	1,189	3,166
Total	2,161	316,621	292,022	608,643

(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 YEAR OF EDUCATION OF PUPILS, 1974 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Year of education						Special schools (b)	Total
	P	1	2	3	4	5			6
Under 6	51,789	327	..	..	..	..	158	52,274
6	6,359	47,103	483	2	..	..	105	54,052
7	100	6,903	44,780	603	..	..	178	52,564
8	3	137	7,207	42,517	794	3	215	50,876
9	..	..	159	7,542	42,281	947	276	51,205
10	..	..	5	250	8,205	41,965	1,085	51,817
11	..	..	..	12	281	8,737	41,887	51,255
12	..	..	..	..	7	358	9,230	9,992
13 and over	..	..	1	..	..	14	411	1,192
Total	58,251	54,470	52,635	50,926	51,568	52,024	3,166	375,653

(a) 1 August.
(b) Pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SECONDARY EDUCATION :
AGE AND YEAR OF EDUCATION OF PUPILS, 1974 (a)**

Age last birthday (years)	Year of education						Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Under 12	1,623	4	..	..	..	..	1,627
12	39,730	1,696	8	..	..	..	41,434
13	10,755	39,137	1,891	8	..	..	51,791
14	708	11,114	36,039	1,960	10	..	49,831
15	20	698	9,844	29,958	1,766	10	42,296
16	4	39	724	7,699	19,206	1,145	28,817
17	..	2	39	628	5,053	7,926	13,648
18	..	1	..	15	481	2,386	2,883
19 and over	..	..	..	1	87	575	663
Total	52,840	52,691	48,545	40,269	26,603	12,042	232,990

(a) 1 August.

Non-government schools

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education. 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 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.

Assistant teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools, which was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses' Association of Victoria. V.A.T.I.S. is affiliated with the Independent Teachers' Federation of Australia.

V.A.T.I.S. combines with the two associations of principals to form the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria, which administers the setting of practice or test examinations, runs a teachers' employment agency, and plays an organising role in the service by many independent principals and teachers on government educational committees, in the multi-faceted work of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, and as members of other similar educational bodies.

Non-government schools derive their working income from fees charged, and government assistance through a system of per capita grants. In 1973 the grants of this type paid by the Victorian Government were related for the first time to the average cost per child per year in Australian primary and secondary government schools. Federal or Australian per capita grants are paid to independent schools on the basis of a "categories of need" system administered by the Australian Schools Commission.

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 day schools

with boarding facilities, some boarding schools, and some are primary, some secondary, and some both. Many are religious foundations, and some are non-denominational. The 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.

The controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church or of interested men and women, or if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. Teaching methods are also similar, although there are increasing changes being made in the academic organisation within non-government schools. In denominational schools religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools, and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through winning government scholarships.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at independent schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during the year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of camps in the country or in the State forests is common: at these camps Outward Bound type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of independent school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets are to be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Association of Public Schools.

Teachers in non-government schools are subject to registration by the Council of Public Education. 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.

In the following tables, primary pupils have been considered as those up to and including Year 6, and secondary pupils as those from Year 7 to Year 12. 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.

Further reference, 1975

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS REGISTERED WITH THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

Particulars	Number of schools					Number of teachers				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic	477	473	471	470	467	5,794	5,934	6,313	6,724	7,022
Church of England	33	32	30	30	31	1,285	1,323	1,347	1,368	1,455
Presbyterian	11	11	11	10	10	577	597	614	628	635
Methodist	4	4	4	4	4	265	269	293	292	300
Other	28	28	28	30	31	543	580	561	557	565
Udenominational	18	22	25	27	35	341	432	460	490	548
Total	571	570	569	571	578	8,805	9,135	9,588	10,059	10,525

VICTORIA—NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS : NUMBERS OF PUPILS BY SCHOOL DENOMINATION

At school census date	Denomination					Total denominational	Un-denominational	Total enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
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
1974	150,806	18,685	8,883	4,281	7,897	190,552	5,868	196,420
1975	151,591	19,327	9,074	4,347	7,941	192,280	6,559	198,839

VICTORIA—NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS : SCHOOL DENOMINATION : AGES OF PUPILS, 1 AUGUST 1974

Age last birthday (years)	Denomination					Total denominational	Un-denominational	Total enrolments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other			
Under 6	11,539	809	277	76	531	13,232	472	13,704
6	12,945	652	279	67	533	14,476	353	14,829
7	13,081	636	274	63	490	14,544	311	14,855
8	13,250	618	245	71	463	14,647	283	14,930
9	13,833	749	308	119	474	15,483	333	15,816
10	14,025	976	386	178	498	16,063	304	16,367
11	14,138	1,174	523	188	524	16,547	408	16,955
12	12,555	2,128	1,025	553	762	17,023	474	17,497
13	11,783	2,325	1,089	609	806	16,612	467	17,079
14	10,954	2,294	1,133	620	822	15,823	468	16,291
15	9,547	2,277	1,145	582	769	14,320	514	14,834
16	7,555	2,171	1,201	625	676	12,228	542	12,770
17	4,573	1,575	851	443	458	7,900	444	8,344
18	900	261	137	79	81	1,458	240	1,698
19 and over	128	40	10	8	10	196	255	451
Total	150,806	18,685	8,883	4,281	7,897	190,552	5,868	196,420

VICTORIA—NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Under 6	12,710	13,235	13,466	13,704	13,999
6	14,814	13,894	14,441	14,829	14,919
7	15,687	15,341	14,484	14,855	15,286
8	16,091	15,713	15,348	14,930	15,082
9	16,584	16,207	16,025	15,816	15,324
10	16,954	16,694	16,389	16,367	16,207
11	17,125	17,184	17,008	16,955	16,895
12	16,820	17,098	17,488	17,497	17,740
13	15,838	15,962	16,418	17,079	17,248
14	15,095	15,557	15,699	16,291	16,787
15	13,773	14,147	14,790	14,834	15,435
16	11,103	11,630	12,089	12,770	12,969
17	7,007	7,363	7,776	8,344	8,852
18	1,426	1,679	1,654	1,698	1,643
19 and over	188	451	362	451	453
Total	191,215	192,155	193,437	196,420	198,839

Government and non-government schools**VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS : PUPILS ENROLLED**

At school census date	Government schools	Non-government schools	Total enrolments
1971	593,933	191,215	785,148
1972	602,614	192,155	794,769
1973	605,644	193,437	799,081
1974	608,643	196,420	805,063
1975	618,112	198,839	816,951

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS : PUPILS ENROLLED : AGES OF PUPILS

Age last birthday (years)	At school census date				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Under 6	60,300	62,219	63,171	65,978	65,219
6	66,480	65,499	67,084	68,881	72,286
7	68,006	66,931	65,720	67,419	69,356
8	68,971	68,272	66,834	65,806	67,395
9	69,350	69,029	68,374	67,021	65,946
10	69,439	69,628	69,162	68,187	67,332
11	67,861	69,812	69,971	69,834	68,414
12	66,531	67,012	69,170	68,923	68,576
13	65,704	67,079	67,754	69,673	69,861
14	63,454	65,347	66,366	66,550	68,749
15	54,277	55,708	56,465	57,410	59,685
16	38,855	40,771	41,082	41,678	44,075
17	20,310	21,281	22,020	22,005	23,697
18	4,707	5,032	4,824	4,584	4,756
19 and over	903	1,149	1,084	1,114	1,604
Total	785,148	794,769	799,081	805,063	816,951

Catholic education*General*

Catholic education in Victoria has traditionally been administered at a diocesan and a local level. In recent years boards have been established at both these levels and diocesan education offices have been expanded. Co-ordination of policy and administration is achieved through the consensus-producing function of the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria whose membership is composed of a chairman and an executive committee consisting of eight persons—executive director, planning officer, administrative officers from each of the four dioceses, and two representatives of teaching religious congregations. In addition, there are consultative commissioners representing dioceses, Major Superiors of both male and female religious congregations, a principal of a Catholic secondary school, and two parent representatives.

In 1975 there were approximately 151,000 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

*Activities**Pre-school*

Thirteen kindergartens are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church in Victoria and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Primary

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school. At present the majority of teachers are lay. In 1976, seventy-seven schools are to be

conducted by lay principals. There were 354 parish primary schools enrolling approximately 90,000 pupils in 1975.

Secondary

For the most part, Catholic secondary schools are owned and maintained by religious orders. In recent years regional secondary colleges have been established, of which there were 25 in Melbourne at the end of 1975. In these cases several parishes co-operated to build and finance a school and engage staff to conduct the school on their behalf. In 1976, fourteen schools are to be administered by lay principals. It is expected that an increasing number of positions of responsibility will become available to lay teachers.

All interested parties are engaged in a secondary education development programme which aims to co-ordinate and rationalise secondary education with a view to providing increased opportunities for a greater number of Catholic secondary students. A committee investigating conditions of service in Catholic secondary schools is to report to the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria in 1976.

Tertiary

The main emphasis is on primary teacher training. The Institute of Catholic Education, which incorporates the colleges of Ascot Vale, Oakleigh, Ballarat, and Box Hill, is a member of the State College of Victoria. A significant number of male graduates from these colleges entered the schools in 1976. These colleges, while emphasising pre-service education, are introducing a number of graduate diploma courses. There are university colleges and halls of residence at Melbourne and Monash universities, and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood.

Catechetical

At the end of 1975 there were about 90,000 Catholic pupils in State schools. The religious education of these pupils is undertaken by a team of religious teachers who are assisted by priests and voluntary catechists.

Courses of study

In recent years many Catholic schools, both primary and secondary, have been involved in the development of a school-based curriculum. In 1957 an experimental teacher-aide programme was introduced in several primary schools; open area teaching is used in many places, while individual development initiatives have taken place in some secondary colleges. All schools taking pupils to Form VI prepare children for the Higher School Certificate examinations.

Further reference, 1975

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.

More detailed information on technical education in Victoria may be found on pages 713-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

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 reference, 1975 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965 ; Secondary technical education, 1975

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was established in 1964 by statutes of the universities to conduct, on their behalf, the examinations which had previously been conducted by the University of Melbourne. With the approval of the universities the Board abolished the School Intermediate Examination in 1967 and the School Leaving Examination in 1972. Since then and up to 1976 the Higher School Certificate Examination has been the only examination at which candidates need to qualify to apply for entrance to a university. The colleges of advanced education require the same qualification for entry to a number of their courses and the colleges of the State College of Victoria (teachers' colleges) at present use the same university entrance qualification for school leavers. However, the universities and the teachers colleges have made some provision for early school leavers who have not previously entered for the Higher School Certificate Examination to enter their institutions provided they are able to demonstrate their ability to undertake studies at the tertiary level of education. The colleges of advanced education make provision for students to enter degree courses when they have been successful in the tertiary orientation year or in diploma courses.

Recently the V.U.S.E.B. has agreed to accept as a qualification for the purpose of satisfying its university entrance requirements a statement from a College of Advanced Education that a student is qualified to enter for a course of study leading to a recognised degree. In this way a number of students who have studied in the field of technical education will be able to apply for entry to a university or a college of the State College of Victoria.

The universities have recognised that while the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board still serves the purpose of conducting the examination, the passing of which is a condition for application for entry to a university, circumstances have changed so much since 1964 that consideration needed to be given to replacing the Board with a new organisation with a different constitutional basis.

It was recognised that because of the nature of their own statutes, the universities could delegate to the Board only the power to conduct examinations on their behalf. Consequently every examination subject had to be acceptable to the universities for university entrance purposes. It was not possible, therefore, to meet different requirements which might be proposed by any of the other thirty-five tertiary education institutions. Further, it was not possible for the Board to assist schools in the development of different subjects such as the Approved Activities and Approved Subjects had been at the School Leaving Examination. It was also recognised that there was considerable dissatisfaction with the effects of an external examination on secondary schools, especially the determination of courses to be taught to, and learned by, sixth form students irrespective of whether they planned to enter tertiary education or not. The content of the prescribed courses at sixth form was seen as affecting what was required at fifth form and even lower in the schools. The teachers of sixth forms were demanding the same kind of professional autonomy as had been granted to teachers in tertiary education and also, in recent years, to those in primary schools and junior secondary classes. Some of those opposed to the examination system argued that it favoured the upper socio-economic levels of society and therefore prevented those from the disadvantaged sections from entering tertiary education.

In the light of these considerations the Victorian Universities Committee, an advisory committee to the universities and Victoria Institute of Colleges, decided to set up a committee to recommend a form of organisation which might replace the V.U.S.E.B. It was reinforced in this view in that the V.U.S.E.B. itself had recommended to the universities that a Committee be established to consider the functions of the Board and to recommend a new form of organisation to replace it. As there was no organisation which could establish such a committee the Victorian Universities Committee, after obtaining the approval of the Minister of Education, established the Committee on Arrangements for Secondary Courses and Assessment (C.A.S.C.A.). The Committee consulted with and received evidence from organisations and individuals. It recommended that a new organisation be established by the Victorian Government which would be representative of all those concerned with secondary and tertiary education, but would have on its Council and its executive committees a majority of secondary school teachers. It would be the responsibility of the new organisation to determine its relationships with the secondary and tertiary educational institutions. It would have three major functions: curriculum development in consultation with the Australian and State services; an information service to schools; and assessment, as required by institutions it served.

This Committee was appointed because many people complained that there had not been enough public discussion of the recommendations and that it was necessary to explore further the needs of secondary school students and the requirements of tertiary educational institutions before a final decision was made by the Victorian Government.

After the C.A.S.C.A. report had been published there was a considerable amount of public interest and discussion about the objectives and structure of the proposed new institution. The Minister of Education appointed a small committee to receive comments and views about the recommendations which had been made. After he had received the report of this committee, legislation was prepared to establish the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education. The

objects of the Institute are to conduct assessments of senior secondary students, to foster the development of secondary curricula and methods of evaluation of such curricula, teaching procedures, and student progress, to foster educational advisory services, and to conduct research.

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total entries	30,404	27,700	27,662	29,172	29,160
Number who attempted to pass fully	18,756	19,351	20,044	21,521	21,686
Number who passed fully	12,467	13,274	13,935	14,681	14,835
Percentage who passed fully	66.5	68.6	69.5	68.2	68.4

Further reference, 1975; Public examinations, 1963–1966; Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, 1974; Examinations in the 1970s, 1975

TERTIARY EDUCATION

University of Melbourne

General

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.

In 1974 the University Council established a University Assembly with members elected from and by the University community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the University community of the University's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, are the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of the affiliated residential colleges covering more than 18 hectares.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University either out of general revenue or from endowments included the following at 31 December 1974:

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, Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor),

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.

Students

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 577 in 1975, of whom 43 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.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : STUDENTS ENROLLED CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time and external		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1971	6,999	3,509	3,161	1,281	10,160	4,790
1972	7,006	3,603	3,103	1,304	10,109	4,907
1973	6,889	3,646	3,065	1,453	9,954	5,099
1974	7,123	3,899	2,966	1,551	10,089	5,450
1975	7,117	3,962	3,037	1,563	10,154	5,525

(a) At 30 April.

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES/SCHOOLS (a)**

Faculty/School	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture and Forestry (b)	298	306	317	341	376
Architecture and Building	538	553	500	473	468
Arts	3,746	3,833	3,993	4,315	4,363
Commerce	1,816	1,794	1,728	1,752	1,762
Criminology	60	73	74	84	93
Dental science	267	268	281	284	297
Education	714	710	720	806	788
Engineering, Surveying, and Applied science	1,281	1,263	1,312	1,306	1,356
Journalism	18	8	6	3	..
Law	1,256	1,259	1,266	1,337	1,282
Medicine	1,308	1,376	1,451	1,490	1,497
Music	302	325	316	311	312
Physical education	195	201	205	215	176
Science (b)	2,905	2,907	2,818	2,771	2,802
Social studies	360	340	364	367	343
Town and regional planning	234	243	245	229	253
Veterinary science	264	248	252	264	268
Total enrolments (c)	15,562	15,707	15,848	16,348	16,436
Student total (c)	14,950	15,016	15,053	15,539	15,679

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Forestry student enrolments prior to 1974 are included under the Faculty of Science. In 1974 and 1975 they are included under the new Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry and the Faculty of Science.

(c) 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.

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES (a)**

Faculty	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture	72	65	65	71	58
Architecture, Building, and Town and regional planning	112	87	78	104	98
Arts	657	629	617	645	786
Commerce	327	305	322	346	322
Dental science	48	45	48	36	41
Education	83	70	75	63	62
Engineering and Applied science	256	265	237	289	241
Law	174	184	210	205	177
Medicine	184	152	235	235	233
Music	29	46	51	45	43
Science	526	492	589	618	547
Veterinary science	43	49	50	45	49
Total	2,511	2,389	2,577	2,702	2,657
Bachelor degrees	2,205	2,074	2,223	2,331	2,320
Higher degrees	306	315	354	371	337

(a) Year ended 30 June.

NOTE. In addition to degrees shown above some diplomas are awarded.

**VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : TOTAL INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Income	25,431	28,257	29,340	35,023	36,993
Expenditure	25,416	26,373	30,050	35,204	36,441

New medical curriculum

In 1970 the Faculty of Medicine began to reform the medical course, to take account of changes in knowledge in medicine and in trends of health care in the Australian community. A new six year course was developed and phasing-in, over a period of three years, began in 1974.

A new first year subject, medical studies I, incorporating bio-statistics, human growth and development, community health and human behaviour, was introduced to give new students a sense of belonging to the Faculty. Most lecturers are clinicians, and patients are involved in some areas. The content of the first year physics and chemistry subjects was reduced and aligned even more towards medicine.

The second year introduces students to the language and intellectual structure of anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, and biochemistry, and acquaints students with the manipulations used in laboratories and dissecting rooms.

In third year, the content of the pre-clinical subjects of anatomy, physiology and biochemistry was reduced. Teaching in anatomy is more limited than before and in physiology and biochemistry applied topics, such as endocrinology, renal physiology, and reproductive physiology, have been developed. Pharmacology, previously linked with physiology, is now taught separately. Medical studies II, a new subject with units in psychopathology and social psychiatry, social medicine and nutrition, has been introduced. The teachers involved are clinically oriented and patients are involved in the teaching programme. A course in general pathology and general microbiology is also given.

The whole of the fourth year, previously spread between paraclinical subjects and clinical subjects, is now devoted to basic clinical training, involving in-patients and out-patients, and to the development of applied pathology, microbiology, and pharmacology.

Half of the fifth year is devoted to a course in paediatrics, and to a resident course in obstetrics and gynaecology. The other half is concerned with psychiatry and therapeutics. The time allocated to psychiatry has been increased and this, with the introduction of the behavioural sciences in medical studies I and II and the teaching of child psychiatry in paediatrics, should lead to a significant improvement in the understanding of psychiatry.

The first 18 weeks of the sixth year are devoted to an elective course, subject to faculty approval. It is anticipated that many students will elect a course in community health including general practice, epidemiology, preventive medicine, public health, and social medicine. Following the elective period, students undertake a refresher course in paediatrics and in obstetrics and gynaecology, followed by final clinical examinations in each major subject. The last 18 weeks of the course are spent in senior work in medicine and in surgery.

Examinations maintain many of the traditional characteristics but increasing emphasis is given to continuous assessment. After the first three years, assessment involves clinical examinations in psychiatry in fifth year, and in paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, medicine, and surgery in sixth year.

The new curriculum aims to produce an educated graduate in medicine, not a fully qualified doctor. Postgraduate vocational training will complete the process. On graduation, each person should have two essential attributes—an adequate knowledge of basic medical and behavioural sciences and an understanding of clinical method and patient care in medicine, surgery, paediatrics, and obstetrics and gynaecology, as well as an introduction to community health and psychiatry.

Further reference, 1975 ; 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; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975

Monash University

General

Monash University, established on 15 April 1958 was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian, it 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 with areas between the buildings developed with paving, lawns, rocks, and ponds. 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 offers the degrees of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher Doctorates.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1975 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$58m were either completed or under construction.

Robert Blackwood Hall is the Great Hall of Monash University and is used for a variety of University functions from graduation ceremonies to examinations. It seats 1,360 people in comfort, and has superb acoustics which can be adjusted to suit the various musical activities by means of adjustable curtains. It is thus the appropriate focus for the development of Monash University as a cultural centre servicing the south-eastern region of Melbourne, and a comprehensive programme of concerts, forums, etc., is held throughout the year. These are sponsored by the Management Committee and by outside bodies, including the A.B.C., the Elizabethan Trust, Musica Viva, and the Melbourne Choral. A four-manual tracker action organ by Jürgen Ahrend is planned for installation in 1978-79. The Hall is available for convention hire, school functions, and other such activities.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library in 1975 had approximately 725,000 volumes, and subscribed to some 12,900 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 secular, co-educational institutions housing 870 students in 1975. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to 1,000. The total cost, including furniture and equipment, of the completed project was \$4.6m. In 1975 a non-collegiate housing complex, consisting of two, three, four, and five bedroom flats designed to accommodate 118 residents, was completed at a cost of about \$850,000.

Faculties

At present there are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2), Classical Studies, English (2), French, Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting, Administration, Economic History, Economics (3), Operations Research, and Politics (2).

Faculty of 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 Bournes Higgins Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Community Practice, Medicine (2), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology (3), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine, and Surgery.

Faculty of Science. Applied Mathematics (2), Botany, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Genetics, Geology, Information Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics (2), Organic Chemistry, Psychology (2), Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, and Zoology (2).

Students

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.

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
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
1974	6,110	3,428	2,099	1,200	8,209	4,628
1975	6,109	3,637	2,139	1,364	8,248	5,001

(a) At 30 April.

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES (a)**

Faculty	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Arts	3,373	3,441	3,623	3,874	4,039
Economics and politics	1,829	1,938	1,930	2,089	2,293
Education	1,115	1,267	1,325	1,459	1,567
Engineering	1,075	1,203	1,271	1,254	1,127
Law	1,020	1,121	1,204	1,380	1,523
Medicine	962	973	996	1,023	995
Science	1,967	2,103	2,255	2,407	2,509
Total enrolments (b)	11,341	12,046	12,604	13,486	14,053
Student total (b)	11,034	11,633	12,147	12,837	13,249

(a) At 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.

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : DEGREES
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES (a)**

Faculty	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Arts	662	641	623	688	716
Economics and politics	341	372	376	448	410
Education	37	101	145	142	193
Engineering	149	163	156	215	197
Law	143	200	211	218	218
Medicine	131	150	163	145	159
Science	327	417	427	461	453
Total	1,790	2,044	2,101	2,317	2,346
Bachelor degrees	1,680	1,899	1,940	2,099	2,154
Higher degrees	110	145	161	218	192

(a) Year ended 30 June.

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Income	17,836	22,030	21,844	24,786	30,481
Expenditure	18,908	20,902	22,846	24,014	25,683

Further reference, 1975 ; Medical School, Monash University, 1970 ; Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971 ; Community relations, 1974 ; Development : 1961-1975, 1975

La Trobe University

General

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 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 of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations

to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the Boards of Studies of the several Schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided for purposes of teaching and research.

Schools and chairs

By 1975 the following forty-nine chairs had been established :

School of Agriculture. Agriculture (3).

School of Behavioural Sciences. Psychology (2) and Social Work.

School of Biological Sciences. Biochemistry, Botany, Genetics and Human Variation, Microbiology, and Zoology.

School of Education. Education (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 (3), and Sociology (3).

Courses in Italian, Linguistics, and Pre-history are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely knit centre 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. By the end of 1975 there were 23 major buildings.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,600 readers' places, including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1975 the library contained upwards of 250,000 bound volumes and received over 8,500 serial titles on subscription.

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 were in 1975 three colleges providing a total of 1,065 residential places. As an alternative to college residence, the University is developing a non-collegiate housing project.

The union building which was completed in late 1972 provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities, which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. Membership of the Staff Club, the premises of which were completed in 1975, is open to all University staff.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is 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.

The University also admits to degree courses in science, arts, and economics a number of students who have not gained the usual entrance qualification but are considered capable of pursuing tertiary studies. The Special Entry Scheme in the School of Physical Sciences requires applicants to have achieved Leaving Certificate or Form V standard in science subjects and to have been employed in a relevant field for a minimum of three years. Applicants to the Early Leavers Scheme in the Schools of Humanities and Social Sciences are required to be over 18 years of age and never to have attempted the Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent.

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : STUDENTS ENROLLED
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE (a)

Year	Full-time		Part-time and external		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1971	1,331	951	473	257	1,804	1,208
1972	1,820	1,273	755	454	2,575	1,727
1973	2,084	1,478	965	586	3,049	2,064
1974	2,532	1,901	1,180	868	3,712	2,769
1975	2,976	2,303	1,414	1,053	4,390	3,356

(a) At 30 April.

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS
CLASSIFIED BY SCHOOLS, AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE,
AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

School	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bachelor degrees—					
Agriculture	156	180	188	213	225
Behavioural sciences		70	154	222	304
Biological sciences	262	316	398	473	582
Education	52	134	224	384	522
Humanities	938	1,334	1,629	1,961	2,471
Physical sciences	390	458	464	511	523
Social sciences	753	1,132	1,249	1,778	2,194
Total	2,551	3,624	4,306	5,542	6,821
Higher degrees (b)	203	265	335	399	427
Non-degrees (b)	265	415	473	545	510
Total (b)	468	680	808	944	937
Total enrolments (c)	3,019	4,304	5,114	6,486	7,758
Students enrolled (c)	3,012	4,302	5,113	6,481	7,746

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Not available by schools, but non-degrees includes one year Diploma in 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	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture	..	12	32	35	31
Behavioural sciences	..	..	..	..	12
Biological sciences	25	38	58	64	66
Education	..	..	22	50	83
Humanities	132	128	165	152	193
Physical sciences	48	85	84	97	73
Social sciences	113	136	171	162	190
Total	318	399	532	560	648
Bachelor degrees	301	382	504	528	622
Higher degrees	17	17	28	32	26

**VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Income	8,050	8,904	8,160	13,924	12,746
Expenditure	8,141	8,213	8,836	13,501	13,317

Further reference, 1975

Deakin University

General

Victoria's fourth university, Deakin University, has been named after Alfred Deakin, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century and was Australia's second Prime Minister. An Interim Planning Council was appointed in June 1974 to advise the Victorian Government on the establishment of the fourth university in Victoria. In December 1974 the Deakin University Act received Royal Assent and the Interim Planning Council was replaced by an Interim Council.

The University will begin teaching no later than March 1979 with approximately 3,000 full-time and part-time students. An enrolment of about 10,000 students is expected by 1991. It is the first university in Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, and will absorb two existing colleges of advanced education—the Gordon Institute of Technology and the State (Teachers) College of Victoria at Geelong. A wide range of courses will be offered, both pure and applied, in order to preserve and develop the established academic programmes which already exist in the Geelong area. The University will also develop an extensive external programme and provide adequate facilities for part-time study, since it will be the only tertiary educational institution in Geelong.

When the University is in operation, its Council will have 32 members comprising: nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); six members elected from the University staff; the Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the president of the recognised student body, all ex-officio; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; four co-opted members; four members elected by convocation; and two undergraduates and one postgraduate student elected by students.

The foundation Vice-Chancellor of the University took up his appointment on 1 January 1976.

Schools and chairs

The six schools nominated tentatively are the School of Commerce and Management, the School of Education, the School of Engineering and Architecture, the School of Liberal and Creative Arts, the School of Pure and Applied Sciences, and the School of Social Sciences.

Foundation Chairs are expected to be filled during 1976.

Site and buildings

Facilities at the present site of the Gordon Institute of Technology at Waurn Ponds, eight kilometres from Geelong, will be extended to satisfy the needs of the University. It is expected to provide accommodation for a higher proportion of students than Melbourne's three universities, thereby catering largely for students from country areas. The whole environment of Deakin University will be closely integrated with the local community and will be planned as part of the development of Geelong as a growth centre.

University development in Victoria, 1966 ; Research in Victorian universities, 1968**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 :

- (1) making recommendations to the Australian Government on the financial requirements of the colleges ;
- (2) determining the staff establishments for the colleges ;
- (3) stimulating the improvement of academic standards in the colleges ;
- (4) awarding degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of the colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses ;
- (5) making recommendations to the Australian Government on salary scales for college staffs ; and
- (6) 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. 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.

Each year all colleges are involved in various ways in designing new courses, many of them extensions or developments of academic areas already receiving attention.

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 \$26m were commenced in 1974 and plans for further developments estimated to cost over \$17m were drawn up for approval in 1975. 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.

More comprehensive details of individual colleges can be found on pages 750-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

VICTORIA—TERTIARY ENROLMENTS (POST-PRELIMINARY YEARS)
IN COLLEGES AFFILIATED WITH THE VICTORIA
INSTITUTE OF COLLEGES

College	1974			1975		
	Full-time	Part-time (a)	Total	Full-time	Part-time (a)	Total
Metropolitan colleges—						
Caulfield Institute of Technology	1,791	1,818	3,609	2,088	1,911	3,999
Footscray Institute of Technology	857	844	1,701	1,112	924	2,036
Prahran College of Advanced Education	574	474	1,048	626	620	1,246
Preston Institute of Technology	793	594	1,387	886	662	1,548
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	3,831	6,559	10,390	4,036	6,425	10,461
Swinburne College of Technology	1,910	2,244	4,154	2,022	2,530	4,552
Lincoln Institute	487	45	532	581	38	619
Victorian College of Pharmacy	335	8	343	371	10	381
College of Nursing, Australia	124	..	124	190	..	190
The Victorian College of the Arts (b)	123	..	123	159	11	170
Total metropolitan	10,825	12,586	23,411	12,071	13,131	25,202
Country colleges—						
The Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education	632	198	830	760	243	1,003
Bendigo Institute of Technology	605	373	978	694	471	1,165
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	381	569	950	467	896	1,363
Gordon Institute of Technology	933	510	1,443	1,000	433	1,433
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	293	292	585	350	306	656
Total country	2,844	1,942	4,786	3,271	2,349	5,620
Total	13,669	14,528	28,197	15,342	15,480	30,822

(a) Includes external students.

(b) The figures for the Victorian College of the Arts do not include 66 part-time enrolments in 1974 and 73 in 1975 who were also enrolled at the University of Melbourne.

Further reference, 1975 ; Commission on Advanced Education, 1975

State College of Victoria

General

The Victorian Government's establishment of the State College of Victoria in 1973 created a tertiary education system unique in Australia. It is a federation designed both to foster the independent growth of colleges and to co-ordinate their activities for administrative purposes. The constituent colleges in 1975 numbered 12, consolidating 17 former teacher training institutions, with more than 15,000 students.

The S.C.V. is Victoria's third stream of tertiary education, in addition to the universities and the colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges. It provides most of the teachers needed in the community. In 1974 its graduates totalled 4,358 : 2,068 primary teachers, 1,386 secondary, and 904 technical. More than one student of every four who completed the Higher School Certificate

year in 1974 sought, as first preference, to enter one of the constituent colleges in 1975.

The State College of Victoria Act received Royal Assent on 19 December 1972, and was proclaimed on 18 July the following year. The Act made it clear that for a considerable time teacher education would remain the S.C.V.'s major concern. But it also broadened the charter of the former teachers colleges which comprise the system, and several of them now offer courses to students who do not want to take up teaching as a career.

The colleges in the S.C.V. federation prepare teachers for all sections of the educational spectrum—pre-school, primary, secondary, secondary technical, post-secondary technical, tertiary, special, and further education; the S.C.V. at Hawthorn also conducts programmes for education officers and instructors for training in industry and commerce. Geographically, the colleges are located throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the major provincial centres of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. They include a varied mix of traditions, with elements formerly independent, under the control of the Education Department, and part of the Roman Catholic education system. The co-ordination of these independent, autonomous colleges through the S.C.V. Central Office situated at historic "Invergowrie" in Hawthorn ensures maximum interchange of information and ideas, to the benefit of the total system.

State College of Victoria at Ballarat

The S.C.V. at Ballarat had its beginnings late in 1925, when the Victorian Government, through the Education Department, established a teachers college at Ballarat. Over the next half century, the college moved three times. Before the depression closed it down in 1931, it was housed in the old Ballarat East Town Hall in Barkly Street. Immediately after the Second World War it was re-opened at the State School in Dana Street. In 1958, the College was again re-sited, in Gillies Street, where it remains as a constituent S.C.V.

The college has grown from an initial intake of 51 students to an enrolment of 710 in 1975. The early courses were concerned with primary school teaching and the manual arts. Now, two diploma courses are offered—the Diploma of Teaching (Primary) and part of the Higher Diploma of Teaching (Secondary Arts and Crafts). The college also offers an approved four year course for secondary teachers, with a major in physical education.

A merger of the College with the Ballarat Institute of Advanced Education to form the Ballarat College of Advanced Education, affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges, is scheduled for completion by 1976.

State College of Victoria at Bendigo

The S.C.V. at Bendigo was established as a teachers college by the Education Department in 1926, and in 1959 was transferred to the present location at Flora Hill, three kilometres from the city centre. The main college buildings, three halls of residence, and sporting facilities have been established on the site. The College became an S.C.V. constituent in 1973.

Total enrolments have increased annually from 413 students in 1970 to approximately 855 in 1975. The main course conducted is the three year course for the Diploma of Teaching (Primary). The Diploma of Education course is available for graduates wishing to qualify as teachers. Approval has been sought for courses leading to the award of Graduate Diploma of Teaching (Fourth Year), Graduate Diploma of Educational Administration, Graduate Diploma of Remedial Education, and Bachelor of Education.

The S.C.V. at Bendigo is in the process of merging with the Bendigo Institute of Technology to form the Bendigo College of Advanced Education which will be affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges by 1976.

State College of Victoria at Burwood

The S.C.V. at Burwood is situated on the Burwood Highway, 20 kilometres from the city centre in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. The college is organised in three schools: the School of Teacher Education, the School of General Studies, and the Institute of Special Education which was formed in January 1975 from the nucleus of the former Training Centre for Teachers of the Deaf. Courses offered or planned include bachelor degrees in education, special education, and liberal arts, graduate diplomas and diplomas in education and special education, and various certificate courses in special education. The college had 1,500 students enrolled in 1975.

State College of Victoria at Coburg

The S.C.V. at Coburg, established in 1959 as Coburg Teachers College, had grown to more than 1,000 students by 1975. Of these, 950 were taking the three year full-time course for the Diploma of Teaching (Primary) and the remainder were practising teachers returning in the evenings to upgrade their qualifications to diploma or graduate diploma level. Various self-supporting community courses were conducted in the evenings.

Special features of courses at the College include film-making as well as film appreciation, practical drama, outdoor activities in education, environmental science, and the use of closed circuit television.

State College of Victoria at Frankston

The S.C.V. at Frankston was established in 1959, when it offered two and three year courses leading to the award of the Trained Primary Teachers Certificate and the Trained Infant Teachers Certificate. In 1968, the Diploma of Teaching (Primary) was introduced as a three year course for all students. Until 1973, the college was known as the Frankston Teachers College, and administered by the Education Department. Now autonomous and governed by its own Council, it continues to offer the three year course for the Diploma of Teaching (Primary) and, in 1975, 1,050 students were enrolled.

The campus is situated on 11 hectares about 1.5 kilometres from the town centre on the Hastings Road, and the buildings offer staff and students suitable administrative, library, union, theatre, and cafeteria facilities.

State College of Victoria at Geelong

Teacher training in Geelong began in 1949 with the establishment of an Education Department teachers college which became an autonomous constituent college of the State College of Victoria in July 1973.

In response to a request by the Victorian Minister of Education, the Australian Universities Commission reported to the Australian Government on the feasibility of establishing a fourth university in Victoria. The decision was taken to establish Deakin University in Geelong from the beginning of 1979.

The college, with its enrolment in 1975 of 675 full-time students undertaking the Diploma of Teaching and the anticipated 125 additional enrolments of teachers proceeding to conversion courses, begins the transitional stage toward the establishment of a school of education within the University.

State College of Victoria at Hawthorn

The S.C.V. at Hawthorn offers courses of professional education and training to men and women who wish to become qualified teachers in technical schools and colleges, or in institutions undertaking similar work. Its students take up college courses after academic preparation in universities or technical institutions, and most of them have also spent some time in other vocations before entering the college.

The college was established in 1954, and in 1970 it moved to a new site and building in Hawthorn. From its inception, the college has been the major institution in Australia concerned predominantly with the preparation of teachers for technical and further education.

State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education

The S.C.V.—Institute of Catholic Education comprises four former Catholic teachers colleges: Aquinas (Ballarat), Christ (Oakleigh), Christian Brothers (Box Hill), and Mercy (Ascot Vale). The Institute is concerned mainly with the preparation of primary teachers for Victorian Catholic schools, which cater for about 150,000 pupils, of whom 98,000 are in primary schools. The Catholic schools in Victoria employ about 5,500 teachers, including 3,000 primary teachers.

All four colleges existed before the Institute was set up in March 1974, when the authorities which controlled the individual colleges officially relinquished their control to the I.C.E. Council.

The Institute differs in important respects from the other colleges in the S.C.V. system but, more importantly, it is united not just in a legal and administrative sense, but by a common purpose and common ideals. An identifiable Catholic ethic is emphasised together with the importance of pastoral care, while courses are offered in scripture, theology, and moral education.

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 Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College was established on the present site in Kew. In 1965 the Free Kindergarten Union granted the College autonomy, and in 1973 it became a constituent member of the S.C.V. and was renamed the 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.

A three year Diploma of Teaching course is available which caters for H.S.C. and mature age students. The course 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 and is planned with this objective in view.

A two year part-time conversion course is also offered to enable selected primary teachers to gain the Diploma of Teaching (Early Childhood). 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. The Diploma of Advanced Studies in Education is also offered on a part-time basis. The other course conducted by the Institute is for university graduates to gain an early childhood teaching qualification, the award being known as the Diploma of Education.

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, are usually of 8 to 15 weeks duration, and attract a total enrolment of approximately 200 teachers.

The College has obtained approval from the Commission on Advanced Education to purchase a new site at Abbotsford and is engaged in planning for its future use.

State College of Victoria at Melbourne

The College is controlled by a council of 14 members, and employs more than 500 staff. It is the largest teacher education institution in Australia, with an enrolment in 1975 of 3,529 full-time, 286 part-time, and 335 external students in one or other of the eleven courses directed towards primary, secondary, special teacher, and teacher librarian preparation.

An extensive rebuilding programme was begun in 1966 and a science block, education resource centre, and an art education centre have been completed. New buildings are projected at an estimated cost of \$9m for the 1976-1978 triennium.

Extension of the scope of the college is planned, and will include non-teacher training courses which nevertheless will be related to the general field of education.

State College of Victoria, Rusden

The S.C.V., Rusden, functioning on two campuses, incorporates the former Monash and Larnook Teacher Colleges and had an enrolment of 1,900 in 1975.

The College administration and most of its teaching departments are located at Blackburn Road, Clayton, where a four year Higher Diploma of Teaching (Secondary) course is offered with major studies in various fields. This provides a general education to a level expected in a bachelor's degree, as well as professional training. A one year Diploma of Education course of professional preparation for graduates from other institutions is also available. The College also provides part-time enrolment opportunities for teachers, in-service courses, and external studies which are associated with the above courses.

The School of Home Economics, situated in Orrong Road, Armadale, is responsible for training teachers of home economics for secondary schools and providing further courses for those already teaching this subject.

State College of Victoria at Toorak

The S.C.V. at Toorak is located about six kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. The historic buildings incorporate "Stonnington", which is classified by the National Trust and is the heart of the college. This building, once the residence of the Governor of Victoria, is set amid its original gardens and enjoys an uninterrupted eastwards view to the Dandenong Ranges.

The major building programme, shortly to be completed, will provide a library, two theatres, laboratories, and lecture and staff rooms. In 1975, Mercer House in Armadale, which had previously trained teachers for independent schools, was constituted as part of the S.C.V. at Toorak.

Growing student numbers and development of new courses are matching the physical expansion of the college.

Further reference, 1975 ; Mercer House, 1975

ADULT EDUCATION

Council of Adult Education

The Council of Adult Education is an independent statutory body, established in 1947 under the Education Act. It has the broad function of advising, reporting, planning, and administering adult education. It is responsible to the Victorian Parliament through the Minister of Education. The Council's statutory membership of 22 represents the universities, the college system, the Education Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and a broad range of government and community organisations, making allowance for two Ministerial nominees and two co-opted members. Its Director is appointed by Cabinet.

Under the Director, a staff of 61 administer the Council's programme including five heads of department, five heads of section, and their staff of adult education officers, education assistants, trainees, and library, technical, and clerical assistants.

Traditionally offering an "adult education" programme of part-time, non-vocational, non-credit courses, seminars, workshops, and discussion groups, the Council, in keeping with adult education generally, has broadened its activity in recent years. Recent innovations include programmes for prisoners in Pentridge, for Aborigines, and for adult illiterates. The Council has also developed an Arts Train visiting rural wayside stations with craft workshops, a loud-speaking-telephone tutorial network linking country centres, an itinerant lecturers service, the publication of a directory of all courses for adults in Victoria, and a Creative Arts Centre in Melbourne.

The Council's programmes fall into five main departments :

General Classes and Creative Arts offered over 1,000 short and long-term courses in the city and over 80 locations in 70 suburbs, involving 763 part-time tutors and about 20,000 enrolments in 1975. The courses covered nearly all areas of non-technical knowledge. The Creative Arts Centre consists of 12 large studios offering fine and practical crafts, music, and the illustrative and performing arts.

Discussion Services provide some 610 discussion groups of over 6,000 members in metropolitan and country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides.

Country Extension and Country Arts assist fifteen country continuing education centres and provide programmes and facilities throughout rural Victoria.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education through other agencies. The function of such a programme is to provide an alternative and supplement to the formal education system.

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

General studies and creative arts	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Courses offered	538	613	704	857	1,034
Students enrolled	14,979	16,021	17,444	18,493	20,320

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
INCOME					
Victorian Government grant	222	233	263	479	763
Lecture fees, etc.	207	227	260	358	496
Conferences	22	16	28	30	29
Miscellaneous	6	15	16	18	32
Total income	457	491	567	885	1,320
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	158	191	199	282	459
Classes, library, and discussion groups	152	193	229	405	565
Administration	72	82	96	195	296
Miscellaneous	74	26	43	2	..
Total expenditure	457	491	567	885	1,320

Further reference, 1975 ; State Film Centre, 1969 ; Education for Management, 1970

HEALTH* AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICES IN VICTORIA

Introduction

The Victorian Minister of Health appointed a two man Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria in June 1973. The Committee, which consisted of Sir Colin Syme (chairman) and Sir Lance Townsend, submitted its Report to the Minister in July 1975.

Summary of chapters

The following is a summary of this Report, which consists of eighteen chapters and nineteen appendices; there is also a 74 page supplement divided into five sections on Personal Health Services in Victoria.

The Report begins with a summary of the principal recommendations. Chapter 1 contains the introduction and describes the manner in which the Inquiry took place. The time factor is discussed and it is noted that interim reports were given to the Minister at his request.

The second chapter notes that in 1973-74, \$868m was spent on health in Victoria; this was made up as follows: from private individuals, 39.9 per cent; Victorian Government, 29.6 per cent; Australian Government, 27.1 per cent; and local government, 3.4 per cent. The per capita expenditure on health in Victoria was \$187.90 compared with \$200.23 for Australia. A nine year review showed that total State expenditure in current dollars increased at an average annual rate of 10.8 per cent, whereas its health expenditure on the same basis increased at an average annual rate of 13.5 per cent. As far as State expenditure is concerned, Victorian Government expenditure on health (expressed as a percentage of total State expenditure) increased in the nine year period from 13.3 per cent to 16.5 per cent, and in the Report there is a forecast that it will be 21 per cent by 1984-85.

In Chapter 4 the concept of an integrated health authority is proposed as the principal recommendation of the Inquiry. It is suggested that all health activities of the Victorian Government and its agencies be assumed by a Health Commission, a body which would embrace all the current activities of the Victorian Department of Health including the Commission of Public Health, the Mental Health Authority, and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. This Commission should have the responsibility for conducting or overseeing all health services in Victoria, whether preventive or curative and whether related to physical or mental illness, and would include the care of elderly persons and other persons with congenital or acquired handicaps. The Commission itself would include full-time and part-time members, the part-time members being one more in number than the full-time members who would number three,

* Benefits relating to various medical services are described in Chapter 27.

four, or five persons. Of the full-time members, one would be the chairman, and at least one medically qualified. Other types of experience desirable among the full-time members would be public service administration or finance. As well, one of the members of the Commission, either full or part-time, would be a member of the nursing profession.

The full-time members of the Commission would not have specific duties prior to their appointment, the area of responsibility for each being arranged by the Commission itself. The part-time members would be chosen from persons having an interest in the health field who could contribute outside knowledge and experience. In this way an integrated health authority would be set up consisting of full-time health professionals who would be exposed to the media and opinions from outside the field given by the part-time members.

It is also recommended that a Health Advisory Council consisting of part-time members and a part-time chairman be formed. Such a Council, which would report to the Minister of Health or the Health Commission, would be purely advisory. It would investigate and express its opinion on matters referred to it by the Minister or the Commission, or it might initiate investigations itself. The Council would consist of persons with knowledge of, and interest in, health education and health care administration and delivery, and of persons sensitive to community needs. Included in this Council, comprising 20 to 25 persons, would be representatives from universities with medical schools, colleges of advanced education, the professions engaged in health care delivery, organisations of hospital and allied service employees, voluntary organisations in the health field, committees of management of hospitals and like institutions, and local government. Both the Health Commission and the Health Council would make an annual report to the Victorian Parliament.

The first step in the implementation of this plan would be to pass legislation vesting control of all arms of the Health Minister in a Health Commission which, subject to the Minister, would control the policy and management of all health matters within the jurisdiction of the State. This legislation would, among other things, bring to an end the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Mental Health Authority, and the Commission of Public Health. The next step would be the appointment of the chairman and the full and part-time members of the Commission.

It was recommended that the chairman should be selected first; he would then have a say in the selection of the full and part-time members of the Commission. As well, there should be an interval of up to a year from the appointment of the commissioners before they take full charge of Victoria's health services. During the changeover period, to prevent any disruption, it has been proposed that each of the present operating bodies continue with their present individual chairman unless he is appointed to the Commission, in which case the deputy chairman would act as head. Initially it has been proposed to superimpose the new body, the Health Commission, over the present operating bodies. Each of the present bodies would become a division of the new body and be controlled by a director. The divisions would replace the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Mental Health Authority, the Commission of Public Health, and the permanent head and those responsible to him. Eventually the three divisions will become integrated centrally so that greater co-ordination results. Moreover, there is a need to decentralise administrative divisions so that such divisions are responsive to local needs and more flexible. To facilitate decentralisation an integrated regional administration would be set up. Under this form of regionalisation the regional authority would have the same responsibility to the people of the region as the Commission has to the people of the State. Integrated regional administration is to a degree incompatible with the continued existence of central managerial divisions. Thus if the regional administration were to be phased in gradually, it must be linked with a reduction

in the role of the central divisions as avenues of management so that an important degree of regional autonomy would be achieved. In the first instance regionalisation would be commenced in the country. No firm recommendation has been made for dividing the Melbourne metropolitan area into regions.

Apart from the three divisions (hospitals, mental health, and public health and general health) set up originally, the following divisions should be created : personal finance, planning, and technical services (architectural). It is recommended that as far as buildings are concerned, the Commission should be free to go outside the Public Works Department if there is a good case for this.

Once the Commission is functioning fully, the Health Advisory Council should be established. The function of the Health Council is to carry out the following duties. First, it is to investigate problems and forward recommendations to the Health Commission when requested. Second, it is to monitor areas in the health field on its own initiative, and third, to initiate new projects that are suggested from outside the Ministry. Most of its work would be done through sub-committees (working groups). These bodies would be ad hoc groups and may contain specifically co-opted members with special knowledge. It is intended that the Health Council will be an influential advisory body. At each of its meetings a full-time commissioner of the Health Commission would be present so that there would be adequate liaison between the Commission and the Council. It is intended that the Council will be helpful to the Commission and the general public.

In Chapter 5 of the Report the cost and quality of health services are discussed. The question of assessing the quality of care is far from being academic. In one aspect it is tied to the cost of care. When an administrator is seeking economies in the use of resources, an obvious defence of those not interested in the objectives is to claim that the economies will result in a reduction of the standard of patient care, and if there is no means of assessing this, the defence is effective. The various methods available of measuring quality of patient care are evaluated in the Report but none are recommended.

In Chapter 6 there are many proposals regarding the Committee of Management of Registered Institutions and Societies of the Hospitals and Charities Act in general, and in particular their election and number. The right of the contributors to elect the members of the Committee of Management is to be curtailed. In most instances the Governor in Council will make the appointment, after having first sought the views of the Committee as to the proposed appointee. The exception will be in areas where there is considerable local interest in the institution and where elections occur at the annual meeting of contributors.

Generally the Minister will ensure that a committee is representative of a wide range of interests. The age of the committee member is not to exceed 74 years and the number on the committee twelve. An important addition to the powers of the Health Commission over the Hospitals and Charities Commission is that the committees of all institutions shall act so as to enable the Health Commission to carry out its duties. This means that the Commission will have power to direct ; in the past this power was limited in that it could only be done through financial means. For example, if an institution wanted to do something, the sole power of the Hospitals Commission was to say that no money was available for the project. The institution could go ahead, however, if it had sufficient of its own funds to carry out the exercise. Under the new proposals, the Commission may not only prevent hospitals from carrying out projects not approved, but much more pertinent, may direct a hospital to carry out a project approved by the Commission.

In Chapter 7 it is recommended, first, that the Cancer Institute should come within the general jurisdiction of the Health Commission ; at present, the Institute reports directly to the Minister, and second, that the Committee of

Management should be constituted in a manner similar to other institutions, that is, appointed by the Governor in Council. At present, the board consists of medical practitioners nominated by the major hospitals of Melbourne.

In Chapter 10 the function of bush nursing hospitals and centres is discussed. There were strong representations that bush nursing hospitals should be supervised in the same way as larger subsidised hospitals, and it was stated that in many instances it would be economic and in the patient's medical interest if they were cared for in the larger institutions where more facilities were available. Despite these views, it is recommended that small hospitals continue in their present form as they encourage a doctor to practise in the area, and contribute to local involvement in the management of the hospital which develops community spirit.

In Chapter 11 biomedical research is discussed. Victoria has three such institutes with an international reputation. It is recommended that the Health Commission takes a close interest in the three institutes and advises the Victorian Government of the extent to which the institutes warrant State support. This is to be done on an ad hoc basis.

In Chapter 13 there is a summary of the services for the chronically handicapped. Rehabilitation has been the subject of six reports in the last five years. The forming of handicapped citizens groups on a municipal basis is suggested. In this way, a register of handicapped persons could be compiled and an advisory bureau formed, so that the handicapped could be referred to suitable rehabilitation services.

The Committee was asked as an urgent request from the Victorian Government to make recommendations regarding the number of dentists that the University of Melbourne should graduate each year. A proposal was endorsed in which the Royal Dental Hospital and the University of Melbourne agreed to increase the intake of students into the dental course to one hundred per annum so that eighty, give or take ten, would eventually graduate. A new constitution for the Council of the Dental Hospital is suggested so that the teaching and the patient-care aspects of the hospital can be integrated. The role of dental therapists in the School Dental Service and that of dental hygienists in private dental practice as recommended by previous reports is supported.

In Chapter 15 medical education is discussed. A proposal for a shortened medical course for undergraduates is outlined with two subsequent years in hospital or supervised practice followed by in-depth training for the chosen speciality, if desired. A method to control the number of graduates training in a speciality to the demands of the speciality is also described.

Chapter 16 is devoted to nursing. The nurse is described as the most important person in the health care system. A report into nursing in Victoria was produced in 1970 under the chairmanship of the late Major-General Sir Alan Ramsay. The Committee reaffirms the recommendations in that report and expresses disappointment that many of its recommendations have not been implemented. One new important recommendation made in the present report is that the Victorian Nursing Council should consult with the Health Commission when formulating its policies. The role of nursing aides in the health system is emphasised; their training should be upgraded, and if desired, an easy transfer to a general nurse-training should be available. The Committee has also stressed that nurses-in-training should, while working in the wards, have the system of patient-centred nursing and not task-centred nursing. In addition, the suggestion was viewed with favour that there be one basic course of eighteen months for all nurses, following which specialisation would take place with another eighteen months course.

The appendices contain the Committee's interim reports on health accommodation, ambulance services, and dentistry. Other appendices are entitled: Victorian Health Service Survey, Health Expenditure in Victoria, the Control of

Health in Victoria, the Commission of Public Health, the General Health Branch, the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, the Tuberculosis Branch, the Mental Hygiene Branch, the Mental Hygiene Authority, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services, Regional Boundaries for Government Activities in Victoria, a Health Promotive Organisation, and a community projection and statistics relating to nurse staffing and education.

Summary of supplement

There is a supplement to the Report, entitled Personal Health Service in Victoria—A Survey of Resources, Usages, and Needs. This study consists of a descriptive and quantitative catalogue of personal health services, excluding environmental health services and mass prevention programmes such as health education. The objectives of the survey were to test the theses that, first, the health status of a population is affected by its utilisation of health services, and second, that utilisation is affected by geographical distribution of health resources. The data collected in the survey came from the Australian and Victorian Governments, hospitals, nursing homes, sheltered workshops, etc. The data referred to 1974, and all the questionnaires dispatched were eventually returned completed. That the main investigators did not themselves fill in the forms provided a variable for accuracy of the information collected. The amount of information contained in the survey is too large for details to be given in this summary.

However, one example of its contents is as follows: Table R6 contains all the institutions providing general hospital services; these are divided into regions. The usage rate of the following services for each hospital is tabulated: general hospital beds, outpatient clinic, and casualty department. There are 34 tables each outlining different information. These tables were prepared from computers into which the data had been fed. The results of the survey are discussed as to reliability and some of the problems in the collection of the data are stated. The study concludes that collection and presentation of comprehensive data about health services is a practical proposition. Now that a base has been established, it is recommended that the study should be repeated on regular bases so that there will be improvements in data collection and processing methods. With the current information available from the tables, improvements in health services should follow.

Conclusion

Subsequent to the receipt of the Report by the Victorian Minister of Health, it was discussed by the Victorian Cabinet. The Premier later stated that the Victorian Government agreed with the main recommendation in the Report and that a Health Commission would be established. He appointed a working group to prepare the necessary legislation.

HEALTH SERVICES

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.

Victorian Department of Health

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 to 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. Councils of this type have been established in relation to poliomyelitis, maternal and perinatal mortality, anaesthetic morbidity and mortality, maternal and child health, and road accident mortality. The Minister is assisted by a central administration containing a secretariat with its various service sections. The Department includes the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, and Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services Branches. The Mental Health Authority is responsible for the Mental Hygiene and the Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services Branches, while the remaining three branches are under the control of the Chief Health Officer.

Commission of Public Health

The Commission of Public Health, with the Chief Health Officer as its chairman and six other members as constituted under the *Health Act* 1958, exercises such powers and duties as are laid down in the Act for the protection of the environmental health of the population. Members are representative of the medical profession and municipal councils. The Commission has to :

- (1) promote the prevention, limitation, and suppression of infectious and preventable diseases and carry out research and investigations into matters concerning the public health and the prevention or treatment of disease ;
- (2) report to the Minister upon matters affecting public health and upon amendments to the law relating thereto ; and prepare regulations under the Act ;
- (3) publish reports, information, and advice concerning the public health, the prevention and control of disease, and the education of the public in the preservation of health ;
- (4) advise and assist municipal councils in all matters concerning public health ; and
- (5) exercise such emergency provisions as may be necessary in accordance with the Act.

The policies of the Commission are carried out either by officers of the General Health Branch acting under the general direction of the Chief Health Officer or by the delegation to municipal councils of certain functions in the administration of regulations and by-laws made under the Act.

Subject to the Minister and the Permanent Head of the Department of Health, the administration of the General Health Branch is directed by the Chief Health Officer assisted by the Deputy Chief Health Officer and a senior administrator, who is secretary of both the Commission and the General Health Branch. An independent advisory body known as the Food Standards Committee, appointed under the Health Act, recommends regulations for the control of standards to ensure the purity of food offered for sale to the public.

The Commission, through the General Health Branch, exercises supervision over the construction and safety of public buildings, general sanitation, cleanliness of foods, food premises, proprietary medicines, poisonous substances, community services for the care of older persons, special accommodation houses, and a variety of related health matters.

Mental Hygiene Branch

Under the direction of the Mental Health Authority, a comprehensive service for the mentally ill continues to be developed. Emphasis on outpatient and community services throughout Victoria is demonstrated by the expanding Community Mental Health Programme. Intensive treatment for early cases requiring hospital care is provided on a regional basis, in special psychiatric hospitals. Mental hospitals provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for patients requiring long-term care. The Authority also operates residential training centres and special schools for the education, care, and training of intellectually handicapped children and adults, and subsidises the operation of a large number of day training centres throughout Victoria. Community help programmes are also being developed in the area of mental deficiency.

Research is being conducted into the causes of mental and emotional illnesses together with investigations of new and improved methods of treatment. Authority staff and facilities continue to play their role in the training of psychiatrists, and the Authority maintains several schools for the training of psychiatric and mental deficiency nurses. 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.

Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services Branch

The Victorian Alcoholics and Drug-Dependent Persons Services is a branch of the Department of Health and is 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.

Hospitals and Charities Commission

The Hospitals and Charities Commission, operating under the Hospitals and Charities Act, exercises general supervision over all public institutions subsidised by the Victorian 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.

Other bodies

The Minister of Health is responsible to the Victorian 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 the practice of doctors, dentists, advanced dental technicians, dental technicians, pharmacists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, psychologists, and chiropodists.

Further reference, 1975 ; 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 and child health services

The Maternal and Child Health Division of the Department of Health is responsible for administering the pre-natal, infant welfare, and family planning services in Victoria.

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 up to \$6,000 per annum for each full-time 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 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 Victoria 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. It 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 remoter parts of Victoria 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 Health 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.

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-two selected infant welfare centres, a pre-natal clinic is conducted by a medical officer employed by the Maternal and Child Health Division, Department of Health. These metropolitan clinics are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals which service these areas. There is also a clinic in Yallourn conducted by local doctors.

Family planning clinics

Family planning clinics are being established at 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.

Pre-school services

There have been many new developments in pre-school services in Victoria. In 1975 a Standing Committee on Pre-school Child Development was established to advise the Minister of Health on the co-ordination of health, education, and welfare services for the child under school age, and a Division of Pre-school Child Development was established in 1976. Early childhood development complexes have been established in the City of Knox and at Warrnambool. It is planned that such complexes will in time be established on a regional basis throughout Victoria.

Pre-school child development

The building of pre-school centres is aided in Victoria in a similar way to that of infant welfare centres (see page 678). 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 plus a further \$7,500 on a one-to-one basis 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 who is not qualified for parent education work—an important part of the pre-school kindergarten programme.

Day nurseries

In urban and rural 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 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.

Kindergartens

The subsidy paid to a kindergarten is equal to the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher plus the salary award of the assistant. The subsidy paid to a pre-school play centre is similarly calculated. The subsidy paid to a day nursery is 80 per cent of the cost of stipulated minimum staff requirements.

The number of kindergartens established has continued to rise. In December 1974 there were 875 kindergartens in Victoria of which 476 were in the metropolitan area and 399 in the country. A total of 45,257 children between the ages of 3 and 6 were enrolled.

Toddler play groups

Toddler groups for children below the age for kindergarten enrolment place an emphasis on mother-child interaction. Most toddler groups are run in conjunction with infant welfare centres. In December 1974 there were 637 children enrolled in sixteen toddler groups.

Family day care

A few programmes are extending education opportunities to children in homes. These are programmes of family day care, as in the City of Knox, in which a kindergarten teacher visits regularly the families where children are

being cared for while their mothers work, interacting with the children herself and offering support and advice regarding challenging play opportunities to the day care mothers.

Medical examinations

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 563 of the 958 subsidised pre-school centres existing in 1974 were examined. Department of Health medical officers covered 505, municipal maternal and child welfare medical officers 40, and private doctors 19.

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 responsible for studying aspects of child growth and development, as well as pre-school education and interpretation. For a more detailed appreciation of this Centre, see page 701 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Training programmes

Qualified kindergarten teachers have completed a three year course of teacher education which specialises in early childhood education. In Victoria, the centre for such teacher education is the State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development. The Institute, in addition to the basic diploma course, offers post-diploma graduate courses and in-service courses for practising kindergarten teachers. The Department of Health awarded fifty bursaries to students commencing this training in 1974—twenty-five each to metropolitan and country students.

Approximately seventy infant welfare sisters are trained each year at schools subsidised by the Department of Health. Twelve bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year.

Mothercraft training schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct courses for the training of mothercraft nurses. In 1974, 149 mothercraft nurses were trained.

A pre-school training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Ten students, all of whom were awarded bursaries by the Department, undertook this twelve months training during 1974. This was the last year that this course was offered.

The Kindergarten Teachers Association of Victoria is the professional organisation for pre-school teachers. It works for the maintenance of good standards in pre-school teaching and for conditions for teachers through representation on the Kindergarten Teachers Wages Board. In 1975 a Victorian Chapter of the newly constituted Australian Association of Early Childhood Educators was established.

The Australian Pre-school Association (A.P.A.) is a national organisation with co-ordinating and recommending functions. The Victorian Branch has as its members representatives of organisations in Victoria engaged in work with children up to the age of 6 years. Links maintained between the Victorian Government, the A.P.A., and other voluntary organisations emphasise co-operation in the field of pre-school education.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE SERVICES

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Infant welfare services—					
Number of centres (all types)	727	730	738	745	751
Infant welfare sisters employed in centres	395	397	409	421	429
Children who attended centres	180,901	203,905	219,651	214,988	210,269
Attendances of children at centres	1,578,068	1,646,159	1,607,334	1,505,761	1,342,809
Expectant mothers attending centres	9,296	9,920	9,698	8,672	9,655
Attendances of expectant mothers at centres	21,572	20,861	19,852	17,407	18,062
Post-natal visits by nurses to mothers in hospital	26,482	26,611	24,983	19,698	24,781
Post-natal home visits by nurses to mothers and babies	157,560	158,745	154,738	141,133	149,584
Pre-natal services—					
Number of clinics	29	29	29	29	29
Number of patients attending	7,030	6,381	3,998	3,526	2,884
Attendances of patients at clinics	30,267	25,415	18,879	14,161	12,309
Family planning services—					
Number of clinics	n.a.	n.a.	7	17	23
Number of parents attending	n.a.	n.a.	841	1,272	1,886
Attendances of parents at clinics	n.a.	n.a.	3,009	4,571	6,586
Subsidised pre-school services—					
Number of centres (all types)	830	867	904	948	993
Number of children enrolled (a)	39,527	41,829	44,338	47,470	49,611

(a) Capacity figures have been included as enrolments for day nurseries and a crèche.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE SERVICES
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Maternal and child health—					
Salaries	359	415	467	530	640
Subsidies to municipalities, etc., towards cost of maintaining infant welfare centres	719	747	753	770	1,157
Subsidies to infant welfare and mothercraft training schools	74	77	73	75	78
Scholarships for training infant welfare sisters	3	3	2	3	2
Ante-natal and family planning services	14	18	22	36	53
Other expenditure	71	79	70	74	103
Child welfare—					
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining day nurseries and crèches	199	238	318	393	445
Scholarships for training pre-school mothercraft nurses	3	4	5	6	6
Pre-school education—					
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of maintaining pre-school centres	2,615	2,966	4,008	4,947	6,880
Scholarships for training pre-school teachers and play leaders	95	108	126	180	238
Subsidies to organisations towards cost of supervisors	..	..	..	46	51
Total	4,152	4,656	5,843	7,060	9,654
Capital grants approved	397	359	406	357	145

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 Years of education 2, 5, and 9. 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 Year of education 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 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 school nurse 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. Increasing attention is being given to children with learning difficulties.

Close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Special Services Division of the Education Department, and survey work is carried out to help in assessment of health standards and problems in school children.

During 1974, there were 232,107 examinations in schools, and 14,376 examinations at Park Street, South Yarra, which included 12,055 examinations of teachers, graduating students, and applicants for teaching studentships.

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 Department of Health. 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.

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 Dental Therapy School in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, is now in operation and the first group of sixty dental therapy cadets commenced the two year course in February 1976. After graduation, dental therapists will work in dental clinics to be established in school grounds wherever practicable. Other schools will be visited by mobile dental clinics.

Health education

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 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, particularly in the early years after arrival. Special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of this group.

Mortality rates continue at a low level, being 1.23 per 100,000 in 1974. Tuberculin testing among school children reveals a low infection rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1974, 2.0 per cent of children at age 14 years gave natural positive reactions. Morbidity figures are probably the most reliable indicator at present.

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 render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis non-infectious, both new cases and those who have relapsed, and at the same time reduce the period spent in institutions. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being employed when warranted. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being reduced markedly among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

The three completed compulsory chest X-ray surveys throughout Victoria for persons aged 21 years and over, carried out during the years 1963 to 1973, have demonstrated the effectiveness of the compulsory survey combined with effective roll checking.

In addition to the active cases of tuberculosis, persons who have radiological evidence of significant past tuberculosis infections are brought to medical surveillance at clinics or by private doctors. Because of their higher risks of developing active tuberculosis this group are 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. The number

of X-ray caravans has been reduced so that there will be longer intervals between X-ray surveys in most areas.

During 1974, 13 electorates were selected for X-ray survey, mostly in the Melbourne metropolitan area. As a result, 70 active cases of tuberculosis were discovered, a rate of 0.19 per 1,000 persons X-rayed, compared with 0.14 per 1,000 in 1973. Suspected cancer in the lung was detected in 145 persons—a rate of 0.41 per 1,000.

VICTORIA—ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS CASES

Year	New cases	Reactivated cases	Chronic cases	Total cases
1970	421	61	33	515
1971	416	23	19	458
1972	371	42	15	428
1973	369	38	10	417
1974	321	31	8	360

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA: ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES

Year	Accommodation	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
1970	496	924	896	43
1971	384	846	867	52
1972	340	661	596	27
1973	340	604	586	29
1974	301	564	538	23

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
New cases referred for investigation	11,555	11,122	10,106	9,624	9,334
Re-attendances (old cases and new)	55,586	56,077	50,532	46,190	42,480
Visits to patients' homes by nurses	23,810	24,755	22,216	21,324	19,179
X-ray examination—Films (a)—					
Large	30,163	22,817	21,596	20,359	18,210
Micro	26,690	36,353	33,652	29,010	26,213
Tuberculin tests	10,293	9,683	8,514	7,544	6,970
B.C.G. vaccinations	3,031	2,742	2,192	1,953	1,766
X-rays taken—Chest X-ray surveys	671,914	694,459	652,752	598,721	354,256
School tuberculin surveys—Mantoux tests	81,405	93,933	96,249	87,495	92,265

(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, alcoholism, and drug dependence.

In the planning of mental health services in Victoria, a number of regions have been 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.

A State-wide service of outpatient clinics has also been established and these provide a service for the treatment of mental and emotional illness and aftercare for discharged hospital patients. These centres are staffed by the Authority and many of them are conducted at general hospitals in country areas. Several of these clinics have been established as part of the Community Mental Health Programme with financial support from the Australian Government. 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 are variously concerned with sheltered workshops, child and family problems, counselling services, therapeutic social clubs, and hostel supervision.

For intellectually handicapped persons there are sixty-one day training centres functioning throughout Victoria. 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 handicapped persons are also operated by the Authority.

Specific functions of the Authority are research into the causation and treatment of mental illness, and postgraduate training of staff. For these purposes, the Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training has been established at Parkville. The teaching functions of this unit are carried out in conjunction with the Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne. There is also an active mental health education programme.

A newer branch of the Health Department, the Alcoholics and Drug Dependent Persons Services Branch, is also administered by the Mental Health Authority. The services provided include a detoxification and outpatient centre, an assessment centre, a rehabilitation centre, and a unit for infirm alcoholics.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	At 30 November—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Mental hospitals (a)	10	10	11	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	10	12	15	16	16
Intellectual deficiency training centres	9	9	9	9	10
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	1	1	1	2	2
Total	30	32	36	38	39

(a) Includes Repatriation Mental Hospital.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS: PERSONS UNDER CARE

Particulars	At 30 November—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
Recommended patients in—					
State mental hospitals	2,874	2,589	2,427	2,303	2,252
Repatriation Mental Hospital	231	231	229	216	218
Psychiatric hospitals	200	196	197	201	183
Approved patients in intellectual deficiency training centres	888	833	780	804	794
Voluntary patients in—					
State mental hospitals	1,912	1,835	1,807	1,736	1,752
Repatriation Mental Hospital	37	32	27	30	26
Psychiatric hospitals	286	363	415	368	319
Intellectual deficiency training centres	2,175	2,376	2,375	2,410	2,452
Informal patients in—					
Informal hospitals	249	108	138	145	145
Training centres	241	248	271	255	224
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	34	47	46	74	138
Total resident patients	9,127	8,858	8,712	8,542	8,503
NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—					
On trial leave, boarded out, etc.	1,247	1,311	1,246	1,168	1,157
Total under care	10,374	10,169	9,958	9,710	9,660

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS:
ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1973-74

Type of institution	Under care at 30 November 1973			Admitted, trans- ferred in, etc.	Dis- charged, trans- ferred out, etc.	Died	Under care at 30 November 1974		
	Resi- dent	Non- resi- dent (a)	Total				Resi- dent	Non- resi- dent (a)	Total
State mental hospitals	4,039	744	4,783	2,685	2,092	603	4,004	769	4,773
Repatriation Mental Hospital	246	64	310	171	155	33	244	49	293
Psychiatric hospitals	569	309	878	7,168	7,201	45	502	298	800
Informal hospitals	145	..	145	1,720	1,699	21	145	..	145
Intellectual deficiency training centres	3,469	51	3,520	812	754	67	3,470	41	3,511
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	74	..	74	1,554	1,487	3	138	..	138
Total	8,542	1,168	9,710	14,110	13,388	772	8,503	1,157	9,660

(a) Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Receipts (a)	29,236	32,254	37,743	40,557	53,367
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	18,817	22,209	26,782	29,257	38,403
Capital	3,169	2,645	2,881	2,618	4,885
Other	7,250	7,401	8,080	8,682	10,079
Total expenditure	29,236	32,254	37,743	40,557	53,367

(a) Mental health institutions are financed almost exclusively by government contributions.

Further reference, 1975 ; Mental Hygiene Authority, 1963 ; Mental Health Authority, 1972 ; Mental Health Research Institute, 1972

Hospitals and Charities Commission

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948 established a Hospitals and Charities Commission consisting of three full-time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff, directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

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.

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 offers the inducement of a subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association ; the amount of this subsidy is

currently 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 1974-75 amounted to \$14.9m.

In the year 1974-75 the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$24.9m from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and for furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions, and ambulance services. It distributed \$191.9m for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds for (1) capital works where 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 (2) maintenance purposes where each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operations.

At 30 June 1975, the Commission had on its register 1,822 institutions and societies, which, besides hospitals and ambulance services, 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 56.4 per cent of their income from Victorian 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.

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 per 1,000 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 not only 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.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES AT 30 JUNE

Type of institution	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Hospitals—					
Special hospitals (a)	12	11	11	11	11
General hospitals—					
Metropolitan	22	24	24	24	24
Country	112	112	112	111	111
Auxiliary hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	7	8	8	10	10
Sanatoria	1	1	1	1	1
Total	156	158	158	159	159

(a) 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.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES:
ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1973-74

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)	1,381	588	804	544	38,975	28,110	138,408
General hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,605	1,838	2,677	1,529	88,656	79,180	552,148
Country	2,977	3,634	1,758	2,907	43,053	140,722	563,961
Auxiliary hospitals	418	10	370	5	2,618	89	234
Hospitals for the aged	4,040	..	3,706	..	7,471	..	..
Convalescent hospitals	35	9	41	..	51	9	..
Sanatoria	237	..	83	..	377	..	..
Total	12,693	6,079	9,440	4,984	181,201	248,110	1,254,751

(a) Special hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Institution	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Public hospitals (a)—					
Receipts—					
Government	74,474	96,486	109,105	129,687	169,931
Patients (b)	45,472	49,972	72,460	82,767	101,459
Other	10,550	13,310	10,939	10,316	14,592
Total	130,496	159,768	192,504	222,770	285,982
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	80,375	100,318	127,974	153,991	199,646
Capital	15,778	21,558	19,137	20,731	25,660
Other	33,024	38,759	44,286	50,395	58,523
Total	129,177	160,635	191,397	225,117	283,828
Sanatoria—					
Receipts (c)	1,357	1,145	1,127	1,223	1,452
Expenditure—					
Salaries and wages	935	752	817	885	1,072
Other	422	393	310	338	380
Total	1,357	1,145	1,127	1,223	1,452
Total receipts	131,853	160,913	193,631	223,993	287,434
Total expenditure	130,534	161,780	192,524	226,340	285,280

(a) Hospitals include hospitals for the aged.

(b) Australian Government hospital benefits payments are included in patients' fees.

(c) Sanatoria are financed almost exclusively by government contributions.

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 694-6.)

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 1975 there were, in the Melbourne metropolitan area, 216 registered private hospitals with 7,456 beds, while in country areas there were 92 registered private hospitals with a total of 2,088 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 of patients receiving 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 Victoria. 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.

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Ambulances	310	318	336	346	368
Other vehicles	50	48	56	56	76
Staff	682	706	738	795	904
Subscribers	375,982	358,625	388,881	409,075	459,864
Patients carried	318,171	324,956	332,793	341,822	366,579
Kilometres travelled by ambulances	7,681,620	8,069,041	8,025,910	8,822,998	8,540,340
Maintenance grants	\$1,295,000	\$1,620,000	\$1,755,000	\$2,310,000	\$3,999,546
Capital grants	\$330,455	\$419,165	\$369,567	\$403,147	\$450,000

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

*Royal Children's Hospital**Historical*

At a public meeting held on 9 September 1870 at St James' Parsonage, a group of Melbourne women were elected to a Committee to establish the "Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children". A semi-detached cottage at what is now 49 Exhibition Street, Melbourne, that had formerly been used as a dispensary by Dr John Singleton and Dr William Smith, provided accommodation for six inpatients. These doctors became the first honorary medical officers. In the first fifteen months, over one thousand outpatients were treated.

Three years later it was decided to lease a bigger building at 13 Spring Street, where the number of bed-patients more than doubled to fifteen. Pressure of numbers forced the Committee to consider alternative sites easily accessible to public transport and to the desperate or needy parents whose children were being brought to the hospital. Finally, in December 1875, they were offered the home of Sir Redmond Barry in Carlton for \$20,000 and just before Christmas \$10,000 was paid from funds in hand and the remainder on a bank mortgage. For the next 80 years this site, with the addition from time to time of adjacent properties, was "The Children's".

This piecemeal acquisition of land meant that large-scale re-development was virtually impossible. By the mid-1930s the hospital at Carlton was not only shabby and in need of expensive repairs and modernisation, it was also becoming overcrowded. At the annual meeting in 1937, the Committee announced a complete re-building scheme, to handle the 5,000 bed patients and 19,000 outpatients yearly. Twenty years later in 1956-57 there were over 10,000 bed patients and 53,000 outpatients. There was still no new hospital.

In 1948 the Victorian Government responded to a deputation from the hospital and made available a 4 hectare site on the corner of Flemington Road and Gatehouse Street in Parkville, even though this meant the alienation of parkland from Royal Park. The new hospital was finally occupied on 20 January 1963 and on 25 February Her Majesty the Queen performed the opening ceremony.

Main features

The hospital plan resembles an "H". The south wing, parallel to Flemington Road, is 8 storeys high and a further 2 levels are in the course of construction. Besides housing the University of Melbourne Department of Paediatrics, this wing contains specialised departments such as the Handicapped Children's Centre, Radiology, Outpatient Clinics, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Psychiatry, Pathology, Pharmacy, and the Research Foundation. The Medical Social Workers and all administrative offices are here as well. At the main entrance a Child Minding Centre with indoor and outdoor play areas has been provided where

children may be cared for while the parent takes the sick child in for treatment. The Handicapped Children's Centre on the ground floor has its own entrance and consists of a pre-school kindergarten and an assessment and treatment unit and includes the director, psychologists, medical social workers, and kindergarten teachers. It is a consultative centre for handicapped children who are referred to it for detailed assessment and planning of their care and treatment. An important feature is the help offered to parents of these patients. There is an appliance fitting centre in which trained nursing staff are able to supply and fit appliances and give instruction to parents in their use.

The North (Royal Park) Wing is 10 storeys high and contains most of the 517 beds on seven ward floors with two 27 bed units on each. Each of the standard plan wards has three single bed isolation rooms with accommodation for a mother if required in two of them, kitchen, bathroom, treatment and dressing room, flower preparation room, charge sister's office, nurses' stations, and utility rooms. The North Wing also contains a block of six major operating theatres, resuscitation and recovery wards, and a central sterile supply department from which dressings, operation kits, and linen can be dispatched by automatic lifts to wards. Six smaller theatres are in various parts of the building. The kitchen, dining rooms, medical reference library, lecture theatres, besides the various trades workshops and services are contained in this block. Splints and appliances for adults as well as handicapped children are manufactured and fitted to patients. In conjunction with this is a surgical footwear section.

The 11 storey high link building which joins the North and South wings has its ancillary medical departments such as Anaesthesia, Dentistry, Audiology, and Neurology. The Medical Records Department and the Chapel are also located here.

The North West Building provides room for bed and treatment facilities for children suffering from emotional disorders and more serious psychiatric disturbances. These children are assessed and treated in a day centre or on a residential basis as may be required. It also provides ward and special rehabilitation facilities for long-term convalescent medical, surgical, and orthopaedic patients, and houses the plastic surgery unit which is fully self-contained for bed accommodation as well as having its own operating theatre and outpatient facilities.

The Education Department has set up a "Special School" within the hospital with a principal and ten teachers. Every effort is made to engage the children in the same subjects pursued at the ordinary school and in conjunction with the staff of the Department of Psychiatry, special attention is given to those who have been admitted with emotional disorders. The hospital collaborates with institutions engaged in the teaching of students for medical, nursing, and health sciences professions.

The objective of the Committee of Management is to encourage the development of an effective paediatric service throughout Victoria and the graduation of skilled professionals who have had experience in this hospital will do much to achieve that end.

There is a separate nurses' home with bedroom accommodation for 304 student nurses, as well as classrooms and offices for teachers. In addition to the provision of a block of 28 flats in North Melbourne to house nursing and junior medical staff, construction has commenced of Ferguson House which will be a large block of 106 flats in Flemington Road, directly opposite the main building.

The hospital is administered by a voluntary board known as the Committee of Management. The 22 members chiefly represent donors of the hospital, but include one each from the Victorian Government and the University of Melbourne.

The honorary medical staffing system was abolished progressively in the early 1950s, and the medical work is now carried out by employed staff. Many are engaged on a part-time or sessional basis, but in equivalent full-time numbers the workers in all categories numbered 1,629 at 30 June 1975. The number of nurses included in this figure was 790.

About 50,000 outpatients are treated each year and these children make over 200,000 attendances. For the year ended 30 June 1975 there was a daily average of 357 bed patients, the average stay being 6.73 days. The total estimated cost of running the hospital, excluding capital expenditure, for the year 1975-76 was \$19.5m. A volunteer service, mainly comprising women, numbers about 300 persons and provides an average of 35 present on week days.

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 712-7.

Nursing

The nursing profession practises in hospitals, day care centres, babies homes, baby health centres, bush nursing centres ; retail, insurance, and industrial establishments ; doctors' rooms ; and in special schools for the physically and mentally handicapped.

The demand for nurses continues to exceed their supply, a trend which has been accelerated by the expansion of medical and scientific knowledge in the past few years. 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 practises 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 1974 there were 84 establishments conducting some form of basic nursing training and 6,777 student nurses were enrolled.

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—NURSES IN TRAINING AT 30 JUNE

Type of course	Hospitals and institutions approved as training schools (a)		Students in training		Number who completed training	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Basic courses—						
General	37	37	5,056	5,189	1,157	1,039
Psychiatric	10	10	346	326	80	94
Mental deficiency	5	5	64	63	10	15
Nursing aides	60	59	1,022	1,006	721	984
Mothercraft	7	5	193	193	193	166
Total	119	116	6,681	6,777	2,161	2,298

VICTORIA—NURSES IN TRAINING AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Type of course	Hospitals and institutions approved as training schools (a)		Students in training		Number who completed training	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Post-basic courses—						
Midwifery	13	13	668	613	658	623
Infant welfare	3	3	23	23	68	45
Infectious diseases	1	1	6	7	9	14
Eye, ear, nose, and throat	1	1	10	12	8	9
Gynaecological	1	1	6	12	10	12
Radiotherapeutic	1	1	..	13	7	10
Total	20	20	713	680	760	713

(a) Some establishments conduct more than one type of training.

VICTORIA—NURSES HOLDING CURRENT PRACTISING CERTIFICATES

Classification	Total holding annual practising certificates				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
General nurses	20,304	24,558	24,694	25,693	27,600
Psychiatric nurses and mental deficiency nurses	1,128	1,521	1,615	1,621	1,615
Nursing aides	5,640	6,437	7,663	8,233	9,250
Mothercraft nurses	1,140	1,354	1,328	1,666	1,770
Total	28,212	33,870	35,300	37,213	40,235

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association was formed in 1909 when Lady Dudley, wife of the then Governor-General, recognised the need to provide a nursing service in remote areas throughout Australia. Initially, the Association was self-supporting assisted by charitable donations. In time, the aims of the Association changed to provide not only a nursing service in country areas but also a hospital service in those areas where no such service existed.

In 1975 the Association had thirty-nine hospitals providing 561 beds as well as twenty centres where nursing assistance was available with facilities for outpatient treatment and living accommodation for nursing staff.

The Association is a voluntary organisation registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The constitution 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 one of the hospitals or centres and in this way local committees have direct representation on the Council. The remaining eleven members are nominated by various other bodies involved in the health care system.

The original role of the Association was to provide a nursing service through its superintendent, a trained nurse. This responsibility extended to the appointment of staff to hospitals and centres but the role has changed in recent years. While the superintendent continues to have the responsibility of appointing centre sisters and matrons of hospitals, most local committees arrange for the appointment of their own staff. The superintendent still arranges the appointment of some staff to hospitals when the local committee experiences difficulties in maintaining an adequate staff level.

This changing role has resulted in the appointment of a sessional administrator experienced in the field of hospital administration to assist Council and hospitals with matters relating to finance and hospital and business administration generally. The Association also provides other assistance to hospitals and centres through its

honorary consultant architect and honorary solicitor. Nursing staff are paid centrally but domestic staff are paid by and organised by local committees.

The main financial aspect of the Council's activities is involvement with Government grants. These grants are allocated on a yearly basis in the Victorian Budget and consist of a capital grant and a maintenance grant. In the year 1974-75 the capital grant was \$789,785. Each year, hospitals may apply to Council for permission to incur capital expenditure and thereby receive a capital grant for this expenditure. The Council establishes priorities and endeavours to work to a three year plan and make recommendations accordingly to the Department of Health.

The annual maintenance grant which totalled \$470,000 in 1974-75 is determined by the Victorian Treasurer. Council then allocates this grant to hospitals on a needs basis with smaller hospitals receiving more sympathetic consideration than larger ones. It is considered by Council that the larger hospitals are in a better position to organise their own finances and priorities than the smaller ones.

The centres are administered jointly by the Association and the Hospitals and Charities Commission, with finance for the centres being provided by the Hospitals and Charities Commission and the Australian Government through home nursing subsidies.

Because of the work of local voluntary committees, auxiliaries, a relatively small administrative staff, and considerable local financial support, most hospitals are able to achieve financial stability and balance their budgets each year. The cost per daily occupied bed is comparatively low and in 1975 this averaged \$37.63. The low bed cost is not achieved by inferior physical or nursing standards but is due to the close scrutiny on costs exercised by local committees and the lack of expensive paramedical and pathology facilities normally present in a public hospital. Although the hospitals operate as private hospitals, pensioner patients are admitted. Under voluntary insurance schemes (operative in 1975) their costs are covered.

Each hospital is administered by an autonomous local committee which has the responsibility for the day to day running of the hospital. Most finance is generated through fees paid by patients but the hospitals also enjoy some support from the Victorian Government by the provision of maintenance grants recommended by the Department of Health.

In addition, hospitals receive capital grants from the State, again on the recommendation of the Department of Health, for necessary capital works and the provision of major items of equipment. This grant is usually 75 per cent of the cost, the local committee having the responsibility of financing the balance from its own funds.

In 1975, of the 39 hospitals, more than 80 per cent had been erected in the preceding thirty years. Of the remainder, most have plans for modernisation which will be carried out in the foreseeable future as the small local hospital is regarded as being of high priority to the people who live in the area. New centres are opened when required but there are now few remote areas in Victoria which are not being served with some health service.

The Association believes that the service provided in country areas is efficient 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. In the event of complications, a nearby base hospital can provide the extra facilities required for medical, para-medical, and nursing purposes.

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES:
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
RECEIPTS					
Government grants	735	921	726	978	928
Collections, donations, etc.	148	151	124	165	123
Proceeds from entertainments	4	5	(a)	..	..
Patients' fees	1,193	1,498	2,180	2,778	3,510
Members' fees	52	55	49	42	37
Interest and rent	23	31	38	44	43
Miscellaneous	34	23	34	48	28
Total receipts	2,190	2,684	3,151	4,055	4,670
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (paid to central council)	837	1,062	1,424	1,641	1,815
Other	415	506	604	719	1,243
Provisions, fuel, lighting, etc.	216	232	249	263	315
Surgery and medicine	71	88	98	122	127
Repairs and maintenance	54	54	65	84	98
Furniture and equipment	16	14	7	108	76
Printing, stationery, etc.	32	35	48	45	54
Interest, rent, bank charges, etc.	8	7	11	7	5
Miscellaneous	125	134	148	155	208
Loan and interest repayments	12	20	34	48	30
Land and buildings	307	275	81	181	30
Alterations and additions	119	72	168	128	119
Total expenditure	2,211	2,500	2,937	3,501	4,122

(a) Less than \$500.

Royal District Nursing Service

The Royal District Nursing 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 a number of 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. A comprehensive article dealing with the Service can be found on pages 787-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

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.

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS
AND CHARITIES SUNDAY APPEAL: RECEIPTS
(\$'000)

Year	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Appeal	Total
1970-71	549	47	595
1971-72	528	47	575
1972-73	560	43	603
1973-74	564	45	609
1974-75	696	48	744

MEDICAL RESEARCH

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. As part of its research programme, the Council endows three full-time research fellows—one in basic research in leukaemia, one in clinical research in childhood leukaemia, and one conducting basic research in renal cancer. Much of this work has been accorded international recognition. The Council also has an active educational programme designed to inform people about the early warning signs of cancer and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

The Council provides lectures, films, literature, and specialised library services, and acts as the Victorian component in the National Warning Campaign Against Smoking. Materials designed by the Australian Government are distributed widely in primary schools and evoke a continuing response from school children.

The Council publishes *Victorian Cancer News*, which is issued five times a year, has a circulation of 70,000, and has proved to be a useful tool in cancer education.

The Council offers help to cancer patients in a variety of ways. Assistance may be given to a family whose financial stability is threatened by a cancer illness. The help given may be for transport costs, to meet a mortgage payment, or even to help with funeral costs, depending on the area of greatest need. This programme has helped many families in an imaginative way through crises caused by cancer.

The Central Cancer Registry which is also conducted by the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria has records of all cancer patients presenting to major metropolitan hospitals since 1939. To date the Registry has been hospital-based and has offered a specialised follow-up service. In face of the mounting public interest in the epidemiology of cancer, it is anticipated that the Registry will expand so as to register the total incidence of cancer in Victoria.

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	65,754
National warning campaign against smoking					56,309
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

Baker Medical Research Institute

On 1 April 1926, an agreement made between Thomas Baker, his wife Alice and her sister Eleanor Shaw, and the Alfred Hospital established the medical research institute which bears their name. As 1976 is the jubilee year of the Institute, the past contribution of the Institute to medicine in Victoria can be viewed in some perspective.

To appreciate the significance of research in the early years, it is necessary to remember that in 1926 diseases due to bacterial infections of various types were common and that no specific drugs with which to treat them were then available. Pneumonia, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, among others, were dreaded. Insulin as a treatment for diabetes mellitus had been discovered only a few years before. At that time the Alfred Hospital, a large teaching hospital, had only the most rudimentary facilities for biochemical tests, the tests needed to measure the concentrations of various substances in body fluids, and for bacteriology, the study of micro-organisms causing disease. It was in order to establish facilities for biochemistry and bacteriological investigations and to apply current knowledge to medical practice, as well as to seek new knowledge, that the founders set up the Institute. For the first twelve years of its existence the Institute also embraced the Pathology Department of the hospital.

These routine service functions, from which several of the hospital's departments evolved, were gradually taken over by the hospital as were other newly developing services. Thus Pathology in 1935, Bacteriology (1939), Biochemistry (1948), Cardiovascular Diagnostic Service (1952), the Diabetic and Metabolic Unit (1957), and the Vascular Service (1974) moved from Institute sponsorship to the hospital.

During the first half of the Institute's history, applied research was a most important aspect of its work. The introduction of the insulin treatment of diabetes mellitus into medical practice in Victoria was a major undertaking requiring both public and professional education and the establishment of laboratory procedures for the monitoring of sugar metabolism in patients. At the same time laboratory investigations into the manner in which various organs used carbohydrates helped to elucidate the role of insulin and the control of its secretion within the body. In this period other projects of joint clinical and laboratory approach led to the production of monographs on practical anaesthesia, spread of tumours, blood cultures, cardiological investigations, and vascular disease.

In much of this work members of the honorary medical staff of the hospital played an active part and in the immediate post-war period the hospital expanded this aspect of the research work by creating a Clinical Research Unit. The research activities of this Unit were integrated with those of the Institute and with the transfer of routine service activities to the hospital, the combined Baker Institute—Clinical Research Unit was free to concentrate on research projects.

Over the past twenty-five years the research projects have been devoted to various cardiovascular problems and the action of chemicals which can produce cancers. These researches have led to a better understanding of the way in which the body controls its fluid volume, how this control is distorted in heart failure, and methods for treatment of heart failure. Heart failure frequently follows from failure of heart muscles to produce adequate power and studies in the Institute have over a long period been directed to understanding the faults in this energy production and methods for their correction. At various times new diagnostic aids have been introduced by applying advances in various aspects of science to clinical problems encountered in diseases of the heart and arteries.

Teaching, particularly at a postgraduate level, has always been a commitment of the Institute staff and affiliation with Monash University provides an academic backing to this and makes the facilities of the Institute available to university students.

Over the years the provisions in the charter of the Institute have evolved and although originally a part of the hospital, the Institute is now an autonomous body situated in the hospital grounds. However, the basic agreements enable hospital staff to be integrated with the Institute as required for research projects. The Institute has always enjoyed financial independence because of the policy of the benefactors which has been continued by the trustees of the Baker Benefaction. Of recent years the Institute has also been able to accumulate some endowment funds of its own so that the financial burden on the Benefaction Trust is lessened.

The Institute commenced in 1926 in a six room building built especially for it, which was added to from time to time. Later an adjacent building was converted to house the Clinical Research Unit and incorporated into the complex. In 1966 a rebuilding and re-equipping programme was made possible by the generosity of the Benefaction Trust and other donors and a 3 storey air-conditioned building specifically designed for its task was erected and provides some 2,300 square metres net space which can house up to 50 graduate workers together with appropriate technical and administrative staff.

National Heart Foundation of Australia

The Foundation is an independent voluntary organisation dedicated to the reduction of death and disability from cardiovascular diseases. This group of diseases, mainly coronary heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, congenital heart defects, and rheumatic heart disease accounts for 55 per cent of all deaths in Australia, and through premature death and invalidism is the cause of an economic loss estimated to be at least \$800m annually.

The work of the Foundation is directed by a small permanent staff and a large number of honorary medical and businessmen who serve on the various boards and committees. Approximately \$1.3m is spent annually in Australia, and about \$400,000 in Victoria, in three main areas: research, education, and rehabilitation. All of this money has to be raised from the public, commerce, and industry.

Research. This is conducted in nearly all major hospitals, several departments of universities, and medical research institutions. Salaries of research staff and running expenses are paid by the Foundation and some essential equipment is provided. Research projects are directed to obtaining greater knowledge of the causes of cardiovascular diseases with the aim of prevention, earlier and better diagnosis, and better treatment. One example of direct interest to the public is the National Blood Pressure Study being conducted in various areas in Australia, four of which are in Victoria, whereby 100,000 members of the public will have their blood pressure taken. The Study will show the extent of the problem in Australia and a selected number of 5,000 people with elevated blood pressure in certain limits will be watched and studied for up to five years. The information gained will be valuable in the future treatment of blood pressure.

Professional education. With the rapidly improving methods of diagnosis and treatment it is essential that practising members of the medical and para-medical professions be kept up to date. A programme is conducted by the National Heart Foundation for this purpose.

Community education. (1) General knowledge. A great deal is known of the various "risk factors" in heart disease and a continuing campaign is conducted to develop public awareness. Booklets and pamphlets are available free. (2) Specific knowledge. Printed matter is available for patients and their families on cardiovascular diseases to help their recovery and return to normal living. Classes are conducted in emergency heart lung resuscitation, both in Melbourne and country areas, so that more people will know how to save life when heart attack occurs. So far some 12,000 people have been directly taught.

Rehabilitation. Units have been set up in all States. In Victoria there are units at Melbourne, Geelong, and Traralgon where patients who have problems in returning to normal life may be sent by their doctors for help and advice. Where necessary employment is found suitable to the patient's condition.

Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation

The Foundation was established by the Committee of Management of the Royal Children's Hospital in 1960 to co-ordinate the administration and finance of the research activities carried out within the hospital. It is designed to develop and promote research, recruit and train research workers, and undertake teaching, so that its knowledge, practice, and influence will permeate through the Royal Children's Hospital into other institutions concerned with child health and welfare.

The activities of the Foundation are directed by a Board consisting of three representatives of the Committee of Management of the Royal Children's Hospital, the Medical Director, two members of the Senior Medical Staff Committee of the Hospital, two members of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Melbourne, one of whom is the Professor of Paediatrics, two members from the general scientific and business world not represented by the three preceding organisations, and one other member. It is part of the Royal Children's Hospital Teaching Centre which comprises the Royal Children's Hospital, the Department of Paediatrics of the University of Melbourne, and the Research Foundation. The offices and laboratories of the Foundation are situated within the hospital. A Director of Research, who is also a Professor of the University of Melbourne, supervises and arranges the activities of the Foundation. In scientific matters and teaching, the staff of the Foundation work in close collaboration with the scientific and clinical staff of the hospital, and with the Department of Paediatrics. It is affiliated by deed with the University of Melbourne for specific purposes, the most important of which are teaching, providing facilities, and supervising selected postgraduate students to carry out research work for a higher degree.

The scientific work of the Foundation has been developed around clinical scientists who have studied a specific paediatric problem in depth and then organised a group of laboratory and clinical projects to further develop the field of study. Accordingly the emphasis of the work of the Foundation has been principally in clinical research. Units in the fields of gastroenterology, genetics, immunology, haematology, urology, and respiratory diseases have been established and have made a significant contribution to original knowledge in these various fields, at the same time providing a specialised consultative and treatment service. However, in 1976, following a series of recommendations by the Director, the Research Foundation will consist of three divisions: the Director's Unit working on growth and development, the Genetics Unit, and the independent workers, including those engaged in immunology. The units in the field of gastroenterology, haematology, urology, and respiratory diseases will come under the direction of the Committee of Management of the Hospital, while at the same time continuing research. The Professor of Paediatrics will co-ordinate hospital research.

Education is an integral part of the work of the Foundation and the staff are active in graduate and postgraduate medical training. A steady flow of postgraduate workers from Europe and America train for periods of one to two years in the Foundation.

The annual expenditure of the Foundation for 1975 was in excess of \$550,000. These moneys are provided by a substantial grant from the annual Good Friday public appeal for the Royal Children's Hospital, from other grant giving bodies such as the National Health and Medical Research Council, and from specific donations and bequests.

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, 1975; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1972, 1975; Cancer Institute, 1975

SOCIAL WELFARE

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.

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Service	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Social services—					
Funeral benefits	440	418	409	416	417
Age and invalid pensions (a)	179,578	209,872	277,715	356,915	500,745
Widows' pensions	24,366	28,689	39,071	50,064	66,474
Maternity allowances	2,407	2,376	2,150	2,138	1,978
Child endowment	55,924	60,891	71,683	63,094	62,885
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits	5,817	11,799	21,007	28,512	87,114
Australian Government Rehabilitation Service	1,012	1,299	1,632	2,358	3,487
Health services—					
Medical benefits	24,397	34,142	41,859	41,666	48,861
Medical benefits for pensioners	5,180	7,218	7,743	8,778	11,487
Hospital benefits (b)	25,227	33,797	43,319	52,992	72,522
Pharmaceutical benefits	32,715	34,410	31,125	42,786	49,337
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	11,186	12,577	14,139	16,211	18,983
Nutrition of children	2,345	3,493	2,992	1,837	13
Handicapped children's benefits	89	87	77	114	444
Miscellaneous health services	609	709	1,167	2,767	3,267
Tuberculosis benefits	3,196	3,327	3,395	3,655	4,128
Home savings grants (c)	5,496	6,440	8,331	8,618	3,954
Other social services	1,660	2,597	4,043	12,525	20,096
Total	381,643	454,141	571,857	695,444	956,194

(a) Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

(b) Including nursing home benefits and hospital benefits for pensioners.

(c) Under the *Home Savings Grant Act 1964*.

Social Welfare Commission

The Social Welfare Commission is a social welfare policy development and review body set up by Act of the Australian Parliament in 1973. It is 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 is required to keep the whole field of social welfare under constant review. Its reports are tabled in Parliament, published, and widely distributed.

The Commission has a wide range of research projects in progress; these include a permanent working party on social welfare manpower planning, studies into aged persons' housing, the need 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 assists 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, Regional Councils for Social Development were created upon boundaries based on groups of local government areas. Each Regional Council allows 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 is 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 30 June 1975. 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 regions known as the Melbourne, Central Highlands, Barwon, Loddon-Campaspe, Western Port, Southern, Outer-Eastern, North-West, and Western Regions. Four of these regions received the following capitation grants to support local welfare projects for 1974-75—Barwon (\$166,000), Loddon-Campaspe (\$132,000), Western (\$705,000), and Outer-Eastern (\$377,000).

It is intended that on the basis of the successful completion of the pilot schemes, legislation will be passed 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 assist thereby in the early creation of additional Regional Councils.

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 mother's benefits (1973), all of which are subject to a means test; and maternity allowances (1912), child endowment (1941), domiciliary nursing care benefit (1973), orphan's pension (1973), and handicapped child's allowances (1975), which are not subject to a

means test. The Act also authorises the operation of the Australian Government 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 *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act* 1974, the *State Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969, the *Handicapped Persons (Assistance) Act* 1974, and the *Delivered Meals (Subsidy) Act* 1970.

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. Widow's 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 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. In 1975 it was abolished for people aged 70 years and over. Rates of pension were increased again in 1973, 1974, and 1975, and supplementary assistance was increased in 1974.

On 30 June 1975, there were 1,097,225 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 300,839), of whom 68 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.

163,631 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.

Some people of pensionable age are receiving invalid or widow's pensions, or service pensions from the Australian Department of Repatriation and Compensation.

Invalid pensions

The original Australian Government pensions legislation contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions and, although some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have many common characteristics. 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, 1974, and 1975 detailed under age pensions, 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 1975 there were 168,784 people in Australia receiving invalid pensions of whom 102,817 were men. The Victorian component was 38,257 of whom 23,863 were men. 72,919 invalid pensioners in Australia (43 per cent of total invalid pensioners) were also receiving supplementary assistance. The percentage of invalid pensioners in the Australian population on 30 June 1975 was 1.25.

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year	Pensioners			Total payments (a)
	Age	Invalid	Total	
				\$'000
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
1974-75	300,839	38,257	339,096	500,745

(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.

Widow's pensions

For widow's 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 from 1972 to 1975 increased the pension rate for widows. The rate of supplementary assistance was also increased in 1972. On 30 June 1975 there were 120,791 widow pensioners in Australia.

VICTORIA—WIDOW'S PENSIONS

Year	Number of widow pensioners	Total payments
		\$'000
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
1974-75	34,056	66,474

(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 \$7.50 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 1974-75 was \$1,638,916 for Australia, and \$417,410 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. In certain circumstances a woman who gives birth to a child while temporarily absent from Australia may be paid a maternity allowance. 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 three years the number of maternity allowances paid decreased to 238,538 for 1975, involving expenditure of \$7,506,374.

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year	Number granted	Total payments
		\$'000
1970-71	75,824	2,407
1971-72	75,082	2,376
1972-73	68,190	2,150
1973-74	67,252	2,138
1974-75	62,955	1,978

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.

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 previous child. This rate was also applicable at November 1975.

In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in Australia and abroad on 30 June 1975 was 1,915,818, and the number of endowed children in families was 4,024,741. There were also 18,194 endowed children under sixteen years and 673 students aged sixteen but less than twenty-one years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1974-75 was \$224,850,360.

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
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
1974-75	525,211	1,100,830	4,651	85,685	1,191,166	62,885

(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 1972-73.

Orphan's pension

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. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to child endowment.

Handicapped child's allowances

A handicapped child's allowance is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under the age of sixteen years requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. The allowance is free of any means test and is paid in addition to child endowment.

Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944 and the programme came into operation in the following year. Rates of benefits 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. From 13 January 1975 for unemployment benefits and from 24 May 1975 for sickness benefits, benefit payments were made one week in advance rather than one week in arrears as previously. 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 and additional benefit was extended to include student children over the age of sixteen years. The rate of benefit was increased again in 1973, 1974, and 1975.

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 1974-75 a total of 701,302 unemployment benefits were granted in Australia, and on 30 June 1975 there were 160,748 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 175,596 and 45,624, respectively.

Altogether 131,377 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1974-75 (31,569 in Victoria), and there were 25,478 persons on benefit at the end of the year (7,897 in Victoria). Total expenditure in Australia on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1974-75 was \$325,251,971, expenditure in Victoria during the same period being \$87,113,782.

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)
1970-71	29,271	17,273	5,369	5,499	2,997	1,026	\$'000 2,345	\$'000 2,877	\$'000 594
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	(c) 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
1974-75	175,596	31,569	3,470	45,624	7,897	1,497	66,361	18,193	2,560

(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 hearing aids for pensioners, telephone rental concessions, municipal rate rebates, and transport concessions on Victorian Government trams, trains, and buses, and on buses operated by private companies. A reciprocal arrangement with the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, and South Australia permits Victorian pensioners to obtain transport concessions when visiting those States or Territory.

Community welfare

The Australian Department of Social Security, through its Community and Social Welfare Branch, is responsible for developing and evaluating projects and studies relating to social welfare, administration of the Australian Assistance Plan, the Department's professional social work service, the welfare rights and homeless persons programmes, dissemination of social security information, and providing welfare services for migrants.

Migrant services

On 24 March 1975 the Immigration Group, Integration Branch of the Australian Department of Labor and Immigration was transferred to the

Australian Department of Social Security as the Migrant Services Section. The purpose of the section is to provide a direct service to individual migrants, particularly when language skills and ethnic-cultural knowledge are relevant, to liaise and consult with other government and private agencies, and to work with migrant groups to encourage their participation in the community and to develop their own resources. In addition, a 24-hour Telephone Interpreter Service enables non-English speaking migrants to obtain information in their own language on a wide range of matters.

Welfare rights

The welfare rights programme is designed to identify the most effective way of breaking down the communication barrier between disadvantaged people and government departments and other authorities. Five experimental projects have been undertaken in Victoria, commencing in September 1974, to test differing approaches to a welfare rights service to help people experiencing difficulty with the social security and welfare systems.

The Australian Department of Social Security is subsidising, for a period of one year, five welfare organisations to employ welfare rights officers. These organisations are the Council for the Single Mother and her Child, the Australian-Greek Welfare Society, the Australian-Turkish Cultural Association, CO.AS.IT (Comitato Assistenza Italiani) and F.I.L.E.F. (Federaazione Italiane Lavoratori Emigranti Famiglia). On the completion of the projects an evaluation will be made involving the participating organisations to determine how the objectives of the programme have been met and whether the programme is to continue.

The function of a welfare rights officer is to disseminate information on rights and entitlements and to act as an advocate and representative of people unaware of their rights or unable to exercise them adequately. They will be expected to confront government, councils, employers and unions as well as any other body or person believed to be the source of a grievance held by a member of the client organisation. The welfare rights officers selected by the organisations themselves are accountable to these organisations.

Social work service

Through its State headquarters and twenty-four regional offices throughout Victoria, the Department of Social Security provides expert and responsive social work assistance. The Service advocates on behalf of individuals and provides required counselling. As well as supervising the practical work of social work students from universities and other tertiary institutions, the Social Work Service is increasingly involved in working alongside community groups in identifying community needs and in helping to devise programmes for meeting these needs.

Information services

Through its information services section, the Australian Department of Social Security attempts to meet three objectives: servicing the planning and operating information needs within the Department itself; ensuring that the community at large is aware of its rights and entitlements to the various social security pensions, benefits and allowances; and creating a dialogue which will enable the community to participate in welfare programmes.

To achieve these objectives, use is made of advertisements and articles in the press, radio programmes, the organisation of seminars and talks, films and personal contact. In addition, over 5,000 organisations and individuals are on the Department's mailing list and regularly receive printed information brochures, the Department's quarterly journal, its annual report, and other documents.

Australian Government 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, 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 1974-75, 2,284 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 648 of them being in Victoria; 1,224 were placed in employment, 339 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during this year was \$3,487,000.

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 persons 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. 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 dollar for dollar 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, 3,138 grants amounting to \$225m had been approved to 30 June 1975. The projects gave accommodation to 56,134 aged persons. In Victoria, 760 grants had been approved amounting to \$51m. These grants involved subsidised accommodation for 13,125 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 1975, 456 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia and the subsidy paid was \$20,426,734. In Victoria the number of homes was 128 and the subsidy paid \$6,013,482.

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 met the full cost of providing new hostel accommodation for two aged people for every one present in an eligible unsubsidised home, or for one additional person (for every two in a home previously subsidised on a dollar-for-dollar basis) between 1954 and 1957. The organisation was not required to make any contribution from its own resources unless the capital cost exceeded \$11,700 per person accommodated, or the bed capacity of the new home exceeded the number of free beds to which the organisation was entitled. A further grant of up to \$250 for each person accommodated was available for furnishing the new hostels.

Land purchased after the passing of the Act was 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 was 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 offered, and eligible organisations seeking a grant had to first enter into an agreement with the Australian Department of Social Security which stipulated 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.

Eighty-one grants totalling \$38,879,940 were approved in Australia in the year 1974-75. In Victoria the number of grants was 21, totalling \$6,696,851.

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. During 1973-74 the number of organisations in Victoria receiving subsidy under the Act increased by three 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.

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 1975 the number of approved organisations in Australia was 450, the number of meals served 5,334,363 during the year, and the amount granted \$1,490,292. The Victorian totals were 131 approved organisations, 1,702,035 meals, and the amount granted \$479,862.

Homeless Persons Assistance Act

The Homeless Persons Assistance Act, which came into operation on 13 December 1974, makes provision for eligible organisations to be assisted in the provision of accommodation and food, and social welfare worker services to homeless men or women and, in one parent family situations, their children. Additionally, the Act provides for the establishment of advisory committees to help develop a co-ordinated programme of assistance in close association with all involved in the welfare of the homeless population.

The Act provides organisations with an opportunity to improve and upgrade existing facilities, to replace them or to establish new facilities. Grants of up to 100 per cent may be made to meet the cost of purchasing a building or land and the erection of a building for use as a homeless persons centre. Where the centre is in rented premises, the grant may cover the cost of the rental. Fixtures, furniture, furnishings and equipment purchased for use in a homeless persons centre may also qualify for a grant.

Subsidies of up to 50 per cent of the salary of a social welfare worker employed at a homeless persons centre may be paid and, in special circumstances, to more than one such worker at a centre. Where an eligible organisation provides accommodation and food at a homeless persons centre, or meals for non-resident homeless people, a subsidy may be paid of 75 cents per person per day so accommodated and 25 cents per meal served or meal ticket issued.

It is anticipated that a minimum of 100 organisations in Victoria, either existing or newly formed, will benefit from the various provisions of the Act which is to operate for a period of three years (in respect of capital grants only). During that period an evaluation of the effects of the programme based on the Act will be made continuously.

Handicapped Persons Assistance Act

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into being in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act 1967* and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act 1970*. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than previously provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, holiday accommodation, recreational facilities, and rehabilitational facilities.

In respect of each of these prescribed services, \$4 for \$1 subsidies may be paid towards the capital cost of approved projects, the cost of approved building maintenance, the rental of approved premises, and the cost of approved equipment. Salary subsidies of up to 50 per cent (or 100 per cent for the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$3.50 per child for each day that accommodation is provided by eligible organisations to a handicapped child and training fees of \$500 for each disabled person who completes twelve months normal employment after six months sheltered employment.

Special assistance to State Governments

State Governments may be reimbursed up to 50 per cent 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 half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During the year 1974-75 payments of \$4,615,790 were made to States under the Act, \$642,377 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 1975, payments to the States under the State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act totalled \$6,932,168. The Victorian total was \$1,256,000. Payments to the States under the supporting mother's benefit totalled \$75,979,118, the Victorian total being \$15,786,494.

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 1975.

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.

Further reference, 1975; History of social services, 1962; Sheltered employment assistance, 1969

National health benefits

The administration of the Nursing Homes Assistance Act, the Health Insurance Act, and relevant parts of the National Health Act is undertaken by the Health Benefits and Services Branch of the Australian Department of Social Security.

Hospital benefits and Medibank

Up to 31 July 1975 approximately 86 per cent of Victoria's population were insured for varying table rates of hospital benefits through registered hospital insurance funds.

There were three standardised tables of hospital benefits in Victoria where the combined Australian Government Benefit and Fund Benefit were limited to the actual ward charges made by public hospitals. These were: public ward \$27.00 per day, intermediate ward \$41.00 per day, and private ward \$55.00 per day. The respective weekly family contribution rates for the major funds in Victoria were \$1.75, \$2.68, and \$3.62. The following table shows details of hospital benefits prior to the introduction of Medibank :

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Hospital benefits—					
Number of registered organisations	24	23	22	21	21
Number of members ('000)	1,231	1,213	1,238	1,286	1,313
Benefits paid (\$'000)—					
From registered organisations' funds (a)	35,003	56,482	66,234	79,073	117,425
Australian Government benefits (b)	11,998	13,607	14,167	14,513	16,745

(a) Includes ancillary benefits.

(b) Excludes special account deficits and management expenses and includes Subsidised Medical Services Scheme fund benefit reimbursements in 1970-71 and Subsidised Health Benefits Plan Scheme fund reimbursements from 1971-72.

On 1 August 1975 the Victorian Government entered into the Medibank hospitals agreement with the Australian Government. From that date the three hospital insurance tables were restructured to complement the categorisation under the new scheme of patients seeking hospital treatment into either the hospital patient or private patient group.

Medibank provides for hospital patients to receive treatment in standard wards of recognised public hospitals free of charge. Payments from Medibank for such treatment are made in two ways. First, an amount of \$16.00 per bed day is paid to the individual hospital. Second, a further amount is paid direct to State authorities. (Under bilateral agreements with participating States, the Australian Government has agreed that the total of the above two payments plus the \$2.00 per day payable for insured private patients under the National Health Act should meet 50 per cent of the net operating costs of recognised hospitals.) As a result of these arrangements, the need for a standard (public) ward insurance table has been eliminated.

Medibank also provides for private patients to be accommodated in either intermediate or private wards of public hospitals or in private hospitals. Public hospital fees have been reduced to \$20.00 per day for intermediate ward and \$30.00 per day for private ward accommodation after the Medibank payment of \$16.00 per bed day per patient. Private hospitals, where fees are generally higher than for public hospitals, have continued to operate in the usual manner and patients accommodated therein receive the Medibank benefit of \$16.00 per day by way of a deduction on their accounts.

If a private patient is insured with a registered hospital benefits fund, an Australian Government insured benefit of \$2.00 per day is payable together with a fund benefit depending on the level of insurance, and the type of ward in which a patient is accommodated. Supplementary hospital fund benefits of \$15.00 and \$30.00 per day are available through hospital benefits organisations to offset the higher accommodation charges in semi-private and private wards of private hospitals. The following table shows the hospital insurance benefits available since the introduction of Medibank on 1 July 1975:

AUSTRALIA—MEDIBANK: HOSPITAL INSURANCE BENEFITS, 1 JULY 1975

(\$)

Hospital	Ward	Medibank hospital payment	Australian Government insured benefit	Fund benefit	Supplementary hospital fund benefit	Common weekly family contribution rate including 8 cent nursing home levy
Public	Standard	16.00				
	Intermediate	16.00	2.00	18.00		1.28
	Private	16.00	2.00	28.00		1.94
Private	Semi-private	16.00	2.00	28.00	15.00	3.40
	Private	16.00	2.00	28.00	30.00	4.64

Uninsured private patients, irrespective of the type of ward accommodation, are eligible for the \$16.00 per day Medibank payment and an Australian Government Uninsured Benefit of 80 cents per day. Both these benefits are deducted from the patient's account.

Nursing home benefits

At 13 November 1975, the rate of benefit for all patients in approved nursing homes requiring ordinary nursing home care was \$3.50 per day and the rate of supplementary benefit was \$3 per day for patients in need of, and who received, intensive nursing home care. An additional benefit of up to \$7.80 per day was available for pensioner patients entitled to fringe benefits and for patients insured with a registered hospital benefit organisation. Arrangements also provide for: (1) a statutory patient contribution towards the cost of nursing home accommodation of at least \$5.65 per day; (2) control by the Australian Government over the admission of patients; and (3) the approval of fees charged by participating nursing homes.

As a condition of approval under the National Health Act, participating nursing homes are not permitted to charge fees in excess of those determined by the Australian 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 Victorian Government because the fee charging policies of such nursing homes are considered to be the responsibility of the Victorian Government.

Under the current arrangements, prior approval for the admission of a patient to a participating nursing home must be obtained from the Department. In addition, the National Health Act 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.

The introduction of the Nursing Homes Assistance Act on 1 January 1975 provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious and charitable-type nursing homes. Instead of receiving the above nursing home benefits on behalf of their patients, the nursing homes participating in the scheme submit budgets for approval and have their approved operating deficits financed by the Australian Government. Patients accommodated in these nursing homes are required to contribute \$37 per week towards the cost of their accommodation. However, the patient contribution may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS

(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Australian Government benefits	9,350	13,168	19,152	26,677	36,846

Domiciliary nursing care

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 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 \$2.00 per day provided the home is the usual residence of both the person and the patient.

Patients must be 65 years of age or older and must have an official certificate from their doctor stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse and they must, in fact, be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income. There were over 2,200 beneficiaries in Victoria in 1975.

The Department maintains a liaison with bodies such as the Royal District Nursing Service. In this way a feedback of information is obtained to help the Department constructively review the benefit.

Medical benefits and Medibank

On 1 July 1975 Medibank, a new health insurance programme, came into operation throughout Australia to provide everybody in Australia with automatic coverage against the cost of medical treatment (i.e., the fees charged for medical services). It replaced the voluntary medical insurance system through which approximately 83 per cent of Victoria's population were covered.

Through Medibank, medical benefits are provided in accordance with the general principle that the benefit for each service will be a minimum of 85 per cent of the schedule fee for that service. If a doctor charges the schedule fee for a service then the patient is liable for the remaining 15 per cent of the doctor's fee or \$5.00, whichever is the lesser.

There are three methods of billing and payment of Medibank benefits:

- (1) Billing of the patient, who pays the doctor and then claims benefits by sending a receipted account to the Health Insurance Commission;
- (2) billing of the patient, who forwards the unpaid account to the Commission and receives the appropriate benefits in the form of a cheque payable to the doctor. Under this method it is the patient's responsibility to forward the cheque to the doctor and the balance of the account is a matter between the doctor and the patient; and
- (3) assignment by the patient to the doctor of the benefit for a particular service where the doctor is prepared to accept the benefit as full payment for the service. The doctor then claims his payment from the Commission and the patient does not have to pay.

Since the introduction of Medibank, various health benefits organisations have offered coverage to persons wishing to insure for the 15 per cent (or \$5.00) gap between the schedule fee and the respective Medibank rebate and for ancillary and allied health services such as physiotherapy, spectacles, ambulance, and chiropractic treatment. The schedule fee was formerly known as the "most common" fee, that is, the fee agreed on in negotiations between the Australian Government and the Australian Medical Association, or determined by an independent inquiry as being the fair and reasonable fee for any particular service for medical benefits purposes, or determined by the Medical Benefits Advisory Committee which the Minister for Social Security may appoint under Medibank.

The following table shows details of registered organisations, members, and medical benefits paid for the financial years 1970-71 to 1974-75 prior to the introduction of Medibank:

VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Medical benefits—					
Number of registered organisations	19	19	19	19	20
Number of members ('000)	1,168	1,155	1,179	1,231	1,262
Number of services received ('000)	10,633	11,475	12,757	12,016	13,815
Benefits paid during year (\$'000)—					
From registered organisations' funds (a)	22,982	28,980	33,735	34,716	50,803
Australian Government benefits (b)	24,036	33,464	40,632	40,424	47,148
Total benefits	47,018	62,444	74,367	75,140	97,951

(a) Includes ancillary benefits.

(b) Excludes special account deficits and management expenses and includes Subsidised Medical Services Scheme fund benefit reimbursements in 1970-71 and Subsidised Health Benefits Plan Scheme fund reimbursements from 1971-72.

Pensioner Medical Service

The Pensioner Medical Service, which commenced in 1951 and ceased to operate on 30 June 1975 was a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this Service a participating doctor provided medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as is ordinarily rendered in his surgery or in the patient's home. The Service did not, however, include those services which were available to pensioners at public hospitals such as operations, general anaesthetics, specialist treatment, or pathology examinations.

With the introduction of Medibank, all pensioners previously entitled to treatment under the Pensioner Medical Service qualified for benefits for the full range of general practitioner and specialist medical services. With the intention of ensuring free treatment for Pensioner Medical Service pensioners, the Australian Government's legislation setting up Medibank required the Minister for Social Security to invite each doctor to bill Medibank direct for services provided to pensioners.

Under the Pensioner Medical Service, eligible pensioners and their dependants were entitled to free public ward care in public hospitals. This entitlement has continued under the Medibank hospital arrangements with effect from 1 August 1975.

VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Number of pensioners and dependants enrolled ('000)	313	325	350	359	382
Number of participating doctors	1,766	1,738	1,760	1,740	1,798
Number of services—					
Surgery ('000)	1,723	1,823	1,972	1,966	2,081
Domiciliary ('000)	838	815	778	702	694
Payments to participating doctors for medical services (\$'000)	5,180	7,218	7,743	8,778	11,487

Subsidised health benefits plan

The subsidised health benefits plan, introduced in 1970, provided assistance towards the cost of health insurance and certain pharmaceutical items for low income families, persons receiving unemployment, sickness, or special benefits and newly arrived migrants. Persons covered under the plan now only receive pharmaceutical benefits, as they are entitled to the medical and hospital benefits of Medibank.

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. From 1 September 1975 the fee increased to \$1.50. For persons enrolled under the Subsidised Health Benefits Plan, the fee was increased from 50 cents to 75 cents on 1 September 1975. Pensioners who were enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, 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	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Number of prescriptions ('000)	19,157	19,081	19,967	23,426	25,927
Cost of prescriptions (\$'000)—					
Australian Government contribution—					
Pensioners	11,186	12,577	14,139	16,212	18,983
Other population	25,361	25,391	24,743	30,532	35,981
Payments to hospitals and miscellaneous services	7,229	8,874	6,218	12,047	13,152
Patients' contributions	6,833	9,883	13,737	16,665	18,568

Darwin Assistance Centre—Darwin Resettlement Unit—Victoria

The emergency evacuation to Victoria of approximately 6,500 Darwin residents which followed the devastation of a substantial part of the city by Cyclone Tracy on 24-25 December 1974, required complementary emergency caring arrangements in Victoria.

The provision of immediate needs for money, accommodation, medical care, food, direct welfare, and material aid was co-ordinated from the Disaster Centre at D24 Police Headquarters. This emergency phase occurred during the Christmas/New Year holidays and volunteer welfare officers, social workers, members of service organisations, and students provided much of the manpower to augment the staff already provided. Informal co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations characterised the emergency phase, which continued during January 1975.

From 30 December 1974 the Darwin Assistance Centre was established as a conjoint operation of the Australian Department of Social Security and the Victorian Social Welfare Department and both departments, together with other statutory and voluntary organisations, seconded staff to work with the Centre, which was guided by the Darwin Resettlement Co-ordinating Committee.

Further reference, 1975

Australian Department of Repatriation and Compensation

The Australian Department of Repatriation and Compensation is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Repatriation and Compensation, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or

are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the 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.

Disability pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act 1914*, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service, 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 veterans and 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 a 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 or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 514,367 disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1975, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$314,716,377. Of these pensions, 135,229 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$83,837,184.

Service pensions

In addition to compensatory payments for service-related 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 70 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—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year	Veterans					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 veterans	Of deceased veterans		Total
DISABILITY PENSIONS									\$'000	
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
1974-75	..	4,699	45,485	695	1,234	52,113	67,251	15,865	83,116	83,837
SERVICE PENSIONS										
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
1974-75	2	6,590	14,928	46	27	21,593	9,244	738	9,982	40,181

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, Act of Grace Pensions, and serving members—for disability pensions only.

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 6,700 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 3,100 dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities.

In each State of Australia and at Darwin in the Northern Territory there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided for those eligible. 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 1975 the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital

was 1,491 and during 1974-75, 10,593 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 16.0 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Out-patient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Macleod Hospital, Mont Park; and Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as 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.

Re-establishment benefits for National Servicemen and former Regular Servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to those 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, 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 \$10,000. Similar benefits are provided for former Regular Servicemen, subject to prescribed conditions.

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.

Further reference, 1975

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICES

Ministry of Social Welfare

The *Social Welfare Act* 1970 established the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Social Welfare Department is administered by a Director-General. It comprises seven divisions each administered by a Director: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Regional Services, Prisons, Probation and Parole, Research and Statistics, and Training.

Family Welfare Division

The Family Welfare Division is responsible for the care of children needing to live apart from their parents, for family counselling, and for other services to prevent family breakdown.

Children may be admitted as wards of the Department by an order of the Children's Court. Grounds for such an order may be that a child is in need of care and protection, or that the Court accepts a guardian's plea that a child is uncontrollable, or that the child has broken the law. Children may also be made wards of the Department through application by a parent or custodian to the Director-General. He must be satisfied that wardship will be in the best interests of the child.

Children are usually received in one of the four departmental reception centres: Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne, Warrawee in Ballarat, and Miralee in Mildura. Normally the children are placed away from these centres after a

short stay. Many of them are released to their parents or relatives, either immediately or at a later date.

Children may be placed in one of seven children's homes run by the Department, each of which cares for about 30 children, or in one of the 48 Departmental family group homes, in which four to eight children live in a family situation, or in approved children's homes run by voluntary societies, or in foster care with private families. The development of foster care for wards has continued, with children going to foster homes for shorter periods while a family establishes itself and returning home when this has been achieved. The Department's homes give full attention to the individual needs of each child and try to avoid an institutional atmosphere.

While the children may be placed away from the Department, the Division carefully supervises the progress and interests of wards. Social workers gain a thorough knowledge of individual children and their families and can plan constructive programmes for them. After-care for children released to their own homes is a growing part of the work.

The Family Counselling Section deals with the many diverse problems facing families who approach the Department, either by close contact for varying periods of time or by referral to an appropriate welfare agency.

More than 60 families from disaster-stricken Darwin were among the many who approached the Section for help during 1975. Other trends included an increase in family accommodation difficulties, the problems faced by lone fathers caring for children, and a shortage of private placements for children.

The Family Assistance Section gives financial help to deserted wives, wives of prisoners, and unmarried mothers with dependent children in their care, who are waiting to become eligible for Australian Government benefits. The Department also pays a subsidy to non-parents caring for children.

The Department handles the adoption of children who are wards and of children whose parent or guardian nominates the Director-General to arrange the adoption or fails to nominate a private adoption agency. The number of couples seeking to become adoptive parents continues greatly to exceed the number of available children. Inter-country adoptions received attention when two airloads of Vietnamese children arrived in Melbourne in April 1975.

Other responsibilities of the Department include the protection of children under five years of age who are placed away from home by their parents; regulation of the employment of children under fifteen years of age in street trading and entertainment; and the recovery of maintenance payments from parents of wards.

During 1975 family supportive grants were introduced to prevent children from coming into care for economic reasons and to facilitate the return to parents of children already in the care of the Department. The Committee of Inquiry into Child Care Services in Victoria, set up by the Victorian Government in December 1974, is responsible for investigating all aspects of this subject.

Legal guardianship of all migrant children up to the age of eighteen years who enter Victoria not in the care of a parent or adult relative has been delegated by the Australian Minister of Social Security to the Victorian Director-General of Social Welfare.

The Division convenes several standing conferences for the general exchange of views between departmental staff and voluntary agencies concerned with child care, for example, an Adoption Agencies' Conference, a Conference of Approved Fostering Agencies, and a Conference on Scattered Family Group Homes. Officers of the Division are also members of a number of community liaison committees on welfare programmes.

Youth Welfare Division

The Youth Welfare Division deals with the social welfare problems of young people in the fifteen to twenty-one years age group. The Division provides care

and supervision for wards of the Department and for young people who have committed offences and were sentenced to detention in a youth training centre or directed to attend a youth welfare service.

The Division maintains five youth training centres: Turana, Langi Kal Kal, and Malmsbury for boys; Winlton for girls; and Acheron, which functions as a holiday camp. There are three other youth training centres conducted by non-government bodies: Morning Star, conducted by the Franciscan Order, and Bayswater, managed by the Salvation Army, for boys; while the Sisters of the Good Shepherd conduct a centre at the Oakleigh convent for girls.

There are about 550 young people in these youth training centres. They are classified into four categories: "wards not under sentence" are wards who require specialised care or are subject to some other special consideration; "wards under sentence" are wards who have committed an offence and are sentenced to a period of detention; "young persons on remand" are young people remanded to appear before a children's court; and "other young persons under sentence" are the non-wards sentenced to detention in a youth training centre.

The Social Work Section of the Division classifies State wards entering Turana and Winlton Youth Training Centres, assessing their individual problems and planning programmes in the institution and in the community which can help the ward concerned.

In each youth training centre there are a number of programmes to suit the needs of the individual. These programmes aim at bringing about a more satisfactory adjustment to community living by encouraging social growth and by providing opportunities for education and training which are geared to individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain family relations; visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave is granted to the trainees.

The Division maintains two hostels at Sunshine and Ivanhoe for the accommodation of wards coming from Turana and Winlton. The boys and girls are encouraged to become self-reliant and to find suitable private accommodation when they leave the hostel. The Division also maintains five community-based youth welfare services. The Youth Welfare Service, Hawthorn, provides short-term non-residential care for youths between fourteen and seventeen years of age. These youths take part in group discussions and community service projects, and are individually assisted by counselling or in other ways to help them to make a more satisfactory adjustment to community living. The Youth Welfare Service, Brunswick, is similar to the Hawthorn Service in its basic philosophy, but also provides residential accommodation and caters for boys and girls who experience problems at home, at school, or in their employment. The staff from Brunswick work closely with parents, teachers, and employers. The Youth Welfare Service, Windsor, is for girls and also includes a residential section. The Western Youth Welfare Service, Ascot Vale, serves young people from the west and north-west of the Melbourne metropolitan area, including wards, probationers, and parolees. It runs special programmes for the younger and older age groups.

Regional Services Division

The aims of the Regional Services Division are to make the services of the Department more accessible to the community, to encourage the development of programmes suited to local needs, and to liaise with other government and private welfare agencies at regional level.

The Division provides a range of services in family welfare, youth welfare, probation and parole, and school attendance supervision on a local basis through regional centres at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Glenroy, Horsham, Morwell, Ringwood, Preston, Shepparton, Warrnambool, and Wodonga, and regional offices at Bairnsdale, Dandenong, Frankston, Mildura, Sunshine, and Swan Hill.

Prisons Division

The Prisons Division controls and supervises all persons detained in Victorian prisons. It aims to assist rehabilitation and provides training and welfare services for prisoners. Work release schemes and attendance centres are recent innovations in the Division.

The Prisons Division maintains eleven prisons for men and one for women. Pentridge, at Coburg, is the main prison and holds more than half the number of male prisoners in Victoria. The Classification Centre is located there. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or of at least six months if they are under twenty-one years) and all those who are eligible to be released on parole undergo testing and selection procedures and then appear before the Classification Committee which places them in the most appropriate institution.

Pentridge is divided into three separate prisons (Southern, Central, and Northern) which share general administrative and supply services. The Southern Prison holds those awaiting court hearing, short-term prisoners, and those receiving medical and psychiatric attention. The Central Prison is mainly for longer term prisoners. The Northern Prison has a division holding youths under twenty-one years and a division for longer term prisoners who are interested in educational activities. The Northern Prison also contains the school and H Division which holds prisoners for security reasons.

Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number-plates for cars, brushes and brooms, a bakery, a woollen mill for blankets, tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, carpentry, laundry, bootmaking, and repairs, and an engineering shop for maintenance work. Many of these trades supply outside customers as well as the prison itself.

Ararat is the largest prison in Victoria outside Melbourne. It has a tubular steel furniture and matmaking industry. Prisoners are also employed in farming and reforestation. Beechworth has a cabinet-making industry, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. Bendigo has a sheet-metal industry. Castlemaine has a large matmaking industry and a vegetable garden for the prison's own use. At Coorimungle the prisoners are employed in large scale land clearing and in farming. The prison has an accredited Guernsey cattle stud. At Dhurringile prisoners work on the farm and in the orchard. Geelong has a garment industry. Morwell River and Won Wron are reforestation prisons where prisoners engage in forestry work from seed-raising to tree-felling. Sale is a local reception centre and short-term prison where prisoners are occupied in forestry, matmaking, or gardening. At Fairlea the women prisoners participate in arts and crafts, cooking, and sewing.

The Victorian Education Department provides teachers for registered schools within the prison system; these provide general education up to Higher School Certificate level. The main school is at Pentridge with others at Ararat, Beechworth, Bendigo, Geelong, and Fairlea, while a teacher visits Castlemaine weekly. Prisoners are also encouraged to take correspondence courses.

Prisoners may be given temporary leave when family circumstances require it. Each convicted prisoner is allowed two visits each month, but the Governor may grant extra visits. Rail vouchers for members of prisoners' families to visit the prison may be supplied by the Division, which aims to help the prisoner and his family in co-operation with voluntary and government organisations concerned with the welfare and after-care of prisoners. Chaplains are nominated by the major religious denominations and are appointed by the Victorian Government to the various prisons on either a full-time or part-time basis.

Probation and Parole Division

The functions of the Probation and Parole Division are to supervise persons subject to probation or supervision orders from the courts, or released on parole from youth training centres and prisons; and to provide, when requested by a

court, reports and information on any person appearing before that court. The Division also reports annually on prisoners awaiting the Governor's pleasure.

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 report to the probation service within 48 hours of being sentenced, not to break the law, to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer, to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer, and to notify the probation officer within 48 hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, requiring abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or place. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised" by a probation officer, and it is the first responsibility of the officer to see that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time an attempt is made to assist the offender in developing his personal relationships and abilities to be able to live fruitfully in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in intensity. Initially it tends to be more frequent and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the individual's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer to the Director of Probation and Parole who decides whether any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court it may result in a fine, a bond, admission to a new period of probation, or sentence to detention in either a youth training centre or prison. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

Victoria has a Youth Parole Board and an Adult Parole Board. These bodies 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 term of the sentence, while the Adult Parole Board is required to consider every adult case in which a "minimum term" prison sentence is set by the court.

The main concern of the Parole Board is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Board 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.

In the main, 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.

Most parolees complete parole successfully. The date of completion is when the full sentence set by the court normally expires. If the parolee is sentenced to another term of imprisonment, his parole as a rule is cancelled. In addition, the Boards can cancel parole at any time should the parolee breach a condition or should his behaviour be unsatisfactory.

The Division employs the services of men and women officers—stipendiary and honorary. Stipendiary officers are required to have an appropriate university or welfare qualification, while the honorary probation officers are selected citizens who supervise less difficult cases, usually first offenders, 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.

Research and Statistics Division

The Research and Statistics Division conducts research into problems of social welfare and compiles statistics from all divisions of the Department. It co-operates in private research projects by qualified people and supplies information where appropriate.

Statistics are collected for divisional and departmental use and for publication in works of reference. The Division includes a research library holding material relevant to the work of the Department.

Training Division

The Training Division operates as the Institute of Social Welfare and provides training courses covering the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies. It offers courses for Diploma in Youth Leadership, Diploma and Certificate in Child Care, Certificate in Management of Child Care Facilities, Certificate in Youth Work, Certificate in Welfare Work, and Certificate in Penology. In addition, there are courses of training for honorary probation officers, welfare work supervisors, welfare volunteers, and courses on recreational activities and film projection for youth leaders and others concerned with the use of leisure time. Tuition in all courses offered by the Institute is free. Students undertaking a diploma or certificate course are eligible to apply for financial assistance under the Australian Government Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme. The Minister for Social Welfare also makes available some financial assistance to students in need who would not otherwise receive help.

The Division is also responsible for educational and trade training programmes and vocational guidance 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 the classification committees. It is the liaison authority between the Social Welfare Department and the Education Department, which provides teachers for school programmes within the various institutions, and arranges technical correspondence courses for inmates in government and non-government institutions. The Division also supervises social studies cadets of the Department who attend university. Finally, it assists in the selection of base-level staff for departmental institutions.

A Social Welfare Training Council, comprising twelve members, exercises general supervision. Among its members are the Directors of Training, Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, and Prisons. The other members are appointed by the Minister for terms not exceeding three years.

Ministry of Social Welfare statistics

VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE :
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Revenue	704	753	768	940	812
Expenditure—					
Central Administration and Research and Statistics Division	446	781	(a)3,091	3,962	(b)88,999
Regional Services Division			(a)	850	1,472
Family Welfare Division	6,399	9,000	10,427	8,958	13,886
Youth Welfare Division	2,743	3,257	3,290	4,059	5,281
Prisons Division	4,239	4,954	5,485	6,617	8,576
Probation and Parole Division	471	549	512	555	729
Training Division	169	201	277	313	425
Total expenditure	14,467	18,742	23,082	25,314	119,367
Net expenditure	13,763	17,989	22,314	24,374	118,555

(a) For 1972-73, the Regional Services Division was accounted for under Central Administration expenditures.

(b) 1974-75 figures include \$81,500,000 from the Hospital and Charities Fund and \$171,625 from the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : FAMILIES
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE 1975

Type of case	Families receiving assistance	Children involved
Cases where the Australian Government reimburses half of the expenditure—		
Deserted wives	1,065	2,363
Wives of prisoners	48	121
Single mothers	369	389
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	237	343
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	19	31
Mothers with child (or children) not of marriage	..	..
Cases not subject to Australian Government reimbursement—		
Assistance to people who care for children whose parents—		
Are deceased	124	143
Have deserted the child	386	597
Are in prison	21	48
Special benefits (a)	1	3
Total	2,270	4,038

(a) A deserted father receiving special benefits on the grounds of hardship.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS

Organisation	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Social Welfare Department—					
Children placed during year	352	375	349	185	211
Legally finalised adoptions	312	445	302	250	209
Private agencies—					
Children placed during year	1,205	1,154	944	642	523
Legally finalised adoptions	1,373	1,043	1,101	915	537

**VICTORIA—FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION AND YOUTH WELFARE
DIVISION : ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS**

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Admissions during year	1,601	1,623	1,697	1,382	1,396
Discharges during year	1,389	1,644	1,977	1,661	1,687
Total wards at end of year—					
Males	4,296	4,265	4,121	3,994	3,832
Females	2,961	2,971	2,835	2,683	2,554

**VICTORIA—PRISONS DIVISION : RECEPTIONS AND
DISCHARGES OF PRISONERS**

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Receptions during year	15,254	16,695	17,508	11,245	9,857
Discharges during year	15,225	16,733	17,730	11,570	10,047
In prison at end of year—					
Males	2,312	2,287	2,063	1,741	1,561
Females	44	31	33	30	20
Number of prisons for—					
Males	12	12	12	12	12
Females	1	1	1	1	1

**VICTORIA—PROBATION AND PAROLE DIVISION : PERSONS
ON PROBATION AND PAROLE**

Particulars	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Placed on probation during year	4,323	4,692	4,951	4,637	4,278
Completed probation during year	3,356	3,499	4,127	4,612	4,320
Probation cancelled during year ^(a)	452	535	422	406	400
On probation at end of year—					
Males	4,467	5,026	5,291	4,930	4,607
Females	1,250	1,349	1,486	1,466	1,347
Released on parole during year	1,088	1,179	1,241	1,224	1,071
Completed parole during year	708	807	972	795	830
Parole cancelled during year (a)	320	323	324	299	233
On parole at end of year—					
Males	974	1,018	968	1,106	1,111
Females	21	26	21	13	16

(a) Cancellation of probation or parole because of further conviction or breach of conditions of probation or parole.

Further reference, 1975

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The Victorian 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:

- (1) 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;
- (2) 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
- (3) to improve the facilities available to people for their leisure-time pursuits by encouraging and assisting with the provision of additional opportunities for recreation for individuals and family units.

Sports and Recreation Fund

Subsidies are available to municipal councils for the development of sporting and recreational facilities. Projects are subsidised on a \$1 for \$1 basis except for swimming pools which are subsidised on a \$3 for \$1 basis up to \$36,000 subsidy and thereafter \$1 for \$1. Councils are requested to determine the priorities for development of sporting and recreational facilities within their boundaries and the Department endeavours to assist each council with the first priority at the earliest opportunity.

Councils must show evidence that they have consulted the local community for which they are responsible and have planned their developments in accordance with the actual need for the facilities concerned. It is essential that applications for such subsidies show sound planning for the management and operation of the facilities proposed. Subsidies, once approved, are allocated over a period of years depending on the nature of the project and the amount of subsidy involved.

Subsidies are available to councils outside the normal priorities for walking tracks, fun and fitness trails, and cycling paths. A grant of \$7,500 per annum is also available to municipalities towards the employment of a municipal recreation officer.

Youth Fund

In addition to general grants available to recognised youth organisations, the Department also makes subsidies available for the construction, extension, remodelling, repair, and renovation of buildings and property used or to be used essentially for youth work. Subsidies are available on a \$1 for \$1 basis up to a maximum of \$10,000. It is an essential criteria for such subsidies that the facilities constructed are to be available for general community use where practicable and that they be utilised on a full-time basis in accordance with the needs of the local communities in which they are constructed.

Further reference, 1975

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICES

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. 163,840 donations were collected in 1974-75.

Transport. Red Cross volunteer drivers cover nearly 2 million kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to special schools, clinics, and hospitals, or elderly people on outings, etc.

Handcrafts. All types of craftwork are taught at Red Cross centres, hospitals, and homes throughout Victoria to handicapped people.

Inquiry and Tracing Bureau. This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross. The Bureau handles hundreds of inquiries annually on behalf of people in Victoria, 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 to 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 124 hospitals and homes, and more than 42,000 magazines are distributed annually. Hospital visiting services are carried out throughout Victoria 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 19,000 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 prepared to provide immediate practical assistance and Red Cross is called regularly.

Social work service

Staffed by professionally trained social workers, the Service provides a general family casework service throughout Victoria. The only eligibility is a need for help with problems affecting family life. Approximately 2,000 families are assisted annually.

The main services offered are family counselling (including help with marital problems), adolescent and child behaviour, geriatric problems, advice on budgeting, community resources such as statutory benefits, general facilities in the community such as accommodation for the aged, diversional activities, and treatment centres.

Social workers and welfare representatives are located in some 50 areas and the majority are volunteers. There is a social worker or welfare representative at the Red Cross Centres at Ballarat, Bendigo, and Geelong. A metropolitan regional officer is maintained at Ringwood and in 1973-74 there were 646 registrations including 200 new cases.

Talking book machines are provided for ex-service personnel who have no useful vision for the printed word and whose condition was not caused by war. These are provided on long-term loan and on-going contact is maintained with readers. Users of these machines have access to the Australian Red Cross Talking Book Library.

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	2,725
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

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY—*continued*

Particulars	Unit	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Expenditure on (<i>continued</i>)—					
Social service and welfare	\$'000	117	114	114	137
Service and repatriation hospitals, including recreation centres	\$'000	162	162	165	160
Civilian hospital and civilian relief					
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 litre	86,261	88,323	99,829	103,367
Serum distributed	litre	570	601	838	1,147
Transport distance	'000 kilometre	1,693	1,685	1,629	1,674

(a) Excludes legacies.

(b) Excludes stock adjustments and depreciation.

Further reference, 1975 ; Blood Transfusion Service, 1971 ; Youth activities, 1972 ; Red Cross service corps, 1972 ; Music Therapy Service, 1974 ; Disaster relief services, 1975

Life Line

Life Line originated in Sydney in 1963 as a project of the Central Methodist Mission in that city and became a model adapted for use by 22 Australian centres, with an International Association embracing 80 centres in eight different countries. Life Line Melbourne commenced operating on 19 April 1971, following twelve months research and evaluation into an alternative service to the Personal Emergency Advisory Service. The purpose of the service is to provide a 24 hour telephone counselling service readily available for the needs of the present-day community.

The general areas of Life Line work are:

- (1) telephone counselling—at any hour of the day or night a troubled person can call the Life Line phone number and expect to speak immediately to a trained and sympathetic person ;
- (2) crisis intervention—in a situation where life is at risk, initiatives may be taken to save life and protect property ;
- (3) to offer skilled face-to-face counselling ;
- (4) referral—by maintaining a comprehensive index of helping agencies of all kinds to be able to direct a troubled person to the agency best suited to his need ; and
- (5) research—to record and reflect on the experience of the work and make meaningful assessments of that section of society which uses the facilities, for the benefit of welfare agencies at large.

The Centre is operated by approximately 200 volunteers from different religions and occupations, who are trained by the organisation to listen and advise on a variety of problems.

Youth Line

Youth Line originated in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1971 and was assessed as being a valid specialist extension to Life Line Melbourne, since half the callers to Life Line were aged less than 25 years. It was launched in Melbourne in October 1973, and is staffed by some of the younger age group telephone workers, operating from 5.00 p.m. until midnight and often later. The volunteers have additional training within the service, in relevant youth problem areas, with the aim of providing a service which is acceptable, available, and geared to the culture needs and problems of youth.

An emergency telephone service appears to have much to offer the needs of youth who seem unwilling to make use of other recognised helping agencies, and need the anonymity and control of the situation which such a telephone service offers.

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated beside the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 96 kilometres from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected indigent 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, and audiometrists. 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: FUNDS
($\$'000$)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Ordinary societies (a)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	18,689	19,173	19,429	19,984	20,719
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	5,306	6,705	8,444	10,722	13,095
Medical services funds	4,049	4,617	3,735	1,571	(b)15
Hospital benefit funds	6,388	7,430	8,370	8,781	9,539
Medicine, management, and other funds	5,941	6,378	6,883	7,651	8,059
Dividing and other societies	1,480	1,534	1,786	1,926	2,117
Total funds	41,853	45,837	48,647	50,635	53,544

(a) Societies which provide the customary benefits, namely, sick pay, funeral, medicinal, medical, and hospital benefits.

(b) Medical funds substantially decreased in 1972-73.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a)					
Number of societies	20	20	21	21	20
Number of branches	1,091	1,086	1,075	1,046	1,034
Number of members contributing for—					
Sick and funeral benefits (b)	102,250	100,629	100,124	99,155	98,986
Medical services (b)	260,344	266,074	272,999	278,251	297,468
Hospital benefits (b)	276,241	287,034	292,596	288,847	305,824
Number of widows registered for funeral benefits	8,688	8,216	8,888	9,515	9,273
Number of whole of life and endowment assurance benefits in force	22,924	26,799	29,954	34,148	37,952
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES					
Number of societies	104	102	102	94	89
Number of members	51,341	50,558	48,699	47,960	48,458

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: MEMBERSHIP, ETC.—*continued*

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
ALL SOCIETIES					
Number of weeks for which sick pay was allowed	388,113	364,766	370,555	354,374	343,533
Number of deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,586	2,405	2,439	2,328	2,340
Number of deaths of wives and widows	615	654	753	647	666

(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.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71(a)	1971-72(a)	1972-73(a)
RECEIPTS					
Ordinary societies (b)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	1,405	1,440	1,427	1,554	1,619
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	1,859	2,212	2,580	3,572	4,102
Medical services funds	8,253	9,152	11,301	15,147	17,303
Hospital benefit funds	9,427	10,728	10,592	16,740	18,851
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,531	1,866	1,857	2,761	2,711
Dividing and other societies	695	779	822	903	759
Less inter-fund transfers	238	287	429	288	458
Total receipts	22,932	25,890	28,150	40,389	44,887
EXPENDITURE					
Ordinary societies (b)—					
Sick, funeral, and non-contributory endowment funds	899	955	1,165	998	884
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance funds	601	813	896	1,350	1,747
Medical services funds	7,664	8,584	12,550	16,770	18,831
Hospital benefit funds	8,480	9,685	10,270	15,829	18,082
Medicine, management, and other funds	1,256	1,429	1,498	2,031	2,280
Dividing and other societies	570	725	641	748	725
Less inter-fund transfers	238	287	429	288	458
Total expenditure	19,232	21,904	26,591	37,438	42,091
Excess of receipts over expenditure	3,700	3,986	1,559	2,951	2,796

(a) Figures since the year 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.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Sick pay	570	590	580	567	580
Funeral benefits	266	248	262	270	280
Non-contributory endowment benefits	83	109	233	254	95
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	394	641	596	863	1,200
Medical services—					
Society benefit	3,658	4,178	6,230	7,743	8,348
Government subsidy	3,229	3,537	5,390	7,921	9,256

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS (a)—*continued*
(S'000)

Nature of benefit	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	6,259	7,270	8,093	13,191	15,270
Government subsidy	1,126	1,192	1,169	1,335	1,414
Medicine	229	246	(b)44	(b)34	(b)39

(a) Excludes specially authorised societies.

(b) 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 1972-73, thirty 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 1972-73 was 73,627. During 1972-73 the income of the dispensaries was \$4,579,903 and their expenditure was \$4,433,885. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1972-73 amounted to \$3,911,067 and \$677,900, respectively.

Specially authorised societies

At the end of 1972-73 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 1972-73 was 157 and their funds amounted to \$303,908.

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.

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 552-4 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	64	44,917	8,039	16,796	24,836
Trading	59	40,278	3,239	4,054	7,293
Community settlement	7	340	105	851	956
Community advancement	693	51,837	2,251	6,638	8,890
Credit	200	122,020	929	79,958	80,888
Associations	2	279	-50	3,389	3,339
Total	1,025	259,671	14,514	111,687	126,201

(a) Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 552-4 of this *Year Book*.

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 ; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975 ; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975

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Victorian Office

- 3 Victorian monthly statistical review

Central Office

- 5.23 Public authority pension and superannuation schemes
- 5.37 Public authority finance : State Governments : social services
- 6.4 Employment and unemployment
- 6.7 Labour report
- 6.42 Survey of superannuation
- 16.1 Hospital and nursing home statistics
- 17.10 Persons covered by hospital and medical expenditure assistance schemes
- 17.2 Child care

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 1 JANUARY 1976

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir Gregory Gowans
 The Hon. Sir Oliver James Gillard
 The Hon. Mr Justice John Erskine Starke
 The Hon. Sir Esler Barber
 The Hon. Mr Justice Murray Vincent McInerney
 The Hon. Mr Justice George Hermann Lush
 The Hon. Mr Justice Clifford Inch Menhennitt
 The Hon. Mr Justice Hibbert Richard Newton
 The Hon. Mr Justice Francis Robert Nelson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Benjamin James Dunn, O.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Oliver Harris
 The Hon. Mr Justice Basil Lathrop Murray, C.B.E.
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard Kelsham Fullagar
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Joseph Jenkinson
 The Hon. Mr Justice Richard George De Burgh Griffith

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 1 JANUARY 1976

Chief Judge

Desmond Patrick Whelan

Judges

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

Courts

High Court of Australia

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the 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 *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."

* A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.



The dome of the Supreme Court Library, an outstanding landmark in Melbourne, is being plated with copper as part of a \$166,000 restoration project.

Victorian Law Department



A feature of the Bendigo Law Courts is the native blackwood panelling of the Supreme Court. The embossed windows of the Court bear the names of some famous colonial Judges.
Victorian Law Department



The main court room at Bendigo, one of the provincial centres regularly visited by Judges of the Supreme and County Courts. The Supreme Court sits in ten country towns and the County Court in seventeen locations outside Melbourne.

Victorian Law Department



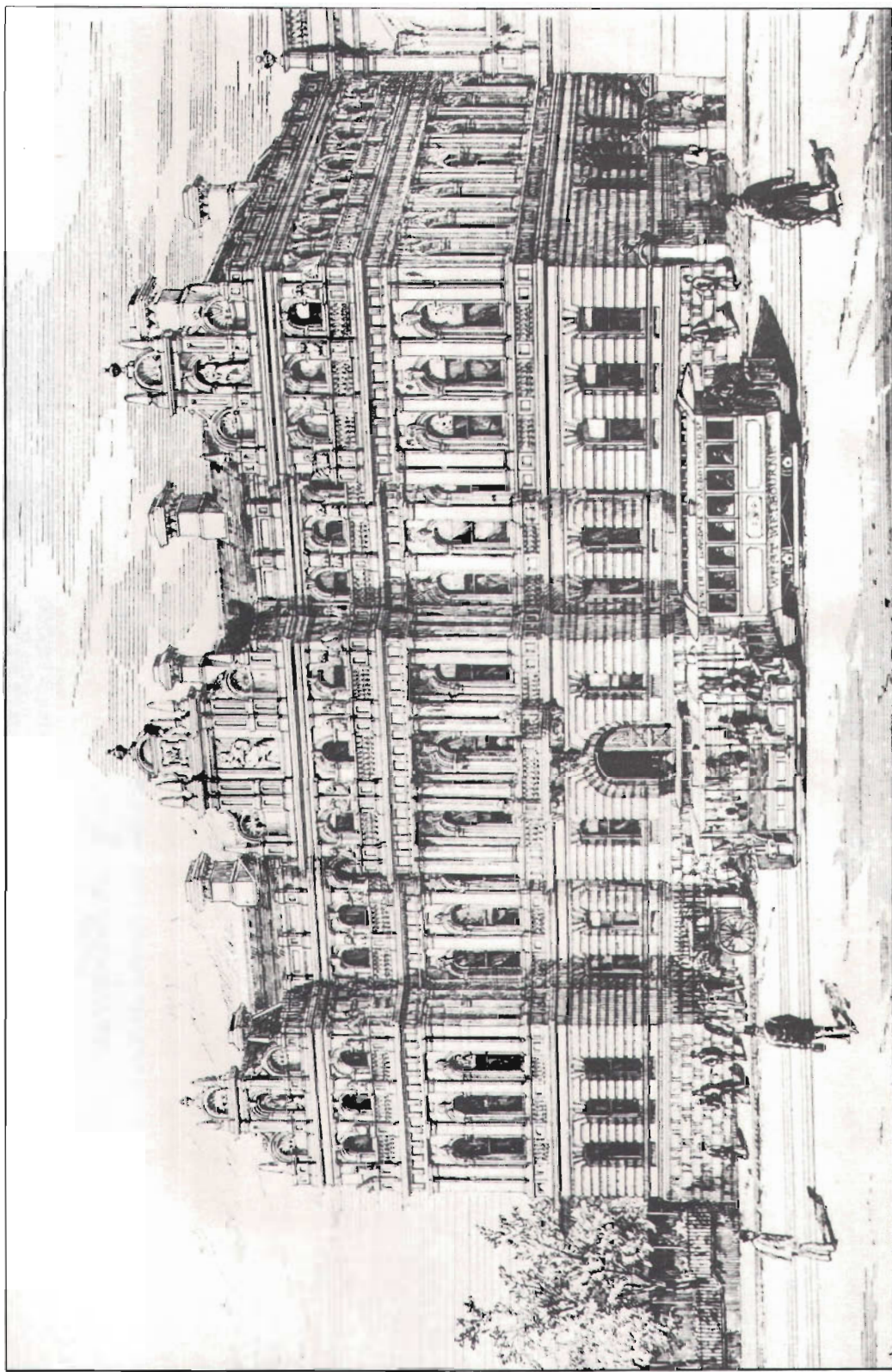
The Office of Titles, Melbourne, where more than 460,000 title transactions are completed each year.

Victorian Law Department



Company records at the Corporate Affairs Office, Melbourne, are now to a great extent stored on microfilm.

Victorian Law Department



An etching of the Crown Law Offices in Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, reproduced in the *Illustrated Australian News* of 5 January 1893. This freestone building, built at a cost of £46,420, is now being remodelled to house five additional courts and chambers for Supreme Court Judges.

LaTrobe Collection, State Library of Victoria

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.

The right of appeal has been further restricted by the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act* 1968–1973 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975. The commencement date of the latter has not yet been proclaimed.

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, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal (including probate and divorce) which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the *Supreme Court Act*. It is the counterpart of the English Supreme Court of Judicature which embodies the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The latter is divided into three divisions, Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Family. The

Supreme Court Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than twenty-one judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years' standing, and retire at the age of 72. The Court consisted in 1975 of a Chief Justice and 19 puisne judges. (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. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Some of these circuit towns are visited four times a year and every one of them is visited more than once.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (three in 1975), 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 the Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act) is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other 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 delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has 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.

Criminal proceedings are commenced in the Supreme Court by the filing of a "presentment" in the name of the Attorney-General and signed by him or by the Solicitor-General or by one of the Crown Prosecutors.

In most cases an appeal lies as of right to the High Court of Australia from decisions of the Supreme Court, but in others it can only be taken with the leave or special leave of the High Court. In some cases an appeal may be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the Supreme Court but the leave of the Court must first be obtained. (As to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 737.)

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$12,000, and in all other personal actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$6,000.

The Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e., those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) save treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

The Court comprises a Chief Judge (a position created in April 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 26 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years prior to appointment and he retires at 72 years of age.

The Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g., the four divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, Liquor Control Commission, Industrial Appeals Court, and Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of work performed by County Court judges in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 8 judges; civil juries, 3 judges; civil causes, 3 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions, 1 judge; circuit, 4 judges; Workers Compensation Board, 4 judges; and Liquor Control Commission and other tribunals, 2 judges.

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.

Supreme and County Court statistics

The following tables show Supreme and County Court particulars. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States or countries, consideration should be given to these points.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	12	19	35	28	22
For trial	2,015	2,312	2,577	2,215	1,596
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,246	1,219	1,327	1,596	1,280
By a Judge	527	627	725	1,042	1,066
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	186	160	151	165	163
Defendant	21	22	28	26	21
Amount awarded (\$'000)	1,495	1,161	1,118	1,612	1,630
Writs of summons issued	5,847	6,223	5,998	4,735	5,214
Other original proceedings	154	193	160	109	152
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	58	53	56	66	47
By a Judge	93	135	80	87	99

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF OF THE SUPREME COURT

Year	Sovereign's writs against person and property	Subjects' writs against—		Total
		The person	Property	
1970	4	8	913	925
1971	1	6	1,117	1,124
1972	..	16	1,241	1,257
1973	5	13	981	999
1974	6	21	1,196	1,223

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE COUNTY COURT BUSINESS

Particulars	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Summonses issued	22,183	23,854	26,102	26,402	30,517
Warrants of execution issued	7,567	7,502	7,847	7,691	8,771
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	2,727	3,068	3,543	3,448	3,498
Adoption applications filed	1,596	1,689	1,516	1,324	1,045
Civil trials heard	1,087	910	735	1,462	2,608
Criminal trials heard	1,831	1,920	2,034	2,076	1,674

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY 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, which has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967, was repealed in April 1975.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS :
AGES OF PERSONS CONVICTED

Age group (years)	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—SUPREME AND COUNTY 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
Miscellaneous offences (b)	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) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY 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
Miscellaneous offences (c)	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, which has not been carried out in Victoria since 1967, was repealed in April 1975.

(c) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY 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	2	4	9	23
Rape	..	11	10	4	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

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1972—*continued*

Offence (a)	Persons convicted—age group (years)							Total
	17 and under	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against property—								
Robbery	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
Miscellaneous offences (b)	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.

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts are held at Melbourne, in most suburbs, and at most country centres throughout Victoria. They are presided over by stipendiary magistrates sitting without justices, or in the absence of a magistrate, by two or more justices of the peace, but not exceeding five. Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from the ranks of clerks of courts. They must have passed qualifying examinations and had practical experience as such clerks for ten years. In certain circumstances barristers or solicitors may also be appointed. They are members of the Victorian State Public Service and as such retire at the age of 65 years but are completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the Judiciary.

Clerks of courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act, and exercise the administrative duties and some of the functions of the Court. Justices of the peace act in an honorary capacity and are appointed from members of the community, either male or female, and may exercise judicial functions up to 72 years of age.

There are approximately sixty stipendiary magistrates throughout Victoria, but a much larger number of justices, and some 44 circuits (30 in Melbourne and suburbs, and 14 in the country) over which stipendiary magistrates officiate, comprising about 208 courts which they visit periodically. A number of stipendiary magistrates are stationed in Melbourne at the Magistrates' Court. All stipendiary magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests.

In addition, three Traffic Courts have been established in the metropolitan area to hear traffic charges laid by members of the Mobile Traffic Branch and Magistrates' Courts are set aside for that purpose. A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed stipendiary magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts which are Courts of Record and are open courts have both civil as well as criminal jurisdictions.

The civil jurisdiction comprises the ordinary jurisdiction, i.e., generally complaints for causes of action based on simple contracts up to \$200, which

may be heard by courts consisting of justices as well as stipendiary magistrates. The special jurisdiction exercised by stipendiary magistrates is much wider, comprising causes of action in both contract and tort up to \$600 (with a few exceptions) and situations where the cause of action in tort arises out of an accident involving a vehicle up to \$1,000. These are called "causes of action determinable summarily". The procedure is somewhat similar to that of the County Court.

In both jurisdictions proceedings may be instituted by ordinary complainant or by way of default summons (except that in specials this is limited to a liquidated amount). Default summonses provide a simpler, more convenient, and readier procedure in that orders may be made without the appearance of the complainant or the hearing of any evidence unless the defendant gives a notice of defence.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Australian Acts (e.g., Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers stipendiary magistrates to hear complaints for wife and child, desertion, and to make orders for maintenance and the custody of the children. It also enables them to enforce such orders and also similar orders made in other States, and, in some instances, those made overseas.

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences (the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction) comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the Statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily or before justices, etc., or where no means of enforcement is provided in any Act. This excludes offences declared to be felonies, misdemeanours, or indictable offences. Some of these may only be heard by stipendiary magistrates. In addition Australian laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts constituted by stipendiary magistrates and those courts so vested hear offences against Australian Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Australian laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called "alternative procedure" which empowers a stipendiary magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in Chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

In regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including larceny and kindred offences up to the value of \$1,000 and some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be held either in the Magistrates' Court or by one or more justices out of court. It is not deemed to be an open court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the court or a justice is satisfied there is sufficient evidence to warrant the defendant being tried or raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt it shall direct him to be tried in either the Supreme Court or County Court, and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail, or if not so satisfied, shall discharge him. Childrens' Courts (see pages 746-8) hear all offences by juveniles under seventeen years of age.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or stipendiary magistrates, among them being power to make ejection orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or countries, consideration should be given to these points.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Civil cases—					
Number heard	211,893	213,640	213,167	184,761	174,329
Other cases—					
Garnishee	17,264	15,382	11,785	10,102	5,284
Fraud orders	9,737	9,480	10,479	10,195	7,392
Maintenance orders	8,171	10,014	10,141	11,390	12,454
Licences and certificates	27,830	27,453	28,557	28,773	27,052
Show cause summonses	36,149	38,847	34,123	26,549	24,623
Landlord and tenant	4,013	4,878	4,671	4,295	3,351
Miscellaneous	53,651	52,739	46,564	37,725	31,384

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

See footnotes to preceding table.

**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.

NOTE. Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Magistrates' Courts summons cases.

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Magistrates' 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 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 special 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. 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 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
Adjudged 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

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.

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a 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 guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition.

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.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 makes provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in or near the area of his jurisdiction but the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

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) when 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.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S
COURT : INQUESTS HELD**

Year	Number of inquests held
1970	1,551
1971	1,578
1972	1,517
1973	1,560
1974	1,305

Committals by coroners

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide or culpable driving, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder, manslaughter, arson, infanticide or culpable driving, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter			Culpable driving		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	28	5	33	17	..	17	(a)	(a)	(a)
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
1974	49	2	51	11	3	14	16	..	16

(a) Not available separately in 1970.

Legal profession

Introduction

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.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891 Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute's professional practice course.

Most Victorian practitioners choose to specialise either as barristers or as solicitors. The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar Roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In July 1975 there were 505 members of the Bar, including eleven women, in full-time active practice. Three had chambers in Ballarat or Bendigo. Barristers appointed to the Bench remain members of the Bar.

Barristers spend the first six months reading as a pupil in the chambers of an experienced barrister, receiving practical instruction and guidance in the work and ethics of a barrister. After two months of reading the pupil may take work of his own. Readers must attend lectures by senior barristers on ethics and workmanship. After reading, the barrister takes a tenancy of chambers provided by the Bar-owned company in premises close to the main courts. New barristers usually pay lower rents than those more senior.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions upon legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Besides appearing in courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were 45 Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in July 1975.

In July 1975 six barristers' clerks each acted for 75 to 100 practising barristers. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are administered by a full-time executive officer. Under the Bar Council, four administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf: the Executive, Ethics, Law Reform, and General Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee elected by barristers of less than six years standing investigates and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to provide legal aid, to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, 40 committees doing this work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia which represents

the whole Australian legal profession and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1971. The relevant statutory provisions are now included as Part III of the *Legal Profession Practice Act* 1958. All persons admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria are eligible for membership of the Institute whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by the Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the president of each of the nine Country Law Associations, and eighteen members elected by all the members of the Institute. The Council operates through standing committees and committees appointed to deal with specific matters which after detailed consideration submit recommendations to the Council. The Institute is also represented on a number of outside bodies associated with the law.

Apart from the services which the Institute provides for its members, it also performs important public duties. It has a statutory obligation to control solicitors' trust accounts, to issue annual practising certificates, to administer the Solicitors' Guarantee Fund, and to consider claims for compensation out of the Fund by persons who allege they have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a defalcation committed by a solicitor. The Institute also prescribes standards of professional conduct and insists on all solicitors maintaining a high ethical standard, investigating all complaints concerning the conduct of a solicitor, and in appropriate cases instituting disciplinary action. The Institute endeavours to maintain and improve the public image of the profession and to educate the public as to the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Three committees meet regularly to consider anomalies of omissions in the law or practice and the Council makes representations to the Attorney-General or other appropriate authority for the amendment of the law.

Professional committees and agencies

Chief Justice's Law Reform Committee

This committee was founded in 1944 by the then Chief Justice to consider making recommendations to the Victorian Parliament for the reform of the law on matters of a non-contentious nature, including the abolition of obsolete and useless rules. Since then it has made some one hundred such recommendations, many of which have been given effect to in legislation.

The committee consists of members of the judiciary, from both the Supreme and County Courts, the Bar, solicitors, and the law faculties of Melbourne and Monash universities. The usual number of members is about twenty, who meet in full committee two or three times a year. Much of the work of the Committee is done by sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the committee considers that change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the committee does consider matters suggested by other sources, provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia-wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by Act of Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties at Melbourne and Monash Universities, the Law Institute, and the Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is President of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

- (1) Relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and
- (2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the Statutory Rules published by the Government Printer.

In 1962 following the imposition of the quota system in the Law School at the University of Melbourne, the Council amended its Rules so that matriculants excluded by the quota system could attend a course comparable with that provided by the University for articled clerks but administered by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Lecturers, tutors, and examiners are appointed by the Council of Legal Education through its Legal Education Committee which prescribes the scope and content of the courses and supervises the examinations. The Council's courses have since continued to be conducted each year at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

Law Reform Commissioner

The office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by Act No. 8483 of 1973. Mr T. W. Smith, Q.C., was appointed as Commissioner on his retirement from the Supreme Court bench, his term commencing on 1 January 1974. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular:

- (1) The simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community;

- (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient ;
- (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms ;
- (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments ;
- (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the law ; and
- (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five members. The Council is comprised of representatives from the Law Institute of Victoria, the Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the general public.

Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee was established pursuant to the *Legal Aid Act* 1961, as amended by the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. The Committee comprises four representatives from each of the Law Institute of Victoria and the Victorian Bar Council, who usually serve for a period of one year on an honorary basis.

Legal assistance to persons who are unable to pay ordinary legal costs, is given in all criminal and civil matters involving State laws, other than those criminal matters referred to in Part I of the *Legal Aid Act* 1969. There is no fixed means test, each application being treated on its merits. Assistance may be granted either without charge or on condition that a periodical contribution is made towards the costs incurred by the Committee on behalf of the assisted person. When assistance has been approved, a solicitor in private practice is assigned to act for the applicant, and he is authorised to brief a barrister when necessary. Out of pocket expenses incurred by the appointed solicitor are reimbursed in full, and accounts from solicitors and barristers are paid at the rate of 80 per cent in accordance with the Act.

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Type of case	Number of applications		Number actually assisted	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Divorce	3,333	4,363	2,174	2,716
Maintenance	4,111	4,565	2,481	2,921
Custody	368	421	209	274
Affiliation	463	422	316	264
Motor accident damages claims	864	1,072	472	542
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County-Court appeals)	1,627	2,922	997	1,984
Civil causes	2,318	2,666	817	978
Workers compensation	259	331	177	209
Probate and testators family maintenance	206	286	55	75
Others	1,168	1,410	289	465
Total	14,717	18,458	7,987	10,428

Further details on voluntary legal aid in Victoria may be found on pages 850-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975.

Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education

The Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1972, and consists of representatives of the Victorian Bar Council, the Law Institute of Victoria, the University of Melbourne, and Monash University. The Institute is concerned with two areas of legal education, namely, practical training for law graduates prior to admission and the continuing education of the legal profession.

Several experimental courses of practical training have been held, culminating in 1975 in a full-time six months legal practice course attended by 65 law

graduates as part of their qualification for admission to practise as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court of Victoria. In addition, members of the legal profession who have been absent from practice for some time have attended the course or parts of it as a refresher course. A number of different courses are conducted for the profession, some in Melbourne and others in the country. It is proposed that this activity will be considerably expanded in the future.

Victoria Law Foundation

The Victoria Law Foundation was established by the *Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act 1967*. It 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 activities of the Foundation fall under the following headings: (1) promotion of legal research relating to law reform in Victoria, (2) promotion of legal education in Victoria, (3) assistance to law libraries in Victoria, and (4) improving the administration of law in Victoria. A more detailed description of the work of the Victoria Law Foundation can be found on pages 860-1 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria

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 other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Law Department

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.

The following items provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

Appeal Costs Board

The Board was established under the *Appeal Costs Fund Act* 1964. The Act makes provision with respect to the liability for costs of certain litigation, establishes an Appeal Costs Fund to meet such liability, and makes provision for the appointment of an Appeal Costs Board.

The Board consists of three members appointed by the Attorney-General of whom one shall be appointed as chairman, one shall be nominated by the Council of the Law Institute of Victoria, and one shall be nominated by the Victorian Bar Council. The term of office of the members is three years, but on expiration of the term a member is eligible for re-appointment. The Attorney-General may remove any member at any time.

The Act sets up a fund, by a surcharge on the issue of writs, summonses and complaints, for the payment of costs in respect of appeals and aborted hearings, and some adjournments, in such circumstances as are provided for in the Act. Payments are made to cover, for example, the costs incurred in having corrected a wrong decision on a point of law or the costs incurred in respect of a hearing adjourned through illness of a judge. No monies are paid out of the Fund unless the Board certifies that payment is authorised by the Act. There is no provision in the Act for an appeal from a decision of the Board.

Corporate Affairs Office

The functions of the Corporate Affairs Office include the registration of companies and business names, licensing of dealers in securities and as investment advisers, and the conduct of investigations into the affairs of companies.

Corporate affairs legislation commenced in Victoria with the Companies Statute of 1864. There have been continuing changes in the legislation to meet community expectations and a most recent significant amendment to the Companies Act was to give effect, as from 1 July 1974, to the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement. Under this Agreement, the Interstate Corporate Affairs Commission was established and includes the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia. The objectives of the four participating States are:

- (1) To achieve greater uniformity in the law relating to companies and the regulation of the securities industry and trading in securities;
- (2) to establish reciprocal arrangements and common standards and procedures in the administration of that law;
- (3) to co-ordinate administration and avoid unnecessary duplication for the greater convenience of the public and greater efficiency in the overall administration; and
- (4) to increase the protection the law affords to the investing public.

Court Reporting Branch

The Court Reporting Branch has reported proceedings before the Supreme Court, County Court, and Magistrates' Courts since 1924. All personnel directly engaged in reporting are licensed shorthand writers, or licensed tape recorder operators, under the provisions of the Evidence Act of 1958.

The principal duties performed in the Supreme Court are Court of Criminal Appeal; Full Court; Crime; Civil Juries; Causes; Miscellaneous Causes; The Practice Court; Divorce, both defended and undefended; Land Valuation; and De Bene cases.

Only criminal proceedings are reported in the County Court. Committal proceedings in Magistrates' Courts are sometimes reported, particularly if there are many witnesses or if the matter is of an extremely serious nature. All inquests which, *prima facie*, may appear to lead to a committal for trial of the person charged are reported.

Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board

Established by Section 5 of the *Victorian Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943*, the Board has three main functions :

- (1) It assists discharged servicemen to find employment and advises the Victorian Government on employment opportunities and incidence of unemployment among discharged servicemen ;
- (2) it is required to examine and report to the Government on alleged contraventions of the *Victorian Preference Act* by which employers are required to give preference in placement, re-instatement, and retention in employment of Victorian discharged servicemen who served in a theatre of war and who are clearly suitable and competent for the particular position ; and
- (3) it provides a business advisory and investigation service in Victoria for any person who has served in the Australian or Allied forces and employs qualified accountants for this purpose. This service is free.

Metropolitan Fair Rents Board and Rental Investigation Bureau

Fair Rents Boards consist of a stipendiary magistrate sitting alone and have the function of determining fair rents of prescribed premises, i.e., premises subject to control under the *Landlord and Tenant Act 1958*. The matters to which a Fair Rents Board has regard in determining a fair rent are set out in section 64 of the Act. The Fair Rents Board constituted for the Melbourne metropolitan area is known as the Metropolitan Fair Rents Board.

The Rental Investigation Bureau investigates complaints in relation to alleged excessive rentals of premises not subject to control under the *Landlord and Tenant Act*. When rentals are considered to be unreasonably excessive, the Bureau may attempt to negotiate a more reasonable rental.

Parliamentary Counsel's Office

The Parliamentary Counsel's Office is a small office which originated in Victoria in 1879. The primary work of the Office is to prepare legislation for the Government. The volume of legislation in Victoria has consistently increased over the last century. The range of subjects upon which legislation is sought has also consistently increased, partly because of developing technology and partly because Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Government in a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

Apart from the work done for the Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any party who wish to promote legislation. Parliamentary Counsel are also available to advise ministers and government instrumentalities on the validity of subordinate legislation that it is proposed to promulgate. They examine and report to the Subordinate Legislation Committee on the validity and form of all statutory rules.

The Office is responsible for the preparation of the annual volumes of statutes and of statutory rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and Statutory Rules that are published by the Government. In recent times, Parliamentary Counsel have been actively engaged in the preparation of uniform legislation and the negotiation of agreements between the different levels of government in Australia. (See also pages 114-5.)

Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria

The Council is established and empowered by the *Patriotic Funds Act* 1958 to administer the Act and to regulate fund raising and exercise supervisory control over Victorian Patriotic Funds, i.e., funds for any purpose in connection with any proclaimed war. These funds (approximately 780 in number with net assets exceeding \$19m and annual income and expenditure of over \$4m) are principally used to provide welfare assistance, aged persons' homes, and clubrooms, for the benefit of ex-service persons and their dependants.

The main functions of the Council are to :

- (1) Sanction the establishment of all patriotic funds in Victoria ;
- (2) regulate and control fund raising ;
- (3) assist and control the trustees and officers of each patriotic fund ;
- (4) obtain and examine audited statements each year to ensure that funds are properly administered and used in accordance with the objects ; and
- (5) advise the Victorian Government on legislation and policy relating to patriotic funds.

The Council is also required by the *Anzac Day Act* 1960 to recommend the method of distribution of the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund which comprises money raised each year from sporting functions held on Anzac Day.

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.

The Attorney-General may grant an application for legal assistance if he is of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of justice that an applicant should have legal representation on any such proceedings and that the applicant is without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE :
CRIMINAL CASES DEALT WITH**

Year	Applications	Applications investigated and reports submitted	Applications not finalised	Applications approved	Applications not approved
1970	772	786	62	469	317
1971	813	827	48	535	292
1972	1,144	1,108	84	810	298
1973	1,112	1,014	98	793	221
1974	1,271	1,131	140	909	222

Raffles Board

The members of the Raffles Board are the delegates of the Attorney-General under Section 6 of the *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1966, under which all raffles in Victoria are regulated. The Raffles Board is required to:

- (1) Advise the Victorian Government on policy relating to the legislation, regulation, and administration of raffles in Victoria and to report to the

Attorney-General as to the results and effectiveness of such policy ;
(2) advise the public in regard to the conduct of raffles in Victoria ;
(3) issue consents and impose conditions for the regulation, conduct and control of all raffles ; and
(4) ensure that conditions imposed are carried out, that public monies are properly controlled and that net proceeds are paid into the charitable, patriotic, cultural, non-professional sporting, and social funds for which the raffles may be conducted.

The Victoria Police are responsible for the policing of the Act and are sent copies of all raffle consents issued by the Board.

Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles

The Registrar-General registers memorials of deeds dealing with land alienated by the Crown before 2 October 1862 under the General Law, and which has not yet been converted to the Torrens System. The Registrar-General's Office is also the repository of a wide range of documents requiring registration under various Acts of Parliament, e.g., Bills of Sale, Liens on Crops or Wool, Stock Mortgages, Assignments of Book Debts, and Powers of Attorney, which require registration under the provisions of the *Instruments Act 1958*.

The Registrar-General also holds the office of Registrar of Titles. In that capacity he administers the system of land registration known as the Torrens System, the main feature of which is a Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown Grants of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with conversion of General Law Titles to Torrens Titles, by issuing Certificates of Title in place of the old title deeds. He also registers transfers, mortgages, and other dealings with land under the Torrens System, in accordance with the provisions of the *Transfer of Land Act 1958*.

Chief Secretary's Department—regulatory functions

The functions of the Chief Secretary's Department have altered considerably over the years as the increasing complexity of government administration has necessitated the establishment of additional departments to deal almost exclusively with functions previously the responsibility of the Chief Secretary. In this respect, the dual portfolio of Chief Secretary and Premier was divided in 1883, the Factory Inspectorate which operated in the late nineteenth century grew into the Department of Labour and Industry, the Social Welfare Branch became a separate department, the Weights and Measures Branch was transferred to the Local Government Department, and the Gas and Explosives Branch was transferred to the Mines Department. Responsibility for the control of horse racing, for the State Library and National Gallery, and for fisheries and wildlife was transferred on the formation of new departments. Recently, the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Office, the Science Museum, and the National Museum were transferred to other departments. The Chief Secretary's Department, however, continues to play a large and important role in the administration of Victoria, retaining a wide variety of functions in both regulatory and other areas.

The Department could be viewed as exercising its regulatory functions in two main ways: by prohibiting certain activities, unless those activities are licensed or registered, and by imposing controls over certain other types of activities.

A wide variety of business activities require licensing under the Acts administered by the Chief Secretary including auctioneers, estate agents, motor car traders, second-hand dealers, marine dealers, and private agents. In addition, the sale of liquor and the use of firearms is prohibited without an appropriate licence issued under the provisions of Acts administered by the Chief Secretary.

A further range of activities require registration with the Chief Secretary and these include friendly societies and benefit associations, trade unions and the commercial producers, distributors and exhibitors of films. A branch of the Chief Secretary's Department, the Office of the Government Statist, is responsible for the registration of all births, deaths, and marriages occurring in Victoria.

Other types of activities are specifically controlled under various Acts and Regulations administered by the Chief Secretary, including the use of motor vehicles and boats, lotteries, gaming and betting, and a wide range of criminal activities referred to in the Summary Offences Act and Police Offences Act. The Chief Secretary administers restrictions on the availability of certain types of publications imposed after consideration of reports prepared by the State Advisory Board on Publications. The Office of the Chief Commissioner of Police is the major enforcement agency under the control of the Chief Secretary. The Police are responsible for detecting and prosecuting offences against all Acts of Parliament, whether or not administered by the Chief Secretary. The most notable of these is the Crimes Act.

In addition to its regulatory functions, the Department exercises what could be termed social benefit functions. These include the administration of legislation relating to workers compensation, motor vehicle insurance, compensation for persons injured as the result of criminal violence or in assisting Police, and compensation for persons injured in motor vehicle accidents.

A further field of responsibility held by the Chief Secretary is the exercise of "protective" functions. These include the protection of animals, the preservation of public records, and the administration of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades, the Country Fire Authority, and the State Emergency Service.

Additional functions of this "omnibus" Department include responsibility for the maintenance of road safety, primarily through the Road Safety and Traffic Authority and the Victoria Police, the conduct of State parliamentary elections, the preparation of electoral and jury rolls, and the publication of the Victorian Government *Gazette*.

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 administers 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.

A more detailed description of the work of the Crimes Compensation Tribunal can be found on pages 851-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS AT 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

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary Courts. They are administered under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts under \$500.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on paying a small fee, to the registrar in the metropolitan area, or to the clerk of a Magistrates' Court outside that area who shall forward the application to the registrar. The registrar, who keeps all records of the Tribunals shall give notice of the application to the respondent, the trader concerned, and shall fix a date for the hearing of the claim. Lodgement of the application by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim – his order shall be final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is in general allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. A second tribunal has been established.

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; Family law in Victoria, 1975; Voluntary legal aid in Victoria, 1975

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, which came into force in 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the Chairman being a 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 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	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Hotel	1,464	1,453	1,448	1,444	1,441
Licensed club	367	384	390	409	423
Retail bottled liquor	655	669	675	692	714
Wholesale liquor merchant	97	99	101	101	100
Australian wine	18	16	15	14	14
Canteen	1	1	2	2	2
Vigneron	15	19	21	28	39
Brewer	6	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	181	196	214	229	253
Cabaret	10	13	16	17	22
Ship	1	1	1	1	..
Theatre	1	3	3	3	5
Cider tavern	..	..	..	1	1
Residential	..	..	..	..	1
Total	2,816	2,861	2,893	2,948	3,022

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act 1968*, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act 1958* regulates horse and pony racing and trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalisators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is found in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act 1960*. Also, the *Stamps Act 1958* contains provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	68	69	70	68	76
Other courses	374	381	384	373	379
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	556	549	568	565	654
Other courses	2,666	2,612	2,795	2,779	2,775
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	2,840	2,879	3,147	3,994	4,343
Other courses (\$'000)	1,617	1,688	1,967	2,338	2,615
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	43	44	43	43	43
Other courses	199	202	218	218	230
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	323	343	337	342	343
Other courses	1,658	1,727	1,850	1,839	2,010
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses (\$'000)	728	862	895	979	1,150
Other courses (\$'000)	797	802	1,202	1,357	1,828

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Australian 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 Australian 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				
1970-71	506	6	121	633
1971-72	597	5	102	704
1972-73	447	5	107	559
1973-74	270	..	74	344
1974-75	407	1	93	501
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
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
1974-75	4,862	82	5,218	10,162
ASSETS (\$'000)				
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
1974-75	1,430	14	2,681	4,125

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.

The present main functions of the police may be summarised as: (1) to maintain law and order and to protect persons and property; (2) to prevent crime; (3) to detect offenders who have committed crimes; (4) to conduct prosecutions for offences punishable by a Magistrates' Court, and to conduct proceedings in indictable matters up to the stage of committal for trial; (5) to control road traffic, prevent congestion and accidents, and investigate accidents which do occur; and (6) to assist anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The requirements of the last point extend from such 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 these disaster-type situations the police 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 those 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.

Several interesting features of police work have been developed in recent decades. Among them have been the introduction of women police and police cadets, wireless patrols, a communications centre and mobile traffic patrols. Since the first two women were appointed as police agents in 1918, the involvement of women has gradually increased with a significant growth in numbers occurring in recent years. In 1924 the first women were sworn in as constables and by mid-1975 there were 245 women police in a total force of 6,018 serving in almost all areas of police activity.

A junior police corps, now known as police cadets, was formed in 1955 with the aim of raising police strength by ensuring a steady flow of trained recruits.

Wireless patrols were first used successfully in 1923 and their use has steadily increased until now all patrol cars are in direct communication with headquarters. The communications centre has grown from a small 2 kw transmitter to the present D24 complex which connects with all parts of Victoria. An on-line computer system has been installed to rapidly provide information on stolen and wanted motor vehicles and vehicles driven by criminals. The computer forms an integral part of a system which will eventually encompass all police records of criminal histories, stolen property, fingerprints, and methods of criminal operation.

Road patrol activity is designed to detect traffic offences, to check the road-worthiness of vehicles, to educate drivers and, particularly by means of "courtesy cars", to control traffic problem areas. The use of a police aircraft has also assisted in traffic control.

In 1971 the Victorian Government received a report from Colonel Sir Eric St Johnston who had been commissioned to assess the role of the Force amid changing social and economic conditions. Arising from the report a considerable restructuring of organisation and administrative arrangements has occurred 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 lower 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.

In this recent period it has been possible to expand the police services provided to the public, especially on the outer fringes of Melbourne—those areas which, during the past decade, have experienced rapid residential development and population growth. This has proved possible by adopting the concept of team policing, to ensure that existing resources are utilised to full capacity. The team policing concept, which provides that in emergencies operational units will ignore divisional and district boundaries, enables the Force radio control system to deploy all available police mobile units to areas of need.

To support that concept, each metropolitan police district has its own group of personnel formed into a crime car squad of 26 members. These groups provide a very effective anti-crime patrol capability, and, as the geographic areas of the metropolitan police districts are reduced, so the intensity of patrolling increases. This type of activity will eventually be expanded into the country areas.

Further support for the crime car squads is provided by independent patrol groups both in the Uniformed Operations Department and in the Traffic Department of the Force. They provide the flexibility which is so 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 the motor vehicle accident rate and the consequent road toll. With annual increases 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 steadily year by year. Under these circumstances, it is the opinion of the Police Department that the impact of such 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 have succeeded in containing the road toll.

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 of which is responsible for a separate geographic area. In addition, a Mobile Task Force assists in the detection of traffic offences and special traffic groups have been created with the responsibility for patrolling the major highways of the State, upon which a disproportionate share of the traffic fatalities occur.

Many other functions of the Force are performed by specialist squads which deal with such matters as homicide, criminal investigation, company fraud, arson, and search and rescue. A forensic science laboratory provides valuable assistance in the detection of offenders in many of these areas.

The Police Regulation Act, and its Regulations, and Police Standing Orders control the conduct of members and the internal affairs of the Force, and two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of such control.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Authorised strength	5,073	5,372	5,572	6,000	6,250
Actual strength (a)	4,945	5,274	5,510	5,881	6,018
C.I.B., etc. (b)	686	733	798	846	737
Police-women	109	144	163	218	245
Cadets	204	250	217	244	256
Reservists	51	53	48	53	56
Number of inhabitants per active police officer	707	672	651	618	612

(a) Includes police-women, but excludes cadets and police reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plainclothes police, and scientific section.

Further reference, 1975

LAW RELATING TO TRADE PRACTICES AND CONSUMER LEGISLATION *

The *Trade Practices Act* 1974 is an Australian Act which affects the business and potential business operations of persons in Victoria in a way not previously attempted by legislation. It contains comprehensive provisions aimed at controlling monopolistic and anti-competitive practices, and also a broad ranging set of provisions which effectively deal with consumer protection.

A number of features of the Trade Practices Act show that the legislation is very different from any previous attempts to control and regulate the activities of business enterprises. First, unlike company law and tax law, the legislation applies to everyday commercial transactions; it influences the decisions of all levels of management; even some members of staff (e.g., purchasing officers and salesmen) need to be aware of relevant provisions. Second, it is based on a philosophy of competition and an approach to the control of business practices which in particular reverses the approach of the previous Restrictive Trade Practices Act whereby virtually anything was permissible until shown to be contrary to the public interest in the individual case; now all anti-competitive conduct is prohibited unless shown to be in the public interest in the individual case. Third, "anti-competitive" conduct is given a wide ambit to encompass not only restrictive practices which are very comprehensively specified, but also unfair and deceptive trade practices. So, for the first time, the Australian Government has enacted consumer protection legislation. Fourth, breach of the provisions of the Act can give rise to penalties ranging up to \$250,000 and six months imprisonment, and to divestiture in certain circumstances; it can also give rise to court actions initiated by individuals and corporations as well as the Attorney-General and the Trade Practices Commission. Fifth, the Act establishes a strong new agency to administer and enforce the Act, the Trade Practices Commission, to build upon the expertise of the former Office of the Commissioner of Trade Practices.

* This article was written in 1975 and is part of a series describing major aspects of law operative in Victoria. Previous articles in this series and the *Year Book* in which they appeared are listed on page 761.

Under the Act, the Trade Practices Commission has been established, with broad powers and imposing obligations. In addition to the Commission, the Australian Industrial Court is given a vital role to play in interpreting and implementing the legislation. Herein lies a difficulty. Unless the courts can adapt themselves to handle legislation which has been cast in a very different mould from that of the past, with language of very general terms, and of the kind which courts have been unhappy with in the past, the results may be less than satisfactory for the businessman, the consumer, and the government.

The Act nevertheless has an important core which makes it relatively certain that specific restrictive trade practices are banned virtually outright, i.e., overt price fixing with respect to the supply of goods, resale price maintenance, as well as consumer protection practices, e.g., bait advertising, pyramid selling, etc.

Other practices while not banned outright have been left entirely within the ambit of the Court. The Court has had to adjudicate upon the consumer protection provisions, some of which are expressed in very general terms—for example, the Act prohibits conduct which is misleading or deceptive. There is no “defensive” action, such as pertains to certain restrictive trade practices, which may be taken by parties concerned and there has already been one decision which resulted in a significant fine (\$100,000) being imposed on a company found to have contravened sections relating to misleading advertising. On the restrictive trade practices side the practices of monopolisation and price discrimination have been left entirely in the “hands” of the court. It will be difficult to substantiate either practice, but the parties engaging in them are unable to obtain “public interest protection” as are parties to certain other types of anti-competitive conduct.

Contracts arrangements or understandings in restraint of trade and commerce are banned if they have a significant effect on competition between the parties to the contract arrangement or understanding or between them (or one of them) and other persons. There has been no attempt to delineate competition by reference to *market* in this provision and this should be contrasted to the provisions relating to exclusive dealing and mergers. There has also been no attempt to define contract in restraint of trade. Furthermore the expressions “arrangement” and “understanding” have not been defined, thus leaving a great deal of scope for the courts in dealing with situations involving price leadership, parallel behaviour, and other “practices” of the kind often associated with the oligopolistic nature of the Australian economy.

Exclusive dealings by suppliers of goods and services and mergers have also been banned but, in the case of mergers and in the case of certain kinds of supplier-imposed exclusive dealing, i.e., requirements contracts, exclusive franchises—only if the merger or practice is likely to have the effect of substantially lessening competition in a market for goods or services.

It is interesting to note a number of features of the prohibition in respect of exclusive dealing. It applies only to supplier-imposed exclusive dealing with exclusive dealing engaged in by acquirers of goods and services being subjected to the tests laid down in the provision regulating anti-competitive contracts, etc., in restraint of trade. Furthermore, tying of goods, i.e., contracts or practices whereby the person being supplied is required to acquire a third person's goods or services, is not subject to the anti-competitive test laid down for exclusive dealing in general, but is prohibited outright, unless authorised by the Commission.

The practice of exclusive dealing and mergers, which cover both the acquisition of shares or assets, and partial or total acquisitions, are only struck down if the prescribed anti-competitive test is satisfied. This is worded in terms most unlike tests which the courts in Australia have been asked to adjudicate upon previously. It will require, it seems, examination of economic

and other evidence which will in turn require lawyers to have a reasonable grasp of theories of prices and market behaviour, and the ability to converse with experts in other disciplines. Concepts of *market*, and the measuring of effects on competition are novel tasks imposed on Australia's legal profession.

The practice of exclusive dealing, mergers, and contracts arrangements and understandings in restraint of trade may be authorised by the Trade Practices Commission. An application for authorisation may be made by parties to the relevant practice or agreement prior to engaging in it or giving effect to it to the Commission. This application is made on the assumption that the particular practice or agreement is anti-competitive (or otherwise prohibited) but that the benefits which will flow from it will be public and substantial, and will on balance outweigh the anti-competitive detriment that would otherwise flow. The Commission must take into account submissions from interested parties on considering the application, and these may include submissions not only from competitors but also from other interested persons, e.g., trade unions, consumer groups, environmental lobbies, etc. The hearings to be held with respect to such applications will usually be public, and much publicity has been given to the applications for authorisation by firms in the oil, brewery, and insurance industries.

In addition to authorisations, the Act also provides for clearance of certain potentially anti-competitive conduct or agreements. This does not apply to tying practices of the kind described earlier, nor to resale price maintenance, monopolisation, or price discrimination. A clearance is a decision by the Commission that a particular practice or agreement although *prima facie* containing anti-competitive features does not breach the anti-competitive tests laid down in the Act for the relevant practice or agreement.

No appeal lies from the decision of the Commission on an application for clearance. Appeals do lie to the Trade Practices Tribunal from decisions with respect to authorisations. These include appeals by parties who have a sufficient interest in the matter; for example, it may include a trade union, or some other pressure group.

Exemptions are contained in the Act for various organisations and certain classes of practices; for example, State governments may specifically exempt certain kinds of agreements or practices from the operation of the Act. Primary product marketing organisations as specified in the regulations are exempted. Certain classes of conduct pursuant to patents, trade marks, and copyright registrations are exempted.

There are other very important features of the Act. It has been mentioned previously that penalties range up to \$250,000 for breach. While the restrictive trade practices provisions do not carry with them criminal sanctions as such, the penalty of up to \$250,000, together with individual fines of up to \$50,000 and taken with the potential for actions for damages, makes the legislation potentially quite effective. The penalties which may be obtained against individuals (and this also extends to actions in damages) may arise as a result of the individual being indirectly involved in engaging in a particular practice, such as a company director. Criminal penalties are available with respect to the consumer protection provisions. These are in many senses potentially more far reaching than the restrictive trade practices provisions.

In addition to the civil actions there is also a potential for a class action, that is, an action brought on behalf of a group of potential litigants, which has been opened up by this legislation. No actions of this kind were publicly litigated in 1975.

The legislation aims to improve competition by eradicating anti-competitive, deceptive, and misleading conduct and practices. The business and legal communities have been given an opportunity under the terms of the legislation to assist in bringing about this objective.

AUSTRALIAN LEGAL AID OFFICE

Establishment and functions

The establishment of the Australian Legal Aid Office incorporating the Legal Service Bureaux was announced by the Australian Government on 25 July 1973. It was to be an independent office and legislation was to be introduced to make it a statutory office. The function of the Australian Legal Aid Office would be to provide throughout Australia, in cases of need and in co-operation with community organisations, the private profession, referral services, and existing legal aid schemes, a community legal service of advice and assistance, including assistance in litigation. Its decentralised offices were to provide administrative support for community advice centres and legal or welfare groups generally.

The Australian Legal Aid Office provides a general problem solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. It is intended to solve the majority of problems that affect the ordinary citizen. Eligibility is determined on interview without a formal means test. Each person seeking help from the Australian Legal Aid Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem identified, advice given, and arrangements made for further assistance, if required, by the Australian Legal Aid Office or Legal Aid Committee as appropriate.

Subject to a "means and needs" test, the Australian Legal Aid Office also provides assistance, including assistance in litigation, in matters arising :

- (1) Under Australian law, including family law—to all persons ; and
- (2) under State or Australian law—to persons for whom the Australian Government has a special responsibility, for example, those in receipt of social services, Aborigines, ex-servicemen, students, and newcomers to Australia.

Assistance is provided by Australian Legal Aid Office lawyers or by referral to private legal practitioners.

Duty lawyer services (applications for bail or adjournment and simple pleas of guilty) are provided in courts of summary jurisdiction near regional offices, the Special Federal Court, Sydney, and the Family Court. Where a matter is to be defended, the client is referred to the Australian Legal Aid Office, or Legal Aid Committee, or Public Solicitor.

Operations

The Australian Legal Aid Office operates in each State and Territory of Australia. There is a branch office in each of the capital cities. Twenty-five regional offices have been established in suburban and provincial centres and locations for a further 28 offices were approved by the Australian Government in 1975. Subject to the overall authority of the National Director, the Deputy Director in each capital city has professional and managerial responsibility for the work of all A.L.A.O. offices in his State or Territory.

The A.L.A.O. employs some 150 lawyers and 220 supporting administrative staff. It is A.L.A.O. policy that all lawyers in the A.L.A.O. hold a current practising certificate issued by the relevant professional body. Most of the A.L.A.O.'s lawyers are drawn from the private profession. Since its inception the A.L.A.O. has given advice and assistance to over 200,000 people, with interviews at present totalling approximately 15,000 per month. During 1975, in excess of 140,000 interviews were conducted.

The revised financial estimates for 1975-76 provided \$14.3m for legal aid, including \$3.0m for Aboriginal legal aid services and \$1.0m for grants to supplement legal aid services in the States. The allocation for the Australian Legal Aid Office was \$10.3m, of which \$5.0m was for payment by the A.L.A.O. to private practitioners.

Section 117 of the Family Law Act makes provision for the Australian Legal Aid Office to assist persons involved in proceedings under that Act in accordance with the "means and needs" test of the A.L.A.O.



Auguste and Antonin Daum French
Vase Glass, early 20th century
(h. 12 cm)
Purchased 1975
National Gallery of Victoria



Dale Hickey (b. 1937) Australian
Still Life Study, oil on canvas 1975
(h. 25.4 cm, w. 26.5 cm)
Purchased 1975
National Gallery of Victoria



Edvard Munch (1863–1944) Norwegian
To The Forest, colour woodcut 1915
(h. 51 cm, w. 64.6 cm)
Felton Bequest 1974
National Gallery of Victoria



South Indian
Mahakali Bronze, 12th century
(Chola Period) (h. 58 cm)
Felton Bequest 1975
National Gallery of Victoria

In environmental cases involving the national interest, the Australian Legal Aid Office provides legal assistance to conservation groups. Among the matters taken into account in deciding upon the provision of assistance is self-help by the conservation group, for example, by raising money through public subscriptions.

A.L.A.O. regional offices are small "store-front" legal offices, usually staffed by two lawyers and two support staff, which rely to a large extent upon local private practitioners to whom a substantial volume of work is referred. They work closely with local community and welfare organisations. The offices provide duty lawyer services at local Magistrates' Courts. Visiting services to outlying centres operate from a number of regional offices.

Victoria

The Australian Legal Aid Office has offices in central Melbourne, Brunswick, Sunshine, Broadmeadows, and Geelong. Approvals were announced by the Australian Government for offices at Bendigo, Ballarat, Footscray, Prahran, Preston, Shepparton, Springvale, Ringwood, and Morwell in 1975. Premises have been acquired at Bendigo, Shepparton, Ballarat, and Morwell, but except for a solicitor for each of Ballarat and Bendigo, no staff have been appointed. One solicitor has also been appointed for Springvale.

The solicitors appointed to Bendigo, Ballarat, and Springvale have been temporarily transferred to the Melbourne Branch Office, raising its legal staff to seventeen in number. Two solicitors are employed at Brunswick and one solicitor at Broadmeadows, Geelong, and Sunshine, making a total of twenty-two solicitors employed in Victoria.

Personal interviews are being conducted at the rate of about 1,700 per month. About a third of inquiries concern family law matters, but this proportion has markedly increased with the coming into effect of the Family Law Act. The balance of interviews is fairly evenly distributed between petty sessions criminal matters, landlord and tenant and credit problems, and inquiries about property and negligence claims.

Referrals to the private profession average about 800 per month, for which the commitment is approximately \$280,000. About two thirds of referrals are in family law matters, with most of the balance being for assistance in police prosecutions.

In April 1975, arrangements between the Legal Aid Committee of Victoria and the Australian Legal Aid Office were formalised in discussions between the interested parties. The agreement was that the Australian Legal Aid Office would assist persons :

(1) In all proceedings arising out of the Matrimonial Causes Act or other Australian legislation ; or

(2) who are in receipt of social service benefits (including unemployment benefits), students, newcomers to Australia, and ex-servicemen.

The Legal Aid Committee would give aid to applicants (except those falling within the second of the above categories) in the following :

(1) Matrimonial matters arising under State law (this is of very limited importance now, having regard to the Family Law Act) ;

(2) criminal matters under State law in Magistrates' Courts and the appellate jurisdiction of the County Court ; and

(3) civil proceedings under State law in all jurisdictions.

It was further agreed that persons who attended at the "wrong" office should be assisted to complete the appropriate form and send it on by mail to the appropriate body. In urgent matters the applicant would be referred in person to the correct source of assistance. Application forms would be marked where a referral occurs to render it identifiable. Where the inquiry is by telephone it was agreed that attempts should be made to identify the appropriate source of aid

from the information provided by the inquirer and he should be given the appropriate telephone number to ring for an appointment.

In the Melbourne Branch Office an average of 234 interviews are conducted weekly. Approximately 8,500 have been referred to private practitioners on a legal aid basis and some 4,500 briefs have been delivered to Counsel in respect of those matters.

The Australian Legal Aid Office has been effective in dispensing legal advice and assistance to the community in its period of operation. The degree of acceptance by the public and the private profession has been greater than expected. The A.L.A.O. dovetails in with existing legal aid agencies and does not in any sense compete with those bodies.

Criteria for assistance

The criteria for the provision of assistance are first, the merit of the applicant's case and, second, the financial position of the applicant—whether he satisfies the “means and needs” test of the A.L.A.O. In considering merit, all the circumstances are examined, particularly any advantage the applicant might gain from the provision of assistance and any disadvantage he might suffer if assistance was refused and the likelihood that the proceedings will be terminated by a decision, settlement, or otherwise so as not to result in a proper and just advantage to the applicant.

Means and needs test

The “means and needs” test for eligibility for assistance from the Australian Legal Aid Office is the inability of the applicant to afford the cost of representation in the particular case. The following guidelines provide a general standard for measuring “inability” but they are applied with discretion in the individual case. Where proceedings are costly, there is a greater need to keep in mind the basic test. Approval of assistance is reconsidered when there is a change in financial circumstances.

An applicant comes within the guidelines if neither his disposable weekly income nor his assets exceed the amounts set out below :

(1) Disposable weekly income. The income guidelines are : applicant without dependant—\$40 per week, for one dependant—add \$15 per week, and for each additional dependant—add \$10 per week. The disposable weekly income of the applicant is calculated by deducting from gross weekly income the following items, calculated on a weekly basis : income tax, superannuation contributions, one half of any board paid by applicant, rent or mortgage payments for dwelling house in which applicant resides, municipal rates and water rates for dwelling house in which applicant resides, maintenance payments to spouse and children of applicant, and payments under hire purchase agreements and credit sales contracts for household goods and furniture used by applicant in his home.

(2) Assets. The asset guidelines are : estimated cost of proceedings less than \$300—\$500; estimated cost of proceedings \$300 or more—\$1,000; for each dependant—add \$400. Assets include money that is immediately available such as bank, building society, and credit union deposits, or that can readily be obtained, for example, by loan, or by selling a marketable asset or converting negotiable securities such as shares and debentures. Assets do not include wearing apparel, tools of trade, household furniture, or interest in a dwelling house in which the applicant resides, unless the value is unusually high. In the case of a married applicant, the combined incomes and assets of both husband and wife are taken into account, provided that they are living together. Ordinarily, couples living together in a de facto relationship are regarded as husband and wife. In simple cases of dissolution of marriage, where there are no children under the age of eighteen years for whom provision needs to be made, an applicant, in addition to satisfying the preceding requirements, must establish special hardship.

Contributions

Normally a contribution of \$50—\$200 is required, but this may be waived in whole or in part in an individual case where an applicant, having regard to all the circumstances, is unable to afford it. A contribution outside the range of \$50—\$200 may be required in appropriate cases, but a contribution of less than \$25 is not required.

A contribution may be imposed or increased having regard to the outcome of the proceedings. A person who could not originally afford to bring proceedings may well be in a different position after settlement of a dispute relating to property or a claim for damages.

The contribution is paid by the legally assisted person to the private practitioner at the time he is taking instructions and, in any event, no later than at the time the case is set down for hearing. Contributions are paid in a lump sum or, at most, by two payments and retained by the private practitioner as part of his fee.

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THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years Victoria's involvement in the arts was 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 of the Victorian Parliament.

Under this Act, the Ministry was set up to develop and improve the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within the State. The Act required that a Director should be appointed who would be the head of the Ministry, and that there would be a body to be known as "The Victorian Council 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 were seventeen such institutions in 1975, 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.

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.

As part of the implementation of the recommendations made by Sir Henry Bland, the National Museum of Victoria and the Science Museum have now been attached to the Ministry, which is already associated with another major museum—the National Gallery. Contemporary thinking tends to regard the arts and sciences as being two aspects of one culture rather than opposing attitudes, and thus the relationship between the two museums and the bodies already associated with the Ministry may widen the scope of public understanding of this attitude.

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.

Further reference, 1975

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 School of Art set in the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. This School is now part of the Victorian College of the Arts.

The second stage of the Centre, the theatres and spire, is presently under construction. When finished, this section will have three theatres and full supporting facilities. There will also be garden-terraces, 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 will be called the Playhouse, and 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 theatres complex will be topped by a spire, about 150 metres high, which will be a landmark to the City of Melbourne.

The third stage of the Centre, a 2,600 seat concert hall, is planned to be built at the Princes Bridge end of the site. This auditorium will give a venue of the best international standard for musical performances of all types, and will also be used for functions, ceremonies, and conventions.

Further reference, 1975

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, Everard Studley Miller, and Morgan are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is that of Alfred Felton and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. This important bequest has, since 1905, made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$10m to be added to the collections. 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, metal-work, glass, and costumes and textiles.

Notable acquisitions were made in 1975 under the terms of the Felton Bequest for the prints and drawings collection and the Asian art collection.

Exhibitions

During 1975 temporary exhibitions continued to be presented in accordance with the Gallery's policy of encouraging as wide a range of the visual arts as

possible. A mammoth exhibition entitled "Modern Masters—Manet to Matisse" attracted 172,000 visitors to the Gallery over a four week period. This special collection of paintings was organised by the Museum of Modern Art, New York for showing in Sydney, Melbourne, and New York.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1974 of 9,000. 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 by 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 Section 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 students 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 reference, 1975 ; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963 ; Drama, 1963 ; Painting in Victoria, 1964 ; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964 ; State Film Centre, 1964 ; Music, 1965, 1975 ; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968 ; Ballet, 1974

Werribee Park Estate

The Werribee Park Estate, which once covered 35,000 hectares of land, has an interesting history dating back to 1836. The earliest reference to purchase by the Victorian Government is a letter from a group at Werribee High School to the Premier of Victoria in November 1972. Subsequently, the State Accommodation Committee recommended the purchase of the estate from the Catholic Trusts Corporation at a cost of \$1.6m, although no immediate use for the property had been suggested.

In April 1973 a work party was established to inquire into and report on the future use and management of the estate, associated buildings, surrounding grounds, and rural use of its lands. Later, an interim committee of management was formed by the Victorian Government to implement its development plans and to ensure that the historical theme of the estate is preserved. The original house and farm buildings will be restored, furnished, and fitted according to the early period. The mansion is being reinstated as a family home of its era—a prime example of the lifestyle of some first generation squatters.

There are also plans for a theatre, to be used jointly by amateur and professional groups and for training programmes. The existing theatre, constructed by the Catholic Church in 1937, will be renovated to satisfy the requirements of these groups. The garden and surroundings, covering some 11 hectares, are gradually being converted to their original form, and construction has commenced of an international standard eighteen hole golf course.

Provision has also been made for the erection of an equestrian complex to cater for such recreations as polo, polocrosse, dressage, and three day eventing. As well, areas have been reserved for a fauna park and demonstration farm. The fauna park, on which preliminary work has begun, is being established by the Zoological Board of Victoria. The demonstration farm is necessarily a long-term project which will enable future generations to observe various aspects of farming techniques, both past and present.

Attractive picnic facilities will be developed on the high plateau west of the mansion, overlooking the Werribee River. Walkways between the boundaries of the golf course and the river will ensure that the public has access to this picturesque river bank area. The need for adequate catering in this project has been recognised and the William Angliss College of Catering and Food Studies will utilise the seminary wing of the estate's building complex as a residential training school. In addition to the general training of apprentices, the College will oversee the catering requirements for functions that may be held on the estate, including restaurant-type facilities for the public and groups using the theatre. It is hoped that the mansion and garden areas of the Werribee Park Estate will be open for public inspection in the near future.

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, a number of assistant administrators, and a staff of over fifty, and owned (at 30 June 1975) 37 properties throughout the State.

Notable developments during 1974-75 were the completion of the Beechworth former Star Hotel and the Castlemaine Market projects, the former being used as a youth hostel, and the latter equipped with an outstanding display (including

seven audio-visual units), depicting the history of this important Central Highlands city. A major acquisition was that of "Rippon Lea", at Elsternwick, a grand mansion of the Victorian era with 5 hectares of gardens. These beautifully kept gardens, with lake, waterfall, fernery, peacocks, and some magnificent trees, both indigenous and exotic, are one of the finest private gardens remaining in Australia.

In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, objets d'art, ornamental cast iron, carriages, costumes, and relics. Ten of its properties were open to the public daily during 1974-75, attracting over 500,000 visitors.

The Trust had 17,381 members at 30 June 1975. Its aims 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 is done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout the State by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1975, the Trust had classified 1,309 buildings, etc., and recorded 904 others.

During the year, the embryo system of landscape classification was fully developed and, at 30 June 1975, 37 landscape classifications and 26 recordings had been made. The landscape inventory of land units waiting to be considered stood at 374. When a classified building or landscape is threatened in any way, the Trust makes every effort in an endeavour to achieve preservation for the benefit of present and future generations. It has sought for many years to promote appropriate preservation legislation, and in 1974 felt rewarded for its efforts with the enactment of the Victorian Government's Historic Buildings Act.

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, and 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, and Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee). 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, and 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*. A set of technical bulletins is currently being planned.

The Trust receives a Victorian Government administrative grant of \$30,000 per annum (at 30 June 1975) and a preservation grant of \$50,000 per annum for specific restoration projects (from 1971 to 1975). In 1973 it was also given a \$200,000 grant (over three years) for the preservation of the sailing ship *Polly Woodside*. All preservation grants are on a \$2 for every \$1 raised basis.

Considerable financial assistance was also received from the Australian Government under the National Estate scheme during 1974 and 1975.

La Trobe Cottage

La Trobe Cottage, in the Domain near the Shrine of Remembrance, was one of the Trust's first preservation activities.

Charles Joseph La Trobe did more to shape the State of Victoria than any other man. He arrived only four years after the first white settlement when the total population numbered less than 6,000. In the fifteen years in which he was, at first, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and, later, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, Victoria became the richest and most populous of the Australian colonies.

Victoria's first Government House was not a grand building—in fact, it was a small prefabricated cottage. La Trobe brought the house with him in the ship *Fergusson* together with his family and domestic possessions. He had it erected on 5 hectares which he bought on a slope east of the Yarra River and called it Jolimont after his wife's home in Switzerland. A visitor in 1852 described the cottage as "small . . . elegantly furnished . . . standing in spacious grounds exhibiting a great variety of native trees and shrubs". Under its roof all the important questions of the day were discussed and many famous and important people were entertained in the tiny rooms of the cottage.

It is over 120 years since Charles Joseph La Trobe returned to England. After this, the cottage fell into disuse and the stages by which the buildings were demolished are not known. All that remained of them to remove to the Domain was the south-west corner, consisting of one room and side verandah and a small attached room. The Trust's reconstruction of the cottage was helped by a perspective sketch and floor plan by La Trobe. The exterior of the house was documented in a series of sketches made over the years by La Trobe and his nephew, La Trobe Bateman, an architect. The remains at Jolimont were carefully dismantled and taken to the new site. The original materials were used wherever possible in the construction, and the building has been restored as closely as possible to its original state.

It was possible to furnish the cottage as La Trobe would have known it, because many of his belongings remained in Victoria and elsewhere. A considerable number of these have now been donated to the collection at the cottage.

The restoration of these buildings allows them to be seen as they were in 1840 in surroundings not unlike those in which they originally stood in Jolimont. The cottage was officially opened by the then Governor of Victoria on 2 December 1964.

Further reference, 1975; Como, 1975

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in some 180 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

The Library Council came into existence in 1965 following an extensive review of library services in Victoria. In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed Sir John Jungwirth to sit as a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. A major recommendation was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

Following consideration of this report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria on the lines suggested by the Board of Inquiry. This Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the first president of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications, 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 should 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 current president of the Library Council of Victoria is a judge of the Supreme Court.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library ; to assist in the promotion, organisation, and supervision of the municipal library services ; to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries ; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of funds made available by Parliament to assist free libraries ; and to provide advisory services to free libraries and associated institutions. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act 1972*.

The Library Council of Victoria was constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout Victoria.

State Library of Victoria

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State. It occupies a central location in Swanston Street in Melbourne, close to two major educational institutions, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the University of Melbourne, and is readily accessible to the public. Its hours of opening over the seven days of every week and every evening with the exception of Saturday ensures the availability of a public service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in answering the reference needs of a national and international community.

The State Library traces its history back to the 1850s when a group of influential citizens made successful representations to the Lieutenant-Governor, C. J. La Trobe, to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community. An area of 0.8 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 under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856.

By 1900 it was evident that the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation 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. The most recent major additions to the building were made in 1965 when the La Trobe Library wing, housing the State's Victoriana and Australiana collections, was opened. An extensive relocation programme was undertaken during 1974 to provide for the better utilisation of space in the present building and the development of more comfortable facilities for both the staff and the public.

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. It is a branch of the Ministry for the Arts.

The State Library is organised on departmental lines : the Resources Development Department is responsible for the acquisition by purchase or by gift and exchange of all library materials ; the Cataloguing Department is responsible for

the cataloguing and processing of all books acquired and the maintenance of a card catalogue organised on dictionary lines with author, title, and subject entries ; the main Reference Library houses the principal book stock of the State Library and offers a varied service covering general reference inquiries of all kinds, a specialised art and music reference service, inter-library loans, a Municipal Support Service, and a selective lending service to country borrowers not served by a municipal library system ; and the La Trobe Library houses the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections of the State Library. In addition, the State Library is responsible for staffing and generally advising the various libraries maintained in Victorian Government departments.

Over the 119 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography, including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries ; typography ; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art ; music, including both literature and scores ; history, particularly British ; military history ; and biography, together with genealogy and parish registers.

The principal fields which were previously 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 deposit important papers in the Library. The Library holds a stock of over one million books and periodicals as well as other material such as manuscripts, maps, microfilms, photographs, paintings, and sound recordings.

From 1892 the Library maintained a Lending Branch which proved to be a popular aspect of the institution's service over many years. In 1971, however, because of the increasing number of municipal libraries being established throughout the State, and the consequent decline in the use made of the Lending Library, the Library Council decided to stop direct lending to all persons except those living in areas not served by a municipal library. To supplement the services of municipal libraries, the Library Council has established a Municipal Support Service which began operating in March 1971. This service makes available the stock of the State Library to people throughout Victoria through local municipal libraries. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

Australiana collections

In 1965 the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C. J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of a major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the substantial collection of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by valuable early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of the State, and of works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its book stock, the La Trobe Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private

papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawkner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of historical paintings, lithographs, and objects of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering over 30,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guérard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton. There are also approximately 10,000 maps.

Material dealing with the history of the State is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of government departments), complete sets of law reports, and parliamentary papers and other political material.

Municipal 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, and in 1966 its office was re-designated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidising, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout the State. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in Victoria.

Public library services in Victoria offer 96.3 per cent of the total population of the State access to information, recreational, and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 180 of the State's 212 municipalities from both municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-seven in 1974-75 serving 132 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, a regional library committee to administer the library service for the region. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Twenty bookmobiles are operating in Victoria—sixteen in country regions and four in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In 1972-73, 1,042,148 borrowers used the services, totalling 3,759,817 books, to the extent of 17,407,015 issues.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$5.2m in subsidies and grants in 1974-75. Of this amount, \$4.7m was a library subsidy paid on a dollar for dollar basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$1.50 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$410,000 and other grants totalling \$28,000 were also made.

In 1974-75, subsidised municipalities estimated they would provide \$6.3m for the maintenance of their services plus another \$500,000 to provide buildings to house their libraries.

Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services— Victorian Regional Committee

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its Trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as

possible a complete record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956, through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965, committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types.

The AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee consists of the State Librarian, the librarians of the university libraries, and representatives of the C.S.I.R.O. network of libraries, the Parliamentary Library, tertiary college libraries, local public libraries, and special libraries.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are being identified and the economical use of library money is being promoted through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus being enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further reference, 1975; 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

MEDIA

Community Services Centre

The Community Services Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, was opened by the Premier of Victoria on 11 September 1975. Operating under the administration of the Premier's Department, the Centre comprises a Migrant Advisory Bureau, an Anti-Discrimination Bureau, a Government Information Office and bookshop, and a Women's Advisory Office.

The overall aim of the Centre is to create greater understanding between all members of society, and to create equal opportunities for all. It is intended to be a place where people can communicate directly with government, either to obtain information on the activities of government departments and agencies, or to put their problems to trained officers.

The work of the Centre is assisted by two advisory councils—one dealing with migrant advice, the other with anti-discrimination matters. The Centre incorporates five interpreters who, between them, speak eleven languages. The interpreters work in conjunction with research officers.

The Government Information Office has a bookshop where government publications may be inspected or purchased. A range of other publications is maintained to complement the work of the bureaux, including some foreign language material. Acts and Regulations are also stocked.

The press

Metropolitan press, 1974

Melbourne's two major newspaper publishing groups suffered significant financial reverses during the second half of 1974 which were to have a dis-

couraging effect on profitability for the 1974-75 financial year. Both groups attributed the decline to increasing wage and newsprint costs.

David Syme and Co. Ltd, publisher of the morning broadsheet the *Age*, had a record profit of \$2,062,000 for the financial year 1973-74, 57 per cent more than in the previous financial year. However, the company's profit fell 49 per cent in the period July to December 1974. Apart from cost increases, the main factor which caused the decline was lower levels of classified employment advertising. Profit of the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, publishers of the afternoon broadsheet the *Herald* and the morning tabloid the *Sun News-Pictorial*, declined by more than 6 per cent for the year to September 1974 to \$11,537,000. The group reported a further decline in the following six months when profit fell by 35 per cent, despite a 13.3 per cent rise in turnover. In November 1974, the *Herald* celebrated its 30,000th issue with a souvenir magazine and reprints from historic editions recording major news events of the past 130 years.

The *Age* was the only one of the three Melbourne metropolitan dailies to increase circulation in 1974. The paper achieved a new record average daily sale of 216,507 for the winter audit period, April to September. This was 6,846 higher than for the same period in the previous year. The winter average for the *Sun* decreased by 3,181 to 646,404. The *Herald's* circulation continued its decline of recent years with the winter average decreasing by 3,507 to 480,800. Its summer average of 468,747 was the lowest since 1960-61.

Both morning papers increased their cover prices during the year. The *Age* rose from eight cents to nine cents in November 1974 to a price which was two cents higher than it had been two years earlier. The *Sun* rose from seven cents to eight cents, also in November. The *Herald* remained at six cents during the year.

The two morning newspapers increased their volumes of advertising during the year, but that of the *Herald* declined. The *Age* had an overall increase for all types of advertising of 3.7 per cent for the calendar year, while the *Sun's* rose by 0.7 per cent. The *Herald* declined 5.6 per cent for the same period.

Apart from the three metropolitan dailies, Melbourne is served by the national daily the *Australian*. The only other daily in circulation is the *Australian Financial Review*, prepared in Sydney and published in facsimile at David Syme and Co. Ltd. Melbourne has two local Sunday papers and three Sydney Sunday papers transported here for distribution. The *Sunday Press*, a joint project of the *Herald* and the *Age*, launched the previous year, showed a steady circulation level of just below 100,000. The other locally-produced paper, the *Sunday Observer*, continued to show the highest circulation at about 150,000. The *Sunday Press* went up in price twice during the year from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents overall, while the *Sunday Observer's* price increased from twenty cents to forty cents.

Suburban press

At a time when most publishers of newspapers and magazines are being forced by rising costs to increase the selling price, suburban newspapers in Melbourne are maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. The number of papers has increased to 48. This indicates the acceptance by advertisers and the public of suburban newspapers.

The demand has matched the growth of the suburbs of Melbourne. In 1975, 1,500,000 suburban papers were being printed and distributed. The independent Suburban Newspapers Audit Bureau (SNAB) checks the effectiveness of the letterbox distribution system. Newspapers affiliated with SNAB publish their audited circulations every week. Independent surveys prove a high degree of acceptability. Inflation has led to tighter management control in all departments. Improved production skills and new methods have helped lift suburban newspapers to a high standard, and better trained editorial staff, artists, and photographers have all played a part in this.

Among the reasons for the improvement in quality over the past fifteen years has been the purchase by several companies of high speed offset presses and the organisation by the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers Association of a number of competitions between member groups. These awards are judged annually. In the past five years "Suburban Newspapers Week", promoted on a national scale, has attracted attention to the place that suburban newspapers occupy in the life of the community.

Further reference, 1975; *Country press*, 1967

Broadcasting

Introduction

In Australia, radio and television services are provided both from commercial and Australian Government transmitters; the Australian *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1975 governs the operation of services designated to the national broadcasting service, the national television service, the commercial broadcasting service, and the commercial television service.

The national services (both radio and television) are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission which has sole responsibility for programme material; the actual transmitters are operated by the Australian Telecommunications Commission. The commercial services (both radio and television) are operated under licences granted by the Minister for the Media, who, in exercising his licensing powers, takes into consideration recommendations made by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. The revenue of the commercial services is obtained from advertising. Licence fees, payable to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, are charged on a sliding scale from 1 per cent to 4.5 per cent of gross advertising revenue.

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

Although the commercial services are operated as private enterprise undertakings, the Board exercises control in certain fields, by prescribing programme standards, laying down rules for advertising time and advertising content, determining hours of operation, and by establishing and supervising operational standards. The Board allocates frequencies for transmission and investigates applications for the establishment of stations. In all these functions, it has worked under the jurisdiction of the Minister for the Media since 1974.

Commercial broadcasting

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting 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 \$0.5m to 4.5 per cent on amounts over \$3.5m. Licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1974-75 were \$708,824, the fees for Victoria being \$175,720 of which \$142,455 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1975 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 1975

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 1975 the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were Melbourne, 168 and country, 127.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO, 3AR, and 3ZZ (Melbourne), 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), and 3WV (Horsham). There are two domestic short-wave stations, VLH and VLR, 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 broadcasting service.

The A.B.C. radio service broadcasts under the Australian *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1975. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

The Melbourne A.B.C. access and ethnic station 3ZZ opened on 12 May 1975, with programmes initially being broadcast each evening from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. 3ZZ's objective has been to involve the community in planning the station's programme output. To ensure that 3ZZ met these aims, a planning committee of 19 was elected at a public meeting. The committee represents a wide range of interests and includes nominees from migrant groups, conservationists, charities, and ratepayers. In co-operation with the A.B.C., the committee has largely shaped the station's format and continues to guide its output. Initial allocation of 3ZZ programme time has been: Italian language programme Mondays, southern European language programme Tuesdays, Greek language programme Wednesdays, other European language programmes Thursdays, social issues programmes Fridays, alternative radio programmes Saturdays, and community affairs programmes Sundays. Time for ethnic communities is allotted according to language, not nationality. For example, the Spanish language programmes are designed for all Spanish-speaking people in Melbourne, whether they come from Spain or from one of the Spanish-speaking South American countries. Most groups present news from their homeland, play music, and talk about their culture.

Frequency modulation radio

The A.B.C.'s stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service was scheduled to be operational in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide by 24 January 1976, with headquarters in Adelaide. The programme format emphasises good music, together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound.

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 Commission is unique in that it is the only radio and television service in the world which gathers all its own news within the nation. Other similar organisations depend to a large extent on news agencies. 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. A.B.C. offices in London, Singapore, Djakarta, New York, and Washington provide news stories of particular Australian interest and supplement the agency reports. There are

also news staff based at Bangkok, Brussels, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Peking, Port Moresby, Tokyo, and Wellington.

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 people 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 74 journalists. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 125 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The A.B.C. has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme. In 1975 more than 25 cadets were training under this scheme.

In Victoria, the A.B.C. broadcasts fourteen 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. Special news bulletins are compiled for the access and ethnic station 3ZZ. 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

The headquarters of Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas broadcasting service, is in Melbourne. The service began in December 1939 under the A.B.C., and in 1941 it was taken over by the then Department of Information under the late Sir Keith Murdoch. It was returned to the A.B.C. six months later, but in 1944 the Department again took it over. The service finally returned to the A.B.C. in 1950, and today it broadcasts 52 news bulletins daily, 21 of them in eight foreign languages, to eight different parts of the world. Broadcasts are in English, Indonesian, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese), French, Thai, Japanese, Pidgin, Simple English, and Vietnamese. A staff of 183 deals with the news and produces a wide range of programmes. This staff includes 66 translators and announcers, mostly recruited in their countries of origin.

Radio Australia suffered severe damage when Cyclone Tracy wrecked the service's transmitters at Cox Peninsula, Northern Territory on 25 December 1974. Though transmission continued through the Shepparton and Lyndhurst transmitters in Victoria, reception in Asia deteriorated. A temporary station at Carnarvon, Western Australia is to be operational by the end of 1975.

An independent inquiry into external broadcasting has been established by the Australian Government.

Further reference, 1975 ; History of broadcasting, 1961 ; Radio Australia, 1966, 1975 ; 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 *Australian Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*, 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 Telecommunications Commission 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 1975 television services were provided in Australia by 84 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 1975

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	ABLV4 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
Corryong/Khancoban	ABAV1 Upper Murray	9	December 1974

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. Licence fees payable by television stations during 1974-75 were \$2,825,020, the fees for Victoria being \$976,340.

At 30 June 1975 the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 118 and country, 68. 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 FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1974
(Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Cinema movies	21.2	15.4
Other drama	27.1	38.6
Light entertainment	21.0	18.4
Sport	6.4	5.5
News	5.1	7.3
Children	7.6	4.0
Family activities	5.0	4.3
Information	1.5	2.0
Current affairs	3.4	2.7
Political matter	0.1	0.1
Religious matter	0.8	1.4
Education	0.6	0.3
The arts	0.2	..
Total	100.0	100.0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1975

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 1975

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 Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on the A.B.C.'s television stations in Australia :

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1974-75

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	862	18.00	28.00	Panel/quiz games	9	0.20	..
Variety and acts	312	7.00	70.00	Musical performances	55	1.00	96.00
Sport	796	17.00	80.00	Religion	70	1.00	98.00
News and weather	290	6.00	100.00	Rural	19	0.40	100.00
Public interest	604	12.00	79.00	Arts and aesthetics	105	2.00	30.00
Education	1,187	25.00	44.00	Presentation	304	6.00	100.00
Cartoons	73	2.00	..				
				Total	4,686	100.00	61.00

In television the major development in 1974-75 was the official commencement of a colour service on 1 March 1975. All transmitters and translators of the national service carried 24 hours of special colour programmes on the opening day. Since then virtually all A.B.C. programmes have been telecast in colour throughout the evening viewing period, seven days a week. A.B.C. studios in all capital cities are now equipped to produce their own programmes in colour.

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, amounting to 45 minutes in all.

The co-axial cable between Sydney and Melbourne plays a vital part in television news production in Victoria. By this means, items on videotape are exchanged between the cities or fed directly through the cable into news bulletins while on air.

Satellites are being used increasingly in television news and in 1975 a daily news service from London was introduced on trial, via the Intelsat IV Indian Ocean satellite. The news items come from A.B.C. offices abroad, from the B.B.C., N.B.C. and T.V.N. (U.S.A.), from C.B.C. (Canada), and from VISNEWS correspondents. All A.B.C. television and most Australian commercial television stations are participating in the trial scheme and sharing the cost, which is about \$500,000 a year.

As well as the major news bulletins, ABV Channel 2 provides two separate regional news services daily from Monday to Friday. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, and in the Latrobe valley. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, and the other covers the Gippsland region.

Further reference, 1975 ; 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

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Appendix A

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARY, 1975

Introduction

The Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D., presented the Victorian Budget for 1975-76 in the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament on 10 September 1975.

The Premier explained that the Budget for 1975-76 had been made more difficult by the combined effects of the downturn which occurred in the Australian economy during 1974-75 and the accompanying high rate of inflation. For 1975-76 the Premier envisaged a continuing slowing down of the economy, increasing unemployment, and little if any diminution in the rate of inflation.

Against this background, the Premier said: "We are continuing with all vital programmes and initiating important new ones with only minimal increases in taxation". The main features of the Budget were:

- (1) Record funds for education, including adult education;
- (2) substantial progress with the five year mental health programme, and increased support for mentally retarded children's centres;
- (3) increased support for free library services;
- (4) record provision for manpower, equipment, and buildings for the Victoria Police;
- (5) extension of the pensioner rate concessions scheme to include water and sewerage rates;
- (6) relief from pay-roll tax for small businesses;
- (7) improved subsidies for municipal health and welfare services;
- (8) additional assistance to municipalities with large areas of non-rateable property;
- (9) 60 per cent increase in capitation grants to independent schools;
- (10) emphasis on State development and regionalisation programmes for Victorian Government departments;
- (11) special consideration for farmers;
- (12) expanded financial provision for national parks;
- (13) improved basis of assistance for approved children's homes;
- (14) record allocation for country water and sewerage authorities;
- (15) one third increase in capital funds for the Country Fire Authority; and
- (16) increases in superannuation pensions for retired public servants, teachers, and police.

These plans were to be achieved within an overall balanced Budget. Expenditure in the current account sector of the Budget would be \$20m more than estimated receipts, but this would be offset from the works and services account.

In regard to 1974-75, the Premier explained that the Budget for that year forecast expenditure on current account \$3m in excess of receipts and this was to be offset from the works and services account. Despite some significant

differences during the year from the forecast receipts and payments (the rate of inflation during the year was higher than that applicable at Budget time), the overall result was close to the estimate.

The Premier also explained that while the result of 1974-75 showed an excess of expenditure on current account of \$15m, this expenditure included repayment to the Australian Government of a \$10m special advance made for budgetary purposes in 1969-70.

In 1974-75 Victorian expenditure rose by 30 per cent and in 1975-76 the increase was expected to be 19 per cent. The Budget was based on the assumption made by the Australian Government for its Budget that wages in 1975-76 would be some 20 per cent higher than in 1974-75, although the Premier explained: "This is not to say that we are expecting wage and salary rates to increase in this measure during the year. We are expecting wage tribunals to exercise considerable restraint this financial year".

With over 60 per cent of the Budget represented by wages costs, a 19 per cent increase in total expenditure represented a tight Budget. A target of 1.5 per cent was adopted as the maximum increase in Victorian Government employment other than teachers and police.

Six new ministries had been created by the Victorian Government—Conservation, the Arts, Planning, Youth, Sport and Recreation, Federal Affairs, and Consumer Affairs. Five other ministries—Housing, Transport, Water Resources, State Development and Decentralization, and Tourism had been reconstructed. The Victorian Public Service had been re-organised in its structure, direction, recruitment, and training. The Premier explained that through new initiatives in the areas of education, mental health, and social welfare, "we have sought to reflect and reinforce new priorities in this Victorian community, and to bring new directions to Victorian policy, in pursuit of our fundamental belief in the paramount importance of the individual person—his life, his surroundings, his opportunities for a full and rewarding existence".

The Budget for 1975-76 provided for total estimated receipts and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of \$2,517.6m. The current account was estimated to have receipts of \$2,106.3m and expenditure of \$2,126.3m. The Budget is summarised in the tables at the end of this appendix.

Details

Revenue 1975-76

The largest single item on the receipts side of the Budget was the tax reimbursement grant from the Australian Government. This grant has been paid to the States since 1942—the year when the Australian Government undertook the collection of all income tax. Under the formula used for the allocation of tax reimbursement grants for 1975-76, Victoria's share was \$732.9m.

Revenue proposals announced by the Premier before the Budget were increased railway charges, estimated to provide an additional \$15m in 1975-76, and an increase in wholesale tobacco merchants' licence fees, estimated to add \$4.5m to revenue in 1975-76.

The following charges were announced by the Premier as part of the Budget:

- (1) Stamp duty on certificates of registration and transfer of registration of motor vehicles was raised from 2 per cent to 2.5 per cent;
- (2) stamp duty on cheques was increased from 8 cents to 9 cents; and
- (3) deduction from on-course and off-course totalisator investments was raised from 14 per cent to 15 per cent.

These increases would provide an additional \$7.5m of revenue in 1975-76.

Education

The total provision in the Budget of \$881m for education was a record. This comprised \$782m of Victorian funds and \$99m from the Australian Government.

The Premier stated that the Australian Government had cut back the recommendations of the Schools Commission, and in the first half of 1976, Victoria would receive \$20m less than those recommendations. He announced the provision of funds for the recruitment of a further 800 teachers from overseas, while maintaining traditional scholarships and studentship schemes.

The Budget provided for an increase of \$2.1m in direct grants to schools, bringing the total to \$17.1m. The allocation for direct grants had more than trebled over the past three years, in line with the Victorian Government's policy of giving greater responsibility and financial autonomy to individual schools and school councils.

The Premier also announced an increase in the level of maintenance allowance for children from families in necessitous circumstances, an increased grant for adult education, higher per capita payments for independent schools, and substantial progress in the school building programme. The allocation from the works and services account for the education works programme was \$140m, comprising \$90m from Victorian funds and \$50m from the Australian Government.

Hospitals and health services

Expenditure on hospitals and health services in 1975-76 was estimated to be \$411.5m. The appropriation to the Hospitals and Charities Fund was estimated at \$207.4m. The total cost of managing public hospitals in Victoria in 1975-76 was estimated at \$184m.

The Budget provided for an increase in the subsidy for infant welfare sisters, greater assistance for pre-school dental clinics, and increased help for councils towards the cost of immunisation campaigns. Subsidies to municipalities had also been reviewed to bring them into line with the objectives of the 1972 Board of Inquiry into Local Government Finance.

The Budget provided for increased contributions totalling \$160,000 to various medical research institutes.

Provision was also made for a substantial increase in expenditure on mental health services for the third year of the five year master plan of the Mental Health Authority. The increase from the current account was \$19m, while the works and services account allocation rose from \$9.5m to \$13m.

Social welfare

In announcing a provision of \$53.3m for the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Premier said: "The Government has given special attention to supporting the work being done for the community by voluntary welfare organisations in conditions of rapid inflation". The Budget provided for a new basis of assistance for voluntary children's homes with a total provision of \$6.4m, an increase of \$1.4m over the previous year.

In line with the policy of encouraging foster care and adoption of children, grants for approved adoption agencies for each finalised adoption were increased by 50 per cent and payments to foster mothers were increased, as were placement fees to foster care agencies.

Total expenditure for social welfare from the works and services account was estimated at \$4.5m.

Police

The Budget provided a total of \$101m for expenditure for the Police Department. The largest element of the Budget provision for police was the

salary bill, estimated to be \$84m, an increase of \$14m over the previous year.

The Victorian Government had approved an increase in the authorised police strength to 7,000. Funds allocated to the police provided for an additional 80 vehicles and the purchase of radio, scientific, and other equipment. The allocation from the works and services account was \$6.7m, an increase of \$2.6m over the previous year.

State development and decentralisation

The Premier stated that despite the problems of country areas in the current economic conditions, including those faced by the primary producer and those of industry arising from the removal of import quotas, tariff cuts, and increased postal and telephone charges, the Victorian Government was determined to preserve the achievements which had already been made and to promote further growth and development in country areas.

Funds totalling \$5.7m were made available to the Victorian Development Corporation to enable it to continue contributing to the development of industrial and other projects in country areas.

Provision was also made to meet Victoria's obligations in connection with the Albury-Wodonga development project, and to continue planning for the development of Geelong.

The allocation for the Tourist Fund was increased from \$1.6m to \$1.9m, to continue the programme of tourist development.

Rural developments and agriculture

Depressed market conditions were resulting in lower prices for many products, and this, together with the cost pressures resulting from inflation, had placed many farmers in a difficult financial position.

The sheep and beef industries were suffering from low wool prices, accumulated wool stocks, many price falls, and the collapse of the export trade in beef. The beef industry was being assisted through the Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the provision of supplementary grants from Victorian funds, assistance with the road and rail transport of livestock, and the deferment of water charges for beef producers.

Because of these problems, the Victorian Government deferred the introduction of higher rail charges on grains, wool, livestock, and superphosphate until seasonal conditions improved.

Funds allocated to the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission provided for another forty farms to become available under the Heytesbury and Rochester Settlement projects.

Funds available to the Forests Commission in 1975-76 were estimated at \$22.8m—\$16.5m to be provided from the Consolidated Fund and \$6.3m from the Forestry Fund.

Conservation

The Premier announced a total provision of \$18.5m for the Ministry of Conservation for 1975-76.

The National Parks Service was allocated \$3.4m, while the provision for the Environment Protection Authority totalled \$4.2m. \$1.2m was provided for the major environmental studies of Port Phillip Bay, Western Port Bay, and the Gippsland Lakes system.

Transport

The Premier estimated the total cost to the Consolidated Fund of public transport services at \$162m for 1975-76. The main elements in this total, which excluded railway debt charges and the administrative costs of the Ministry of

Transport, were : operating loss of the Railways Board, \$115m ; payments to the Tramways Board and to private bus operators, \$21m ; allocation to the Railways Board for capital works, \$24m ; and loans to private bus operators for new buses and ticket machines, \$1m.

Provision was made in the Budget for \$4.9m for fare concessions to pensioners and \$2.5m for fare concessions to school children on public transport.

The arts

Total funds available to the Ministry for the Arts were estimated at \$24.4m for 1975-76. Library services were the major element of the proposed expenditure for the Ministry for the Arts. The requirements of municipal libraries were given special consideration because of the need to ensure that services were maintained in the light of sharply increased operating costs. Subsidies to libraries were, therefore, increased substantially.

Grants for groups engaged in cultural and artistic pursuits were increased to \$1.6m for 1975-76. Funds totalling \$0.5m were also provided from the works and services account towards the cost of the construction of performing arts centres in country towns on a \$2 for \$1 basis.

Youth, sport, and recreation

The Premier announced provision for the administrative costs of the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation totalling \$844,000. In addition, funds totalling \$7,920,000 were made available from Totalizator Agency Board commissions and from soccer pools to the various funds administered by the Department.

\$2.4m was provided from the Sports and Recreation Fund for the construction of community recreation facilities ; \$200,000 was allocated to a campaign to encourage an active interest in recreation among the people of Victoria.

Pensioner rate concessions

The Premier announced that the pensioner rate concessions scheme had been extended to include water and sewerage rates levied by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and sewerage authorities in country areas. The total Budget provision was \$4.8m. Approximately 100,000 pensioners were assisted by this programme in 1974-75.

Local government

The Budget made provision for increased subsidies to local government. These included : library subsidies to be paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis, with a higher per capita ceiling ; increased grants for regional library services ; an increase in the subsidy for infant welfare sisters to a \$2 for \$1 basis, with a maximum of \$6,000 ; an increase in the subsidy ceiling for home help services from \$82 to \$94.30 per week ; improved subsidy arrangements on a \$2 for \$1 basis for pre-school dental clinics and immunisation campaigns ; and increased provision for subsidies for municipal recreation officers.

The Premier also announced additional assistance to those councils with a high proportion of non-rateable property and continuing contributions to the Municipalities Forests Roads Improvement Fund.

Planning

Total provision in 1975-76 for the Ministry for Planning was \$2.8m. The Premier stated that greater emphasis would be placed on developing the resources of the Town and Country Planning Board to enable it to meet increasing demands, and that \$250,000 had been allocated for grants to regional planning authorities. Planning of the satellite towns of Melton and Sunbury would continue.

Works and services programme

The estimated appropriation to the works and services account in 1975-76 was \$391.3m.

At the meeting of the Australian Loan Council in June 1975 the Australian Government reported an increase in State works programmes of 20 per cent, which was less than the increase in costs. This necessarily meant a reduction in works. When the Budget was introduced, likely increases in funds available were: education—\$15.5m, water supply and sewerage—\$9m, public transport—\$6m, health, hospitals and social welfare—\$7m, forests, conservation and agriculture—\$4m, and police, law and order—\$3.5m.

Other capital works

The provision by the Australian Government of \$98m for housing, the same as in 1974-75, would result in a decline of construction of new homes and a curtailment of land purchases and development by the Housing Commission.

The allocation of road construction funds by the Australian Government to Victoria was \$89m for 1975-76.

Pay-roll tax relief for small businesses

In order to help small businesses in conditions of rapid inflation, the current exemption was doubled and then tapered off as pay-rolls increased.

Consolidated Fund

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND : RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1975-76
(\$'000)

Head of receipt	1974-75 (Actual)	1975-76 (Estimate)
Current account—		
State taxation	711,131	836,300
Other State sources	277,370	308,160
Railways operating income	129,004	153,045
Australian Government payments—		
Financial Agreement	4,254	4,254
Tax reimbursement grant	(a) 576,180	732,900
Other Australian Government payments accounted for through the Consolidated Fund	54,255	71,646
Total	1,752,194	2,106,305
Works and services account—		
Proceeds of loan raisings	184,809	217,744
Loan repayments	6,282	7,000
Australian Government payments—		
Works grant	87,370	108,871
School building grants	49,524	46,200
Sewerage advances	34,236	31,500
Total	362,221	411,315
GRAND TOTAL	2,114,416	2,517,620

(a) Includes debt charges assistance grant : \$13,914,098.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1975-76
(\$'000)

Function of payments	1974-75 (Actual)	1975-76 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Special appropriations	340,639	390,052
Departmental votes	1,182,911	1,468,753
Railways operating expenses (a)	243,779	267,500
Total	1,767,329	2,126,305
Works and services account—		
Appropriation to works and services account	347,087	391,315
GRAND TOTAL	2,114,416	2,517,620

(a) This item does not include railways debt charges, which are included in the item "special appropriations" as follows: charges on total debt—1974-75 (Actual) \$31,915,321; 1975-76 (Estimate) \$33,080,000; charges on debt since 1960—1974-75 (Actual) \$12,594,526; 1975-76 (Estimate) \$14,150,000.

Appendix B

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1973-74*, published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between 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, like general government, who 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 general government, 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:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the 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.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1973-74. 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, 1973-74
(\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	27,455	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	29,088
Trading enterprises—		Government	6,773
Companies	6,591	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	7,424	Private	7,999
Dwellings owned by persons	2,836	Public enterprises	1,907
Public enterprises	1,220	General government	1,978
Financial enterprises	926	Increase in stocks	1,638
Less imputed bank service charge	1,386	Statistical discrepancy	876
Gross domestic product at factor cost	45,066	Gross national expenditure	50,259
Indirect taxes less subsidies	5,367	Exports of goods and services	7,806
		National turnover of goods and services	58,065
		Less imports of goods and services	7,632
Gross domestic product	50,433	Expenditure on gross domestic product	50,433

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1973-74
(\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	27,455
Private	29,088	Net operating surplus	13,957
Government	6,773		
Saving	10,369	Domestic factor incomes	41,412
		Less net income paid overseas	260
		Indirect taxes	5,648
		Less subsidies	281
		National income	46,519
		Less net transfers to overseas	289
Disposal of income	46,230	National disposable income	46,230

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1973-74

(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	3,654
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	2,626	Increase in income tax provisions	855
Other building and construction	1,592	Undistributed (company) income	922
All other	3,781	Retained income of public	
Public enterprises	1,907	financial enterprises	238
General government	1,978	Household saving	5,311
Increase in stocks—		General government surplus on	
Farm and miscellaneous	718	current transactions	2,956
Private non-farm	920	General government grants for	
Statistical discrepancy	876	private capital purposes	87
Net lending to overseas	— 375		
		Finance of gross accumulation	14,023
Gross accumulation	14,023		

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1973-74

(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	7,806	Imports of goods and services	7,632
Property income from overseas	406	Property income to overseas	666
Personal transfers from overseas	214	Personal transfers overseas	214
		General government transfers	
		overseas	289
		Net lending to overseas	— 375
Current receipts from overseas	8,426	Use of current receipts	8,426

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1969-70 to 1973-74, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also provided to show total Victorian figures in relation to those of the other Australian States.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD INCOME

(\$m)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Wages, salaries, and supplements	4,466	5,050	5,590	6,306	7,674
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	347	305	371	428	566
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	616	654	699	784	892
Income from dwellings	324	374	417	474	556
Transfers from general government	436	477	563	705	854
All other income	611	663	751	852	1,019
Total	6,800	7,523	8,391	9,549	11,561

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES

(\$m)

State	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	8,989	10,176	11,386	13,032	15,915
Victoria	6,800	7,523	8,391	9,549	11,561
Queensland	2,950	3,313	3,888	4,557	5,553
South Australia (including N.T.)	2,115	2,309	2,665	3,058	3,934
Western Australia	1,730	2,021	2,263	2,526	3,388
Tasmania	630	692	779	895	1,088
Total	23,214	26,034	29,372	33,617	41,439

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Food	1,022	1,093	1,176	1,279	1,529
Cigarettes and tobacco	146	158	172	201	223
Alcoholic drinks	307	329	355	377	438
Clothing, etc.	471	508	552	629	751
Health	280	314	363	413	458
Rent	718	821	918	1,038	1,240
Gas, electricity, and fuel	155	159	170	173	202
Household durables	364	408	462	527	656
Newspapers, books, etc.	90	95	101	116	141
All other goods, n.e.i.	202	221	247	268	336
Travel and communication	782	871	955	1,032	1,209
All other services	588	636	728	836	955
Total	5,125	5,613	6,199	6,889	8,138

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	7,184	7,930	8,799	9,861	11,404
Victoria	5,125	5,613	6,199	6,889	8,138
Queensland	2,315	2,556	2,892	3,274	3,931
South Australia (including N.T.)	1,596	1,754	1,957	2,200	2,564
Western Australia	1,422	1,592	1,774	1,950	2,272
Tasmania	499	544	602	660	780
Total	18,141	19,989	22,223	24,834	29,089

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool	155	118	134	254	} n.a.
Other pastoral products	230	237	260	354	
Wheat	113	50	97	68	
Other grain crops	22	30	28	20	
Other crops	180	182	177	195	
Dairying, poultry, etc.	274	293	317	314	
Total	974	910	1,013	1,205	1,420
Less stock valuation adjustment	— 5	..	10	27	— 11
Less costs—					
Marketing	104	93	107	109	} 588
Seed and fodder	101	87	71	149	
Other	220	223	239	261	
Gross farm product at factor cost	554	507	586	659	843
Less depreciation	95	91	90	92	} 264
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, etc.	106	111	121	131	
Farm income	353	305	375	436	579
Less farm income of companies	6	..	4	8	13
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	347	305	371	428	566

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	269	168	189	486	827
Victoria	347	305	371	428	566
Queensland	228	205	290	386	464
South Australia (including N.T.)	119	93	156	205	398
Western Australia	45	103	106	166	525
Tasmania	31	27	32	52	58
Total	1,039	901	1,144	1,723	2,838

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Appendix C

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1975 *

January

1 The Victorian Government is to inquire into the legal, educational, economic, and social factors preventing equal opportunities for women.

The Town and Country Planning Board commenced a study of the southern shores of the Gippsland Lakes, to determine the form of development that would be best suited to the region.

2 The Australian Government is to provide \$70,000 towards the development of the Wirilda Environment Park in the Gippsland region.

3 A \$16.4m, 10 storey building on the site of the Peter MacCallum Clinic in William Street, Melbourne, will give Victoria an advanced specialist cancer treatment centre within five years.

8 The Victorian Government announced a \$250,000 tram and bus shelter building programme for 1975.

The Australian Government provided grants worth \$213,350 to nine Victorian conservation groups.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to double Melbourne's parklands over the next thirty years by developing six large "metropolitan parks"—in the Dandenong valley, Maribyrnong valley, Yarra valley, Lysterfield Park, Point Cook, and at Braeside.

11 Transfer of overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs from the Victorian Government to the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs became effective.

14 Polluted streams which run into Port Phillip Bay are to be cleaned by the Victorian Government in a multi-million dollar scheme.

17 The Melbourne City Council is to encourage six vacant city blocks to be cleared and turned into mini-squares.

20 The Victorian Railways introduced faster and more frequent trains on selected suburban lines.

The suburban electric train service's 27 kilometre extension from Dandenong to Pakenham became operational.

The Victorian Government is to amend the Local Government Act to prevent councils closing off roads in their municipalities.

31 The Royal Melbourne Hospital opened a streamlined casualty department to reduce the waiting time for treatment.

February

2 The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) classified four river valleys, two mountain ranges, and five other landscapes in north-eastern Victoria.

* A brief chronology of important events from 1770 to 1970 is set out on pages 1131-42 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

3 Four permanent Victorian Cabinet sub-committees are to be set up to scrutinise major policy changes and new legislation proposed by individual Ministers.

4 The Victorian Government is examining the feasibility of establishing a world trade centre in Melbourne.

5 The Land Conservation Council suggested that many parts of north-eastern Victoria were suitable for bush parks, either close to cities and tourist centres or as more distant wilderness centres. It also warned that the Dartmouth Dam project could harm the fish, wildlife, and environment of the Mitta Mitta River.

The estimated cost of the Dartmouth Dam project has risen to \$84m—\$12m more than the 30 June 1974 projection.

Grants worth \$3m were made under the Australian Government's Area Improvement Programme to thirty Melbourne municipalities to improve "the quality of life".

6 The Victorian Government is undertaking a \$65m programme to upgrade Melbourne's public transport system over the next eighteen months—\$50m for new trains, \$10m for new trams, and \$5m for new buses.

7 The Royal Melbourne Hospital opened a community health centre, financed by the Australian Government, at North Coburg to provide free paramedical treatment for people living in Melbourne's northern suburbs.

The Australian Government granted an additional \$84,300 for new and expanded community health projects in Victoria.

The Education Department announced plans for its biggest single school building project—an \$8m middle-level technical college at Box Hill.

12 The Victorian Government is to consider a \$90m plan to purchase private properties in La Trobe Street, Melbourne, for a large-scale re-development project.

14 The Australian Government is to provide \$59.4m to Victoria to be spent mainly on providing more jobs until 30 June 1975.

17 Victoria's civil defence organisation was expanded under the new title of State Emergency Service; many regional offices are to be established.

25 Australian Government unemployment funds will assist major improvements to the recreational forests of the Dandenong Ranges.

27 Mr C. W. Villeneuve-Smith, Q.C. was appointed to conduct a preliminary inquiry into allegations of corruption in the Victoria Police.

28 Melbourne experienced its driest summer for sixteen years; in the period December 1974—February 1975 only 80 mm of rain fell.

March

1 Colour service commenced on Melbourne's four television stations.

2 Daylight saving ended at 3 a.m.

3 The Victorian Government is to pass legislation to control noise in Victoria.

4 A botanic garden, restaurant, fauna park, water bird sanctuary, demonstration farm, golf course, and theatre are to be developed at the Werribee Park Estate—encompassing 380 hectares and an historic mansion.

The Victorian Government intends to grant about \$1m per annum to assist the sawmilling industry.

5 The target date for the complete sewerage of Melbourne is now 1982.

A \$14m can-making plant was opened at St Albans.

6 The Victorian Railways is installing a new type of flashing red lights at level crossings.

The first Chief Judge of the County Court—Mr D. P. Whelan, Q.C.—was appointed.

The Town and Country Planning Board recommended the establishment of a corporation to re-develop a 4 hectare site around the new Museum underground railway station.

9 The Forests Commission commenced an environmental study into the feasibility of establishing a pulpwood industry in east Gippsland.

11 A town planning firm is to undertake an environmental study of the Maribyrnong River for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

13 Metcon—Victoria's new system of road signs at intersections—came into effect.

14 The Victorian Government announced a \$6m scheme to help the State's beef industry.

18 Mr B. W. Beach, Q.C. was appointed to direct a public inquiry into allegations of corruption in the Victoria Police.

The Third Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service, examining the administration of the Education Department, was tabled in the Victorian Parliament.

24 Victoria's \$250,000 triennial Visual Arts in Australia Festival opened. It was designed to highlight all aspects of contemporary and traditional art.

29 The Victorian and New South Wales Governments accepted a \$40m offer from the Australian Government to develop the Albury-Wodonga growth centre.

31 The Victoria Police established a special squad to handle major emergencies.

April

8 The Environment Protection Authority extended its target date to reduce pollution in Port Phillip Bay by two years to July 1982.

The Victorian Legislative Assembly—in a free vote—decided to abolish capital punishment by 36 votes to 30 votes, after its longest recorded debate.

9 The report on a major redistribution of Victorian electoral boundaries by the State Electoral Commissioners, recommending an extra eight Legislative Assembly districts and an extra four Legislative Council provinces, was released.

10 The first State Environment Protection Policy, for the waters of Port Phillip Bay, was proclaimed.

13 The Victorian Minister of Health is to appoint a standing committee of parents, teachers, State officials, and voluntary organisations to co-ordinate the \$18m re-organisation of Victoria's pre-school system.

Legislation to amalgamate the two branches of Victorian Government insurance—the State Motor Car Insurance Office and the State Accident Insurance Office—into a State Insurance Office was introduced.

14 The Victorian Minister of Transport ordered an inquiry into the safety of the West Gate Bridge.

15 The Victorian Government introduced a Bill to regulate outdoor advertising.

16 The Land Conservation Council recommended the creation of a 113,000 hectare park along the Upper Yarra valley.

19 The Victorian Branch of the Country Party changed its name to the National Party of Australia (Victoria).

22 The Victorian Government established six consultative committees for transport regions throughout the State to help co-ordinate road and rail transport services.

The Victorian Government nominated 42 areas—mostly on Melbourne's fringe—for rapid residential development.

25 Victoria is to take part in a pilot project sponsored by the Australian Government to exchange teachers between government and non-government schools.

29 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works accepted a \$1.5m contract for the fluoridation of Melbourne's water supply.

May

- 1 The Victorian Government introduced special legislation to ensure government control over all planning in the State.
- 3 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to establish a 1,300 hectare park of creek-side land along the Dandenong valley in an 11 kilometre strip from Vermont, through Glen Waverley, to Mulgrave.
- 7 The board of inquiry into the dairy industry recommended the total remodelling of the industry, including abolition of several industry bodies and establishment of a State dairy authority.
- 12 Ethnic and access radio station 3ZZ, operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, commenced transmission.
- 13 The Western Port Regional Planning Authority's environmental report proposed strict housing and land controls for the Mornington Peninsula.
- 14 The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria signed a \$900m contract with Esso/B.H.P. to buy all the known reserves of natural gas from Bass Strait. Victoria's base load natural gas needs will be met until 2005 at least.
- 30 Victoria joined the hospital part of Medibank—the Australian Government's new health insurance programme.
- 31 Melbourne experienced its driest summer-autumn period for nineteen years; in the six months to 31 May 1975 only 192 mm of rain fell.

June

- 2 The Victorian Government cancelled plans to build a 50 storey building, which was to house all State public servants on an historic site in East Melbourne. The decision was taken for environmental reasons.
- 4 A \$7m sports centre is planned at Sunshine to serve 250,000 residents of six of Melbourne's western suburbs.
- 5 Victoria is to receive \$112m from the Australian Government during the next three years to help improve urban arterial roads.
- 7 A \$300m project is planned by International Oil Ltd to open up Victoria's second largest brown coal field, at Gelliondale in south Gippsland.
- 10 The Australian Government is to build a \$4.8m trade union training college—the national headquarters of the new Australian Trade Union Training Authority—at Wodonga.
- 13 The first awards under the Order of Australia honours scheme were announced.
- 20 The Victorian Government banned all urban and industrial development in brown coal deposit areas in central Gippsland—strict guidelines will protect significant environmental, conservation, and recreational areas.
- 23 Ethnic radio station 3EA, operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, commenced transmission.
- 27 The Victorian Government is to receive \$10.8m from the Australian Government for use in its long-term programme to provide cheap housing land.
- 30 Melbourne experienced its fourth driest (169 mm of rain) first half of the year on record.

July

- 1 Medibank—the Australian Government's new health insurance programme—began operations.
The Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission came into being, in a re-organisation of Australia's postal and communications services.
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works rates increased by 22.3 per cent.

Melbourne's first frequency modulation radio station, 3MBS, operated by the Music Broadcasting Society, commenced transmission.

9 The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission is to implement a \$40m plan to prevent irrigation areas along the Murray River from being destroyed by salt seepage.

The Victorian Education Department is to conduct a \$1m campaign to reduce arson and vandalism in the State's schools.

10 The Victorian Government paid \$1.7m for a Laverton building to house all the State's public records.

11 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is to require environmental impact studies to be undertaken on all new development projects which require land to be rezoned.

15 The Victorian Railways is to gradually install automatic ticket machines at metropolitan stations.

18 Victoria was without public transport, and experienced severe power restrictions, during a 24-hour stoppage by 70,000 Victorian Government employees.

22 The Victorian Government approved the construction of a \$74m, 17 kilometre railway line to serve Melbourne's north-eastern suburbs from Collingwood to Doncaster.

The Town and Country Planning Board recommended the opening of new urban development corridors in Berwick, Berwick-Pakenham, Cranbourne, Langwarrin, Carrum Downs, Plenty, and Werribee to allow for future growth.

23 The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works granted a planning permit for a \$300m Flinders Street Station re-development scheme.

27 Victorian municipal councils shared \$20m in grants from the Australian Grants Commission.

28 The Victorian Government asked the Public Buildings Advisory Committee to investigate how much of the existing Flinders Street Station should be retained.

29 A new \$153m sewerage network, incorporating a 22 kilometre sewer trunk between Brooklyn and Werribee, is to be built to serve Melbourne's western suburbs.

30 Melbourne had its warmest July day and warmest winter night on record—the temperature ranged from 16.4°C at 8.00 a.m. to 23.1°C at 2.50 p.m.

The Australian Government is to provide \$150,000 to help preserve bushland in the Dandenong Ranges.

31 The Victorian Minister of Transport announced plans for a \$27.5m freeway extension to the Hume Highway to by-pass Seymour, Mangalore, and Avenel.

The Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria released its findings, recommending wide-ranging changes to the administration of public health, including the establishment of a Health Commission.

August

1 The *Public Service Act* 1974, incorporating most of the major recommendations of the First Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Public Service, came into operation.

The Ministry for the Arts became a separate department of the Victorian Government.

2 The Victorian Government is examining a plan for a passenger-vehicle ferry service across the entrance of Port Phillip Bay.

3 The Victorian Government is to encourage greater use of school buildings by making them available to the public outside school hours.

4 Victoria received a further \$503,150 under the National Estate programme to protect its historic monuments and parklands.

5 Twenty inner suburban areas were proposed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as the first parts of Melbourne to receive special conservation protection.

- 10 Metropolitan and country rail fares increased for the first time in four years—the new fare structure revolved around a basic silver coin fare scale.
- 14 The Victorian Government approved plans for a new \$5m–\$6m Coroner's Court building in Flinders Street West.
- 18 A ring road system is to be built about 9.5 kilometres from the city centre. Using existing main roads, access routes to metropolitan areas will be built which will avoid the city centre.
- 21 Melbourne's thirteen day newspaper printers stoppage ended.
- 23 The Australian Government approved the construction of a new city, to be named Baranduda, 6 kilometres south-east of Wodonga.

September

- 1 Large increases in Australia's postal and telephone charges came into effect. The price of a standard letter rose from ten to eighteen cents and the price of a local telephone call increased from six to nine cents.
- 3 A Victorian Government-sponsored study recommended that a \$77m world trade centre be built on a 6 hectare site at North Wharf, on the waterfront in West Melbourne.
- A \$12m transport interchange for trains, buses, and taxis—the first of its kind in Australia—is to be built at Frankston.
- 9 The Victorian Government is to establish an all-party parliamentary committee to inquire into ways of conserving Victoria's energy reserves.
- 10 The Premier brought down the Victorian Budget. Estimated Government expenditure for 1975–76 would be \$2,126m—an increase of 19 per cent on the previous year.
- The Country Roads Board is to demolish 420 properties in a \$24m project to widen the Nepean Highway between Gardenvale and Moorabbin—the final stage in the expressway link between Melbourne and Frankston.
- 11 The Victorian Trades Hall Council lifted a fifteen month ban on demolition of the town of Yallourn, enabling the State Electricity Commission of Victoria to demolish the town and mine the brown coal beneath it.
- 22 The Victorian Government announced plans for a new 1,040 hectare park in the Yarra valley.
- 24 The Australian Constitutional Convention met at the Hotel Windsor, Melbourne, for three days of discussion of various agenda items.
- 25 The Prahran City Council is to spend \$2m on the re-development of the Prahran Market.

October

- 1 The Victorian Government is to proceed with the re-development of the southern side of La Trobe Street, incorporating all eight blocks from Spring Street to Spencer Street.
- 2 The Victorian Government and local councils plan to develop a 650 hectare park opposite Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport.
- 10 The Australian Government is to license a special radio station, to be known as 3CR, to the Community Radio Federation—a large group of community, political, and trade union organisations.
- 14 The Western Port Bay Environmental Study concluded that heavy industrial development could be tolerated at Western Port—but only under the strictest environmental controls yet proposed in Victoria.
- The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works plans to build a \$500m sewage treatment plant at Werribee to serve Melbourne's northern and western suburbs.
- 15 Plans were announced for the \$13m transport interchange at Box Hill railway station.

The State Planning Council was re-named the State Co-ordination Council, given wider responsibilities, and transferred to the Premier's Department.

21 The terms of reference of the Victorian Government's inquiry into all aspects of workers compensation in Victoria were announced.

25 Daylight saving began at 2 a.m.

November

7 The Victorian Railways is to cease passenger train services between Echuca and Balranald, and from Melbourne to Tocumwal—reducing Victoria's passenger network by 208 kilometres.

11 The Governor-General dismissed the Australian Government from office; the Hon. J. M. Fraser was installed as caretaker Prime Minister.

13 The Victorian Government is to buy a new \$5.1m multi-storey building in William Street for the Victoria Police.

A Victorian Ministry for the Arts committee is investigating the best way of establishing a State film corporation.

19 The Victorian Government is planning an extensive network of pipelines on railway property to carry petroleum, grain, and other commodities.

December

1 The Victorian *Constitution Act* 1975 came into operation, placing Victoria in a similar position to the Commonwealth in relation to its complete independence from the Imperial Parliament.

The *National Parks Act* 1975, substantially widening the responsibilities of the National Parks Service, was proclaimed.

The Melbourne City Council is to prepare an amending planning scheme in line with the land-use aspects of its \$400,000 strategy plan.

4 The Victorian Government is to review all existing reservations for major roads to decide whether they should be retained.

13 General election held for the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Australian Parliament; the Liberal/National Country Party coalition gained office.

15 The Melbourne City Council is to move its administrative headquarters from the Melbourne Town Hall and numerous rented buildings to a 7 storey building in Little Collins Street.

17 The Australian and Victorian Governments approved subsidies of \$2.47m for community recreation facilities in Victoria.

29 The Australian and Victorian Governments granted a \$3m loan to three major Victorian fruit canneries to help them overcome the deteriorating situation in the fruit industry.

Appendix D

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Appendix E

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1974 AND 1975

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Book* 1974 and 1975. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. The figures beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

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Appendix F

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix describes 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 from 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. The Bureau's Melbourne Office also sometimes has additional statistical information which, although not suitable for regular publication, can be made available to the public upon request.

Many of the publications issued by the Bureau's Central Office in Canberra contain additional information about Victoria. These are catalogued in the booklet *Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics*, available also from the Bureau's Melbourne Office.

The *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are 'for sale' publications, while all other publications are free and no postal charges apply. As remittances must accompany orders, the price and postage, which are set prior to release, should be ascertained first by telephoning the above-mentioned number.

Description of publications

General

1 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

Series. Annual; new series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Contents. Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs, every year. The contents are divided into 29 chapters covering Victoria's environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and Parliament; Government administration; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and

minerals ; Water resources ; Forestry ; Fisheries and wildlife ; 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 : set prior to each edition's release.

Approximately 850 pages with index.

2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Series. Annual ; first issue 1956.

Contents. Compact tables cover most fields of statistics collected by the Bureau. The book also lists Victorian members of the Australian and Victorian Parliaments, the Victorian Judiciary, and the Victorian addresses of principal Australian and Victorian Government departments.

Price and postage : set 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 released 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) still available.

Contents. For each local government area in Victoria, details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1971 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 ; deaths 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.

54 pages.

66 DEMOGRAPHY: SUMMARY 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.

7 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 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

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.

24 pages.

73 GEELONG REGION POPULATION COUNT, 2 JULY 1975: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Contents. Population and dwellings by local government area within the Geelong region.

2 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.

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 Victoria; rates of births, deaths, and marriages for Victoria.

2 pages.

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; Victorian expenditure on primary, secondary, and technical education.

28 pages.

65 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Series. Annual; first issue for 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 by 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 by statistical division and local government area; details of houses commenced 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 for Victoria, with 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; 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.

10 pages.

67 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS

Series. Annual; first issue season 1970-71.

Contents. Number of 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 division and local government area of livestock numbers, wool production, hay harvested, and farm consumption of crop and pasture production; details for Victoria of breeds of sheep, calving, lambing, and lambing forecast; rural holdings classified according to size of dairy, beef, cattle, pig, and pig breeding herds, and breeding ewe flocks by statistical division; historical tables.

36 pages.

43 LIVESTOCK: PRELIMINARY NUMBERS

Series. Annual; first issue at 31 March 1962.

Contents. Preliminary details of numbers of sheep and lambs, cattle, and pigs for Victoria 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.

37 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER CENSUS

Series. Irregular; first issue year ended 30 June 1975.

Contents. Number and area of nursery locations; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

2 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 for Victoria based on a majority of returns from the annual Agricultural Census.

4 pages.

56 PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS: AREA SURVEY

Series. Annual; first issue season 1975-76.

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 CEREAL CROPS: PRODUCTION SURVEY

Series. Annual; first issue season 1975-76.

Contents. Estimates of production of wheat, oats, and barley for grain in the principal growing areas compared with actual production in previous seasons.

2 pages.

89 RURAL INDUSTRIES: COUNTY STATISTICS

Series. Annual; first issue season 1973-74.

Contents. Details by agricultural 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.

40 pages.

53 VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED

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; comparison for previous five seasons for Victoria and production by varieties.

2 pages.

Manufacturing

81 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Series. Annual; first issue containing information from census 1968-69.

Contents. Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as details of employment, wages, and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., usage of materials, etc., and fixed capital expenditure by industry sub-division.

50 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.

19 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.

34 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.

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.

17 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 110 commodities.
8 pages.

Tourism

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.

88 SURVEY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

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.
14 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.

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.
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.

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.

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, 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

Pages 111-32

Victorian State elections: 20 March 1976

New Ministry

A triennial election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament were held conjointly on 20 March 1976. The 63rd Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., was subsequently formed and consisted of the following members:

VICTORIA—63RD MINISTRY

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of the Arts
The Hon. L. H. S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Deputy Premier and Minister of Education
The Hon. J. C. M. Balfour	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines
The Hon. W. A. Borthwick	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. J. A. Rafferty	Minister of Transport
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 Special Education
The Hon. B. J. Dixon	Minister for Social Welfare and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. R. R. C. Maclellan	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and Assistant Minister of Health
The Hon. G. P. Hayes	Minister of Housing and Minister for Planning

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. V. O. Dickie	Chief Secretary
The Hon. A. J. Hunt	Minister for Local Government and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. W. V. Houghton	Minister of Health
The Hon. F. J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests
The Hon. D. G. Crozier	Minister for State Development and Decentralization, and Minister of Tourism
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General

Members of the Victorian Parliament

Members elected to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly at the elections held on 20 March 1976 and the Provinces or Districts they represent are shown below.

Political party affiliations are indicated thus :

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

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976

Member	Province
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Thomastown
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern
Foley, Hon. Kevin James (LP)	Boronia
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Nunawading
Howard, Hon. Ralph William (LP)	Templestowe
Jenkins, Hon. Owen Glyndwr (LP)	Geelong
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Doutta Galla
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo
Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville (LP)	Waverley
Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank (LP)	Chelsea
Storey, Hon. Robert William, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra
Taylor, Hon. James Allister (LP)	Gippsland
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne West
Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry (ALP)	Melbourne
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South Eastern

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976

Member	District
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell
Austin, Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.St.J. (LP)	Springvale
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong West
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth
Cain, John (ALP)	Bundoora
Cathie, Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal
Collins, Peter Charles (LP)	Noble Park

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976—*continued*

Member	District
Cox, George Henry (<i>LP</i>)	Mitcham
Crabb, Steven Marshall (<i>ALP</i>)	Knox
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (<i>LP</i>)	Sandringham
Culpin, John Albert (<i>ALP</i>)	Glenroy
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (<i>LP</i>)	St Kilda
Doube, Hon. Valentine Joseph (<i>ALP</i>)	Albert Park
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (<i>LP</i>)	Dromana
Ebery, William Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Midlands
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Ascot Vale
Evans, Alexander Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Ballarat North
Evans, Bruce James (<i>NP</i>)	Gippsland East
Fogarty, William Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	Sunshine
Fordham, Robert Clive (<i>ALP</i>)	Footscray
Francis, Charles Hugh, Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Caulfield
Ginifer, John Joseph (<i>ALP</i>)	Keilor
Gude, Phillip Archibald (<i>LP</i>)	Geelong East
Guy, Athol George (<i>LP</i>)	Gisborne
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (<i>LP</i>)	Kew
Hann, Edward James (<i>NP</i>)	Rodney
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (<i>LP</i>)	Wantirna
Holding, Allan Clyde (<i>ALP</i>)	Richmond
Hudson, Neville Read, D.F.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Werribee
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (<i>NP</i>)	Murray Valley
Jennings, Douglas Bernard (<i>LP</i>)	Western Port
Jona, Hon. Walter (<i>LP</i>)	Hawthorn
Jones, Barry Owen (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Kennett, Jeffrey Gibb (<i>LP</i>)	Burwood
Kirkwood, Carl William Dunn (<i>ALP</i>)	Preston
Lacy, Norman Henry (<i>LP</i>)	Warrandyte
Lieberman, Louis Stuart (<i>LP</i>)	Benambra
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (<i>ALP</i>)	Dandenong
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (<i>LP</i>)	Prahran
McArthur, Peter Stewart (<i>LP</i>)	Ringwood
McCabe, James Edmund (<i>LP</i>)	Lowan
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (<i>NP</i>)	Gippsland South
McKellar, Donald Kelso (<i>LP</i>)	Portland
Mackinnon, Donald James (<i>LP</i>)	Box Hill
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	Bennettswood
MacLellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (<i>LP</i>)	Berwick
Mutton, John Patrick (<i>IND. LAB.</i>)	Coburg
Patrick, Jeannette Tweeddale (<i>LP</i>)	Brighton
Plowman, Sidney James (<i>LP</i>)	Evelyn
Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice (<i>LP</i>)	Glenhuntly
Ramsay, James Halford (<i>LP</i>)	Balwyn
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (<i>LP</i>)	Heatherton
Richardson, John Inglis (<i>LP</i>)	Forest Hill
Roper, Thomas William (<i>ALP</i>)	Brunswick
Ross-Edwards, Peter (<i>NP</i>)	Shepparton
Scanlan, Hon. Alan Henry (<i>LP</i>)	Oakleigh
Simmonds, James Lionel (<i>ALP</i>)	Reservoir
Simpson, John Hamilton (<i>ALP</i>)	Niddrie
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (<i>LP</i>)	Ivanhoe

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976—*continued*

Member	District
Smith, Aurel Vernon (LP)	South Barwon
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool
Stephen, William Francis (LP)	Ballarat South
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown
Suggett, Robert Harris (LP)	Bentleigh
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (LP)	Malvern
Trewin, Thomas Champion (NP)	Benalla
Trezeise, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North
Vale, Roy Mountford (LP)	Greensborough
Weideman, George Graeme (LP)	Frankston
Wheeler, Hon. Sir Kenneth Henry (LP)	Essendon
Whiting, Milton Stanley (NP)	Mildura
Wilkes, Frank Noel (ALP)	Northcote
Williams, Morris Thomas (LP)	Doncaster
Wilton, John Thomas (ALP)	Broadmeadows
Wood, Alan Raymond (LP)	Swan Hill

Electoral redivision, 1975

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 Victorian electoral redivision (see also pages 129–30) were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975. The triennial election for the Legislative Council was due to be held on 3 July 1976, the Saturday immediately following the expiration of the term of office of the Legislative Council members elected in 1970, but pursuant to *The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act 1975*, power was given for this election to be held conjointly with a Legislative Assembly general election up to within four months before 27 June 1976, being the day following the expiration of the term of office of the said members. The term of office of the twenty-two Legislative Council members elected at this election on 20 March 1976 commenced on 27 June 1976. The eighty-one new Electoral Districts came into effect from 12 February 1976, the day of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly preceding the election held on 20 March 1976.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the electoral redivision of 1975:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: AREAS OF PROVINCES
(square kilometre)

State Electoral Province	Area	State Electoral Province	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (a)	228,307.00

(a) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometre)

State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	Area
Albert Park	23.73	Kew	19.63
Ascot Vale	19.90	Knox	77.54
Ballarat North	1,780.00	Lowan	20,200.00
Ballarat South	2,970.00	Malvern	13.30
Balwyn	16.17	Melbourne	28.68
Benalla	12,610.00	Mentone	17.91
Benambra	14,690.00	Midlands	8,310.00
Bendigo	79.00	Mildura	29,590.00
Bennettswood	18.55	Mitcham	19.58
Bentleigh	12.84	Monbulk	204.00
Berwick	1,576.00	Morwell	1,190.00
Box Hill	13.39	Murray Valley	4,270.00
Brighton	14.26	Narracan	3,910.00
Broadmeadows	64.67	Niddrie	32.20
Brunswick	13.02	Noble Park	99.92
Bundoora	40.04	Northcote	16.70
Burwood	14.22	Oakleigh	18.30
Carrum	32.75	Polwarth	7,515.00
Caulfield	10.70	Portland	13,900.00
Coburg	17.86	Prahran	7.68
Dandenong	39.91	Preston	15.77
Doncaster	33.09	Reservoir	18.90
Dromana	344.00	Richmond	14.30
Essendon	17.00	Ringwood	31.64
Evelyn	4,087.00	Ripon	12,490.00
Footscray	19.68	Rodney	7,430.00
Forest Hill	20.23	St Kilda	8.70
Frankston	45.69	Sandringham	18.03
Geelong East	243.00	Shepparton	2,795.00
Geelong North	1,810.00	South Barwon	2,546.00
Geelong West	21.00	Springvale	32.06
Gippsland East	29,630.00	Sunshine	34.82
Gippsland South	7,243.00	Swan Hill	18,420.00
Gisborne	6,799.00	Syndal	24.43
Glenhuntly	11.75	Wantirna	24.78
Glenroy	16.87	Warrandyte	123.00
Greensborough	92.84	Warrnambool	5,752.00
Hawthorn	12.30	Werribee	974.00
Heatherton	40.01	Western Port	3,296.00
Ivanhoe	23.88	Williamstown	29.22
Keilor	221.00		
		Total (a)	228,307.00

(a) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

POPULATION

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Geelong Region: Population Count, 2 July 1975

The Geelong Region was nominated in 1974 by the Australian and Victorian Governments as an area where planned development was to be encouraged. A Bill introduced into the Victorian Parliament on 6 May 1975 made "provision with respect to the growth and development of the Geelong area, the planning of the area, and the establishment of the Geelong Regional Authority . . .". In addition, various planning authorities, notably, the Cities Commission, the Department of State Development and Decentralization, the Premier's Department, and the Geelong Regional Planning Authority have identified the area as one with particular problems, including the relatively high level of unemployment, the narrow range of employment opportunities, and the use of tourist and recreation facilities.

At the request of these authorities the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics undertook a Population Count of the Geelong Region on

2 July 1975 to provide a current statistical base upon which to develop planning policies. The Count was funded by the Cities Commission.

The Geelong Region covers an area of 2,527 square kilometres comprising the Cities of Geelong, Geelong West, Newtown, and South Barwon, the Borough of Queenscliffe, and the Shires of Bannockburn, Barrabool, Bellarine, and Corio (nine municipalities).

For the period of the Count the Australian Bureau of Statistics established an office in Geelong as a base of operations for the 219 collectors and 15 field group leaders recruited locally to conduct the Count. The office was manned by 6 Bureau officers.

The Count questionnaire asked of each person in the Geelong Region on the night of 2 July 1975 their age, sex, marital status, period of residence in the region, employment status, occupation, and place of work. Each household was also required to supply basic data on the type of dwelling in which they lived and the nature of their occupancy of the dwelling (i.e., owner, tenant, etc.). This questionnaire was an abbreviated version of the Census schedule used at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing, to ensure comparability with that and subsequent censuses.

A collector's duties required the delivery of the questionnaire to each household within a predetermined collection district. Collection districts were drawn to ensure coverage of the whole Region. After Count night (2 July 1975) each questionnaire delivered was collected and every dwelling within the Region accounted for. Collectors also assisted householders to complete the questionnaire when required. The field operations were completed by 19 July 1975. By that date preliminary figures had been released showing population and dwellings by local government area adding to a Region total. At the same time all documents were returned to the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the data was coded, checked, and processed onto computer tape. In accordance with established procedures, all questionnaires were subsequently destroyed after the statistical data had been transcribed onto computer tape.

Processing is designed to clerically code and cumulate the various characteristics reported, and to eliminate, as far as possible, the inevitable inaccuracy which occurs in a collection which is self-enumerated. The only items requiring manual coding were occupation, industry sector, and place of work. All other questions on the schedule were self-coding. A requirement of the Count was to produce journey to work travel patterns for residents of the Geelong Region.

On 30 September 1975 a detailed publication entitled *Geelong Region: Population Count, 2 July 1975* (reference number 74) was released by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician showing various characteristics of the population and dwellings by local government area in the Geelong Region together with detailed maps of the Region. Tables presented in this publication were selected for their general usefulness, but more detailed tabulations are available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics for those authorities, businesses, community groups, or persons with a special interest in the Geelong Region.

The results of the Count showed that the population of the Geelong Region was 152,267 persons, comprising 75,885 males and 76,382 females, on 2 July 1975. A total of 53,902 dwellings were enumerated which included 8,251 unoccupied dwellings and 200 non-private dwellings (i.e., hotels, motels, hospitals, etc.). Of the total population, 2,326 persons were visitors to the Region on Count night. The total number of persons usually resident in the Region was 149,941 and of these, 55,994 were employed in the labour force.

Procedures both for the conduct and processing of the Count were, as far as possible, identical with those used in the national censuses of population and housing. Hence, data is comparable to that of past censuses, and to that which will ultimately be produced from the recent national 1976 Census.