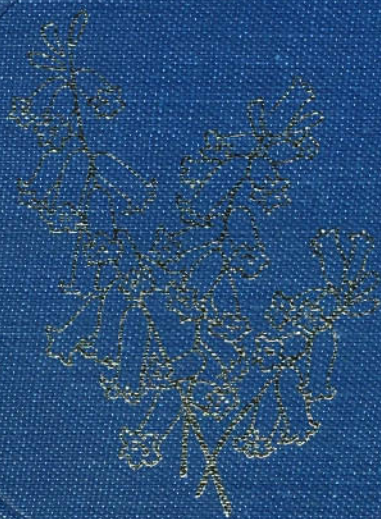


VICTORIAN
YEAR BOOK
1979



This page was added on 11 January 2013 to include the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

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.

(Frontispiece) View of the Jolimont railway yards, a complex system of sidings and through lines containing over 50 kilometres of track, used primarily for stabling suburban trains overnight and at off-peak periods.

Victorian Railways Department

(Front endpaper) West Gate Bridge which spans the lower reaches of the Yarra River was opened to the public on 15 November 1978. This link enables traffic from the south-eastern suburbs to approach the western suburbs without having to use congested city roads.

West Gate Bridge Authority

(Back endpaper) A touch of nostalgia is reflected in this photograph of the Williamstown steam ship ferry. A familiar sight on the Yarra River from 1873, this ferry ceased to operate on 1 July 1974. Its former function has now been taken over by the West Gate Bridge.

Port of Melbourne Authority



VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1979

Number 93

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK 1979

W. McLENNAN, B.Ec. (Hons)

DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

NUMBER 93

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

VICTORIAN OFFICE

This edition first published 1979 by the Victorian Office of the
Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Commonwealth Banks Building,
cnr Elizabeth and Flinders Streets, Melbourne.
Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne,
for transmission through the post as a book.

This book is in International B5 format,
the text is set in 9 on 10 point Times Roman by Bailes and Reid Typesetters,
printed on Brochure Opaque printing paper,
the illustrations are printed on Wiggins Teape Numatt
art paper from plates made by Scanatronics (Vic.) Pty. Ltd.,
and the book is bound in Brella book cloth.

National Library of Australia card number and
ISSN 0067-1223

Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number
1301.2

Printed and bound in Australia by
F.D. ATKINSON, Government Printer, Melbourne.

CONTENTS

Preface

Acknowledgements

Symbols and other forms of usage

1 TRANSPORT IN THE VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT

Introduction	1
1834 to 1851	1
1851 to 1890	2
<i>Railways 4 · Metropolitan development 5 · Early environmental problems 6</i>	
1890 to 1920	6
<i>Roads 6 · Tramways 7 · Social changes 8</i>	
1920 to 1950	8
<i>Railways and motor cars 8 · Metropolitan planning 10 · Roads 11</i>	
1950 to 1977	12
<i>Ministry of Transport 12 · Road-rail relationships 12 · Board of Inquiry 1970, 14 · Social changes before and after the 1954 Plan 15 · Roads 16 · Transport planning 16 · Melbourne underground railway loop 18 · Transport interchanges 19 · West Gate Bridge 20 · Roads and freeways 20</i>	
Environmental changes caused by motor cars	23
Conclusion	24

2 GEOGRAPHY

Protection of the environment	26
<i>Ministry for Conservation 26</i>	
Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium	34
<i>Cranbourne Annexe 35 · Werribee Park 36 · Illustrated flora of Victoria 36</i>	
National Museum of Victoria	36
Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens	37
Physical features	38
<i>Boundaries and areas 38 · Survey and mapping 44 · Physical divisions 45 · Land surface of Victoria 49 · Hydrology 50</i>	

3 CLIMATE

Climate in Victoria	54
<i>General conditions 54</i>	

Urban meteorology	63
Climate in Melbourne	68
<i>General conditions 68</i>	
Victorian weather summary 1977	71
4 CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT	
Constitution	74
<i>Victorian Constitution 74 · Australian Constitutional Convention 75</i>	
Executive	76
<i>Governor 76 · Lieutenant-Governor 77 · Executive Council 77 · Ministry 78</i>	
Legislature	80
<i>Victorian Parliament 80 · Liberal Party in Victoria 82 · Number of Parliaments and their duration 85 · Cost of parliamentary government 86 · Members of the Victorian Parliament 86 · Parliamentary Counsel 88 · Victorian Acts passed during 1977, 89 · Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1976-1978, 93</i>	
Victorian electoral system	97
<i>General 97 · Parliamentary elections 101</i>	
Victorian representation in the Commonwealth Parliament	102
<i>Constitutional provisions 102 · Elections 105</i>	
5 GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING	
Victorian Government administration	108
<i>Victorian Public Service 108 · Public Service Board 109 · Auditor-General 110 · Victorian Government departments and ministries 110 · Victorian Government statutory authorities 117 · Public general Acts of Victoria 124 · History of Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities 129 · Transport administration in Victoria 129</i>	
Planning	131
<i>Premier's Department: State Co-ordination Council 131 · Ministry for Planning 131 · Statistical divisions in Victoria 137</i>	
Local government	139
Public Record Office	141
Office of the Ombudsman	142
6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
Administration	144
<i>Local Government Department 144 · Commonwealth financial relationships with local government 145 · Municipalities 147 · Melbourne City Council 154</i>	
Statistics of local government	156
<i>Properties rated, loans outstanding, etc. 156 · Municipal revenue and expenditure 157 · General Fund 157 · Municipal business undertakings 159 · Municipal loan finance 160 · Construction of private streets 162 · Country Roads Board Account 163 · Length of roads and streets 164 · Country Roads Board 164 · Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works 164 · Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board 164 · Country Fire Authority 164 · Country town water supplies 165</i>	
7 POPULATION	
Historical introduction	166
Population estimates	167

	<i>New population estimates series 167 · Population in the States and Territories 167 · Population in statistical divisions and local government areas 168 · Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria 173 · Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria 173</i>	
	Urban centres	174
	<i>1976 Census Field System 176</i>	
	Characteristics of the population	178
	Immigration	181
	<i>Policy 181 · Entry into Australia 183 · Citizenship 184 · Victoria 185 · Statistics 187</i>	
	Aboriginals in Victoria	188
8	VITAL STATISTICS	
	Births, deaths, and marriages	190
	<i>Legal provisions 190 · Statistical summary 190 · Marriages 191 · Divorce 194 · Births 197 · Deaths 200 · Cremations 209</i>	
9	INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS	
	Industrial regulation	210
	<i>Jurisdictions 210</i>	
	Determinations of wage rates and leave conditions	214
	<i>Commonwealth wage determinations 214 · Victorian Wages Boards determinations 216 · Annual leave 217 · Long service leave 217</i>	
	Rates of wage and hours of work	218
	<i>Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements 218 · Wage rates 219 · Standard hours of work 221 · Average weekly earnings 223 · Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours 223</i>	
	Industrial conditions	226
	<i>Control of labour conditions 226 · Industrial disputes 226 · Industrial safety 227 · Workers compensation 228 · Industrial accidents 231 · Consumer protection 235 · Industrial Training Commission 236</i>	
	Industrial organisations	239
	<i>Registration 239 · Trade unions 239 · Central labour organisations 240 · Employers' associations 241</i>	
10	EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT	
	Unemployment in Victoria, 1972–1977	243
	<i>Statistical background 243 · Trends 243 · Composition 244 · Duration 246 · Unemployment benefit recipients 246</i>	
	Retraining schemes in Victoria	247
	Married women in the labour force	248
	Administration	250
	<i>Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations 250</i>	
	Employment statistics	251
	<i>Labour force 251 · Employed wage and salary earners 255</i>	
11	HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION	
	General background	258
	<i>Dwelling construction in the Victorian building industry, 1959–60 to 1976–77, 258</i>	
	Building legislation	261

	<i>Supervision and control of building 261 · Uniform Building Regulations 261</i>	
	Building development in the City of Melbourne, 1977	261
	Building statistics	261
	<i>General concepts 261 · Statistical tables 263</i>	
	Government building authorities	266
	<i>Commonwealth Government 266 · Victorian Government 269</i>	
12	ENERGY AND MINERALS	
	Department of Minerals and Energy	275
	Energy	276
	<i>General 276 · Brown coal 276 · Electricity 278 · Petroleum 280 · Gas industry 283</i>	
	Minerals	286
	<i>Economic natural resources 286 · History of mining in Victoria 287 · Geological Survey of Victoria 287 · Mining and quarry production 288</i>	
13	WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE	
	Water resources and their control	291
	<i>Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply 291</i>	
	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	292
	<i>Introduction 292 · Melbourne's water storages 292 · Cost of water supply system 296 · Consumption of water 296 · Sewerage system 297 · Drainage 297 · Finance 298 · Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc. 300</i>	
	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	301
	<i>Operations 301 · Water pollution control 302 · Future programmes 302 · Storages 303 · Irrigation 305</i>	
	Country town supplies	308
	<i>Introduction 308 · Local authorities 308</i>	
14	FORESTRY	
	Forests of Victoria	310
	<i>Introduction 310 · Types 310 · Management 312 · R.J. Hamer Forest Arboretum 313 · Research and development 314</i>	
15	FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE	
	Fisheries and wildlife in Victoria	316
	<i>Fisheries and Wildlife Division 316</i>	
16	RURAL INDUSTRY	
	Farming in Victoria	323
	<i>Land settlement 323 · Physical characteristics 324 · Economic contribution 337</i>	
	Rural production	338
	<i>Introduction 338 · Field crops 338 · Intensive crops 344 · Livestock and livestock products 352 · Miscellaneous livestock 361</i>	
	Services to agriculture	362
	<i>Introduction 362 · Regulatory services 362 · Research 363 · Educational services 366 · Transport in agriculture 370</i>	

17	MANUFACTURING	
	Natural resources and location	372
	<i>Natural resources 372 · Location 373</i>	
	Manufacturing activity	373
	<i>Sources of information 373 · Manufacturing developments during 1977, 374 · Government activities 375 · Scientific research and standardisation 376</i>	
	Manufacturing industry statistics	378
	<i>Basis of collection 378 · Summary of factory statistics 379 · Employment, wages, and salaries 382 · Turnover 386 · Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense 387 · Stocks 387 · Value added 388 · Relation of costs to turnover and value added 388 · Fixed capital expenditure and rent and leasing 390 · Electricity and fuels used 391 · Some principal factory products of Victoria and Australia 392</i>	
18	INTERNAL TRADE	
	Retailing	395
	<i>Censuses of Retail Establishments 395 · Economic Censuses, 1968–69, 395 · Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1968–69, 396 · Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973–74, 396 · Survey of Retail Establishments 399</i>	
	Tourism	401
	<i>General 401 · Victorian Government Travel Authority 401 · Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments 402</i>	
19	EXTERNAL TRADE	
	General information	405
	<i>Historical background 405 · Legislation and agreements 406 · Trade Services 411</i>	
	External trade statistics	414
	<i>Compilation 414 · Recorded value of imports and exports 414 · Overseas trade of Victoria 415 · Interstate trade 417 · Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania 418 · Customs and excise revenue 418</i>	
20	PUBLIC FINANCE	
	Victorian budget summary, 1978–79	420
	<i>Introduction 420 · Revenue, 1978–79, 420 · Expenditure 1978–79, 421 · Consolidated Fund 423</i>	
	Economic and social responsibilities of governments	424
	<i>General 424 · Victorian governmental financial activity 425</i>	
	Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria	427
	<i>General 427 · Financial Agreements 428 · Nature of payment 428</i>	
	Consolidated Fund	433
	Victorian Government taxation	435
	<i>Specific collections 436</i>	
	Commonwealth Government taxation	443
	<i>Specific collections 443</i>	
	Superannuation	446
	<i>Victorian pensions and gratuities 446</i>	
	Victorian trust funds and special accounts	447
	<i>General 447 · Specific accounts 448</i>	

Public debt	449
<i>Public debt transactions 450 · National Debt Sinking Fund 452 · Local government and semi-governmental bodies: new money loan raisings 453</i>	
New federalism policy	453
<i>Introduction 453 · Personal income tax sharing between the Commonwealth and the States 454 · Local government 454 · Specific purpose payments 454 · Advisory Council for Inter-Governmental Relations 454 · Elimination of duplication of effort between governments 454 · Further developments in 1976-77 and 1977-78, 454</i>	
Fire authorities	455
<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board 455 · Country Fire Authority 456</i>	
21 PRIVATE FINANCE	
Banking	458
<i>Banking in 1977, 458 · Reserve Bank of Australia 461 · Commonwealth banking legislation 462 · Trading banks 465 · State Bank 466 · Private savings banks 468 · Total deposits, etc., in savings banks 469</i>	
Financial institutions (other than banks)	469
<i>Introduction 469 · Finance companies 472 · Instalment credit for retail sales 473 · Short-term money market 474 · Companies 475 · The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited 476 · Building societies 478 · Co-operative organisations 479 · Life insurance 480 · General insurance 486 · Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party) 487 · State Insurance Office 487</i>	
Other private finance	488
<i>Public Trustee 488 · Trustee companies 489 · Transfer of land 490</i>	
22 PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	
Introduction	493
Retail price indexes	493
<i>General background 493 · Past retail price indexes 493 · Consumer Price Index 494 · Long-term price movements 497</i>	
Wholesale price indexes	498
<i>General background 498 · Specific indexes 498</i>	
Export Price Index	505
Household Expenditure Surveys	505
<i>General 505</i>	
23 TRANSPORT	
Ministry of Transport	512
Land transport	513
<i>Railways 513 · Tramway and omnibus services 521 · Country Roads Board 523 · Motor vehicles 529 · Transport Regulation Board 531 · West Gate Bridge Authority 534 · Road Safety and Traffic Authority 534 · Motor Accidents Board 535 · Road traffic accidents 535</i>	
Sea transport	537
<i>Shipping 537 · Port Phillip Sea Pilots 540 · Port of Melbourne Authority 540 · Geelong Harbor Trust 543 · Portland Harbor Trust 543 · Western Port 544</i>	
Air transport	545
<i>Civil aviation 545</i>	

24	COMMUNICATIONS	
	Postal and telecommunications services	549
	<i>New commissions</i>	549
	Postal services in Victoria	550
	<i>Historical outline 550 · Present activities 550 · Distribution of mail 550 · Customer relations 551 · Marketing initiatives 551 · New stamp issues 552 · Stamp packs and first day covers 552</i>	
	Telecommunications services in Victoria	552
	<i>Introduction 552 · Telecom Australia organisation 552 · Corporate Plan 553 · Telecommunications network 553 · Telecommunications facilities 553</i>	
	Communications statistics	554
	<i>General</i>	554
25	EDUCATION	
	Schools in Victoria	557
	<i>General</i>	557
	Government system	557
	<i>Education Department</i>	557
	Non-government system	567
	<i>Council of Public Education 567 · Non-government schools: general features 568 · Education Liaison Committee 569 · Catholic education 570 · Primary and secondary education statistics 571</i>	
	Decentralisation in educational administration	573
	<i>General</i>	573
	Examinations	574
	<i>Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board 574 · Victorian Institute of Secondary Education 574 · Post-Secondary Education Committee 575</i>	
	Technical education	576
	<i>Technical schools and colleges 576 · Technical and Further Education (TAFE) statistics 578</i>	
	Tertiary education	578
	<i>Tertiary Education Commission 578 · Victorian Universities Admissions Committee 579 · University of Melbourne 580 · Monash University 581 · La Trobe University 583 · Deakin University 584 · University statistics 586 · Victoria Institute of Colleges 587 · State College of Victoria 588 · Colleges of advanced education 588</i>	
	Commonwealth Government responsibilities in education	590
	<i>Schools Commission</i>	590
	Student assistance schemes	592
	<i>Victorian Education Department 592 · Commonwealth Department of Education 592</i>	
	Adult education	594
	<i>General 594 · Council of Adult Education 595</i>	
26	HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH	
	Government health services	597
	<i>Commonwealth Government 597 · Victorian Government 598</i>	
	Health insurance in Australia	601
	<i>Introduction 601 · Medical coverage 602 · Health programme grants scheme 604 · Hospital coverage 605 · Nursing home benefits arrangements 605 · Domiciliary nursing care benefits 607 · Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme 607 · Pharmaceutical benefits 607</i>	

	Medical training and manpower	608
	<i>Training of doctors 608 · Nursing 609</i>	
	Institutional health care	610
	<i>Public hospitals 610 · Private hospitals and nursing homes 611 · Repatriation hospital and clinics 612 · State geriatric centres 612 · District nursing services 613 · Bush nursing services 613 · Psychiatric services 614 · Alcohol and drug services 616 · Tuberculosis services 616 · Cancer Institute 617</i>	
	Non-institutional health services	618
	<i>Youth services 618 · Services for the aged 621 · Community services 622</i>	
	Medical research	625
	<i>Commonwealth Government 625 · Victorian Government 626 · Universities 627</i>	
27	SOCIAL WELFARE	
	Commonwealth Government agencies	629
	<i>Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Poverty 629 · Commonwealth Department of Social Security 629 · Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs 639</i>	
	Victorian Government agencies	640
	<i>Victorian Ministry of Social Welfare 640 · Family and Community Services Programme 650</i>	
	Voluntary social welfare agencies	652
	<i>Australian Red Cross Society 652 · Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea 653 · Friendly societies 653</i>	
	Recreation	655
	<i>Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation 655</i>	
28	JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW	
	Introduction	659
	Judicial system	659
	<i>Victorian Judiciary 659 · Courts 660 · Legal profession 676 · Professional committees and agencies 678</i>	
	Administration of law	681
	<i>Law in Victoria 681 · Victoria Police 689</i>	
	Workers compensation legislation	691
	<i>History 691 · Ambit of present legislation 692 · Procedure 692 · Types of cases 692 · Board administration 693</i>	
29	THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA	
	The arts	695
	<i>Ministry for the Arts 695 · Victorian Arts Centre 696 · National Gallery of Victoria 697 · Regional art galleries 699 · Ballet 701 · Opera 701 · Drama 702 · Festivals 702 · Free entertainment in parks 703 · National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 704 · Werribee Park 706</i>	
	Libraries	707
	<i>Library Council of Victoria 707 · State Library of Victoria 707 · Municipal library services 709 · Special projects 710 · Technilib 710 · Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services — Victorian Regional Committee 710</i>	
	Book publishing	711
	Media	712
	<i>Community Services Centre 712 · The press 712 · Broadcasting and television services 713 · Radio 714 · Television 717</i>	

APPENDICES

A	Chronology of important events, 1978	720
B	Australian national accounts <i>Introduction 724 · Concepts 724 · Sectors 725 · National accounts 725 · Implicit price deflators 729</i>	724
C	Index of special articles and maps in the Victorian Year Books 1974 to 1978 <i>Special articles 731 · Special maps 735</i>	731
D	Select bibliography of Victoria <i>General reference works 736 · Biography 736 · History and description 737 · Aboriginals 741 · Economic history, social conditions, etc. 741 · Natural history 742 · Art, architecture, and theatre 743 · Sport 744</i>	736
E	Victorian statistical publications <i>Introduction 745 · Description of publications 745</i>	745

INDEX	754
-------	-----

SUPPLEMENT

FIGURES

1	Physiographic divisions of Victoria	46
2	Average annual rainfall map of Victoria	57
3	Victoria — district monthly rainfall: average and 1977	58
4	Relative rainfall variability by districts	61
5	Victoria — wind roses for 9 a.m.	66
6	Victoria — wind roses for 3 p.m.	67
7	Victoria — statistical divisions	325

ILLUSTRATIONS

West Gate Bridge	<i>front endpaper</i>
Williamstown steamship ferry	<i>back endpaper</i>
Jolimont railway yards	<i>frontispiece</i>
Transport in Victoria	<i>facing 1</i>
National parks, Sugarloaf Reservoir, and wildlife research	<i>facing 32</i>
Sir Robert Menzies, K.T., A.K., C.H., Q.C.; H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, Werribee Park, and tapestry weaving	<i>facing 96</i>
<i>Polly Woodside</i> , Spencer Street Station mural, and R.J. Hamer Forest Aboretum	<i>facing 512</i>
West Gate Bridge, Victorian Arts Centre, free entertainment in the parks, and National Gallery of Victoria	<i>facing 704</i>

SYMBOLS AND OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

The following symbols mean:

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

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

Yearly periods shown as, e.g., 1977 refer to the year ended 31 December 1977. Those shown as, e.g., 1976-77 refer to the year ended 30 June 1977. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

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

All data is presented in metric terms.

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

PREFACE

This is the ninety-third edition of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The *Year Book* presents a comprehensive statistical and descriptive account of the social, demographic, and economic structure and the physical environment of Victoria. Particular emphasis is placed on the developments and trends in the State in more recent times. Continuity, especially of statistical information, is preserved as far as possible so that the *Year Book* will fulfil its function as a reference work. Consistent with its basic purpose, the coverage of the book is wide and hence, of necessity, its treatment is broad. Therefore the presentation is comprehensive rather than detailed.

In this edition a number of changes have been made to the content. The Employment and Unemployment chapter has been broadened to include a review of changing employment patterns. Special articles on Workers' Compensation have been added. The Population chapter has been rewritten in the light of the 1976 Population Census. A new section has been added to the Prices and Household Expenditure chapter describing the Household Expenditure Survey which provided important statistics on economic and social trends in the community. The fourth major article in the series on Victoria's Environment and Man, this time on the theme of transport, is also included.

Successive volumes provide new descriptive material to ongoing themes. Over the years the cumulative impact of this material will illuminate the State's history.

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

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

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

The length of the book has now stabilised at around 800 pages and a new system of "Further references" has been introduced to indicate clearly special material that has been omitted in this volume.

Also, this is the first volume to be set by computer typesetting.

I wish to record my appreciation of the continued co-operation received from educational institutions, business firms, primary producers, private organisations, individuals, and government departments who provide the basic data from which the contents of the *Year Book* and of all other ABS publications are derived. Without this co-operation, the provision of the wide range of detailed information included in this book would not have been possible.

This is the first edition of the *Year Book* to be published since I became Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for Victoria, and I would like to pay tribute to my predecessor Mr N. Bowden, B.Ec., who retired earlier this year. Mr Bowden had a long and distinguished career in the ABS working in the Hobart, Canberra, and Melbourne Offices. He was appointed Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for Victoria in 1974. All his colleagues wish him well in retirement.

I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance given by many individuals and institutions in the preparation of the *Year Book*; I express my thanks to them in the following pages.

October 1979

W. McLENNAN
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of this *Victorian Year Book* has been a complex undertaking which would not have been possible without the willing co-operation of many persons and institutions in the community.

First, I wish to thank my staff in the Victorian Office who have contributed significantly to the production of this *Year Book*. I wish to pay special tribute to the Editor of Publications, Mr H. L. Speagle, M.A., B.Ed., who has edited the *Year Book* for the last twenty years. The revision, compilation, and tabulation of statistics have been the responsibility of Mr I. M. Cowie, B.Com., Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Operations) and Mr R. J. Brown, B.Com., Acting Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Services), and the directors working under them: Mr K. Amanatides, B.A., B.Litt.; Mr J. A. Camfield, B.Sc.; Mr J. Curtain, B.Com.; Mr B. B. Leith, B.Com.; Mr M. T. Ryan, B.Sc.; Mr P. A. Stackpole, B.Com.; and Mr G. M. Young. Mr J. F. Clark, B.Com., was Acting Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Mr J. W. Maurer was Acting Assistant Deputy Commonwealth Statistician (Services) for a considerable period during the preparation of this *Year Book*.

Second, I extend my thanks to Mr Norman Quaintance, our typographical consultant, and to the Government Printer and his staff for their interest, skill, and resourcefulness in printing this book.

Third, my thanks are due to the following persons and institutions who either supplied basic material for the various articles or advised on their preparation:

CHAPTER ONE:

TRANSPORT IN THE
VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT
Ministry of Transport

CHAPTER TWO:

GEOGRAPHY
Department of Crown Lands and
Survey
Department of Minerals and Energy
Environment Protection Authority
Geological Survey of Victoria
Land Conservation Council
Ministry for Conservation
National Museum of Victoria
National Parks Service
Port Phillip Authority
Royal Botanic Gardens and National
Herbarium
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply
Commission
Zoological Board of Victoria

CHAPTER THREE:

CLIMATE
Bureau of Meteorology

CHAPTER FOUR:

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT
Australian Electoral Officer for
Victoria
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Clerk of the Papers
Clerk of the Parliaments
Hon. G. J. Nicol
Parliamentary Library
Premier's Department
State Electoral Office

CHAPTER FIVE:

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
AND PLANNING
Auditor — General
Chief Parliamentary Counsel
Department of State Development and
Decentralization
Local Government Department
Melbourne City Council
Ministry for Planning
Municipal Association of Victoria
Ombudsman
Premier's Department
Public Record Office
Public Service Board of Victoria

CHAPTER SIX:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Department
Melbourne City Council
Municipal Association of Victoria

CHAPTER SEVEN:

POPULATION

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

CHAPTER EIGHT:

VITAL STATISTICS

Coroner's Court
Registrar-General

CHAPTER NINE:

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Australian Conciliation and
Arbitration Commission
Department of Labour and Industry
Victorian Chamber of Manufactures
Victorian Employers Federation
Workers Compensation Board

CHAPTER TEN:

**EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT**

Department of Employment and
Youth Affairs

CHAPTER ELEVEN:

**HOUSING, BUILDING, AND
CONSTRUCTION**

Commonwealth Scientific and
Industrial Research Organization
— Division of Building Research
Defence Service Homes Corporation
Department of Employment and Youth
Affairs
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Hon. Sir Gregory Gowers, Q.C.
Housing Commission, Victoria
Housing Loans Insurance Corporation
Melbourne City Council
Ministry of Housing
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Teacher Housing Authority
Victorian Building Societies Association

CHAPTER TWELVE:

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Department of Minerals and Energy

CHAPTER THIRTEEN:

**WATER RESOURCES AND
SEWERAGE**

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of
Works

Ministry of Water Resources and Water
Supply

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:

FORESTRY

Forests Commission, Victoria

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

CHAPTER SIXTEEN:

RURAL INDUSTRY

Australian Barley Board
Australian Meat and Livestock
Corporation
Australian Wheat Board
Australian Wool Corporation
Department of Agriculture
Department of Crown Lands and Survey
Elder Smith Goldsbrough Mort Ltd
Grain Elevators Board
La Trobe University
Marcus Oldham Farm Agricultural College
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of
Works
Ministry of Water Resources and Water
Supply
Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Soil Conservation Authority
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
University of Melbourne
Victorian Dairy Industry Authority

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN:

MANUFACTURING

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

CHAPTER NINETEEN:

EXTERNAL TRADE

Department of Business and
Consumer Affairs
Department of Trade and Resources
Industries Assistance Commission
Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners

CHAPTER TWENTY:

PUBLIC FINANCE

Australian Taxation Office
(Melbourne)
Country Fire Authority

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation
Land Tax, Probate and Gift Duties Office
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Stamp Duties Office
Tattersall Sweep Consultations

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE:

PRIVATE FINANCE

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd
Commonwealth Banking Corporation
Life Offices' Association of Australia
Public Trustee
Reserve Bank of Australia
State Bank
State Insurance Office
Stock Exchange of Melbourne
Trustee Companies Association

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE:

TRANSPORT

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

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR:

COMMUNICATIONS

Australian Postal Commission
Australian Telecommunications Commission

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE:

EDUCATION

Association of Independent Schools of Victoria
Catholic Education Commission
Commonwealth Department of Education
Council of Adult Education
Council of Public Education
Deakin University
Education Department
La Trobe University
Monash University
Post-Secondary Education Commission
Schools Commission
State College of Victoria
Tertiary Education Commission
University of Melbourne
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

Victorian Universities Admissions Committee
Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX:

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Cancer Institute
Commonwealth Department of Health
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission
Dental Board of Victoria
Department of Health
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Health Commission of Victoria
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Medical Board of Victoria
Mental Health Authority
National Health and Medical Research Council
University of Melbourne
Victorian Bush Nursing Association
Victorian Nursing Council

CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN:

SOCIAL WELFARE

Australian Red Cross Society (Victoria)
Community Services Centre
Department of Community Welfare Services
Department of Social Security
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation
Lord Mayor's Fund
Registrar of Friendly Societies

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT:

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Australian Legal Aid Office
Chief Secretary's Department
Children's Court
Coroner's Court
County Court
Crimes Compensation Tribunal
Crown Solicitor's Office
High Court of Australia
Law Department
Legal Aid Committee
Liquor Control Commission
Public Solicitor
Small Claims Tribunal
Supreme Court
Trotting Control Board
Victoria Law Foundation
Victoria Police
Victorian Bar
Victoria Racing Club

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE:

THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

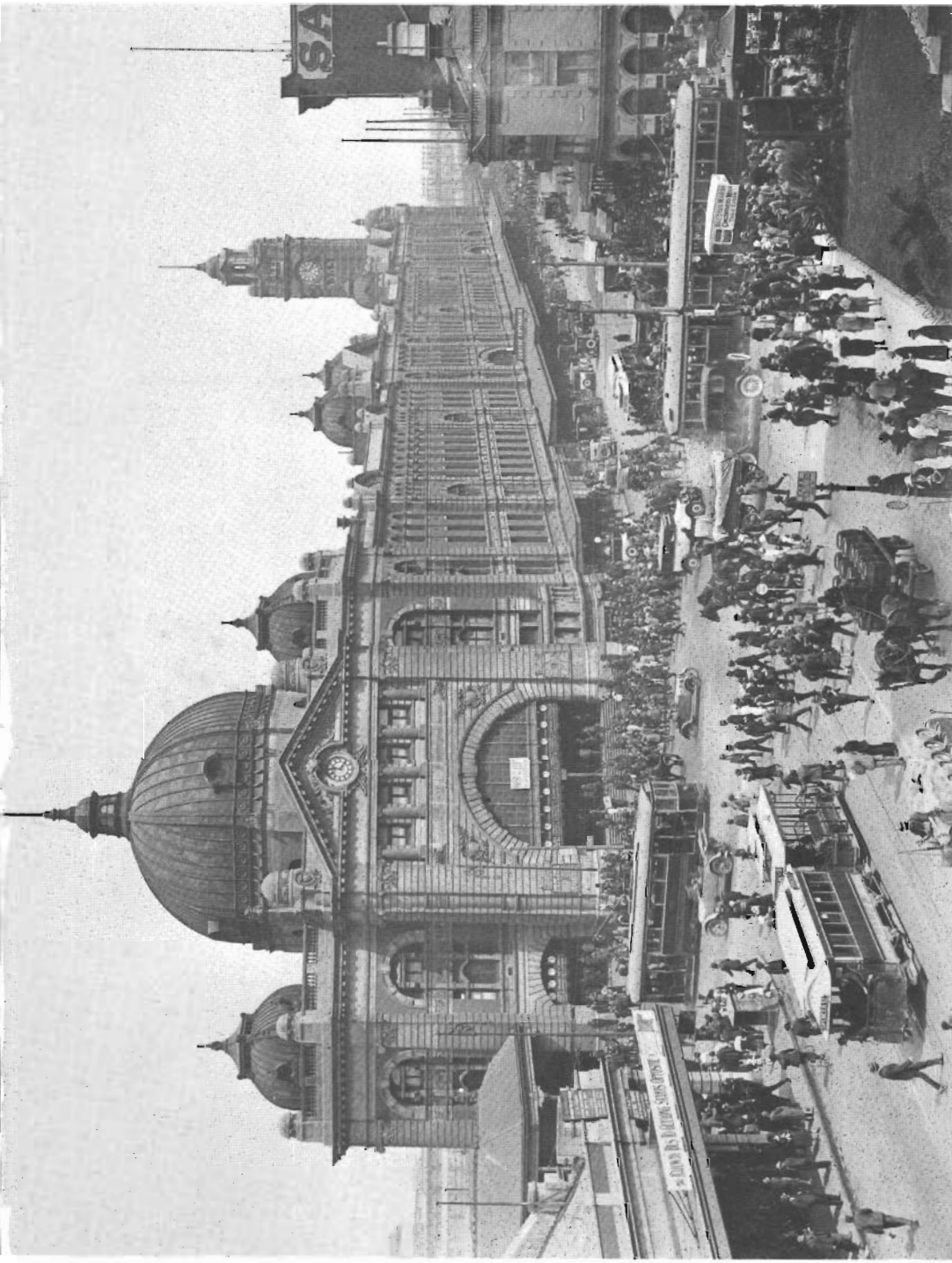
Australian Ballet

Australian Broadcasting Commission
Australian Broadcasting Tribunal
Community Services Centre
Library Council of Victoria
Melbourne City Council
Melbourne Suburban Newspapers'
Association Pty Ltd
Ministry for the Arts
National Gallery of Victoria
National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
Mr L. O'Neill
Regional Galleries Association of Australia
The Age
Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee

APPENDIX A:
CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT
EVENTS, 1978
Premier's Department

APPENDIX D:
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF VICTORIA
State Library of Victoria

SUPPLEMENT
Clerk of the Papers
State Electoral Office



“Meet you under the clocks.” Flinders Street Railway Station is possibly one of Melbourne’s best known landmarks. The photograph was taken on a Saturday lunchtime in 1926.

Victorian Railways Department



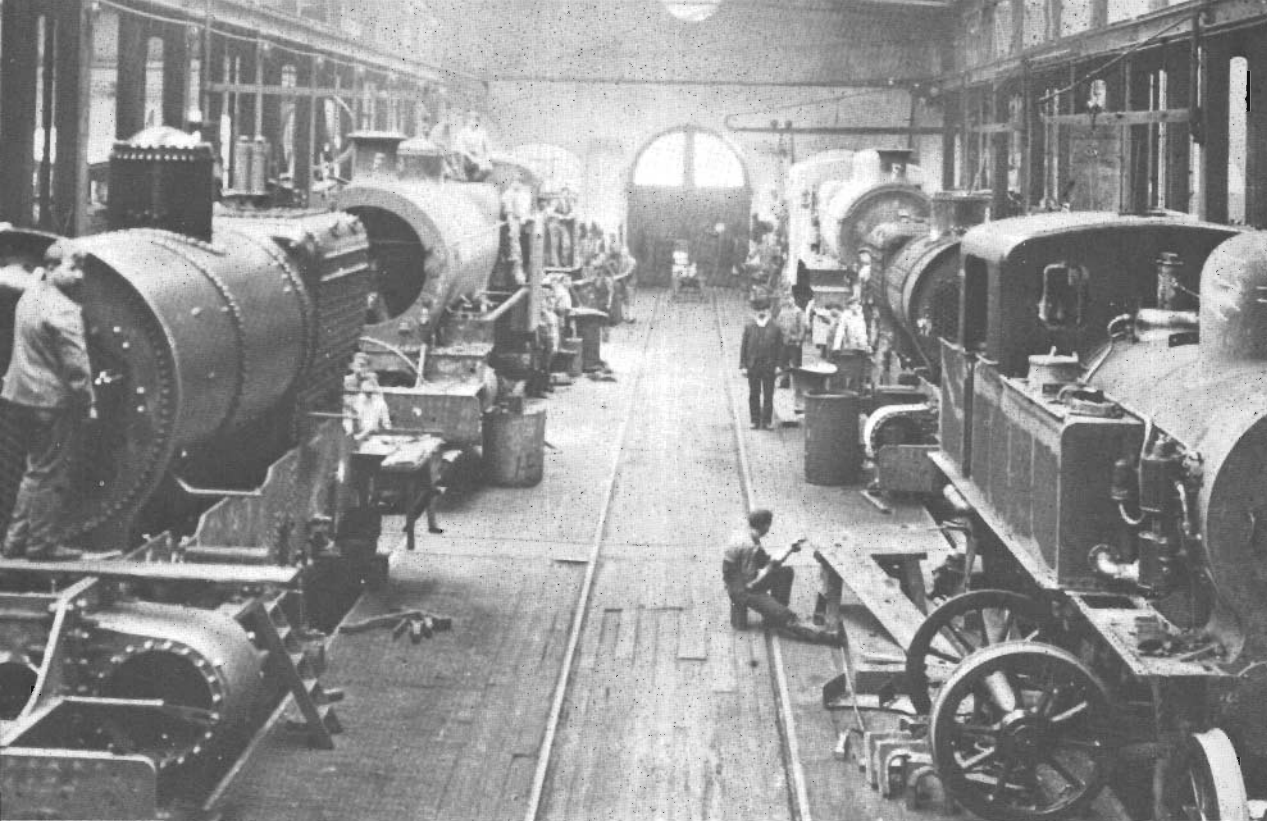
Dandenong Road in 1913. A form of road construction using metal, soil, weeds, and grass to provide a surface.

Country Roads Board

A view of the Great Ocean Road at Big Hill, north of Lorne, in 1921.

Country Roads Board



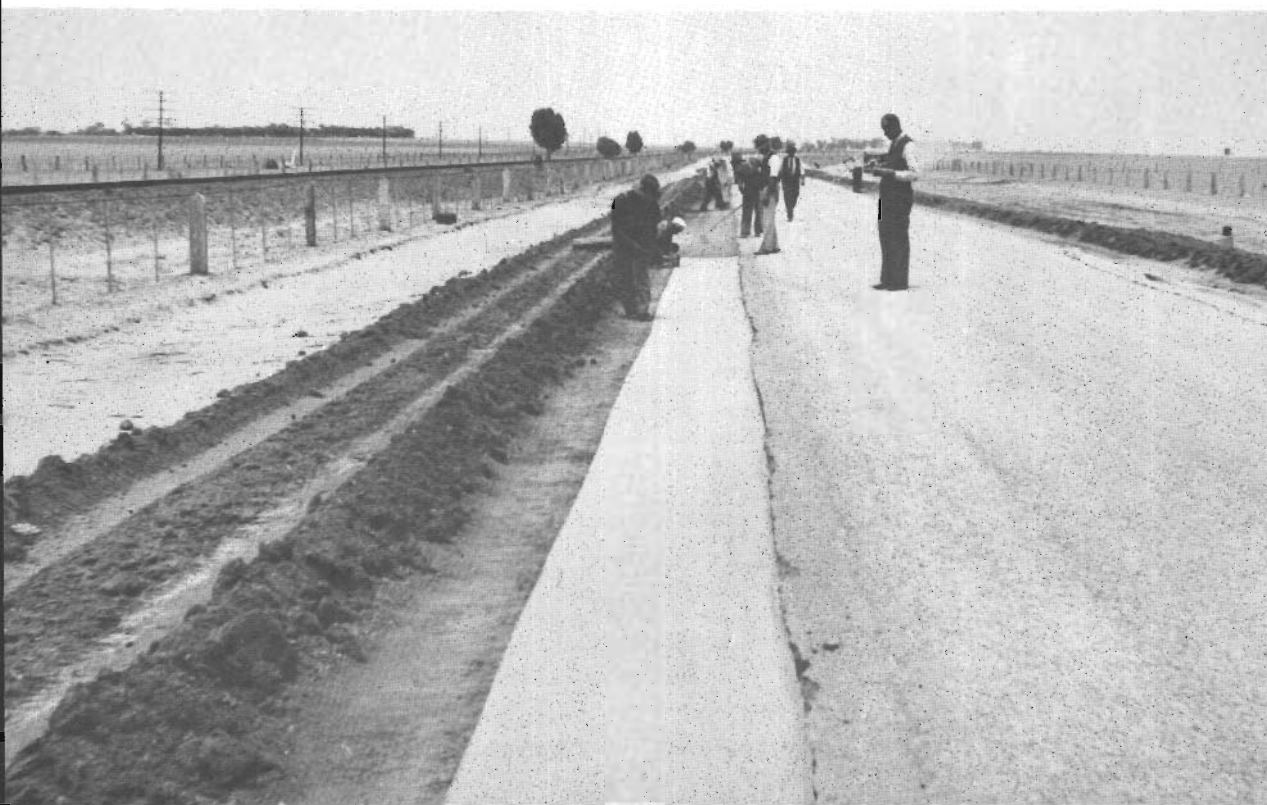


A2 steam locomotives under construction at Newport Workshops in about 1907. Until the advent of the diesel after the Second World War, these locomotives hauled express country passenger trains.

Victorian Railway Department

Waterproofing the shoulders of the Western Highway in 1938, using hessian as a waterproof membrane.

Country Roads Board





Channelisation at the Warrigal Road-Nepean Highway intersection in 1953.

Country Roads Board

(Below left). Work in progress at the Clifton Hill overpass in 1956.

Country Roads Board

(Below right). Experimental station finishes installed to evaluate design, colour schemes, and material prior to completion at Museum Station site.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority



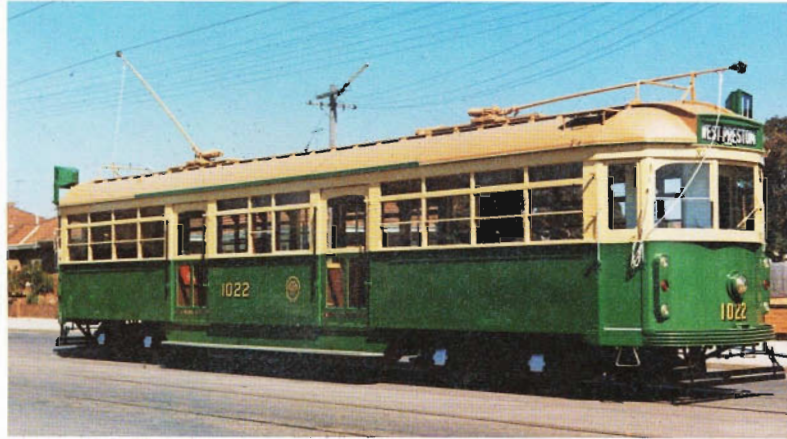


This cable tram, built in New York, is a prototype of Melbourne's cable car fleet. It was in service from 1885 to 1940 and is now on exhibition at Russell Street, outside the National Museum.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

One of the 40 W7 Class trams built at Preston Workshops from 1955-56. These trams were a development of the W6, and SW6 Class trams built from 1939 to 1955.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board



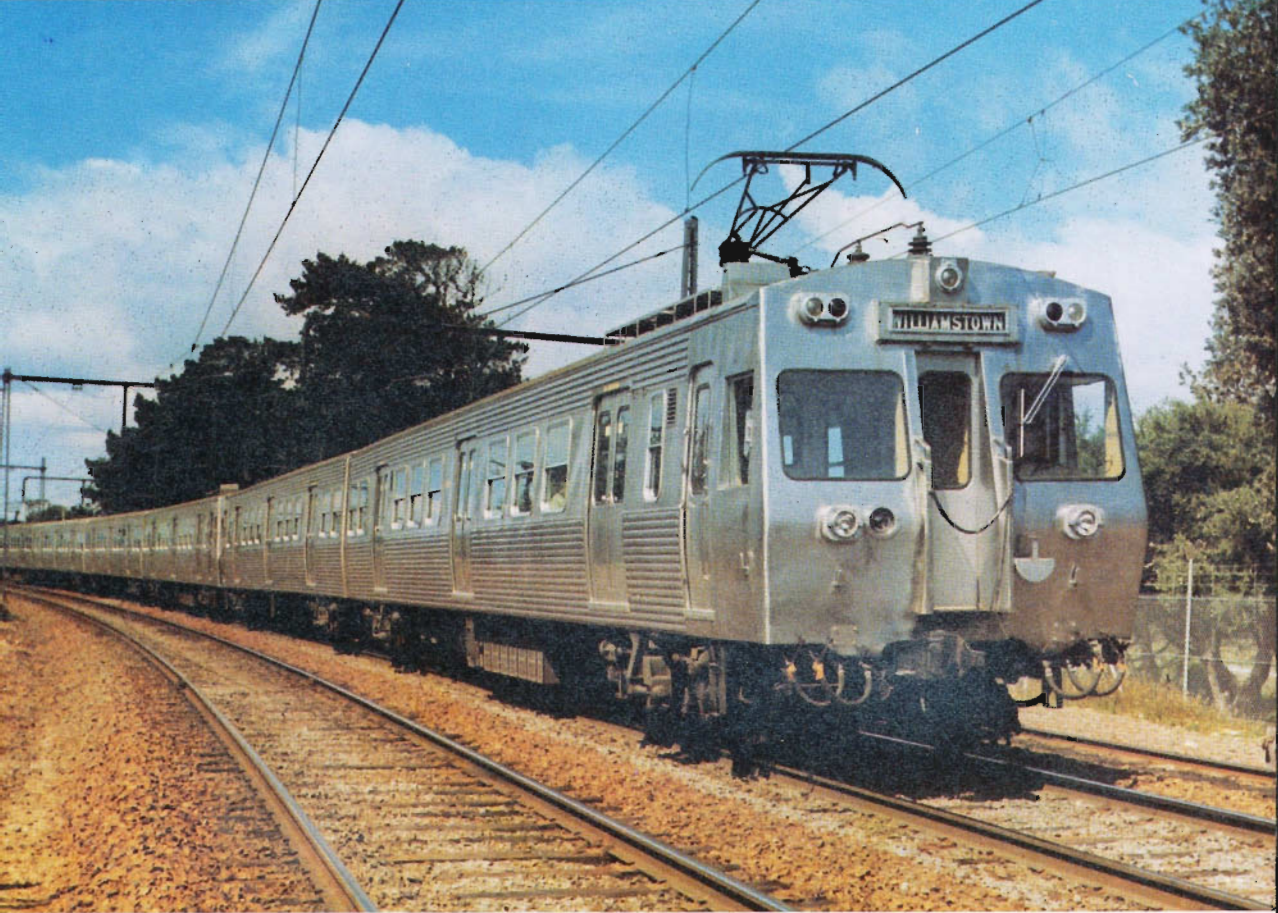
A Z Class tram incorporating modern Swedish design and control equipment. It is one of a fleet of 115 trams built and equipped at Dandenong, and entered service in June 1975.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board

A modern Volvo bus with a rear underfloor engine. Built locally on an imported chassis, the bus entered service in August 1977. It is one of a fleet of 100 now operating in Melbourne.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board



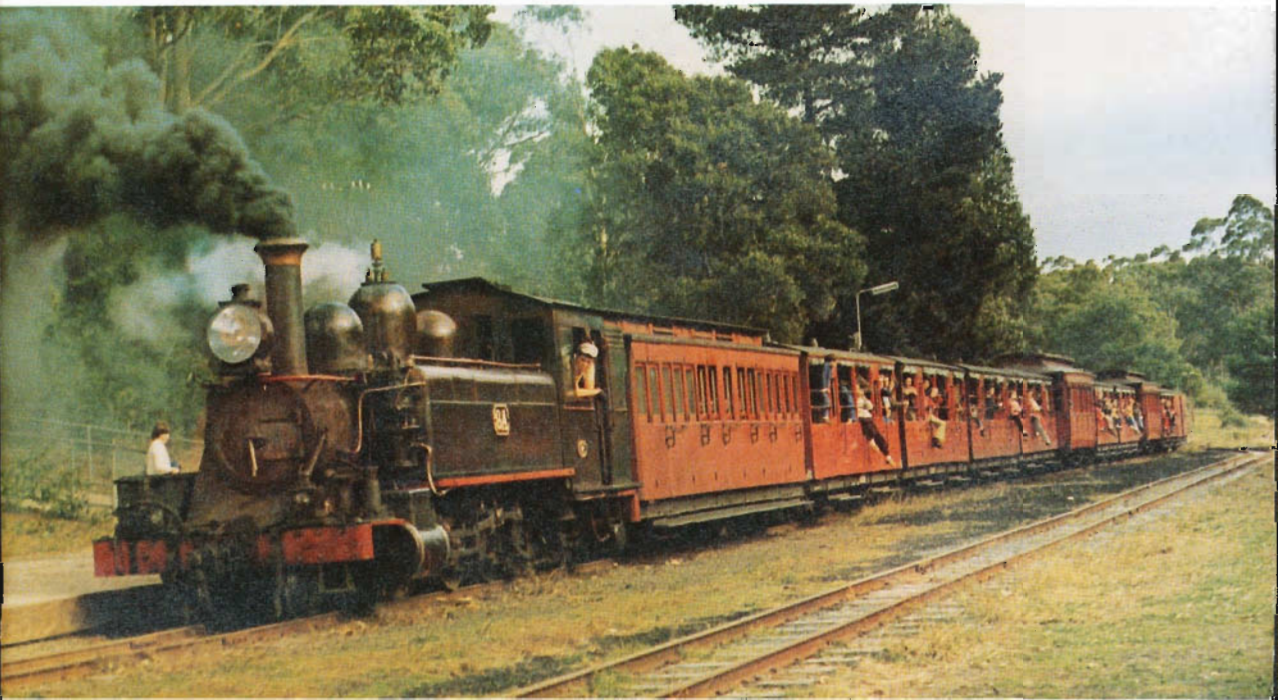


The first of the silver suburban train fleet which began operation in December 1972. A total of 300 carriages were ordered in the first purchase, costing approximately \$37.5 million.

Victorian Railways Department

For many years *Puffing Billy* has been running through the Dandenong Ranges, thrilling both the young and young at heart. Since October 1978 the Emerald Tourist Railway Board has taken over the operation of this narrow gauge rail service.

Victorian Railways Department





The first of the 20 X Class diesels on its trial run. The 2,200 hp locomotives cost about \$500,000 each.

Victorian Railways Department

A double headed bulk wheat train on its journey to the Geelong grain terminal. At the peak of the wheat harvest up to 50 such trains may be seen each day on this section of track.

Victorian Railways Department





Asphalt sealing in progress on the Mulgrave Freeway, July 1976.
Country Roads Board

A section of the Calder Freeway passing through the City of Keilor.
Country Roads Board



1

TRANSPORT IN THE VICTORIAN ENVIRONMENT*

INTRODUCTION

Transport, the organised movement of people and goods from one place to another, is a necessary function in all but the most simply organised communities. In highly organised industrial communities, daily life with all its variety of commercial, educational, and recreational activities would be impossible without the means of transport. Throughout the history of Victoria, a considerable proportion of both public and private resources has always been spent on providing transport in its various forms. During 1973-74, Australia's expenditure on publicly owned land transport systems, private motor vehicle purchase and operation, and sea and air transportation was estimated to total \$5.4 billion.

Victoria, like the North American States but unlike Europe, is a country of largely low density population centres with long distances between settlements. The development of its primary production, secondary industry, trade and commerce appear to endorse the concept of the "tyranny of distance". Such developments as now exist would have been impossible without the parallel developments in transport. The history of Victoria's transport services begins with shipping, both along the Murray River and around the sea coast. It continues with the development of the Victorian railway system from 1854, with the intensive development of municipal roads from 1874 and of State main roads from 1913, and with the development of intra-state air routes from 1960.

Underlying the historical development in this article is the interaction between transport and the overall development of Victoria. The interaction between transport and the environment will also be considered. The article is not intended to be a definitive record of the development of transport in Victoria, but rather an account of how transport has affected the people in this State.

1834 TO 1851

Victoria's first European settlement occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers squatted on Crown land at Portland. At this time, Victoria was still the Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales. In the following year, John Batman, and later John Pascoe Fawkner, similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne's centre. By 1836, the non-Aboriginal population of the District had increased to 177, and pastoral activity was taking place up to 130 kilometres[†] inland. Fifteen years later, the non-Aboriginal population had increased to 77,345 and development in the District was beginning to cover a band of country from Gippsland and the upper Murray River in the east to the Western District and Wimmera in the west. Such transport as existed was by water (both river and sea) and over land tracks and "roads".

Transport by ship flourished early in Victoria. Seaports developed at settlements such as

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

† All distances including those pertaining to the early days of transport development have been expressed in metric units.



Melbourne, Geelong, Portland, and Port Albert, while along the Murray River, ports grew at centres such as Echuca and Swan Hill. Prior to the construction of railways in Victoria, settlers within easy carting distance of the Murray or Darling Rivers had easier access to Melbourne than those in the more isolated Victorian inland settlements.

Between 1835 and 1851, a network of private roads came into being to serve those areas of the District settled by agriculturists and squatters. The construction and management of these roads was the responsibility of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales. Little money was allocated for the construction of roads and bridges, and thus such roads as existed were mostly bush tracks passable only in dry weather. Much of the responsibility for providing roads was delegated by the government to local enterprise.

This period was also marked by a lack of overall planning. Many sections of land were surveyed and sold without provision for roads, and many of the tracks made by the original settlers were adopted as roads and proclaimed public highways.

A notable exception to this absence of planning was the City of Melbourne which was laid out by the surveyor, Robert Hoddle, in 1837. The 30.2 metre wide streets and the spacious parks are a tribute to his wisdom and foresight. In securing them he apparently had to use much persuasion with higher authorities. His example was not to be followed outside the inner area even though the shores of Port Phillip Bay, being flat or gently undulating, offered little restriction to transport and thus encouraged the expansion of urban development both to Williamstown and towards Brighton.

With the coming of the mining boom in 1851, Victoria was badly placed from the point of view of its transport. With most roads being little more than dry weather bush tracks, the constraints of distance were much more pronounced over land than water. This constraint, combined with the fact that most of Victoria's major streams flow northward from the Central Highlands and exhibit an irregular seasonal flow pattern, made imperative the establishment of an overland method for exporting the pastoral and other products of Victoria and those of south-west New South Wales. The establishment of a railway system thus came to be regarded as essential for effective integration of the District's basic resources into the Victorian economy. The fear of inter-colonial competition for this traffic influenced the early Victorian attempts to establish commodity flow patterns towards Melbourne.

1851 TO 1890

The four decades from 1851 to 1890 saw extensive growth of the Colony of Victoria. After one and a half decades as the Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales, Victoria in 1851 became a separate colony with its own Legislative Council. The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to Victoria's population growth. The non-Aboriginal population grew to 540,322 in 1861. Of this number, 139,916 were in Melbourne, and about 23,000 in Geelong, 22,000 in Ballarat, 13,000 in Bendigo, 13,000 in Castlemaine-Chewton, 5,000 in Creswick, 3,000 in Maldon, and between 2,000 and 3,000 each in Inglewood, Maryborough, Beechworth, and Amhurst. The remainder, of about 311,000 were dispersed thinly and widely throughout the Colony with slightly greater

concentrations in the western parts than elsewhere. By 1890, the population of Victoria had grown to approximately 1.1 million persons.

This considerable increase in population, and its dispersal throughout the Colony, effected a significant increase in industrial activity and in primary industry — grazing, wheat growing, dairy farming, and wool growing. Together, these activities greatly increased the need for transport services — for the movement of both people and products. The Government of the Colony of Victoria thus began to take an active part in promoting the growth of transport services after 1851, and legislated for the development of both roads and railways.

In November 1851, the Government appointed a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to inquire into and report on the state of roads and bridges in the Colony. The Report of the Committee, published in 1852, described the deplorable conditions of these roads and concluded that it would be extremely difficult and expensive to construct many of them on the lines then reserved for them. The Committee considered that "some system should be adopted by which lines of internal communication may be aligned according to a general plan, commencing with the formation of macadamised roads at towns and extending them into the interior, these roads to be constructed as the resources of the Government will admit, so as, by degrees, to open up the country and develop a perfect network of roads throughout the Colony".

As a result of the Report of the Select Committee, the Government in 1853 passed an Act to establish a Central Roads Board with exclusive powers over main roads. The Act also provided for the establishment of District Roads Boards to construct and maintain local roads. These District Roads Boards served as the earliest phase of rural local government. It was during the two decades of their existence that the expansion of agricultural activity beyond the immediate reaches of the ports and mining towns really began.

Control over the construction and maintenance of roads was altered further by several later Acts. The Land Act of 1862 allowed selection of road alignments before survey. As in the early days of settlement, badly located and poorly maintained roads were the usual result, particularly in Gippsland. Under the Municipal and Land Corporations Act of 1863, roads within a Shire or District were put under the control of the Shire Council or District Roads Board. Roads outside these areas remained the responsibility of the central government. The Shires Act of 1866 gave more definite municipal form to some Roads Boards, while the remaining Boards were abolished with the enactment of the Local Government Act of 1874.

This 1874 Act, though it granted municipalities a regular endowment of money, did this so inequitably that established areas benefited at the expense of new and developing areas. These inequities remained until the 1891 Local Government Act did much to remove them.

The great influx of population and the opening of goldfields around Ballarat and Bendigo had necessitated improved communication. At this stage, the technology of road construction was still relatively undeveloped, and horse or bullock drawn vehicles then in use were slow. Because of this, railway construction gained momentum, whereas roadworks were regarded by the Government to be of secondary importance. River and coastal shipping services provided for the needs of port towns, while elsewhere the railways were to reign supreme until the turn of the century.

Prior to the 1850s, there had been neither inducement nor need for the large scale construction of railways away from the coast. Most of the population in Victoria lived in Melbourne, Geelong, or around the other minor coastal ports, and used the rapidly developing shipping trade as their means of transport. However, following the discovery of gold, it became apparent that railways were the only effective means of providing for the extensive inland movements of people and goods.

In 1855, the Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the condition of the goldfields after the Eureka incident, noted the need for railways which would ameliorate the problem of isolation in remote districts, assist commerce, and improve the social conditions of the miners.

Transport costs were high. First, rates varying from \$34 to \$200 per tonne were being paid for the carriage of goods to Sandhurst (now Bendigo) along muddy bush tracks, and in many cases the charge to miners for the carriage of goods by slow animal power far

exceeded their capital value. Costs to the commercial interests were extremely high, and in addition, the community was faced with a heavy charge on public revenue for police protection. Excessive wages and the high price of fodder during the period of "gold fever" meant that the cost of carting would have remained high even after the suggested construction of macadamised roads at an estimated \$7,400 per kilometre. Second, road building and maintenance costs were high. Timber plank roads, though useful as a temporary measure, were costly. While their initial capital cost was low, maintenance costs were excessive because of the frequent need to replace planks.

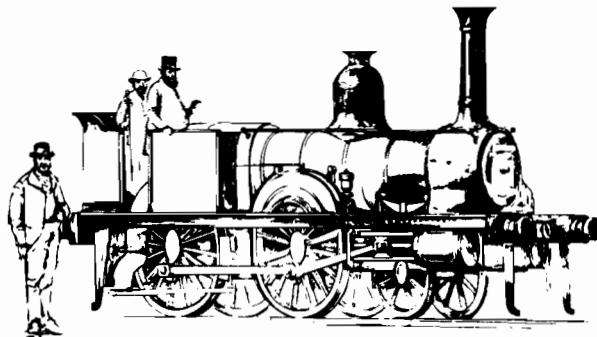
Railways

The huge expenditure required for railway construction was considered justified because of the new settlement it would encourage, and the impetus it would give both to production and to enhancing the value of Crown lands. It was expected to bring about an annual saving of \$8m to \$10m to the populations of the diggings and their neighbourhoods. This would encourage them to build more permanent dwellings and settle in the districts where they worked, or enable them to move at a cheaper rate if they wished to settle and seek employment elsewhere. The importance of railways is reflected in the fact that there was a Minister for Railways. This title existed up to 1935, when a Minister of Transport was named, taking over responsibility for the railways as well as other forms of transport.

During this era it was hoped that railways with their faster travel would have a very great effect on the morality of the society by doing away with the booths on the road and thereby eliminating the night brawls and scenes of bawdiness that were often enacted within them.

The first railway in Victoria was built from Melbourne (Flinders Street Station) to Sandridge (Port Melbourne) by the Hobsons Bay Railway Co and opened to passenger and goods traffic in 1854. Its success ensured continued railway construction. By 1862, there were additional lines from Flinders Street to St Kilda (opened 1857), Brighton Beach (1861), and Hawthorn (1861); from Newport to Geelong (1857); from Spencer Street to Footscray, Newport, and Williamstown (1859), and to Essendon (1860); from Footscray to Sunshine and Bendigo (1862); and from Geelong to Ballarat (1862). The railway from Bendigo to Echuca was the only other main line built and opened during the 1860s. It was during this period that the whole railway system came under the management of the Victorian Government. The Victorian Railways Department was created by an Act under the responsibility of the Minister for Railways, specified as 19 Victoria 1856 No. 15, which was given Royal Assent on 19 March 1856; indeed the Act still exists in much the same form today.

During the 1870s, some significant extensions to this system were made. In south-western Victoria, lines were extended from Geelong to Colac (1876-1877) and Queenscliff (1879). In the west and north-west, lines were extended from Ballarat to Horsham (1874-1879), to Maryborough and St Arnaud (1874-1878), and from Maryborough to Castlemaine (1874) and Avoca (1876). In the north-east, the line towards Wodonga was extended from Essendon to Seymour and Longwood (1872-1873), while in Gippsland, the



main line was built from South Yarra to Oakleigh, Dandenong, and Sale (1877-1879). It was not until the 1880s, however, that the Victorian railways system really "boomed".

Thus, beginning with a connection between the two major ports of Melbourne and Geelong, the main lines were constructed to the major mining fields and thence to the pastoral country beyond. Intensification of the pattern of agricultural land-use went hand in hand with the construction of branch lines, until all settled parts of the Colony were within a day's carting distance (13 to 16 kilometres) of a railway station. There was a strong link between railway expansion and agricultural development; the existence of a railway line near a former mining district meant that miners could settle down to "live off the land" after the ephemeral mining boom had passed. Significantly, from 1868 to 1880, \$400,000 per annum received from the sale of Crown land was placed in a fund earmarked for railway construction.

Railways came to dominate the political scene as well as the rural landscape. During the boom of the 1880s, the only way governments could survive was by introducing Railway Construction Bills providing each electorate with a line. Such "Octopus" Bills were actually passed in 1880 and 1884 and it was only when this process culminated in an extravagant proposal in 1890 that the system of railway construction was reorganised, with a Parliamentary Standing Committee being formed to examine and report on all new proposals. That Committee's activities and the onset of the economic slump of the 1890s, caused almost all further expansion of the system to be deferred for two decades. For nearly twenty years, practically the only new lines to be opened were the experimental narrow gauge railways at the periphery of the mountain districts and the light broad gauge lines through the Mallee where settlement for agricultural purposes had just begun. In that vast region of north-west Victoria, the desire to settle the rich wheatlands, together with pressures extended by the promoters of Mildura and other Murray irrigation settlements, brought about the construction of a series of long parallel lines only 32 kilometres apart.

Metropolitan development

In the Melbourne area, Hoddle's plan for the city was soon found to be inadequate to cope with the rapid growth of population. The sporadic and mainly uncontrolled urban growth of this period gave rise to mixed and poor development in the inner areas, and sprawling unserved development in the outer areas. While the city was still fairly small, and without an extensive suburban transport system, the majority of the population was concentrated in the inner suburbs — Carlton, Richmond, and the like. The poor walked to work, while the rich drove horse drawn vehicles from the more affluent suburbs slightly further out. For 40 years the population gradually extended to the outer limits for horse drawn vehicles, but improved transport was an essential prelude to the land boom of the 1880s. Had the railways and tramways not already existed, it would have been necessary to invent them, so vital was transport to the growing metropolis. The story of Victorian politics in the 1880s was largely the story of the building of the railways. Road planning and construction at this stage was still the responsibility of the Commissioner of Public Works (later the Minister of Public Works).

The population of Melbourne (approximately 140,000 in 1861) continued to increase rapidly and passed 485,000 by 1891. The pattern of urban expansion tended to follow the main transport links (mostly suburban railway lines). The plains to the west and the south-west of the city proved less attractive for residential development, partly because of their rocky nature and shallow soils, but also because noxious industries had been established there. Consequently, the more attractive undulating country to the east and south-east of the city became increasingly settled.

Significantly, the first on-street tramway known to have operated in Melbourne was a horse tramway which was installed in connection with land sales in the Fairfield area in January 1885 and which operated until the early 1890s. In the previous year, Parliament had passed the Tramways Act, and a number of municipalities, aware of the advantages which would accrue to settlements and commerce in areas under their jurisdiction, availed themselves of its provisions by creating the Melbourne Tramways Trust. The Trust constructed a cable tramway system which was leased to the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Co (an offshoot of Melbourne's first successful transport operation — The Melbourne Omnibus Co — which was founded in 1869 and operated until 1916). The first

cable car ran from Spencer Street to Richmond in 1885, and by 1891 the Company had 66 kilometres of cable operations in Melbourne's inner suburbs. During the subsequent three decades, another five Municipal Tramway Trusts and the North Melbourne and Essendon Electric Co were to become involved in the operation of a comprehensive network of cable and electric tramways covering Melbourne's inner suburbs from Essendon and Coburg to Hawthorn and Prahran.

Early environmental problems

The years from 1851 to 1890 determined the general shape of development in Victoria. In the area of transport, the rural, town, and metropolitan developments were served by coastal and river shipping and, on land, by railways supplemented by roads. The pattern of development of metropolitan Melbourne had been set, and had been largely shaped by the development of the suburban railway lines, supplemented by horse trams and buses, and after 1885 by cable trams.

During this era, the environmental effects of the transport system were generally minor. Local problems did exist, but in many cases they were either considered insignificant, or simply accepted as a by-product of a developing society. For instance, the noise associated with trains was regarded as a negligible problem in view of the improved accessibility that the railways provided.

However, some problems were not so easily accepted. Steam locomotives, for instance, emitted sparks from their smoke-stacks, thereby creating a severe bushfire risk. The soot from these locomotives, and more significantly, the dust associated with dry unsealed roads, caused economic loss as well as personal discomfort. Such pollution could reduce the quality of wool and crops and even affect the health of livestock. In urban areas, it also significantly affected the aesthetics of adjoining areas. In addition, there were many other minor problems such as the smoke and refuse associated with river shipping.

In the era before the introduction of the motor car, the horse was perceived to be a major source of pollution. Problems existed because of the large amounts of manure and urine which were left on the main thoroughfares, and because dead horses were sometimes left where they fell. It was perhaps ironic that the later introduction of the "horseless carriage" was generally regarded to be the solution to this pollution problem.

1890 TO 1920

When contrasted with the expansive development of Victoria between 1851 and 1890, activity in the period from 1890 to 1920 appears to have been rather subdued. It was a period dominated by the effects of the economic recession of the 1890s at its beginning and by the First World War at its end. In the field of transport, it was a period which saw some decline in shipping, and a pause in the development of the railway system. It saw also the beginnings of significant growth in rural and metropolitan road traffic for the movement of both people and goods. Historically, this period was significant because of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.

Roads

By 1910, it was becoming increasingly apparent that there was a definite need for a central roads authority to take over the care and management of main roads. Such an authority was necessary to overcome the problems caused by a lack of co-operation between municipalities in the construction and maintenance of arterial routes, as well as the expenditure of State funds without proper supervision or a thorough investigation into actual needs. The absence of a systematic policy as well as a lack of funds had caused roads in Victoria to be generally in a deplorable condition. Many of them, particularly in hilly country, were little better than primitive tracks and even those which had been well constructed as principal coach routes before the advent of railways, had been allowed to deteriorate to a serious extent.

The major new factor now was the development of the motor vehicle which had been accelerated by rapid improvements of the petrol engine and the introduction of pneumatic tyres. Motor vehicles were first used for pleasure, and later for carting small loads. This traffic accentuated the demands for better roads.

As a result of these needs, the Country Roads Act was proclaimed in 1913, creating

once more a central road authority after 38 years of unco-ordinated development. The Act provided that the Country Roads Board should carry out all such surveys and investigations as were necessary to ascertain what roads should be main roads; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance for Victoria; the deviations in existing roads, or the new roads which should be made, to facilitate communication and improve conditions for traffic; and the purchase of all land, machinery, tools, and materials that would be necessary for the purposes of the Act.

The Act also provided for the appropriation of \$4m of loan monies for the construction of a system of main roads, as well as the use of the State taxation on motor vehicles for the maintenance of the system. Ministerial responsibility at the time rested with the Commissioner of Public Works.

The three-man Board was appointed in 1913 and immediately set about the task of visiting every municipality in the State, to inspect the roads and to explain the provisions of the Act to councillors. This investigation revealed a wide diversity of construction methods and design standards; many bad alignments; little provision for adequate foundations and drainage; many pavement failures due to the use of poor materials and improper construction; a lack of proper equipment; and little regular maintenance.

As a result of this investigation, the Board, under the provisions of its Act, "declared" some 4,830 kilometres of "main" roads and established construction guidelines for the municipalities. The letting of construction contracts either directly by the Board or by municipal councils proceeded rapidly.

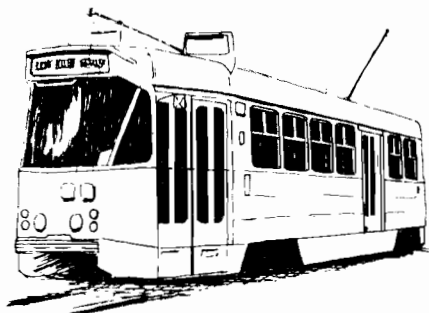
In deciding what roads should be main roads, the following criteria were applied:

- (1) Main arterial roads carrying extensive traffic, or likely to carry extensive traffic, between centres of population or from one district to another;
- (2) roads subject to considerable traffic from rural districts to railway systems; and
- (3) developmental roads, i.e., roads which would assist the development of land by providing access to a railway station.

Tramways

Within the metropolis, it was those railways which connected scattered communities that began the process of welding them into a continuous mass of urban sprawl in a stellate shape. Their effect was complemented by that of the tramways which also had a significant impact on the land boom, as they were particularly suitable for carrying people over shorter distances. The spread of the tramways system had a considerable and lasting influence on city and suburban land values, and until the 1920s, the location of the tramways was a significant determinant in the development of areas in the southern and eastern suburbs which had been overlooked during the land boom era. As distinct from the railways, the tramway companies were (until 1916) all privately owned. The fact that in the outer suburbs almost anyone could start his own tramway system, given the formality of municipal approval, proved a boon to land developers and their clients.

While the operation of the inner suburban cable car services was of major benefit to metropolitan residents, it was the development of electric tram and rail services to the then outer suburbs that most significantly shaped the metropolis. The first electric tramway in Australia commenced operations on 14 October 1889, between Box Hill and Doncaster. Only 3.5 kilometres long, it was mainly a holiday attraction to the heights of Doncaster.



But in May 1906, in conjunction with land developers at Brighton, the Victorian Railways opened the first permanent electric tram route in Melbourne — from St Kilda railway station to Middle Brighton and then to Brighton Beach. With the second Victorian Railways tramway, opened in 1919 between Sandringham and Black Rock, and the extensions to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board tramway network which took place during the 1920s, closer settlement was encouraged in the less developed parts of Melbourne's "middle" suburbs in the interstices between the railway lines some 6.4 to 12.8 kilometres from the city centre.

Early this century it became obvious that the state of affairs involving a diversity of independent authorities organising street transport in the metropolis could not continue efficiently. In accordance with the findings of the 1911 Royal Commission, it was finally decided to consolidate the independent trusts and companies in one body — the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board (MMTB). The Board, by Act No. 2415, commenced operations in 1919, its responsibility then being to the Commissioner of Public Works. The process of consolidation was complete by 1921 and just as the Victorian Railways was completing its programme to electrify the suburban network, the Tramways Board commenced a plan of complete electrification and rationalisation of the system. The last cable tram in the system ran in Bourke Street on October 26 1940.

Social changes

Both the financial depression of the 1890s and the great drought which followed it had a retarding effect upon Victoria's development. However, with the turn of the century, a better period dawned. Building and immigration soon revived and the period up to 1914 was one of expansion. During the war years, many secondary industries were established because of the difficulty in obtaining manufactured goods from overseas. The central city area also became increasingly important as it attracted many established businesses away from the surrounding suburbs.

The era was marked by the beginning of significant changes in the habits and activities — what is now called the life style — of the population. This was not a local phenomenon, but was evident throughout "western" countries. It was brought about predominantly by the motor car and the vastly improved mobility it provided. With the motor car came the paramount need to build and maintain an adequate road system. This is what led to the creation of the Country Roads Board, which, from the point of view of transport was to become recognised as one of the most important events of this era.

1920 TO 1950

Railways and motor cars

This period was to be dominated, first, by the great financial depression of the 1930s, and then by the Second World War. From the point of view of transport this period witnessed a rapid expansion in the use of motor vehicle transport. This, in turn, was to compound the financial problems which were starting to affect the railways severely, as well as to provide the first real signs of traffic congestion on the State's roads. During these years it became necessary to develop and maintain a high standard road network, and the community began to grow aware of the needs and effects of the transport system — a very significant trend in retrospect. Thus came the first attempts at transport planning on a systematic basis.

The years after the First World War were years of reconstruction and resettlement, accompanied by a boom in the volume of traffic carried by the railways. However, by 1924 a decline was beginning to set in; this period was marked by more, in fact, than the end of an unusual degree of economic activity. As was the case throughout the world, the railways system of Victoria with its virtual monopoly on the movement of goods and passengers throughout the State, was facing formidable opposition in the form of a new technology — motor transport. Between 1918 and 1928, the number of registered motor vehicles in Victoria increased from 15,158 to 126,120, an increase of over 800 per cent.

The railway system of the 1920s represented the largest single tangible component of accumulated investment in the development of the State. By 1930, railway deficits which had soared to over \$2m per annum, were coming to have a most significant influence on

State Budgets. Together with the effects of the economic depression, the situation was becoming intolerable. On the assumption that all the services then provided by the railways were essential to the continued development of Victoria, urgent solutions were sought.

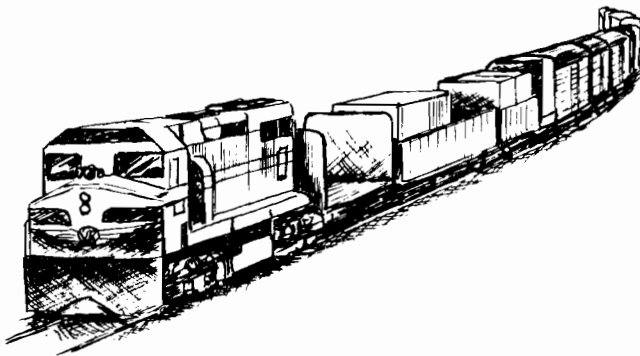
This was not the first time that the railways had faced a competitor. During the nineteenth century a ruthless rates war had been waged with river and coastal shipowners, so as to divert to the railways traffic previously carried on a network of inland and coastal shipping services. During the economic depression of the 1890s, when many primary producers took to carting their own (and others') produce as a means of supplementing their livelihood, the railways had also been forced to reduce their rates so as to compete. However, the circumstances posed by the advent of motor transport were different. This was not a form of competition which could be eliminated by such short term measures as reductions of rates. It was far more fundamental, and the motor vehicle had all the signs of being a permanent phenomenon.

To seek a solution, an inquiry was instituted in 1932 to investigate, among other things, "the Better and More Economic Co-ordination and the Better Regulation and Control of Railway and Road Motor Transport". The report of the Board of Inquiry led to acceptance and implementation of the philosophy that in the community interest, competition with rail was to be controlled by regulation, except where the substantial advantage of roads could be readily demonstrated. While the pleas of primary producers about the importance to them of motor transport led to certain significant exemptions from regulations (in the form of the granting of "as of right" licences for primary production purposes), the Transport Regulation Act of 1934 established the system of restrictive licensing of motor transport for most purposes.

However, operating deficits were not the only financial problem besetting the railways. The boom era of expansion had also left a legacy of unpaid debt, and the annual payment of interest on loan funds contributed to the inability of the Commissioners to balance their books. In addition, no serious attempt had been made to establish a depreciation fund for railway assets. The value of departmental property — lines, buildings, rolling stock, and other equipment — remained at original cost throughout the year. Thus a considerable portion of book value consisted of depreciated or vanished assets.

To cope with these aspects of the Victorian Railways' problems and thereby enhance their chances to carry out their activities in a competitive manner, the Victorian Parliament passed the Railways Finances Adjustment Act. Under the provisions of that Act, \$60m of railways loan liability was transferred to the State's General Account as from 1 July 1937. A Renewals and Replacement Fund was also established to finance all renewals and replacements other than normal maintenance. A minimum of \$400,000 per annum, plus any additional amount authorised by Parliament, was to be credited to the fund from Consolidated Revenue.

The imposition of curbs on competitive road transport limited any reduction on the rail network (other than the cancellation of some passenger services) before the end of the decade, when the onset of the Second World War and associated petrol rationing measures gave a further temporary boost to the use of rail. As a result of these factors, developed in conjunction with the financial relief noted above, the Victorian Railways actually



showed a surplus, rather than a deficit, in their overall accounts from 1941 to 1946. However, after the end of the war the use of rail facilities again declined, and in conjunction with the end of petrol rationing, the use of competitive road transport rapidly rose again. It was becoming clear that the problem of the declining use of rail was becoming more acute, and measures were required to ensure a better division of traffic between rail and road.

Metropolitan planning

During the nineteenth century, Melbourne's development, apart from that in the inner areas which had been carefully planned by Hoddle, was basically a function of a wide variety of unco-ordinated public and private enterprises. During the first part of the twentieth century, increasing industrialisation caused a movement of population from rural areas to large towns and cities. This, in addition to natural growth, was to compound Melbourne's problems. Melbourne's growth from about 1910 to the mid 1920s was extremely rapid, but still no systematic planning existed. The growing concern of various organisations, in particular the Melbourne City Council, was to result in the Government acting to set up a Town Planning Commission in 1922. After some years of investigation, the Commission in 1929 produced a noteworthy report for the future guidance of Melbourne's metropolitan development. A number of its transport recommendations are only now being carried out. With different dates, many of its conclusions would still be relevant almost fifty years later.

The report was produced just as the electrification of the metropolitan fixed rail public transport services had been completed, and the growth in motor car ownership had made it an increasingly dominant factor in transport. The Commission gave weight in its planning deliberations to the proposals about the future development of tramways for servicing the metropolitan area, which had been prepared by the Tramways Board in accordance with the provisions of section 34 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918*. During the preparation of the general scheme, the Tramways Board had considered the transport facilities it felt were likely to be required for the expansion and consolidation of the metropolitan area during the ensuing twenty years.

The principle underlying the general scheme was that suburban areas which were within 0.8 of a kilometre of a railway or tramway were regarded as being already well served. Many of the proposals were extensions of existing tramways, thus providing for the expansion of the residential suburbs to the north, east, and south-east of the city. To the west of Newport, Yarraville, and Footscray, were lines designed to meet the requirements of the industrial area expected to be established in the western part of the metropolitan area during the following few years. Cross-town lines were proposed to link up the northern suburbs from Essendon through Brunswick and Northcote to Heidelberg and thus avoid the necessity for travellers between those suburbs having to come into the city, or nearly so, to reach their destination. Provision was also made for the building of tramways in the eastern suburbs running in a southerly direction to give ready access to the beaches at Brighton, Hampton, and Sandringham. Such lines had a dual purpose: it was expected that they would serve recreational needs in the summer months and that they would also be the means of opening up suitable areas for residential purposes between Brighton and Moorabbin. New tramways were mapped out in the inner suburbs and in the city itself. It had been the stated hope of the Tramways Board that publication of the scheme would also "cause persons building factories, shops, dwellings etc. to concentrate along certain streets instead of spreading over a wide area, as the concentration . . . (would) economise public expenditure on water and gas mains, sewers, road construction, etc."

The Commission implicitly concurred with this hope, and kept it in mind when pursuing its broader planning function which embraced the projected future development of both public transport and the major metropolitan roads. However, its potential impetus for continued planning was lost during the depression of the 1930s. The subsequent onset of the Second World War meant a further extended interruption to the implementation of orderly planning.

Access to the Central Business District has long been one of the most pressing problems facing Melbourne's transportation planners. Melbourne, like most cities of comparable size, has the transportation problem associated with concentration of travel in the morning

and evening peak periods. This peak demand affects all transport systems, a substantial portion of the load being borne by the suburban electric railway, particularly at the central railway terminal where commuter congestion has proved a significant problem.

The provision of additional rail transport facilities for the Central Business District of Melbourne has been under consideration for many decades. In 1929, the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission recommended the construction of a "northern city railway" to reduce pedestrian congestion in the vicinity of the Flinders Street and Princes Bridge stations at peak hours.

However, the presentation of the Commission's report was followed by the economic depression. The Government then became so preoccupied with this problem that the implementation of town planning proposals was set aside. As a result, no legislation was passed to enable the major recommendations of the Commission to be put into effect.

Roads

Nevertheless, a systematic improvement of the State's road system was attempted during this era. By 1920, the Country Roads Board had made some worthwhile achievements, although the difficulties created by the First World War had hampered its operations. Before 1913, most councils had failed to realise the importance of good roads and, in any case, they had only limited funds to allocate to road construction. Often the funds were so limited that the councils could not even afford to maintain the well built roads which had been constructed many years previously under a different system of road management.

However, the creation of the Board meant regular and adequate provision of funds for maintenance and a much greater provision of funds for new construction work, including bridges. Road construction and maintenance, which had previously been relegated to the background, was now raised to a foremost position in State expenditure. As an example of the achievements in 1920, the Board was in a position to report that of the 955 kilometres of the newly named Princes Highway, 805 kilometres were in good order and trafficable in all seasons. In 1913, the main Gippsland road had been generally described as impassable during the winter months.

In 1924, the Government passed the Highways and Vehicles Act which provided for the declaration of State highways. The Board then fully funded the construction and maintenance on State highways for that portion of the carriageway required for through traffic. The Act had recognised the importance to the economy of the motor vehicle and the longer lines of communication.

In 1926, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Federal Aid Roads Agreement which provided funds for roads on a systematic basis. This was a major change, because previously permanent works had been funded by loan funds and special grants. The additional finance enabled work on State highways to be increased and by 1928 the total length of these roads totalled nearly 2,400 kilometres. This was in addition to about 10,150 kilometres of main roads. In recent times the Commonwealth has recognised the need for National highways — directly funded by the Commonwealth.

In 1930, with the advent of the financial depression and the resulting restriction on the activities of the community, a considerable decline in the revenue derived from motor registration had occurred. The Country Roads Board was therefore compelled to reduce expenditure on maintenance and curtail the programme of construction works. However, with the provision of funds for unemployment relief, considerable work was undertaken on the construction of subsidiary roads. Later in 1931, the Federal Aid Roads Agreement was amended to enable the Commonwealth to provide the States with revenue derived from a tax on petrol. The principle that the road user should directly contribute to the cost of construction and maintenance of roads had become more firmly established.

By 1932, there was a recognition of the need for better co-ordination. On 29 December 1932, Act No. 4100 was passed. This provided for the appointment of a Transport Regulation Board consisting of five members: an independent chairman and representatives of the Victorian Railways, motorists, primary producers, and commercial interests. This was essentially a Review Board and its powers under section 15 were that "the Board shall make reports as here and after provided containing such recommendations to the Governor in Council as the Board thinks wise and expedient with respect to the better and more economic co-ordination or the better regulation and control

of railways, tramways, motor, sea, and air transport". As a result of this report, the Act No. 4198 of 29 December 1933 provided for the regulation of transport. This was the forerunner of the present Transport Regulation Board consisting of three members. The Act provided for the regulation of motor transport including commercial passenger vehicles and commercial goods vehicles.

At this time the Country Roads Board, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and councils were responsible to the Commissioner of Public Works and the Victorian Railways responsible to the Minister for Railways. In 1935, the title of Minister for Railways ceased to exist and the title Minister of Transport appeared in Parliamentary documents. The forerunner of the Railway Construction Board was still under the control of the three man ministerial team consisting of the Commissioner of Public Works — Vice-President, Board of Land and Works, Minister of Transport — Vice-President, Board of Land and Works, and the Commissioner of Lands — President of Board of Land and Works. The Transport Regulation Board was appointed in 1934.

In 1936, the Tourists' Road Act was passed enabling the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Country Roads Board to proclaim roads of sufficient interest as tourists' roads. The Board was responsible for the construction and maintenance of these roads. In the following year, various roads totalling 560 kilometres were proclaimed as tourists' roads and some \$104,000 was spent on reconstruction, improvement, and maintenance. Prior to 1936, no definite system had existed to fund works on these roads and, as a result, considerable deterioration had occurred.

During the Second World War, the Country Roads Board assisted defence authorities in many works such as aerodrome construction. This commitment, plus the enlistment of many Board officers, meant that little other than essential maintenance could be carried out on the State's roads during this period.

During the war, in 1943, the Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act was passed to relieve municipalities of all costs of construction and maintenance of certain roads carrying timber from State or privately owned forests. Some 388 kilometres of Forests Roads were proclaimed by 1948. Later, in 1949-50, the Country Roads Board was requested by the Soldier Settlement Commission to investigate road requirements in additional settlements that the Commission proposed to develop. Grants totalling more than \$240,000 were made available during this year for such road works.

1950 TO 1977

Ministry of Transport

By the *Transport Act* 1951, a Ministry of Transport was established "for the purpose of securing the improvement, development and better co-ordination of railway, tramway, road and air transport in Victoria". Previously this had been a function of the Transport Regulation Board. Under the Ministry of Transport, provision was made for a Co-ordinator of Transport with the following functions:

- (1) To make reports and recommendations to the Minister in relation to the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of transport in Victoria;
- (2) to furnish proposals to the Minister for legislation designed to carry into effect such reports and recommendations;
- (3) to report upon any particular matters in relation to transport whenever so required by the Minister;
- (4) to convene and preside at conferences between the bodies or persons administering various forms of transport in Victoria; and
- (5) to exercise any powers and carry out any duties conferred or imposed on the Co-ordinator by the Act or any other Act.

In 1952, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board became the responsibility of the Minister of Transport; all public transport was therefore under one Minister.

Road-rail relationships

In spite of representations made by rural interests, fifteen sections of non-paying branch lines were closed during 1953-54. The railways accepted that those lines had no part to play in the further development of the State, given the ease with which farmers could

truck their produce to the nearest main line station. But they still expected that the Government should restrict the use of road transport for other than such short hauls. It was with that expectation in mind that they adopted the recommendation of the 1949 Elliot inquiry that "a very considerable programme of rehabilitation and re-equipment . . . be taken in hand without further delay". Despite the significance of the railways for Victoria there had been (as a result of the depression and the Second World War) practically no significant expenditure on improvements for the system since the electrification of the suburban network was completed in 1928. Now, for the first time in 30 years, a major expenditure programme ("Operation Phoenix") was authorised totalling \$160m over 10 years. Its stated aims were "to make Victorian Railway Services more efficient than they ever have been; to establish them in public confidence and to restore in them the full measure of Railwaymen's own pride". Many sections of line were reconstructed, while the main Gippsland line was partially duplicated and regraded and electrified to Traralgon. New improved passenger trains were introduced on most major country and interstate lines, and the first blue Harris trains were obtained for the metropolitan system. Fast diesel rail motors replaced the remaining slow mixed goods services on secondary lines and centralised traffic control was introduced. Conversion of the main Sydney line to standard gauge was completed in 1961.

While the branch line closures of the early 1950s indicated a reluctant acceptance of the fact that the motor vehicle was better suited for many short haul transport functions, the stringent policies applied by the Transport Regulation Board to limit the mushrooming growth of road transport gave the Victorian Railways Commissioners optimism that they were still to be considered — albeit with some exceptions — the supreme carriers of the State. Objections by road carriers were of no avail.

However, just as it seemed that regulation was becoming the most important factor determining the pattern of Victorian traffic flow, the State's regulatory attempts were to suffer a severe setback. First, the transport strikes between 1948 and 1950 gave rise to relaxations of the restrictions on road transport, both interstate and intrastate. Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution provided that "Trade commerce and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free". In November 1954, the Privy Council accepted this provision as the basis of a ruling which declared illegal State Government attempts to use regulation to interfere with, and limit, the scope of interstate road operators. The ruling had a two-fold implication for the State's railway systems. First, it removed the railway monopoly which had been maintained in Victoria by protective legislation. Second, by precluding State authorities from imposing road taxes on interstate hauliers, it removed that element of the carrier's costs, and thereby strengthened the position of the road haulier competing with the railways for goods traffic.

In 1954, this road tax had amounted to \$230 on a 12.2 tonne payload between Melbourne and Sydney. In conjunction with the intense competition for traffic which developed between carriers, the removal of this impost resulted in a decrease from \$56 to \$20 in the per tonne charge for the carriage of bulk goods between the two capitals by heavy road transport. In addition, interstate road operators soon found that the radical reduction in the cost of trans-border movements made it possible for them to undercut the railway charges even if the distance to be covered in a road journey was much greater than that by rail. Thus, they soon discovered that, in many cases, they could carry goods by road from Melbourne over the border into New South Wales and then back to towns in Victoria, and still charge less than the rates fixed by the railways for traffic moved directly between Melbourne and other Victorian towns. The effectiveness of the Transport Regulation Board in controlling such border-hopping activities was weakened by a series of subsequent court cases which gave road carriers greater latitude. As motor transport technology improved at a relatively faster rate than rail, and as the competition by road operators increased, the railways found that they were fighting a losing battle trying to retain intrastate traffic, although the opening of the standard gauge line to Sydney in 1962 led to an increase in the amount of interstate traffic going by rail. Furthermore, the awareness by transport users in those parts of the State not able to make use of section 92, of the advantages accruing to Victorians elsewhere who were able to avoid regulatory constraints, increased pressure on the Government to review the whole regulatory system.

Board of Inquiry 1970

In 1970, the Victorian Government appointed a Board of Inquiry to examine the Victorian land transport system. The one man Board, Sir Henry Bland, was commissioned to determine:

- “(1) Whether the existing land transport system is satisfactory to meet the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry, and the public;
- (2) whether the present division of freight traffic as to area and type of goods between road and rail is desirable;
- (3) whether there is duplication of existing transport services which is wasteful, and if so, how much duplication could be avoided;
- (4) whether the existing system of transport regulation allows a flexible transport system which can adapt reasonably to changing conditions;
- (5) what changes, if any, should be brought about in the system of transport regulation and the provision of rail services to give the most efficient transport service practicable in the public interest; and
- (6) what effect any changes proposed would be likely to have on the transport industry and government finances generally.”

The appointment of the Board of Inquiry was prompted by a number of factors, all pointing to a need to improve total transport efficiency in a climate of mounting rail deficit. Critics overlooked the fact that rail services were provided by one overall authority responsible for track provision as well as the acquisition and operation of rolling stock, whose operations in both pattern and scope were constrained by past expansion in a different era with different financial considerations. Road services were provided by private motor operators interested mainly in the immediate costs of vehicle operation, having no concern with the provision of track and no obligation to act as common carrier, but carting only what they considered profitable. The competitive convenience of motor vehicle use for door-to-door movement of individuals and goods at any time of day left little hope of preference for rail unless restraints were imposed on motor vehicle use, or special incentives were offered for the use of rail. Even if the monetary costs of using the two modes of transport were the same, convenience would swing the pendulum in favour of road. The social costs of increased road traffic accidents, the need for policing environmental degradation as a result of pollution, the use of an ever expanding amount of space for roads, the disruption of communities by road and freeway construction, and the costs of the urban sprawl induced by road transport — all these factors were difficult to quantify and largely ignored by the majority of road users.

In his study of the transport situation in non-metropolitan Victoria, Bland realised that to rationalise the use of road and rail required as a pre-requisite “. . . a pricing system that takes into account all the proper costs that should be borne by both rail and road modes and that therefore places the railways and road operators on as nearly an equal footing as possible . . . effecting a rational distribution of traffic between road and rail modes”.

His recommendations are best summed up in his own words: “. . . major changes must be made in the Railways if they are to take their proper place in the Victorian land transport system. The present railways system is unsuited to the requirements of today and the future, and its preservation can only compound its present problems. Many sections of lines should be closed, others should be operated only to move seasonal freights, passenger services on many lines should be replaced by buses, many stations should be closed and services to others restricted, and traffic that is losing money and could be handled by the road mode at less cost to the consumer and the community should be shed. Then, much antiquated rolling stock, so costly to maintain, could be scrapped and heavy expenditures on locomotives, tracks and facilities would be avoided or deferred.

“. . . The role of the Railways for the future should be to perform that part of the total transport task for which they have inherent advantages over road transport in relation to a system tailored to permit the railways to maximise these advantages and thus to meet, in conjunction with road transport, the transport needs to the State's economy and people. The railways should, therefore, be freed as quickly as possible of tasks whose continued performance cannot but mean continued growth in their annual deficits and which can better be performed by the road mode.”

Accepting the proposition that today's economy "cannot be strapped in the strait-jacket of a transport system devised for an earlier era when the technological development of the time placed the Railways in the exclusive position to undertake the major transport task", Bland proposed that both the network and service provided be pruned so that the Railways were mainly involved in dense point-to-point trunk movements and that all other forms of movement be freed for road transport, if that mode was competitive, when hidden subsidies were removed and all costs were taken into account. The Government accepted the report in principle, and a number of changes came about. A new Railways Board was created, and the Transport Regulation Board's Act was amended. After review, a number of country railway lines were eventually closed. A further review of country rail services was carried out in 1976. The Government set up a Task Force to co-ordinate the orderly introduction of the recommended changes.

Recent developments in the direction of implementing these recommendations include the replacement of many branch line rail motor passenger services, and introduction of the regional freight centre concept. In accordance with that concept, the use of rail is generally restricted to main line and bulk carriage movements where substantial economies of scale can be achieved, and takes place in conjunction with arrangements for further forwarding of general goods to final destination by road from distribution points — regional freight centres — located at main line stations in selected major country towns. The distribution of freight by road complements the rail services for the towns where the centres are located, as well as the smaller towns within a radius of up to 8 kilometres of the centres. The advantage of road flexibility for the delivery of general merchandise to and from rail freight centres is combined with the faster movement in bogie wagons between Melbourne and the freight centres to give an efficient integrated rail-road public transport service. Small stations and sidings on both the main lines and the branch lines have been closed, except for the direct delivery of freight in wagon loads, thereby permitting substantial savings in staff costs and in the cost of providing facilities at such locations. Though the consolidation of freight at fewer and larger centres requires capital investment in pallets, containers, mechanical handling equipment, and other facilities to reduce costs of the previous labour intensive handling methods, the benefit of the new system far outweighs the costs.

Social changes before and after the 1954 Plan

By 1951, Melbourne's population had grown to approximately 1.3 million persons, in a metropolitan area mostly within 15 kilometres from the city centre. Thanks to the lessening dependence on fixed track modes of transport, certain previously undeveloped areas between the rail corridors were now able to be brought into residential or industrial use. Even with this decentralisation of industry, 60 per cent (on the basis of area) of industrial activity remained within 5 kilometres of the city centre. Some changes in travel patterns had occurred. Whereas in 1929 most journeys other than those to schools and local shopping centres were to the city and inner suburbs for work or most other purposes now a small proportion of the total daily journeys were made to the city centre. There were more inter-suburban journeys, and, as use of the motor vehicle had significantly increased, a smaller proportion of daily movements were made by public transport.

These changes were the result of a number of factors, including the relative lack of convenient cross-town or circumferential public transport routes, the greater dispersion of these trips and the ease with which they could be made by car, and the readily available road and especially parking space away from the Central Business District (CBD). The changed circumstances were taken into account by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in the preparation of their 1954 plan for future metropolitan development with its emphasis on the proposed distribution of various land-uses throughout the metropolitan district.

The problem of transport was a major part of this master plan which was reflected in the findings and recommendations. A comprehensive road and public transport plan was produced for the metropolitan area. Also, the concept of a co-ordinating authority for public transport was again introduced.

The 1954 proposals were intended to accommodate a metropolitan population of some 2.5 million persons, primarily through additional outward settlement distributed in

accordance with demand. The CBD was looked on as a prime focus of the metropolitan area supplemented by five suburban district centres and it was envisaged that extensive redevelopment would occur in the inner suburbs to maintain population there at the then current levels. Action was proposed to encourage industrial development to the east and south-east where the major population settlement was occurring. A rural (non-urban) zone surrounded the defined urban areas, but it was envisaged that this would absorb further urban development at later stages. There was no thought at that time that Melbourne would not continue to grow; in fact it was anticipated that growth would be rapid.

In the decade after 1954, the population of Melbourne grew to approximately 2.1 million persons, the developed area to approximately 155,400 hectares, and the radius (from the city centre) within which most people lived to 22 kilometres. The thirteen years from 1951 to 1964 were, for Melbourne, a period of considerable growth. While some residential development in outer suburbs continued in the rail corridors (e.g., to Lilydale, Ferntree Gully, Dandenong, Frankston, Werribee, St Albans, and Epping), other development of this type occurred in areas such as Doncaster to fill in areas nearer the city centre between rail corridors. During this period, some industrial development also occurred in several eastern and south-eastern rail corridors, together with the first newer styled regional shopping centre at Chadstone. These developments all served to intensify the increased non-CBD nature of daily travel. Significant increases in the proportion of daily journeys made by motor car, with a consequent decline in public transport patronage, occurred for a variety of reasons: the cessation of petrol rationing, the increasing economy of motor travel, and its convenience for circumferential and non-CBD journeys, particularly in areas where there were no serious space restrictions.

Roads

The programme of improvements to the State's roads gained momentum during the 1950s. In 1955, the Country Roads Board commenced the duplications of pavements of certain sections of State highways. Such duplications significantly improved both the traffic capacity and the safety of these routes. An example was the Princes Highway east between Oakleigh and Dandenong. However, the very rapid growth of traffic during this period was such that a further widening of this road to six lanes was required by 1962.

In 1956, the Board was empowered to construct freeways, described in the Act as "bypass roads". The Board considered that the construction of these roads, with their restricted access, was essential to the development of an efficient State-wide road network. The construction of these routes would bring considerable benefit to the community because of the high traffic capacity, low accident rates, and low vehicle operating costs associated with them.

The first freeway constructed by the Board was the four-lane 8 kilometre Maltby Freeway on the Princes Highway at Werribee. This freeway, which was opened in 1961, removed large volumes of through traffic from the Princes Highway in Werribee, thereby considerably improving the amenity of the area. Significantly, sales among Werribee businesses dropped by no more than 1 per cent after the freeway was opened.

Transport planning

Changed circumstances and trends in the urban environment required a new approach to planning of the necessary transport services. Consequently, in 1963, a Metropolitan Transportation Committee (MTC) was formed by Act No. 7003 to advise the Victorian Government on planning development, co-ordination control, and improvement of transport facilities in Melbourne and its environs. The Committee, with the Minister of Transport as chairman, had representatives of transport and planning authorities.

The first task undertaken by the Committee was the survey of Melbourne's transportation system in 1964-65, as part of which a data bank was established, providing information concerning the daily movements of people and goods throughout the metropolitan area, and the associated population, land-use, and transport system characteristics. Procedures for forecasting future daily metropolitan travel were developed from this information. The first output of this planning activity was the announcement in 1969 of a Metropolitan Transport Plan for the next 15 to 20 years. Significant features of the Plan were the construction of the underground loop, proposed extensions to rail and

tram routes, a considerable increase in bus services, improved capacities and speeds on metropolitan arterial roads, and a proposed additional 400 kilometres of freeways.

While the MTC plan was being prepared, there were also further developments in land-use planning. In 1967, two reports on the long-term development of the metropolitan area were published. These reports were intended as a long-term look into the future; one was prepared by the Town and Country Planning Board, *Organisation for Strategic Planning*, and one by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, *The Future Growth of Melbourne*.

The possibility of large scale redevelopment in the inner suburbs was examined with the conclusion reached that even after allowing for redevelopment to occur in this area, provision would still have to be made for major growth in the perimeter areas. The recommended form, subsequently adopted as government policy, was a series of corridors radiating from the existing urban area with green wedges of open country in between. In addition, the Government also favoured the possibility of satellite development, in locations such as Melton, as a means of encouraging development to the north and west. The Board's planning area was extended to cover 503,000 hectares.

In 1971, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works submitted to the Government its report on Planning Policies for the Melbourne Metropolitan Region. That report represented a development of the 1967 recommendations and the Government's adopted policy, and attempted to define these recommendations in more detail over the extended planning area. The main proposals were:

- (1) Definition of a series of permanent non-urban areas or green wedges worthy of conservation because they contained most of the areas of significant landscape or of historic and scientific interest, the major agricultural resources, the water catchments, and the major areas supporting significant bird, animal, and plant life;
- (2) definition of a series of corridors as the only areas within which future urban development might occur as a result of future development policies;
- (3) delineation of additional urban zoning within the corridors to provide an ample margin for development;
- (4) preparation of outline development plans for urban zones taking account of the social, economic, and physical needs of people, of activities intended to be located in the zones, and of conservation of resources. Such plans were intended to set a framework for development in local areas;
- (5) the provision of a series of major open space reservations within the green wedges strategically placed to serve metropolitan needs. These were intended to be retained in their present open character and be acquired and used for public recreation as appropriate;
- (6) as part of an urban strategy, the Report outlined two alternatives. The first alternative retained and encouraged the Melbourne Central Business District as a main focal point in the area, but envisaged the establishment of lesser growth centres within the various corridors to encourage their growth in accordance with demand. The second alternative entailed a concentration of growth to the south-east, incorporating a major growth centre. This strategy might need to be adopted should public funds be inadequate to service all corridors, or access to the central area be unduly restricted. The first alternative was the recommended policy; and
- (7) the Report recommended the encouragement in the central, north, and west sectors of a greater diversity of population in terms of occupation, income, and ethnic structure. Reference was made to locational characteristics of segments of population including outward movements from these areas, probably to the south and east, and to the adverse social and economic consequences of this trend.

The 1971 proposals represented a change from the earlier concepts of unlimited growth around the perimeter of the city area to one of guiding development into specific corridor locations and giving new and specific emphasis to conservation of natural environments close to the urban area. Their acceptance provided the impetus for transport planning on a corridor basis and foreshadowed the subsequent adoption by the Ministry of Transport of a corridor oriented transport planning technique, for since the release of the original MTC plan, community thinking had moved away from unlimited use of the private car to continued encouragement of public transport.

Melbourne underground railway loop

As stated previously, the MTC produced a Metropolitan Transport Plan in 1969. This plan proposed widespread improvements to both public and private transport modes, including the construction of an underground rail loop. In 1950, the Parliamentary Public Works Committee commenced an inquiry into the provision of an underground city railway. The report, submitted in 1954, accepted the principle of the provision of additional stations linked by underground tracks to the existing surface system. In 1958, the Minister of Transport formed a committee to review the proposed scheme for the provision of an underground railway for Melbourne, in the light of the existing and prospective traffic conditions. The committee confirmed the need for additional points of passenger dispersal connected by underground tracks to the existing suburban railway. Several proposals were considered, the one finally adopted being a loop incorporating the new city stations.

The loop scheme was approved by the Government and incorporated in the *City of Melbourne Underground Railway Construction Act 1960*. Construction was deferred owing to lack of funds but planning and investigations continued over the next ten years. Subsequent to the acceptance by the Victorian Government of the 1969 report of the Metropolitan Transportation Committee, and with the encouragement of the Melbourne City Council and the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, the Act of 1960 was later repealed and replaced by the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970* which provided for a new authority (The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority) to be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the loop. The Authority, which consisted of nine members appointed by the Victorian Government, was constituted in February 1971.

The loop has been designed primarily to disperse the peak hour commuter concentration, now centred on Flinders Street and Princes Bridge, on the southern edge of the Central Business District (CBD) and to a lesser extent on Spencer Street on the western edge, by distributing a proportion of the city's work force through a number of additional stations on the eastern and northern edges of the area. The loop is also designed to relieve the peak hour train congestion at Flinders Street by speeding up train movements through platforms.

The loop provides the city with a multi-station terminal having significantly greater capacity for handling people and trains than that operating at the date of the Act. The additional stations are linked by four underground tracks connected to the existing surface tracks thus forming four separate loops servicing the CBD. One of these loops serves the north-eastern lines of the suburban system which pass through Jolimont (the Clifton Hill loop), another serves the eastern lines which pass through Burnley (the Burnley loop), another the south-eastern lines which pass through South Yarra (the Caulfield-Sandringham loop), and the other, northern and western lines which pass through North Melbourne (the northern loop). All suburban lines have a direct connection into the loop with the exception of the St Kilda and Port Melbourne lines. Passengers from these lines have access to the loop by changing trains at Flinders Street.

A city circle is being incorporated in the system by linking up one of the loops, the Clifton Hill loop, to form a closed circuit. The underground portion of the loop follows Spring and La Trobe Streets, with underground stations, one in Spring Street centred on Bourke Street (Parliament), one between Elizabeth and Swanston Streets in La Trobe Street (Museum), and one in the vicinity of William Street in La Trobe Street (Flagstaff). These three new stations, with Spencer Street and Flinders Street, form a five-station city terminal. Thus, train lines will follow the eastern, northern, western, and southern boundaries of the Central Business District. The existing four viaduct tracks along Flinders Street become part of the loop tracks and two additional viaduct tracks have been constructed to provide for passenger and freight traffic on the direct route between Flinders Street and Spencer Street.

The Melbourne underground rail loop is not a separate and independent railway. It is part of a plan to expand the suburban rail system to meet the anticipated increase in commuter demand for rail transportation, and is designed to operate as an integral part of the existing system. Although expansion of route capacity is being progressively undertaken (by provision of additional tracks, improved signalling, additional trains, etc.),

the resulting increase could not be fully utilised without provision of matching terminal facilities. The five station loop terminal provides this extended terminal capacity, and thus complements those new rail developments as well as other projects such as modal interchange facilities aimed at integrating the use of rail with other sections of the transport system.

It is significant to note that prior to the establishment of the underground, practically all major centralised commercial development took place in the more accessible portion of the CBD served by Flinders and Spencer Street stations and the Bourke, Collins, and Flinders Street trams. During the 1960s, there was an intensification of the trend for activity, not accommodated in that area, to move outwards, particularly along St Kilda Road. However, increased accessibility at the northern end of the CBD subsequent to the opening of Flagstaff and Museum stations is expected to lead to an intensification of commercial activity throughout the CBD area and to facilitate implementation of the Melbourne City Council Strategy Plan by encouraging an alternative to the expansion of CBD activities south of the Yarra. As a direct result of the loop, a major redevelopment project involving the Government, the Melbourne City Council, and private enterprise is under way at Museum station.

While the underground loop has made provision for improvements to services at the CBD centre of the rail network, a series of related improvements are taking place elsewhere. In accordance with the findings of the Metropolitan Transportation Committee, the Government has concentrated on improving the basic framework of the fixed track system, for it is here that capacity can be doubled on a non-pollutant electric mode of transport substantially within existing rights of way. As part of a comprehensive plan to ensure that the greatest advantage is gained from the increased capacity of the rail network subsequent to construction of the underground loop, priority has been given to the elimination of bottlenecks by the provision of additional tracks for a faster, more frequent service between South Kensington and Footscray, from Ringwood to Croydon and Bayswater, Macleod to Greensborough, Sunshine to Deer Park West, and from Caulfield to Cheltenham. Substantial upgrading and modification of stations, etc., has taken place along the Glen Waverley line, and further sections to be upgraded include the lines from Box Hill to Ringwood, from Greensborough to Eltham, and from Cheltenham to Mordialloc.

In addition, work is under way to re-equip the entire metropolitan rail system with modern signalling equipment, of which the introduction of electro-pneumatic signalling at Jolimont is an example. The electric train network is soon to be extended to Langwarrin and Werribee to serve new and growing areas. Further possible extensions to Melton, Sunbury, and Craigieburn are being studied. Transport corridors have been proposed in the areas between Huntingdale and Ferntree Gully and between Frankston and Lyndhurst to provide a basis for the establishment of a fast connection between the long established radial spokes of the Melbourne transport network, when it becomes necessary.

Transport interchanges

The Government's aim to see an integrated public transport network utilising rail for trunk peak movements has prompted it to embark on a programme which will assist passengers to transfer from one form of transport to another in the best conditions. Potential users of the suburban railway system reach the stations by tram, bus, taxi, private car, motor cycle, bicycle, and on foot. To accommodate them, provision for free car parking spaces at suburban stations throughout the system has been substantially increased. Improvements are being made to bus terminals at suburban stations to provide better protection for passengers changing from one form of transport to another and improved facilities are being provided for "kiss and ride" set down and pick up of passengers at suburban railway stations.

Significant efforts in the direction of implementing these aims are represented by the comprehensive modern transport interchanges such as those under construction at Box Hill and Frankston. A basic function of the modal interchange, or transportation centre, is to provide the opportunity for interaction of the various modes of travel, and to facilitate interchange between them. A properly planned modal interchange provides the physical facilities and amenities needed to encourage additional transfers from private to public

transport modes. It is, therefore, an important means of achieving a flexible and balanced transportation system and can be expected to improve accessibility to a wider area.

These large transportation centres are to include non-transportation uses either directly, or in close proximity, which can range from small shops offering convenience goods to major commercial activities and residential accommodation. Thus the modal interchange, because of the activity it generates, can become a major focal point in a community. Its development can provide the impetus for development or redevelopment of adjacent land.

West Gate Bridge

The congestion of transport facilities, especially at peak periods, is evidently a road problem as much as one affecting railways. Within the CBD the problem has long been compounded by the fact that its location relative to the Yarra River docks, in conjunction with the radial nature of the road network, has meant that cross-town traffic, as well as that with a specific CBD orientation, has been channelled through a limited number of Yarra River crossings. Prior to 1961, the only access to the CBD from the south of the Yarra was via Princes, Queens, and Spencer Street bridges. The opening of the King Street Bridge took some of the pressure of cross-town flow away from Spencer Street, but it did not remove from the CBD the heavy flow of traffic between the southern and western suburbs. In 1964, a special government committee recommended that a proposed crossing over the lower Yarra River should be built as a high level bridge. This recommendation was agreed to by the Government in 1965 and legislation was passed in December of the same year giving the West Gate Bridge Authority, or Lower Yarra Crossing Authority, as it was then known, the power to construct and operate a toll bridge over the lower Yarra River. The bridge was opened in 1978.

The overall length of the main structure of the West Gate Bridge is about 2.6 kilometres and includes five central spans of cable stayed steel girder bridge. The main span over the Yarra River is 335 metres in length, and at the minimum navigation clearance is 54 metres above the low water mark. Each of the bridge's two carriageways has four traffic lanes and one breakdown lane. At opening, traffic flow was expected to be of the order of 40,000 vehicles per day.

Roads and freeways

Outside the CBD the congestion of arterial roads and the use of residential roads for through traffic to the detriment of the urban environment became critical problems as the use of the car for work trips became increasingly popular in the post-war decade. The introduction of the clearway system, which imposed severe penalties on parking along arterial roadways during peak periods, led to some significant improvement in arterial traffic flow. In 1975, replacement of the Give-Way to the Right rule, with the introduction of the METCON system of classifying priority and secondary roads, improved the traffic flow along main roads and discouraged the use of residential streets for through trips. The injection of additional funds into the "Special Projects Fund" allowed the speeding up of a programme of improvement of key intersections. Also, the introduction of modern traffic signalling alleviated certain dangerous bottlenecks scattered throughout the metropolitan area. However, the most significant programme of adjusting the metropolitan road system to the needs of the modern car orientated society arose out of the investigation by the Metropolitan Transportation Committee (MTC).

The MTC Report in 1969 included a prediction that by 1985, 1,300,000 private cars would be garaged in the metropolitan area—a three-fold increase on the number recorded in 1964 for the 1964 survey area. The distance travelled by private cars in the metropolitan area was predicted to reach 60.2 million vehicle kilometres a day in 1985 compared to the 11.6 million kilometres in 1964. Also, the number of commercial goods vehicles predicted to be using the metropolitan area roads was expected to be about 194,000 in 1985, as against 91,500 in 1964.

It was expected that street public transport would cater for an extra 205,000 passenger trips per day and that the number of passenger kilometres travelled daily on buses and trams would rise from 3.9 million to 5.6 million. Thus the predicted increase in demand for road travel was to be very substantial indeed. It was clear that the existing network was not capable of handling such increased volumes of traffic at a desirable standard of

service. Consequently, the MTC concluded that a large-scale, long-term programme was required to prevent chronic traffic congestion and greatly increased transport costs.

The MTC plan provided for the development of metropolitan roads as a single integrated system comprising: a network of new freeways, a network of improved and extended arterial roads, some having access control, and a network of local roads.

The freeways were to cater for relatively long-distance high volume traffic and would provide free movement, safe travel, and significant reductions in travel time for all vehicles using them.

The arterial road network was to include a number of new major divided arterial roads which would provide additional road capacity to supplement the adjacent freeways in areas of high demand, and allow for public transport. The divided arterial roads would be designed mainly for through traffic and would carry volumes approaching those of the smaller freeways. The balance of the arterial road network would also carry relatively high volumes of traffic, although not as high as the freeways or the divided arterial roads. The arterial roads would have the function of catering for mid-distance trips and, in many cases, would act as feeders to the freeway system.

The local roads, the third element in the highway system, would serve the needs of local residential traffic and would also act as feeders to the arterial system.

While the freeway and arterial networks are mainly the concern of the highway authorities — the Country Roads Board and, until 1974, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works — the local roads and sections of the arterial road system are the responsibility of local government bodies, and their construction involves close collaboration between the municipalities and the road authorities.

The proposed freeway system basically formed a grid pattern laid out in such a way that all parts of the design area where there is urban development existing or proposed, would have quick and easy access to the network. The system was designed to enable a better distribution of traffic flow and to make possible a more selective expansion of the area as a whole. This latter aspect is particularly important and reflects the basic approach of planning the transportation system in conjunction with, and complementary to, the expected pattern of land development.

Practically all the freeways were to be located on new alignments, and would not follow existing road reserves, although half the network was to follow reservations already in the metropolitan planning scheme. To minimise disturbance to existing and proposed development, existing planning proposals were given major emphasis in locating the freeway routes. An important design feature, seen in those freeways already constructed, is the absence of intersections, traffic lights, and pedestrians. Access to, and exit from, the freeways is provided at well spaced interchanges, designed to allow traffic to enter and leave with a minimum of interruption to traffic flow.

As the design standards used in planning freeways place emphasis on unimpeded movement, vehicles operating on them are usually able to maintain constant speeds over the entire length of their freeway journey, significantly reducing travel times and yet maintaining a high level of safety. Consequently, as well as bringing about considerable saving in cost and time for both personal and business travel, the freeway system would have achieved significant economies in the cost of goods movement by reducing the travel times of commercial road transport. It would enable through goods traffic to move at higher speeds for relatively long distances and to by-pass areas where traffic movement was much slower.

The MTC road proposals were based primarily on traffic considerations and, had they been implemented, would undoubtedly have provided a good system of freeways to be added to the existing metropolitan road pattern. However, subsequent to the publication of the Report, a greater public awareness of environmental and sociological factors which affect urban life styles led to a modification of those proposals (especially in the inner suburbs) in favour of a greater reliance on public transport. Consequently, in 1972, the Victorian Government declared its determination to modify the extent of the proposed freeway network. Particularly affected by that declaration were those freeways which would have passed through established suburban communities. The Victorian Government stated that the following policy would be implemented:

“... Freeways under construction will be completed. No new freeways will be

commenced in inner areas where their construction would involve substantial loss of housing and community disruption. Concentrated passenger movements to the central district and to other areas are to be attracted towards public transport by deliberate policies of inducement. The programme of upgrading arterial streets to improve traffic flows will be accelerated and integrated with the planning of freeways to obtain a maximum benefit from both. Freeways are essential in outer suburban and country areas to provide greater safety and convenience for the increasing road traffic. New freeways will therefore be located in areas where proper planning can ensure minimum community disruption, and substantial overall benefits to the community as a whole. Funds will be channelled to the building of modal interchange facilities, where people may change from bus to fixed rail transport, or park their cars and travel on public transport. Attention is to be paid to forms of traffic management to speed the flow of trams and buses”.

These proposals were the result of a new realisation that there is a place for the motor car, but that the government should ensure that the motor car adds to the amenity of life, without it assuming such influence that the city becomes a place for the movement of motor cars rather than for the habitation of people. The decision that freeways are not to be built in the inner areas of Melbourne, implies that the community must accept restrictions on complete freedom of movement of motor cars in these areas. This policy was further clarified in 1973 when the Victorian Government substantially reduced Melbourne's proposed freeway network. It was stated that the construction of a total of eleven freeways would “not now proceed”.

Freeways which have been constructed in the metropolitan area include the South-Eastern, Tullamarine, Mulgrave, South Gippsland, Mornington Peninsula, Lower Yarra, and the Eastern. The basic functions of these freeways vary considerably. At present a major function of the South-Eastern and Tullamarine Freeways is to cater for traffic destined for, or originating from, the Central Business District. These freeways are thus heavily used in the morning and evening peak periods primarily for “home-work” trips.

A prime use of the existing Mulgrave and South Gippsland Freeways is to serve as a by-pass of Dandenong and particularly, the large volumes of traffic originating in the metropolitan area and destined for the La Trobe valley and Gippsland. On the other hand, the Mornington Peninsula Freeway was constructed mainly to cater for recreation trips. Large numbers of car trips are generated by the attractions of the beach resorts on the Peninsula, particularly during the summer periods.

The construction of these freeways has had a significant effect on the development of the metropolitan area because of the high level of access made available to certain areas. For instance, the Tullamarine Freeway enabled suburbs such as Keilor, Niddrie, and Airport West to be much more readily accessible by road. This, in turn, resulted in a more rapid development of new housing and industrial estates in these areas. In the east, the Mulgrave and South Gippsland Freeways have helped establish new suburbs in Endeavour Hills and Hampton Park, as well as aiding industrial and commercial development. In general, property values in areas served by such major road facilities have tended to increase at a more rapid rate than other areas in the metropolitan area.

The importance of a good road system for residential, commercial, and industrial development is a direct result of the increasing dependence on roads for the movement of both goods and people. It is estimated that above 82 per cent of the passenger vehicle journeys in the Melbourne metropolitan area are made by private car. Another 12 per cent are made by road public transport such as buses and trams. In addition, about 99 per cent of the internal goods movement in the metropolitan area takes place on the roads.

Freeways have also been constructed outside the metropolitan area along many sections of the State's highways. Most of these works have been along the Hume, Princes, and Western Highways. These freeways are generally constructed because of the need for a high level of traffic service and/or a by-pass of a developed area. The progressive construction of these facilities is continuing. For example, two freeways commenced in 1977 were the by-passes of Keilor and Berwick.

The programme of upgrading arterial roads became particularly urgent after the modification of the urban freeway proposals. It has been accelerated by widening roads, where possible, by the provision of grade separation facilities at railway crossings, and by the creation of separate easements for trams wherever suitable. An example of such a

series of improvements is the St Kilda Junction-High Street project which was begun prior to the 1973 announcement and completed in 1975. This eliminated a major bottleneck between St Kilda Road and the Nepean Highway by allowing the widening of High Street, the separation of tram and motor vehicle traffic, and the provision of a sophisticated multi-level interchange between St Kilda Road and Dandenong Road. Its benefits are being progressively extended to the whole of the southern suburbs by the widening of the section of the Nepean Highway between Gardenvale and Moorabbin to provide a divided multiple lane arterial road from Princes Bridge to Mordialloc.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES CAUSED BY MOTOR CARS

The ever increasing use of the motor car has had a significant effect on Victoria's life style and environment. From 1950 to 1975, the total number of registrations of cars and motor cycles in Victoria increased by over 400 per cent to about 1.8 million. During the same period, the population of the State rose by only 65 per cent to approximately 3.7 million persons.

The most significant advantages of the motor car are the mobility, comfort, and convenience which it provides. The proliferation of the motor car has resulted in widespread changes in trip making characteristics and a lessening of the dependence upon public transport. During the last 20 years, many suburbs have been developed without an adequate public transport system. In effect, public transport is no longer the prerequisite for development that it once was. Significantly, the accessibility provided by the motor car has come to be accepted as a necessity, rather than a luxury.

As a result, people without access to a car can be severely disadvantaged compared to the rest of the community, because of the more restricted business and social opportunities which are available to them. To these people, public transport is of paramount importance. While public transport cannot offer the same convenience and level of service as the car for most trips, it is essential for providing a service to those groups who lack cars to give them an adequate level of mobility.

The motor car has provided a high level of mobility, but at some detriment to the environment, particularly in regard to pollution levels, noise levels, land-use, and aesthetics. The most serious pollution problem caused by the motor car is that of engine emissions. These include nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons which when exposed to sunlight, combine in photo-chemical reactions to form smog. Traffic noise, produced by vehicle engines, transmissions, exhausts, wheels, and brakes, is another undesirable by-product of the motor age. These effects are felt particularly in residential streets, many of which are subject to unduly high traffic flows because of the congestion on the main arterial roads.

Studies are being carried out in several areas to assess the characteristics of these drawbacks and recommend corrective measures. The Local Government Act already confers powers on municipal councils to prohibit heavy traffic from using residential streets. The Government has also adopted a policy of protecting residential amenity, particularly in areas subject to planned freeway intrusion. Large projects are now subject to Environmental Impact Assessments, which allow for public participation and input.

Road traffic causes problems because of the space that it requires, not only for roadways but also for car parks, service stations, and other related uses, particularly in inner areas where space is limited and traffic volumes high. When traffic growth necessitates the provision of additional road space in inner areas, it is usually at the expense of open space, houses, or shops which are part of an established community.

Another major impact of the motor car upon the environment has been in the area of aesthetics, with vehicles, roads, car yards, car parks, traffic signals, and road signs generally detracting from the surroundings in any situation, whether urban or rural.

One of the most serious by-products of the general use of the motor car is the road accident problem. At present in Victoria, about 1,000 people are killed each year, slightly less than 20,000 are injured, and extensive damage is caused to property, both public and private, as a result of road accidents. About 25 per cent of fatalities are pedestrians. Ancillary effects, although less obvious, are also important. Families suffer emotional and financial distress. In addition, considerable amounts of time, effort, and resources are

expended in providing care for those injured, and in compensating for lost employee man-hours. The problem is a serious one and its effects are widespread.

In recent years, particularly since it has come to be realised that non-renewable fuel and other resources are in limited supply, greater account has been taken of the amounts of energy consumed in moving people and goods. Australia's geographical characteristics, its sprawling cities and long distances, together with its climate, which is not only conducive to recreational travel, but which also minimises the amount of energy required for domestic purposes, has meant that the transport sector has far more impact on the energy industry than it has in other "western" countries such as in the United States of America or in Europe. In 1975, transport fuels accounted for 56 per cent or about 310,000 barrels per day of the oil taken into the Australian refining system; this percentage will increase in the future. With the expected decline of Australia's oil fields, the import bill for transport fuel could rise dramatically. Australia's current dependence on petroleum driven vehicles foreshadows grave financial, social, and political problems in the years ahead.

Land subdividers are now being increasingly concerned that the residential areas originally planned around the motor car may become "transport poor" in the future if energy is limited. Access to and from such areas is becoming of paramount importance in planning considerations.

Expectations of personal mobility are dependent upon life experiences, particularly family background, geographical location, and perceived daily needs. Actual mobility is not only determined by varying degrees of access to alternative forms of public and private transport, but also by what people consider suits their needs. From the sociological aspect, community concerns and patterns of behaviour are thus a result of perceptions and attitudes; these differ between groups and individuals in the community and cover a wide range of issues. Such issues include general community identity, the local social and physical environment, provision and accessibility of local facilities (such as passive open space, recreational complexes, hospitals, local shopping centres, and schools), and restraints on behaviour (e.g., major roads with heavy traffic, or railway lines, may divide a community by restricting interaction).

Many important decisions will thus have to be made in relation to individual mobility — a weighing of actual needs and personal choice against a wider background of alternative transport modes, and in the final analysis, the configuration of Victoria's environment in the future.

CONCLUSION

An account, such as this, of the development of transport services for the movement of people and goods in Victoria, suggests that it is only since the 1960s that Victorians have begun to realise the full impact their transport activities have had, and are having, upon their environment.

The stages of this learning process began with the early settlers' ignorance of Victoria's ecology. Much of what they did was done under the pressures, first, of basic economic necessity, and second, of the spur to gain wealth. Also, they did not understand that damage to the environment could have virtually irreversible consequences. Now, after more than 100 years of development, much of it haphazard and unplanned, the consequences of these attitudes are more clearly understood. There now are a series of conscious choices to be made, all of which have to weigh present-day benefits against those of the future.

In earlier years, the effects tended not to be significant or even obvious, as the changes were minor and concerned areas of relatively small population. The chief effects have now been felt in the larger metropolitan areas where such effects are no longer small scale.

Transport planning has thus become very important in a modern society. Its history (or lack of it) has shown that the effects of changing trends and community attitudes, coupled with financial constraints, have made the continuing review of such planning necessary. In a little more than 100 years, Victoria has moved from a climate of unlimited and uncontrolled development to one in which the Government seeks to promote a balanced growth, reasonably served by an adequately planned public transport system. Improvements to both public and private modes of transport are now being planned together to ensure that a fully integrated and balanced transport system is developed.

Good planning is designed to ensure that pressing transport problems are suitably catered for in the short-term, while the options for long-term development are retained. It also takes due account of people, their choices, and the environment in which they live.

In order to reconcile these factors to some degree, recent planning has been in terms of corridor development, which allows for a measure of cohesion, and permits a readier provision of essential services, including transport. Only time will show the efficacy of these planning concepts in fulfilling Victoria's future transport requirements.

Further references: History of Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp.1-28; Land flora, 1962, pp.1-36; Mammals, 1963, pp.1-24; Soils, 1964, pp.1-9; Palaeontology, 1965, pp.1-24; Birds, 1966, pp.1-28; Fish, 1967, pp.1-27; Molluscs, 1968, pp.1-21; Insects, 1969, pp.1-26; Minerals, 1970, pp.1-29; Amphibians and reptiles, 1971, pp.1-36; Forests, 1972, pp.1-29; Meteorology, 1974, pp.1-29; National Parks, 1975, pp.1-35; Victoria at the time of settlement, 1976, pp.1-45; The Victorian environment, 1977, pp.1-46; Victoria's forests and man 1978, pp.1-35

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ARON, J. *Politics Economics and Development: The Expansion and Consolidation of the Victorian Railway Network*. Department of Geography, University of Melbourne, 1974.
- BLAINEY, G. *The Tyranny of Distance*. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1966.
- CANNON, M. *The Land Boomers*. Melbourne, Nelson, 1976.
- COUNTRY ROADS BOARD. *Fifty Years of Progress 1913-63*. Melbourne, 1963.
- HARRIGAN, L.J. *Victorian Railways to '62*. Melbourne, Victorian Railways Public Relations and Betterment Board, 1963.
- MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. *Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme, 1954*. Melbourne, 1954.
- MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. *Planning Policies for the Melbourne Metropolitan Region*. Melbourne, 1971.
- MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. *Report on General Concept Objections*. Melbourne, 1974.
- METROPOLITAN TOWN PLANNING COMMISSION. *Melbourne: Plan of General Development*. Melbourne, 1929.
- METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE. *The Transportation Plan*. Melbourne, 1969.
- PICKETT, J.L. *Public Authorities and Development in Melbourne*. Canberra, Urban Research Unit, 1973. *Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Victorian Land Transport System*. Victorian Parliamentary Papers, 1971-72.

GEOGRAPHY

PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Ministry for Conservation

Introduction

The broad aims of the Ministry are to protect and preserve the environment, and to ensure the proper management and utilisation of natural resources. Various government departments and branches have been dealing with environmental and conservation matters for many years, and to facilitate the co-ordination of effort of these bodies, the Ministry for Conservation was created in January 1973. The Ministry originally covered the six agencies, the Soil Conservation Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, National Parks Service, Environment Protection Authority, Port Phillip Authority, and the Land Conservation Council; and in 1975, the Victoria Archaeological Survey was added to the Ministry.

Within the Ministry itself, the Environmental Studies Section co-ordinates the collection of scientific data, and the Environment Assessment Group uses these and other data to assess likely environmental effects of proposed works. The Marine Studies Group carries out marine chemical and biological research for the Environmental Studies Section and other Ministry groups. The Conservation Planning Group assists municipal councils, regional planning authorities, and government departments in their efforts to ensure that necessary environmental considerations are taken into account in the planning of projects, while the Information and Extension Branch is concerned with environmental education in the community. Each of these sections is described in more detail below.

Environmental studies

To achieve the best management of natural resources, accurate information is needed, and it is the Ministry's Environmental Studies Section which has the responsibility of collecting this information. The Section does not have a large staff of scientists. The research work is mostly contracted out to universities and other research organisations. To date, the Section has concentrated on studies covering the regions centred on Port Phillip Bay, Western Port, and the Gippsland Lakes. Having collected the necessary information, the Section then formulates guidelines for the planning, development, and management of the natural resources of each region.

To assist in the implementation of these guidelines in the Western Port region, the Victorian Government has established the Western Port Catchment Co-ordinating Group, with representatives of the shire councils, farmers, industry, conservation groups, and government bodies with an interest in the area. The Group has the responsibility of ensuring that the development and management of the Western Port catchment area is carried out in accordance with the Victorian Government's expressed aim of using the natural resources in the best interests of the whole community within the environmental constraints set out in reports from the Environmental Studies Section.

Marine studies

The Marine Pollution Study Group which was formerly part of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division, and the Marine Chemistry Unit, formerly part of the Department of

Agriculture, have recently been combined into a new Ministry unit — the Marine Studies Group. With a total staff of about 80, the Marine Studies Group services all sections of the Ministry which require marine chemical and biological information, and also undertakes a variety of marine research for the Ministry's Environmental Studies Section.

The marine laboratory, built and equipped at a cost of \$500,000, was opened in December 1976 at Melbourne's North Wharf. Much of the marine research work is carried out here and at the marine chemical laboratory located in Parliament Place, Melbourne. The Group operates two fully equipped research vessels, the 16.7 metre *Melita*, and the similar sized *Capitella*.

Environment assessment

When any project which could have a significant or controversial environmental effect, such as the building of a dam, bridge, or freeway, is planned, the Ministry's Environment Assessment Group becomes involved, collaborating with the engineers planning the project. This involvement ensures that all reasonable alternatives are considered, and that the opinion of the general public is obtained before the final decision is made. An Environment Effects Statement is prepared by the proposer of the works, and this is assessed by the Ministry. The Ministry does not make the final decision, as that power remains with the authority responsible for the project, in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council and the Cabinet. The Ministry's role is to ensure that the decision makers are aware of the environmental consequences of the project.

The Victorian Government has issued a directive that this assessment procedure is to be adopted for all new government works that could have significant environmental consequences. Details of the procedure are given in the Ministry's publication, *Guidelines for Environment Assessment*. Recent legislation formalised these arrangements.

Conservation planning

The Conservation Planning Section works in co-operation with municipal councils, government bodies, and private enterprise to obtain the best environmental solution to planning problems. Like the Environmental Studies Section, the Conservation Planning Section does not itself employ a large staff of technical experts; it relies on the expertise of the Ministry's agencies and others to give advice when needed. Members of the Section are frequently called upon to represent the Ministry in giving evidence at public inquiries and appeals tribunals when environmental issues are involved.

Community education

An important role of the Ministry is carried out by the Information and Extension Branch in educating the community to realise the importance of careful management of natural resources. Conservation is more likely to be achieved if people are better informed and have a basic understanding of what causes environmental problems and how such problems can be solved.

To this end, the Branch is involved in extension activities with the general public and particularly with school students. Displays at the Royal Agricultural Show in Melbourne and at other exhibitions specialising in environmental matters have been used to engender interest in conservation.

The Branch is expanding its environment education service for the community at a level which is considered to be of most interest and relevance, namely, at a local level. A number of regional extension officers have been appointed in country areas, and it is intended that these officers will become available to individuals and groups in the community who wish to develop contact with the Ministry and vice versa. It is hoped that this step will result in more involvement of the Ministry with local government, community service organisations, schools, and conservation groups.

Statistics

The total expenditure of the Ministry and its agencies amounted to \$31.5m in the financial year 1977-78. Of this amount, salaries accounted for \$15.4m. Staff of the Ministry and its agencies totalled about 1,310 persons at that time.

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

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Ministry					
General expenses	1,356	2,797	3,164	3,035	4,301
Land purchases	..	1,127	4,095	1,361	2,658
Environmental studies	742	906	1,181	1,614	2,211
Agencies					
National Parks Service	1,153	2,566	4,621	4,666	6,083
Environment Protection Authority	2,408	3,167	4,156	4,923	5,684
Soil Conservation Authority	1,992	3,184	4,325	4,096	4,553
Fisheries and Wildlife Division	2,370	3,266	4,433	4,348	5,145
Other (incl. Port Phillip Authority and Land Conservation Council)	338	384	631	698	908

Environment Protection Authority

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

Some of the major activities of the Authority are as follows:

Air quality

New vehicles from manufacturers and in-service vehicles are tested at the Altona vehicle emission and noise testing station for compliance with the Environment Protection (Motor Vehicle Emission Control) Regulations 1976.

A draft Environment Protection Policy for Victoria's air quality has been developed. Following reaction from interested parties and adoption by the Government, the State Policy will form the basis of air licensing decisions by the Authority. The Policy includes parameters to be used in describing air quality, standards to be adopted for each parameter, future standards, identification of regions requiring special consideration, and land-use.

Melbourne's air is continuously monitored through a network of stations and mobile vans. A major survey of the air quality and related meteorological conditions in the La Trobe valley has commenced. The survey will be carried out by the State Electricity Commission, the Environment Protection Authority, and the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board, with assistance from CSIRO. Its main aim is to assess the effect of emissions on the environment in the La Trobe valley from present and future major sources such as power stations.

Water quality

The Authority is responsible for the protection of the water quality of Victoria's beaches, streams, and waterways. Lack of sewerage facilities and inadequate control of industrial waste discharges in the past have left a legacy of water quality problems which are gradually being overcome. Improvement is now evident as the system of licensing waste discharges under the Environment Protection Act takes effect. All major discharges to coastal waters and the majority of discharges to inland waters have now been brought under strict controls. Increasing attention is being paid to the control of certain categories of wastes which are not appropriate to the licensing system, e.g., stormwater run-off, septic tanks and sullage, discharges from ships and boats, and run-off from agricultural operations. Other significant advances have occurred in the formulation of State environment protection policies for various water bodies, and in the establishment of a

comprehensive water quality data processing system to handle both discharge data from licences and ambient data from the regular sampling of receiving waters.

Wastes on land

Community wastes deposited on land are controlled by the Authority's licensing system. Legislation has been introduced amending the Local Government Act to enable councils to form regional groups for waste disposal.

A waste exchange system was introduced to achieve the benefits of resource conservation and waste disposal by providing industry with a current comprehensive list of wastes generated in Victoria.

Environmental noise

The Environment Protection (Noise Control) Act 1975 introduced progressive legislation in the field of noise control, which is a growing problem in cities. The legislation controls noise from motor vehicles, motor boats, and domestic equipment used on residential premises. Regulations controlling noise from motor vehicles, including trucks, buses, and motor cycles, have been introduced. A regulation controlling noise from audible intruder alarms has been passed by Parliament. Legislation controlling noise emissions from industrial and trade premises is under preparation. This legislation allows the serving of noise control notices on noisy industry.

Waste control system

Licensing is the main method used by the Authority to prevent pollution of the environment. A licence is required for all discharges to air, land, or water unless the discharge has been specifically exempted. Licence conditions may require treatment of the discharge to meet environmental objectives.

Licensing decisions are open to appeal. The licence applicant and affected third parties can appeal within 45 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. Appeals can be made to the Supreme Court on points of law.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 38-9

Land Conservation Council

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

The functions of the Council are:

- (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 seventeen 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 *Victoria 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.

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

Descriptive reports have been published for 15 of the 17 study areas as follows:— South West Districts 1 and 2, South Gippsland District 1, North East Districts 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, Melbourne, East Gippsland, Mallee, Corangamite, Alpine, and North Central Study Areas. Of these, Final Recommendations have been published for South West District 1, South Gippsland District 1, North East Districts 1, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, Melbourne, Mallee, East Gippsland, Alpine, and Corangamite. A special investigation was carried out of a block of land known as the Stradbroke Area. This block is situated in the South Gippsland District 1 Area. The report and Final Recommendations have been published for this block.

To date the Land Conservation Council has recommended the creation of 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 recreations such as picnicking and walking.

Wilderness Areas. Areas of land in which man may experience isolation, the challenge of exposure to the elements, and refuge from the pressures, sights, and sounds of modern urban life.

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

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. Large areas have been recommended to be used for timber production, and smaller areas recommended for mining, public utilities, and agriculture.

Soil Conservation Authority

Under the *Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958* and associated legislation, the Soil Conservation Authority has extensive responsibilities involving mitigation and control of erosion; the promotion of soil conservation; the determination of land-uses to achieve these objectives; the provision of advisory and technical services to landholders and other government authorities directed towards the efficient use and development of land and on-farm water resources; the protection of water catchments; supervisory responsibility over all activities which may disturb the soil at altitudes over 1,200 metres; and the control and prevention of erosion along the Victorian coastline. In meeting these responsibilities the Authority has to recognise the range of characteristics and capabilities of the widely differing land types involved. The history of the extensive drylands areas of Victoria is typical of this need.

Dryland farming in north-central and north-western Victoria

During the middle of the nineteenth century, the development of a strong agricultural industry became essential to the prosperity of the State and it expanded rapidly following the decline of the gold mining boom. As part of this development, large tracts of the more freely available but marginal rainfall areas in the north-central and north-western parts of Victoria were closely settled, to be rapidly cleared and cultivated for cereal cropping.

In the north-western zone much of the cleared land proved unsuitable for this form of land-use. Early crop cultivation techniques were based on ploughing up and down slopes, supposedly to provide better drainage, and because of limitations of the horse-drawn ploughs then in use. The topsoils were mostly shallow and the cultivation methods exposed the erosion prone sub-soils. Run-off water from the severe summer thunderstorms, which are a feature of the climate, became channelled in the furrows and washed extensive quantities of the top-soils downslope. Severe gully and sheet erosion then developed in the exposed sub-soils.

After the closer settlement period, cropping gave way to sheep grazing on the native pastures in many areas. Heavy grazing, by both sheep and the introduced rabbit, often resulted in loss of the vegetative ground cover and high rates of run-off over the bare soil. Sheet and gully erosion again resulted.

Land restoration

Restoration of these badly eroded grazing areas is now based on a replacement of the shallow-rooted, native grasses with highly productive, deep-rooted perennial grasses, which use much of the rainfall where it falls, and the extensive use of fertilisers, particularly superphosphate. Currently, economic constraints affecting profitability are threatening continuation of this development, which has been very successful.

Cultivation is now confined to more suitable areas, and yields are being improved with new cropping management techniques. In the past, frequent cultivations, associated with long periods of bare fallow, were aimed at conserving soil moisture and nitrogen levels.

This sometimes resulted in damage to soil structure and susceptibility to erosion during severe storms. Adoption of techniques such as crop rotations, the utilisation of legumes to provide organic matter and improve soil structure, and the use of tillage implements have reduced the risks of erosion. Many steeper areas have been protected by installation of graded banks across the slope to intercept run-off and carry it to safe disposal areas.

In the Mallee region, in the north-west of the State, a special problem exists where the prime erosive agent is wind. Early settlers were unaware of the problem, which centred on the vulnerability of the sandy soils when unprotected by vegetation. It is now known that an optimum soil moisture level should exist, before cultivation is undertaken, to reduce the risk of erosion. The use of more efficient equipment ensures that cultivation can usually be completed within the seasonal time limits imposed by this factor. As in many other cropping areas, rotations, including the use of legumes, are an integral part of the cropland management. Cereal varieties, developed to suit the short growing season of the area, are now available. These boost yields and obviate the need to expand cropping into marginal areas.

Many early mistakes in dryland farming, both in grazing and cropping areas, were made through a lack of understanding of soil characteristics. These weaknesses are now recognised, but further improvement of farming techniques is still needed if existing land-uses are to be fully compatible with the objectives of maintaining the land in a permanently productive and stabilised condition.

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

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. Consent is required for a structure or works or removal of vegetation and is based on the premise of permitting only those activities which must be located in the coastal zone. Others may be permitted, but subject to condition.

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

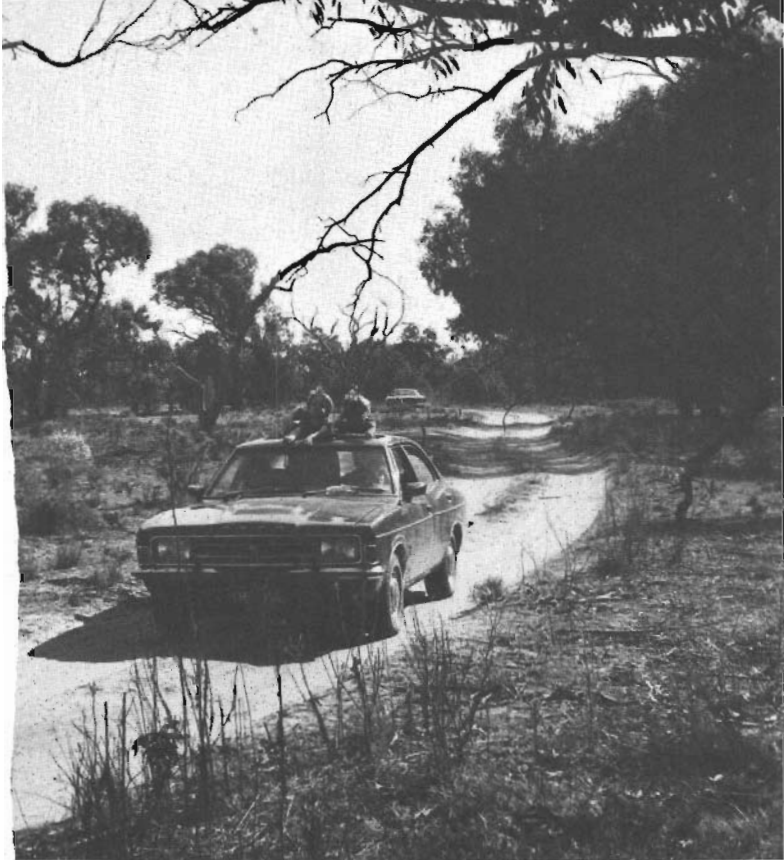
The Port Phillip Authority itself consists of a full-time chairman and part-time representatives from the Town and Country Planning Board, Public Works Department, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

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

A number of studies aimed at providing data from which guidelines can be determined for the optimum use and enjoyment of the coast have been completed or commenced. These include a coastal inventory of vegetation and geomorphology, coastal features maps, and a Port Phillip Coastal Study.

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

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



Nature drives at Hattah Lakes National Park help visitors to a better understanding of its features.

National Parks Service

Visitors to Mt Buffalo National Park take part in a guided walk as part of a holiday nature programme.

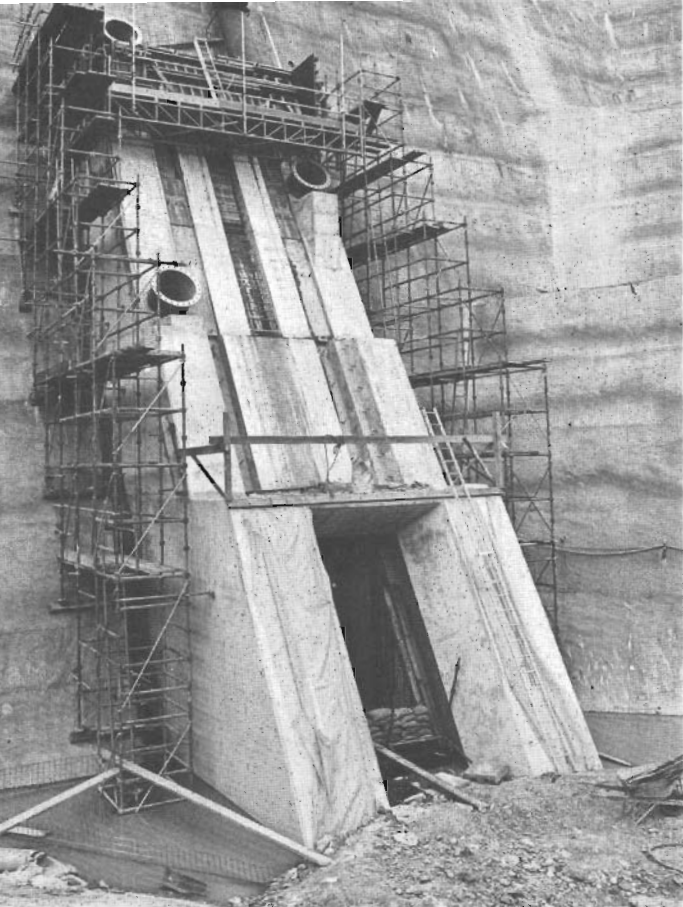
National Parks Service





Excavation for the draw-off channel which will convey water from the Sugarloaf Reservoir in the Christmas Hills area for delivery to the water treatment plant.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works



The inlet structure at Sugarloaf Reservoir through which water will be pumped into the reservoir from the Yarra River.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works



Support columns for the roof of the Sugarloaf Reservoir clear the water storage which will have a capacity of 200 megalitres.

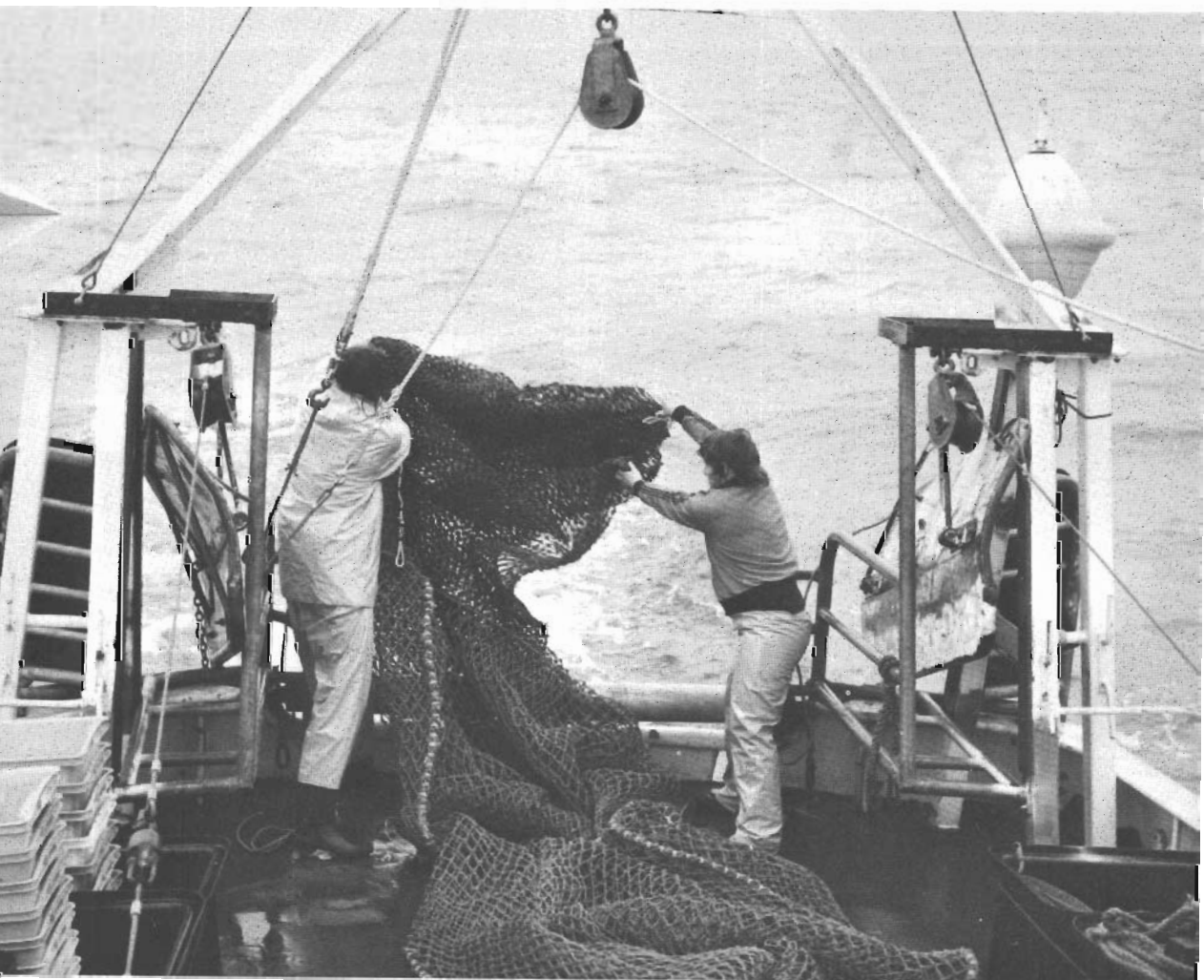
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Youthful visitors make the acquaintance of a Cape Barren goose at the Serendip Wildlife Research Station at Lara, near Geelong.

Ministry for Conservation

Research into deep water trawling off Portland being carried out by the *Sarda*, the exploration fishing vessel of the Fisheries and Wildlife Division.

Ministry for Conservation



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

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

National Parks Service

The National Parks Service administers a variety of areas under the provisions of the *National Parks Act* 1975. In addition to 26 national parks, the Service also manages three coastal parks, several State parks, a farm, and two formal gardens. It is also becoming involved with the management of historic sites and buildings, one of which is located at Steiglitz, an old gold mining town in the Brisbane Ranges.

The Service has five branches at Head Office — administration, management, resources and planning, protection, and interpretation. However, its Head Office branches employ a relatively small portion of the total staff, the majority being located in the parks and districts.

The Management Branch is responsible for district and park administration. Eight district offices have been established: South-west (based at Portland); Nepean (Arthurs Seat); East Gippsland (Bairnsdale); South Gippsland (Wilsons Promontory National Park); Melbourne (Fern Tree Gully); North-east (Wangaratta); North-west (Horsham); and Geelong. Further districts are planned as the number of parks increases.

A rapidly expanding part of the Service's work is park interpretation, which combines public information and environmental education programmes. People visiting parks gain more enjoyment from their visits if good interpretative services are provided. In addition to the usual brochures, nature trails and information services, extensive programmes of talks and guided walks are provided during the holiday seasons at national parks such as Wilsons Promontory, Wyperfeld, Fraser, and Mount Buffalo.

The Service encourages schools to use the parks for environmental education. At least 7,000 children on school excursions camp in Wilsons Promontory National Park each year and large numbers visit other parks such as Wyperfeld and Fern Tree Gully.

The Organ Pipes and Glenaladale are very popular national parks for environmental studies and the Service has produced teachers' guides for these. "Haining", a dairy farm in the Yarra Valley which is managed by the Service, provides the opportunity for school children from the suburbs to make close contact with rural life.

The land under the management and control of the National Parks Service is set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, JUNE 1978

Park	Area
<i>A. National parks</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
1. Alfred	2,300
2. Burrowa-Pine Mountain	17,300
3. Brisbane Ranges	1,182
4. Bulga	80
5. Captain James Cook	2,750
6. Churchill	193
7. Fern Tree Gully	459
8. Fraser	3,100
9. Glenaladale	183
10. Hattah Lakes	17,800
11. Kinglake	5,836
12. The Lakes	2,380
13. Lind	1,166
14. Little Desert	35,300
15. Lower Glenelg	27,300

VICTORIA—PARKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF
THE NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE, JUNE 1978—*continued*

Park	Area
16. Mallacoota Inlet	5,318
17. Morwell	140
18. Mount Buffalo	11,000
19. Mt Eccles	400
20. Mt Richmond	1,707
21. Organ Pipes	85
22. Port Campbell	700
23. Tarra Valley	140
24. Wilsons Promontory	49,000
25. Wingan Inlet	1,900
26. Wyperfeld	56,500
Total—national parks	244,219
B. Other parks declared under the National Parks Act	
1. Cape Schanck Coastal Park	994
2. Haining Farm	64
3. Holey Plains State Park	10,450
4. Melba Gully State Park	48
5. Mt Worth State Park	221
6. Nepean State Park	908
7. Warby Range State Park	2,775
8. Warrandyte State Park	218
9. Werribee Gorge	207
Total—other parks	15,885
C. New parks approved by the Government and managed by the National Parks Service pending legislation to bring them under the National Parks Act	
1. Cape Nelson State Park	176
2. Discovery Bay Coastal Park	8,350
3. Gellibrand Hill	266
4. Gippsland Lakes Coastal Park	15,420
5. Mt Samaria State Park	6,960
6. Pirianda Garden	11
Total—new parks	31,183
D. Land Act Reserves (mainly small blocks of purchased land) managed in conjunction with 11 existing parks	
	17
Total—all parks	291,304
Percentage of total area of Victoria	1.29
Percentage of public lands of Victoria	3.21

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

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 44-7

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS AND NATIONAL HERBARIUM

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

The Gardens were established on the present site in 1846 and now occupy 36 hectares, approximately 2 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne. They contain a reference collection of plants from all over the world. The plants are used for scientific and educational purposes and they are arranged to form one of the most beautiful examples of the English "Paradise Gardens" designs of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The basic landscaping was carried out by W.R. Guilfoyle in his period as Director from 1873-1909, although Baron von Mueller, his predecessor, was responsible for the importation of much of the material as seed.

Mueller, who was also Government Botanist for 43 years prior to his death in 1896, was also responsible for the establishment of the National Herbarium. This collection of dried and pressed plant specimens is the largest in the southern hemisphere, containing over one million sheets including many of the specimens collected on historic expeditions.

Associated with the herbarium is a magnificent archival library of taxonomic and horticultural material.

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

The Gardens are open to the public, free of charge, on every day of the year from 7.30 a.m. until sunset, except Sundays and holidays when they open an hour later. For the convenience of the visitors the Department operates a kiosk and restaurant.

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

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

To enable specimens to be readily found in the Gardens a survey of each plant growing there is being made. The locations are based on a new metric map, at a scale of 1:500, being produced by the Department's Division of Survey and Mapping. The resulting information will be collated on a computer and will be updated constantly by the insertion of new plantings and removal of deaths. This is the first full assessment for nearly 90 years.

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

Revenue from the sale of these items is used for other new projects.

Cranbourne Annexe

The Cranbourne Annexe of the Royal Botanic Gardens was, until its purchase in 1970, a Commonwealth Government military reserve. Apart from its limited military use, clearing, grazing, and small but intensive sand operations, it has remained in a near natural state of bushland and heathland association.

The reserve containing 180 hectares is located 2 kilometres from the southern edge of Cranbourne township and 50 kilometres south-east of Melbourne. It was purchased to provide a regional botanic garden predominantly of native character and to develop part of the area for a display of native plants useful for urban horticulture.

It is one of the last large areas of heathland on acid sands, which was a predominant plant association type of the Mornington Peninsula, and acts as the habitat for some endangered faunal species including the New Holland Mouse.

Postgraduate students in the faculties of botany and zoology of Monash University have been encouraged to carry out projects within the heathland, and this research work is resulting in valuable understanding of the ecology of the area. This field work represents the most intense study undertaken in Victoria of this type of plant association and its interacting fauna.

Development of the annexe will be undertaken in stages over several years commencing with the areas heavily disturbed by the sand operation.

Re-fencing and windbreak planting with some 2,500 plants have been undertaken and a new house constructed for the Senior Resident Gardener. As the micro-climate provided by the windbreak plantings improves, further plantings will be made of genera suited to the area and experimental landscape designs using native plants can then be started.

The heathland will continue to be used for research purposes, while it is proposed to cut paths so that visitors may enjoy the views from the top of the ridge. Explanatory signs and names will allow visitors to learn a little about the plant associations while enjoying a nature walk.

Cranbourne will be designed to complement the Melbourne site of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Werribee Park

When Thomas Chirnside built his elaborate mansion at Werribee Park in 1875 he had the garden designed in the eighteenth century English landscape style. The garden was similar in character and landscaping to the Melbourne Botanical Gardens which W. R. Guilfoyle was producing at that time. It was based on the English "Paradise Garden" designs involving large vistas broken by groups of shrubs and trees and complemented by curving paths and an ornamental lake with an ice house. Planting was on a grand scale and the species used were suitable for a large garden.

During the past fifty years the property was under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The garden has been tended with varying amounts of care, but many features of the original design are still present as mature trees and shrubs.

When the Victorian Government purchased the property in 1973, it was decided to restore the mansion and the gardens to their original conception. The Royal Botanic Gardens have been entrusted with the re-creation of the garden area which will be the mature version of the designer's vision.

A series of photographs of the gardens in the early years supply details of the design and, as far as possible, plants of the same type used will be replanted. Some trees of later eras will be left, as it would not be practicable to imitate the earlier planting completely.

Work is proceeding on the general maintenance of the garden and the correcting of obvious faults. The lake will soon hold water permanently for the first time in many years; the glass house, which is partly sunken, is being rebuilt and a new water supply installed.

Although it will take several years to restore the garden to its pristine condition, it is already showing signs of its former beauty.

Illustrated flora of Victoria

Over 100 years ago Mueller, the Government Botanist, described many new species of plants then being discovered in Victoria. He had illustrations prepared to complement the written description. Since then floral and diagnostic keys for the Victorian plants have been drawn up, but no attempt made to illustrate the groups systematically. However, in 1977 a start was made to produce an illustrated flora of Victoria, a project that will take several years to complete. The series is intended for botanists, horticulturalists, conservationists, and anyone who wants to enjoy and learn more about Victoria's native plants.

It is aimed to take plants and describe each Victorian species showing a flowering shoot, habitat, and other diagnostic features. The text will contain a description, the place, and date of first publication of the species, as well as selected references and synonyms. Wherever possible, distribution ranges will be indicated with details of variation and any known horticultural or cultural details. The project will be published in serial form in uniform format, so that readers can use parts as soon as they are prepared.

Drawings are used in preference to photographs because an artist can be more selective in the detail to be incorporated and thus produce a more useful illustration. The source of the drawings will be voucher specimens in the National Herbarium and the habitat sketches will be from nature.

The first genera to be described are *Boronia* with twelve species being illustrated and *Correa* with six species: they will be available from the National Herbarium.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 57-61

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

The National Museum, established in 1854, operates under the *National Museum of Victoria Council Act* 1970, which defines the functions of the museum and provides for a council of nine members to manage and control the museum through the appointed staff. The museum is a branch of the Ministry for the Arts and is located at 285 Russell Street, Melbourne. An annexe is located at 71 Victoria Crescent, Abbotsford.

The principal functions of the museum are to collect and maintain collections of zoological, geological, and anthropological specimens for research, display, and

educational purposes, to conduct research on them, and to make the collections available to interested persons for research and educational purposes. The museum as constituted is the official place of lodgement for all State collections of natural history and anthropological specimens.

The staff, appointed under the Victorian Public Service Act, consists of 50 members, of which seventeen are graduate scientists; there are also six education officers seconded from the Education Department. The curatorial departments of the museum, responsible for the collections, are those of Minerals, Invertebrate Fossils, Vertebrate Fossils, Mammals, Birds, Fish, Reptiles and Amphibians, Insects, Crustacea, Invertebrates (general), and Anthropology. There are also departments of photography, display and preparation, biological survey, and the library. The library of over 40,000 volumes houses the most comprehensive collection of books on natural history and anthropology in the State. The principal publication of the museum is the *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria*, issued annually since 1901, which contains research papers produced by museum staff and other scientists.

In 1974, a working party, appointed by the Premier to consider re-development of the Queen Victoria Market site, recommended that the Museum and the State Library be relocated on the south end of the Market site. The State Library and National Museum Buildings Committee Act was passed in 1977 to enable a committee to be appointed to begin planning for the new buildings. In the meantime, the problem of space for the collections had become so acute that one display gallery, the Upper McAllan Hall, was closed to the public and part of the fossil collection re-located in it. An annexe at Abbotsford was also established to which the departments of biological survey, birds, insects, and crustacea were moved from the Russell Street premises in 1977.

There were 557,882 visitors to the museum in 1976, of which 62,103 were school children. The Education Officers provided lessons for 31,217 of the school children and another 31,969 received information and activity sheets to assist them in their visit to the museum. The Education Office also provides a loan service of museum specimens for the use of teachers in schools.

Current research activities of museum staff cover a wide spectrum of the natural sciences and anthropology. The zoological departments and biological survey department are heavily committed to environmental impact studies of which the most important are those on potential dam sites on the Thomson, Mitchell, and Mitta Mitta Rivers.

Specimens from these surveys and others, carried out by other government departments, are lodged in the museum for future reference and cause major space problems in the institution. Research in anthropology has centred on traditional Aboriginal food plants, canoe making, and basketry. Major discoveries of fossil kangaroos at Morwell and diprotodons at Bacchus Marsh are currently under investigation by the palaeontologists.

With the assistance of a substantial donation from The William Buckland Foundation, supplemented by a grant from the Victorian Government, an X-ray Diffractometer was purchased in 1974 and this has enabled the minerals in the collection to be re-identified by the use of an accurate modern technique. Many new mineral records for the State have resulted from the survey of the collections.

In 1973 the museum entered into an agreement with the University of Melbourne whereby it undertook to house, classify, and catalogue The Donald Thomson Collection of anthropological specimens, photographs, and field notes for the University. This collection is rich in material from Cape York, Arnhem Land, and Central Australia, and is one of the best documented collections of its kind; it is of major research significance. Owing to its size, the cataloguing and arrangement of the collection will continue until 1979, with funds made available by the Victorian Government, the University of Melbourne, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1969, p. 463; 1972, p. 415

ROYAL MELBOURNE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

The Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens were the first to be established in Australia. In 1857 a Society known as the Zoological Society of Victoria was formed.

The original site of the Zoological Gardens was known as Richmond Paddock, and was located opposite the Botanic Gardens, on the Yarra River. The collection was moved to the present site of 22 hectares in 1862.

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

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

In 1975 the Board was given powers to manage areas other than the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, and this applied in particular to the Werribee Zoological Park, a rural area of 120 hectares, which formed part of an estate purchased by the Government in 1973 to preserve the area and the historic home on the site. (See also Chapter 29.). The development of Werribee Fauna Park, predominantly for hoofed mammals, Australian animals and water birds, commenced in 1975.

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

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

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 48-50

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Boundaries and areas

Creation of Victoria

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

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

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

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

Boundaries

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

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

'the River Murray';
 'the South Australian frontier';
 'the 141st meridian being the line dividing the Colony of New South Wales from South Australia';
 'the sea';
 'the sea shore';
 'the sea coast';
 'including the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy's Islands';
 'including all the islands at Port Fairy';
 'Port Phillip Bay';
 'the shores of Port Phillip Bay';
 'the waters of Port Phillip';
 'including the small islands near the channels at the mouth of Port Phillip and those of Geelong Bay';
 'including French and Phillip Islands and the small islands in Western Port Bay'.

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

Murray River

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

Cape Howe to the Murray River

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

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

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

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

Victoria-South Australia border

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

Prior to the creation of the Province of South Australia, New South Wales covered all of the mainland of Australia as far west as the 135° east meridian. South Australia was established in the 1830s, the boundaries being '... on the North the Twenty-sixth Degree of South Latitude, on the South the Southern Ocean, . . . , and on the East the One

hundred and forty-first Degree of East Longitude . . .'. Thus the western boundary of New South Wales between the 26° south parallel and the coast was defined by the 141° east meridian.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Offshore boundaries

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

In 1973 the Commonwealth Government passed the *Seas and Submerged Lands Act*

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

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

The six Australian States challenged the validity of the Seas and Submerged Lands Act in the High Court of Australia, but in the decision handed down on 17 December 1975, the High Court dismissed all actions thereby confirming that, broadly speaking, the sovereignty of the Crown in right of the States extends only to low-water line. This applies both to the mainland and to islands off the coast which belong to the State, which in the case of Victoria would probably mean all islands between 140° 58' and 149° 58' east longitude (approximately) to the north of 39° 12' south latitude.

Depth

Although no depth limitation for Victoria was given in the Imperial Statutes defining the boundaries of Victoria, it has always been accepted that the Crown has sovereignty to the centre of the earth. The Land Act of 1891 imposed a depth limit in new Crown grants and, since 8 August 1892, 99 per cent of Crown grants issued have been limited to the surface and down to a depth of 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 15 metres depth limitation on freehold tenure are:

- (1) In areas close to coal mines, gravel deposits, etc., where the depth limits were fixed in 1909 at 25 feet (7.62 metres), sometimes 20 feet (6.10 metres), or 30 feet (9.14 metres) — e.g., Wonthaggi, Kirrak, Korumburra, Woolamai, and Tarwin. Crown Grants issued since 3 July 1973 in Wonthaggi and Kirrak are to be the same as elsewhere, namely 15 metres;
- (2) on sites for buildings with deep foundations, e.g., 30 metres, 60 metres;
- (3) some land at Morwell and Churchill — 305 metres; and
- (4) lands vested in the Commonwealth. The depth limitation is usually 76 metres (occasionally 15 metres) but by sections 8 and 10 of the *Lands Acquisition Act 1955-1973*, the Commonwealth can compulsorily acquire Crown lands to unlimited depth, thus implying that the State of Victoria extends to the centre of the earth.

Height

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

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

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

The Victorian Parliament has power to make laws relating to the control and use of the

air space above its territory which are not inconsistent with laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament on the matter.

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

Geographic position and area

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

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

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

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

Mountain areas

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

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

Eastern section

The highlands of eastern Victoria consist of strongly dissected and steeply sloping forested country with narrow ridges and deep V-shaped valleys. The area which includes the highest peaks is contiguous with the Kosciusko massif in New South Wales, but the Victorian mountains lack the clear evidence of past glacial activity that can be found in

limited areas of Kosciusko. Frost weathering has been intensive at higher elevations and some spectacular accumulations of weathered rock occur as block streams or rock rivers such as at Mt Wombargo near the headwaters of the Murray River.

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

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

Western section

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

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

VICTORIA—HEIGHT OF SELECTED MOUNTAINS
(metres)

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

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

Coastline

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

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

Three general coastal types may be recognised: cliffed coasts, sandy coasts, and salt marsh and swamp coasts. The most extensive cliffed section is west of Port Phillip Bay

from Torquay to Warrnambool, including a zone where the Otway Ranges lie adjacent to the coastline. The sandstone rocks of the Otways generally dip seaward and form steep cliffs, commonly with a level rock bench called a shore platform lying between high and low tide marks. Intricate weathering and erosion forms develop, etching out details of rock structures in the cliffs and platforms. Along this sector, sandy beaches are rare, being confined to small embayments or river mouths and often containing a high component of gravel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey and mapping

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

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

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

A series of 26 maps at a scale of 1:25,000 showing streets, rivers, creeks, and municipal boundaries in Melbourne and its suburban area, including the Mornington Peninsula, has been produced. A long-term programme for production of general purpose standard topographic maps, at 1:25,000 scale with a 10 metre contour interval, has been planned to extend this map coverage over the greater metropolitan area, and to embrace many of the larger provincial centres. Other maps of urban and suburban areas at 1:10,000 scale, showing full subdivisional information, are being prepared of the Mornington Peninsula area; similar maps of various rural centres are on programme in conjunction with Commonwealth Government maps at the same scale required for census purposes.

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

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

As part of its mapping activity, the Department provides an aerial photography service 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, 35 Spring Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

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

Physical divisions

The chief physical divisions of Victoria are shown in Figure 1 on page 46. 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

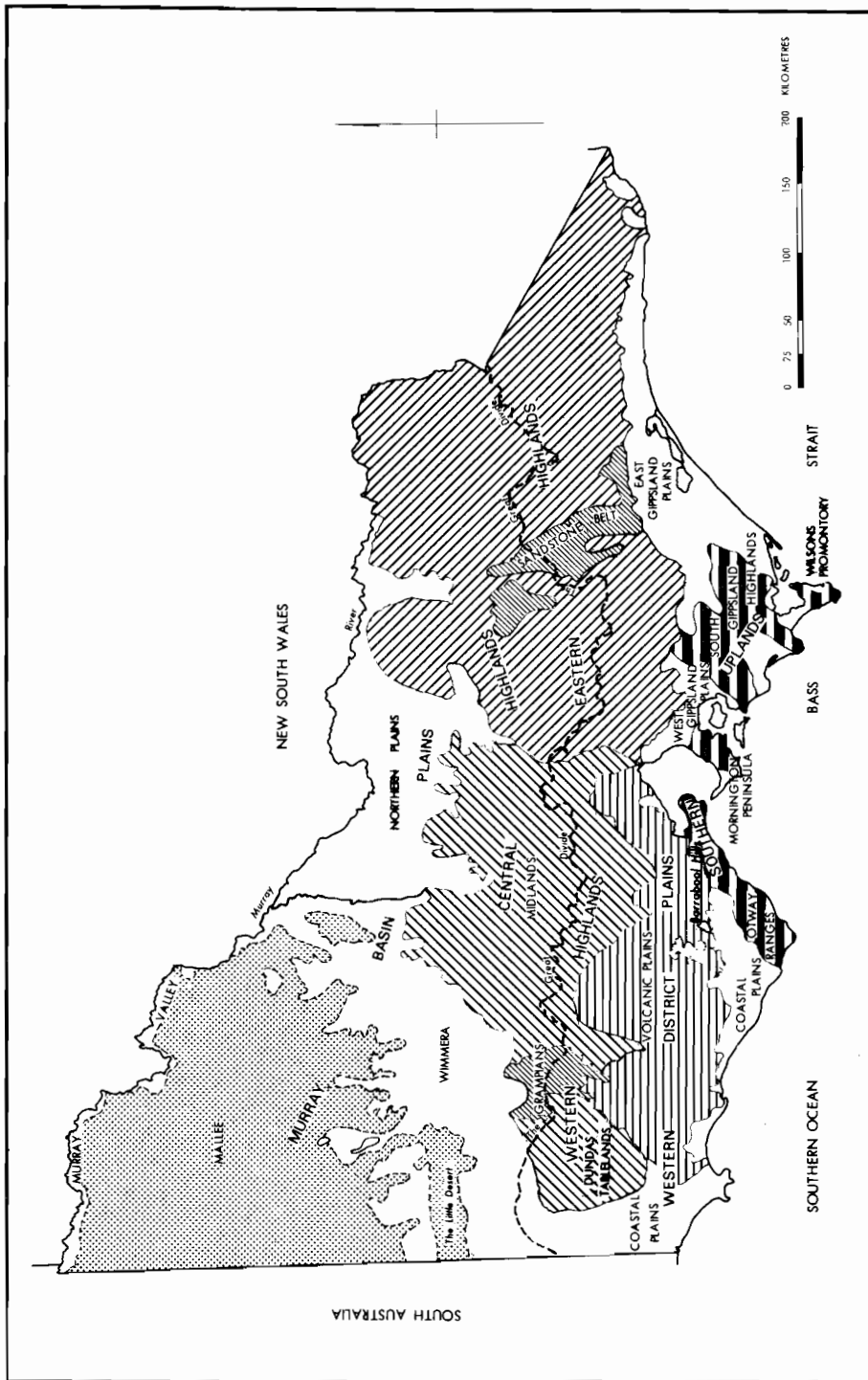


FIGURE 1. Physiographic divisions of Victoria.

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

Murray Basin Plains

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

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

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

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

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

Central Highlands

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

The topography of the Eastern Highlands has been strongly influenced by the variety of rock types and structures present. Thus a flat-topped and step-like landscape is found in

the hard almost flat-lying Upper Devonian sandstones and rhyolites between Briagolong and Mansfield; plateaux are preserved in granite at Mt Buffalo and the Baw-Baws; and lower elevations with dendritic drainage are generally seen in areas of folded Lower Palaeozoic mudstones.

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

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

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

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

Western District Plains

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

Volcanic Plains

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

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

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

Coastal Plains

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

Gippsland Plains

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

West of Yallourn, the Gippsland Plains continue, but they are fractured by late Tertiary

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

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

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

Southern Uplands

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

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

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

A further element in the Southern Uplands is the Mornington Peninsula, which is a raised fault block of Palaeozoic granites and sedimentary rocks separating the downwarped Western Port 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 be topographically more depressed. Over extensive lengths of geological time without major sea-level changes, erosion will tend to wear down a land mass to a surface of low relief—known as an erosion surface—not far above sea-level. In the highlands of Victoria remnants of several such erosion surfaces can be recognised as plateau-like features raised to elevations of hundreds of metres by uplifts.

Jurassic erosion surface

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

Later evolution

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

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

By Miocene time, downwarping movements were at their maximum. Embayments of the sea covered much of Gippsland, the Port Phillip Basin, an extensive area of western Victoria south of Lismore and the Grampians (the Otway Basin), and north of the Grampians the Murray Basin spread as far as Broken Hill, New South Wales. The record of this transgression is left in limestones and other sedimentary deposits. Retreat of the sea towards its present position during the Pliocene was accompanied by further uplift of the Central Highlands, leading to further erosion, valley deepening, and the accumulation of extensive sheets of sands, clays, and gravels both on the lowland plains and as piedmont gravels on the spurs leading down to the lowlands.

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

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

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

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

Hydrology

Water resources

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

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

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

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

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

Rivers

Topography

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

Geography

Of all the major Victorian rivers, the Snowy River is the only stream not wholly situated within the State, the headwaters of this river being in the Snowy Mountains of New South Wales. The Murray River, although an important water supply source for Victoria, is legally wholly in New South Wales as the State boundary coincides with the southern bank of this stream. (See page 39.)

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

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

Water availability

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

Physical properties

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

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

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

Salinity

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

Flooding

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

VICTORIA—MAIN STREAM FLOWS

Stream	Length	Drainage area	Annual stream flows in million cubic metres (to 1969)				
			Mean	Max.	Min.	No. of years gauged	Site of gauging station
	kilometres	square kilometres					
NORTHERN RIVERS							
Murray	1,926 (from source to Victorian border)	6,527 (upstream of Jingellic)	2,368	6,123	675	80	Jingellic, N.S.W.
Mitta Mitta	286	5,058	1,411	4,256	250	49	Tallangatta
Kiewa	185	1,145	632	2,071	166	84	Kiewa
Ovens	228	5,827	1,572	4,143	221	29	Wangaratta
Broken	193	1,924	247	1,091	19	84	Goorambat
Goulburn	566	10,772	2,139	7,369	145	88	Murchison
Campaspe	246	3,212	236	820	1	78	Elmore
Loddon	381	4,178	231	740	9	78	Laanecoorie Reservoir
Avoca	270	2,624	76	395	3	80	Coonooer
Wimmera	291	4,066	128	589	—	77	Horsham
SOUTHERN RIVERS							
Snowy	162 (in Victoria)	13,421	1,814	4,002	381	33	Jarrahmond
Tambo	200	943	58	121	21	5	Swifts Creek
Mitchell	251	3,903	921	2,188	193	32	Glenaladale
Thomson	209	1,088	400	680	175	50	Cowwarr
Macalister	202	1,891	496	1,533	45	51	Lake Glenmaggie
La Trobe	251	4,144	940	3,240	271	55	Rosedale
Bunyip	63	661	153	304	69	47	Bunyip
Yarra	246	2,328	804	1,494	176	52	Warrandyte
Maribyrnong	183	1,303	107	327	4	39	Keilor
Werribee	124	1,155	79	314	7	53	Melton Reservoir
Moorabool	153	1,114	70	221	1	24	Batesford
Barwon	188	1,269 (excluding Leigh and Moorabool Rivers)	58	102	7	4	Inverleigh
Hopkins	282	1,347	32	127	1	38	Wickliffe
Glenelg	457	1,570	144	540	3	60	Balmoral

Lakes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Groundwater resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- CURRY, D. T. *Lake Systems*. Western Victoria, Australia Society for Limnology Bulletin, 3 December 1970, pages 1-13.
- HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA. *The States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania versus The Commonwealth of Australia* : judgment delivered 17 December 1975. 230 pages.
- HILLS, E. S. *Physiography of Victoria*. Revised edition. Melbourne, Whitcombe and Tombs, 1975.
- HOMWOOD, E. T. *The computation of geodetic areas of standard map sheets in Victoria*. Empire Survey Review, Vol. XIII, No. 101. London, Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, July 1956.
- JENKIN, J. J. 'Geomorphology' in *Geology of Victoria* : edited by J. G. Douglas and J. A. Ferguson. Spec. Publ. Geological Society of Australia No. 5, pages 329-342, 1976.
- NEILSON, J. L. *Notes on the geology of the high plains of Victoria*. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, Vol. LXXV, No. 2, 1962.
- VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK. *Coastal physiography*. Vol. 81, pages 32-6, 1967.
- VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK. *Geology of Victoria*. Vol. 90, pages 71-80, 1976.

3

CLIMATE

CLIMATE IN VICTORIA

General conditions

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

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

Climatic divisions

Northern plains

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

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

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

Highlands

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

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

Western districts

Most rain comes with the westerly winds and cold fronts that predominate in winter and the average rainfall shows a winter maximum which is most marked along the west coast. Average annual rainfall ranges from less than 600 mm over the plains from Geelong to

Lismore to over 1,400 mm on the higher parts of the Otways. Pasture growth is limited by dryness in summer and cold in winter; the main growth occurs in autumn and spring.

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

Gippsland

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

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

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

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

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

Weather patterns

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

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

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

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

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

Rainfall

The distribution of average annual rainfall in Victoria is shown in Figure 2 on page 57. Average rainfall ranges from 250 mm for the driest parts of the Mallee to 2,600 mm at Falls Creek in the Alps. There would be other locations in the Alps with similar rainfall, but where the rain is not measured.

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

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

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

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

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

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

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

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

VICTORIA—RAINFALL IN DISTRICTS
(mm)

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

(a) Average for 66 years 1913 to 1978.

Rainfall reliability

It is not possible to give a complete description of rainfall at a place or in a district by using a single measurement. The common practice of quoting the annual average rainfall

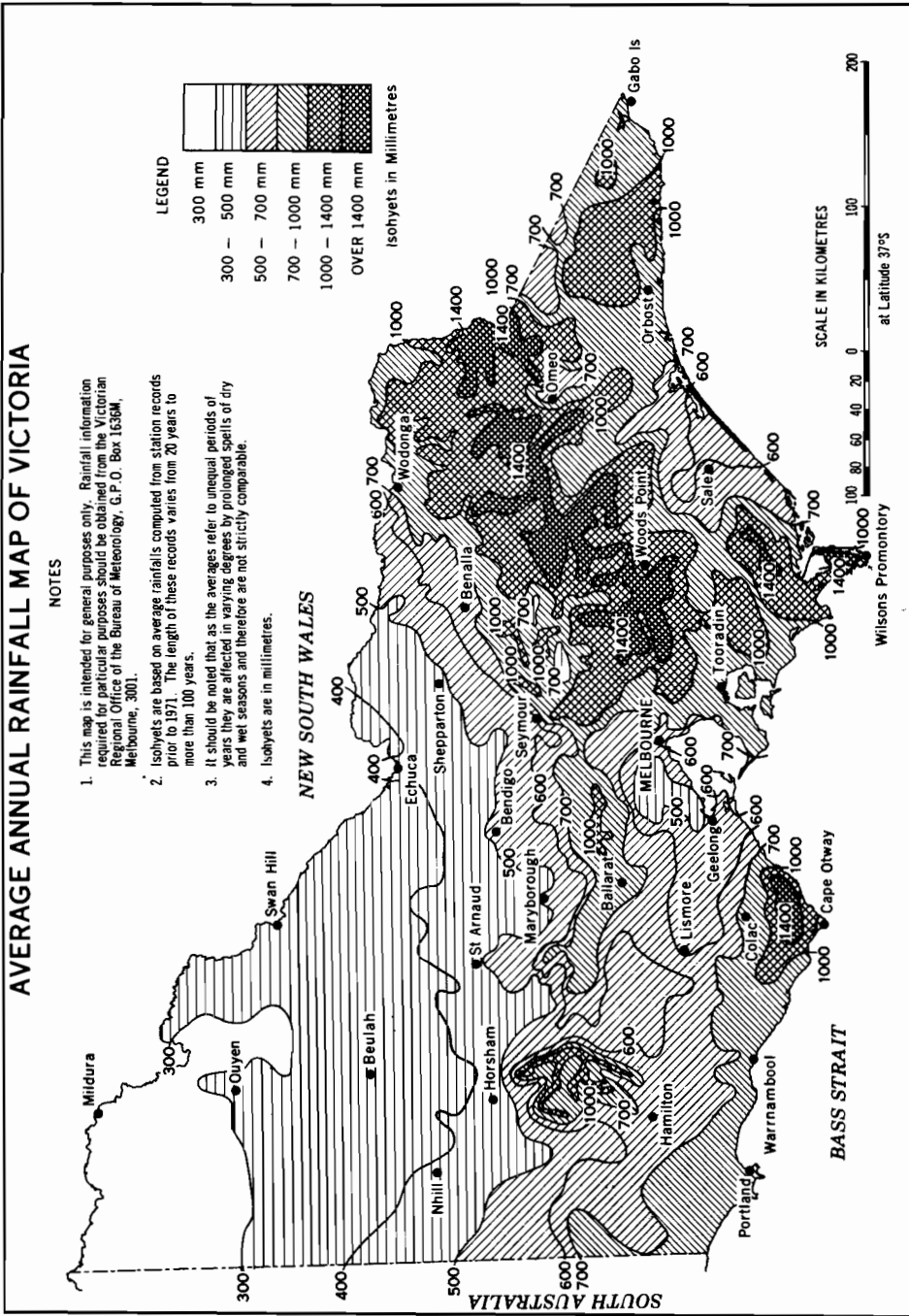


FIGURE 2. Average annual rainfall map of Victoria.

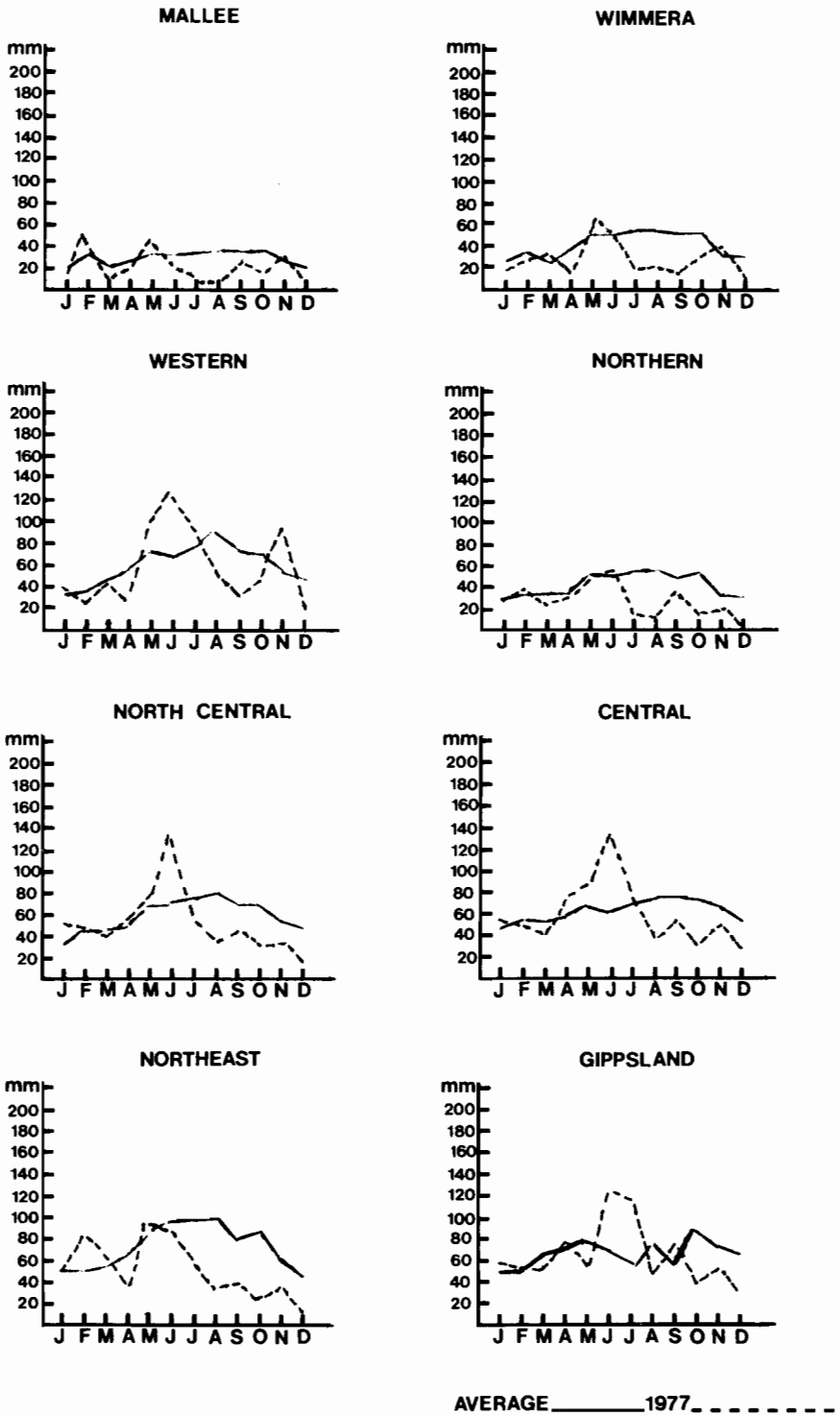


FIGURE 3. Victoria—district monthly rainfall: average and 1977.

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 likely deviation from the average, should be considered in conjunction with the average.

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

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

Several expressions may be used to measure variability, each of which may have a different magnitude. The simplest measure of variability is the range, i.e., the difference between the highest and lowest annual amounts recorded in a series of years. Annual rainfall in Victoria is assumed to have a "normal" statistical distribution. These distributions can be described fully by the average and the standard deviation. To compare the variability at one station with that at another, the percentage coefficient of variation $\left(\frac{\text{standard deviation}}{\text{the average}} \times 100 \right)$ has been used. This coefficient has been calculated for the fifteen climatic districts of Victoria (see Figure 4) for the 66 years 1913 to 1978 and the results are tabulated in the following table in order of rainfall reliability:

VICTORIA—ANNUAL RAINFALL VARIATION

District	Average annual rainfall (a)	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
	mm	mm	per cent
1 West Coast	778	124	15.9
2 West Gippsland	921	149	16.2
3 East Central	895	149	16.6
4 Western Plains	636	113	17.8
5 West Central	617	123	19.9
6 East Gippsland	784	157	20.0
7 South Wimmera	501	108	21.6
8 North Central	722	164	22.7
9 North Wimmera	415	98	23.6
10 Upper North-east	1,111	274	24.7
11 Lower North-east	779	210	27.0
12 South Mallee	354	98	27.7
13 Upper North	519	156	27.9
14 Lower North	436	133	30.5
15 North Mallee	309	95	30.7

(a) Average for 66 years 1913 to 1978.

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

Droughts

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

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

The earliest references to drought in Victoria appear to date from 1865 when a major

drought occurred in northern Victoria, and predominantly dry conditions prevailed in the Central District. Another dry spell of lesser intensity occurred in 1868.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bushfires

An article on bushfires in Victoria can be found on pages 78-9 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Floods

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

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

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

Snow

Snow in Victoria is confined usually to the Great Dividing Range and the alpine massif, which at intervals during the winter and early spring months may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the more elevated eastern section. Falls elsewhere are usually light and infrequent. Snow has been recorded in all districts except the Mallee, 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.

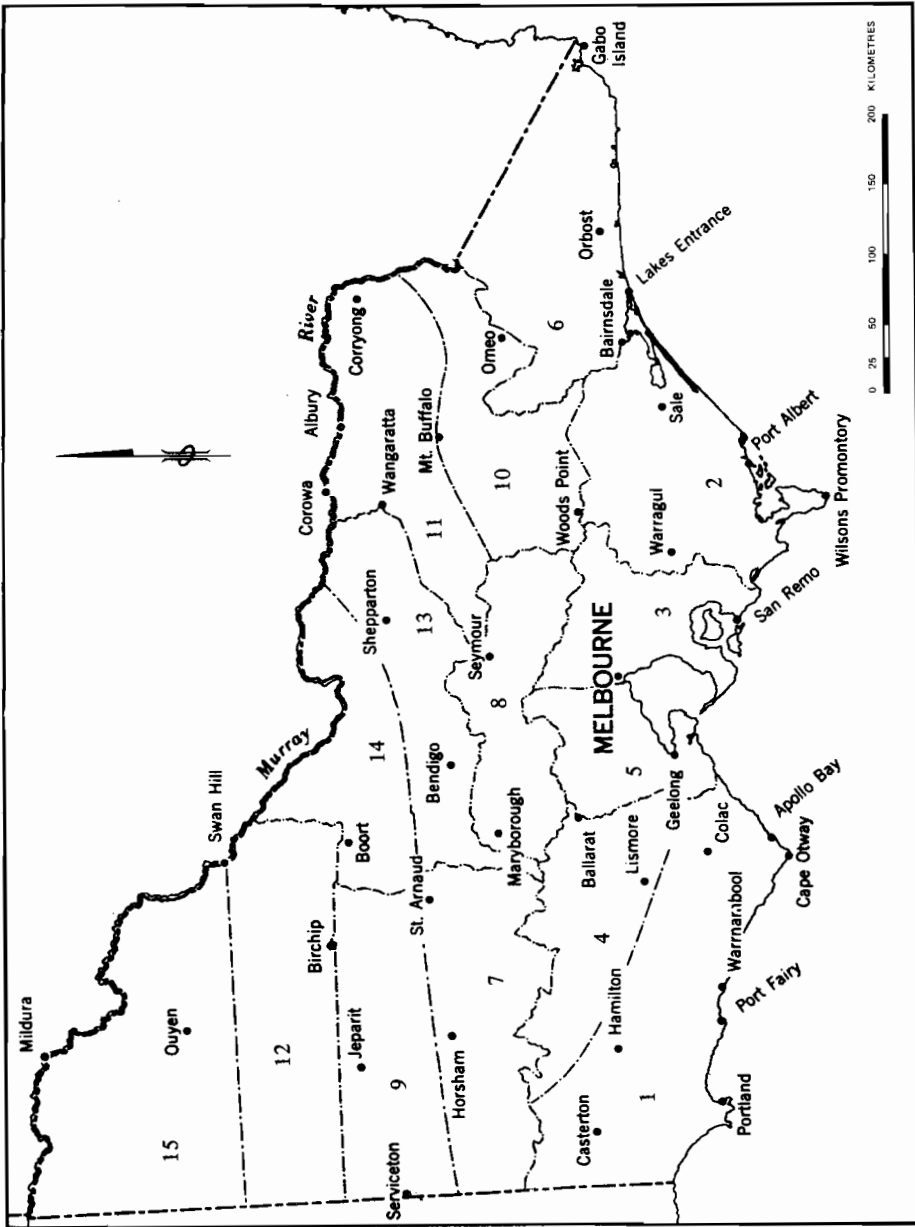


FIGURE 4. Relative rainfall variability by districts. Names of climatic districts are shown in the table on page 59.

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

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

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

Frosts

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

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

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

Humidity

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

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

Evaporation

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

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

Winds

The predominant wind stream over Victoria is of a general westerly direction, although it may arrive over the State from the north-west or south-west. Easterly winds are least frequent over Victoria, but are often associated with widespread rain in Gippsland. There are wide variations from this general description, however, and this is shown by the wind roses for selected towns, which are shown in Figures 5 and 6 on pages 66 and 67. For example, Melbourne has a predominance of northerlies and southerlies, while Sale has an easterly sea breeze on most summer afternoons.

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

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

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

Thunderstorms

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

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

URBAN METEOROLOGY

Historically speaking, cities have developed in areas where the greatest advantage could be gained from the natural environment, especially from the ready availability of water and thus food. As a result, Australia has become one of the most urbanised countries in the world.

Urbanisation leads to changes in the local microclimate through a threefold process. The

VICTORIA—MEANS OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS: SELECTED VICTORIAN TOWNS

Locality	Legend (a)	Years of record	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Mildura	{ 1	30	19	26	24	21	28	22	25	27	27	35	25	21	300
	{ 2	31	31.9	30.9	28.1	23.2	18.7	16.0	15.4	17.1	20.1	22.9	26.8	29.7	23.4
	{ 3	31	16.6	16.4	13.9	10.2	7.4	5.2	4.3	5.4	7.3	9.8	12.1	14.6	9.9
Swan Hill	{ 1	93	21	24	23	25	34	35	31	35	32	36	26	25	347
	{ 2	77	31.4	31.1	27.8	22.7	18.3	14.8	14.4	16.3	19.3	22.8	26.8	29.9	23.0
	{ 3	71	15.3	15.4	12.9	9.6	6.8	4.7	4.0	4.9	6.5	8.9	11.5	13.8	9.6
Horsham	{ 1	103	22	27	25	34	47	50	45	48	45	44	34	28	440
	{ 2	69	29.9	29.8	26.5	21.4	17.1	13.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	21.0	24.8	27.7	21.1
	{ 3	70	13.3	13.6	11.4	8.6	6.3	4.5	3.7	4.5	5.6	7.6	9.7	11.9	8.4
Nhill	{ 1	91	22	25	23	31	41	47	45	47	43	41	30	28	423
	{ 2	72	29.6	29.4	26.7	21.2	17.3	14.3	13.7	15.1	17.8	21.0	24.8	27.8	21.8
	{ 3	3	12.9	13.3	11.0	8.3	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.2	9.3	11.4	8.0
Ballarat	{ 1	69	37	49	47	55	70	64	69	77	74	70	56	51	719
	{ 2	66	24.9	24.8	21.9	17.3	13.3	10.6	9.9	11.3	13.8	16.5	19.4	22.3	16.2
	{ 3	65	10.8	11.8	10.1	7.7	5.9	4.2	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.4	7.8	9.6	7.2
Hamilton	{ 1	106	33	33	43	55	68	73	74	77	72	66	51	45	698
	{ 2	90	25.7	25.6	23.0	18.8	15.2	12.7	12.0	13.2	15.3	17.7	20.5	23.3	18.6
	{ 3	91	11.4	12.0	10.5	8.6	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.4	10.0	7.9
Warrnambool	{ 1	80	33	36	48	60	78	76	86	84	73	66	54	45	739
	{ 2	74	22.1	22.1	21.0	18.5	16.0	13.8	13.2	14.0	15.6	17.3	18.9	20.6	17.8
	{ 3	74	12.7	13.3	12.2	10.3	8.6	6.8	6.2	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.0	11.6	9.6
Bendigo	{ 1	116	33	35	37	41	54	60	55	56	54	53	38	32	548
	{ 2	110	29.4	29.0	25.9	20.9	16.1	12.9	12.1	13.8	16.7	20.3	24.1	27.3	20.7
	{ 3	108	14.1	14.3	12.4	9.1	6.4	4.7	3.7	4.4	6.0	8.1	10.3	12.4	8.8
Echuca	{ 1	98	27	29	33	34	42	44	40	43	39	44	32	29	436
	{ 2	94	30.8	30.4	27.1	22.1	17.4	14.1	13.3	15.1	18.2	22.0	26.0	29.0	22.1
	{ 3	93	15.2	15.3	13.1	9.0	6.7	4.8	4.0	5.0	6.5	8.9	11.3	13.6	9.5

MALLEE

WIMMERA

WESTERN

NORTHERN

NORTH CENTRAL	Alexandra	1	96	41	39	51	53	65	73	71	74	67	70	57	48	709	
		2	48	29.3	29.3	26.0	15.8	12.0	4.3	2.9	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	2.5	2.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.9	6.6
CENTRAL	Kyneton	1	105	39	42	46	55	74	88	82	84	76	71	53	50	760	
		2	78	27.0	26.6	23.5	18.2	10.7	3.6	2.3	9.9	11.6	14.7	17.9	21.4	24.9	18.2
		3	71	9.9	10.3	8.5	5.7	3.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.0	3.4	4.9	6.6	8.6	5.6
CENTRAL	Geelong	1	108	31	39	41	44	50	49	45	48	51	53	49	39	539	
		2	66	25.1	25.0	23.2	19.9	16.6	8.0	6.0	13.6	14.6	16.8	19.1	21.2	23.4	19.4
		3	67	13.2	13.8	12.5	10.2	8.0	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.9	9.3
CENTRAL	Morrington	1	86	44	44	52	64	70	70	68	71	71	70	58	53	735	
		2	43	25.0	25.0	23.3	19.4	16.2	9.1	7.1	12.8	13.8	15.9	18.1	20.3	23.1	18.9
		3	40	13.4	13.9	12.9	10.9	9.1	9.1	7.1	6.5	6.8	8.1	9.5	10.7	12.1	10.1
NORTH-EASTERN	Omeo	1	97	52	54	54	47	54	57	52	56	62	72	63	61	684	
		2	93	26.2	25.8	23.1	18.7	14.1	2.2	0.8	10.2	12.1	15.2	18.3	21.5	24.5	18.4
		3	94	9.4	9.6	7.8	4.8	2.2	0.8	-0.2	0.6	0.6	2.6	4.7	6.4	8.3	4.7
NORTH-EASTERN	Wangaratta	1	98	38	40	47	48	56	71	63	63	60	64	46	42	639	
		2	74	30.9	30.6	27.3	22.0	17.3	5.4	3.7	12.7	14.5	17.5	21.0	26.2	28.9	22.4
		3	73	15.0	15.0	12.3	8.4	5.4	5.4	3.7	3.2	4.1	5.8	8.2	10.7	13.2	8.7
WEST GIPPSLAND	Yallourn	1	28	49	57	56	63	93	77	82	96	89	87	85	68	902	
		2	28	24.7	24.4	21.1	18.1	14.7	7.5	5.8	11.9	13.0	15.2	17.6	19.5	22.1	18.1
		3	28	12.7	13.3	12.1	9.7	7.5	5.8	4.7	4.7	5.3	6.5	8.3	9.6	11.1	8.9
WEST GIPPSLAND	Sale	1	34	45	45	53	47	55	47	41	56	51	66	65	58	629	
		2	32	25.1	25.0	23.3	20.1	16.5	6.1	4.2	13.6	14.7	16.7	18.9	20.7	23.1	18.7
		3	32	12.5	13.5	11.4	8.6	6.1	4.2	4.2	3.2	4.2	5.4	7.6	9.2	11.1	8.1
WEST GIPPSLAND	Bairnsdale	1	82	60	51	64	52	54	58	49	51	58	70	66	69	702	
		2	68	24.6	24.7	23.1	20.4	16.8	6.1	4.3	14.0	13.9	17.5	19.6	21.6	23.5	19.6
		3	67	12.4	12.8	11.2	8.6	6.1	4.3	3.5	3.5	4.2	5.9	7.8	9.5	7.9	8.1
EAST GIPPSLAND	Orbost	1	94	69	61	67	71	71	84	66	61	70	79	71	76	846	
		2	35	25.1	25.1	23.6	20.7	17.4	6.8	5.0	14.2	15.2	17.1	18.5	20.1	23.5	23.0
		3	35	12.8	13.4	11.9	9.2	6.8	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.7	6.0	8.2	9.9	11.6	8.7

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

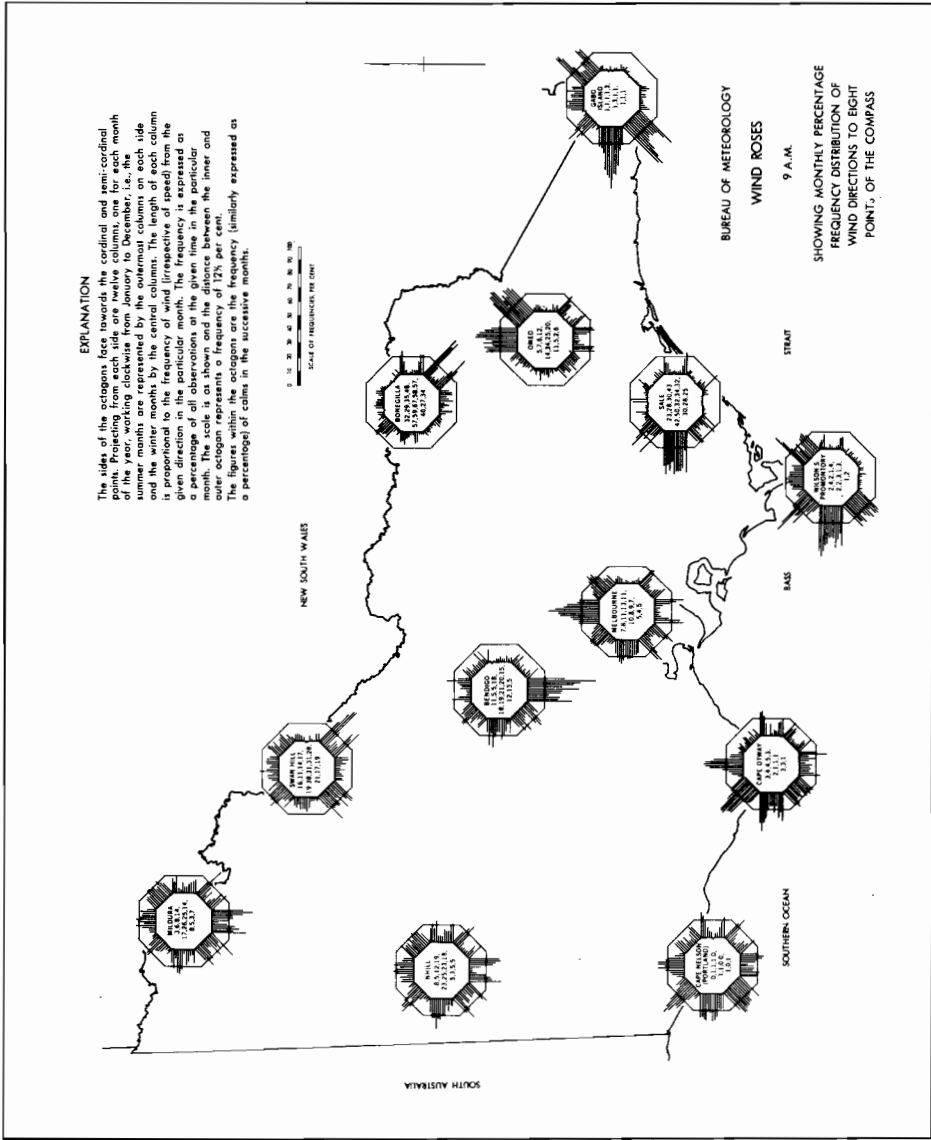


FIGURE 5. Victoria—wind roses for 9 a.m.

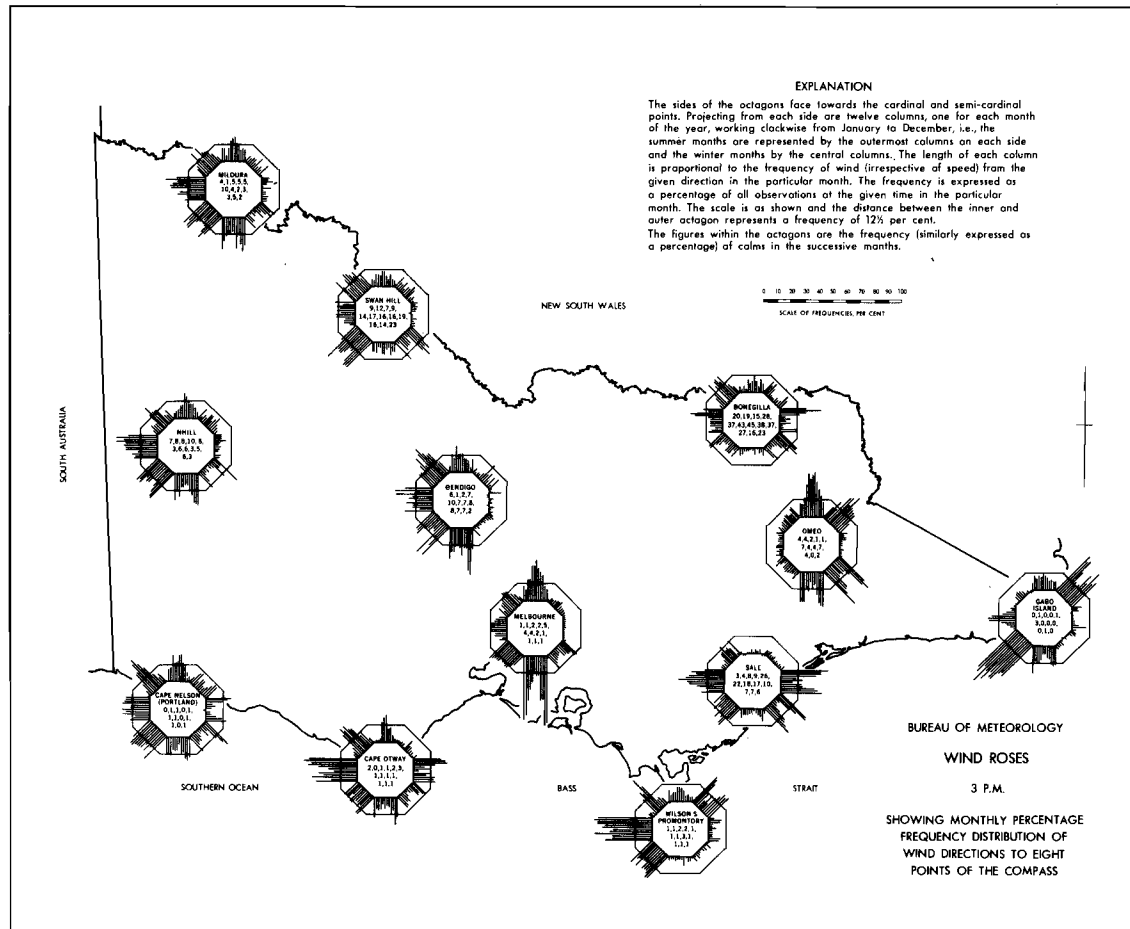


FIGURE 6. Victoria—wind roses for 3 p.m.

first and most obvious is the change from natural vegetative surfaces to impervious and heat-retentive surfaces of brick, concrete, steel, and asphalt. Thus the budget of heat in the area, and the aerodynamic roughness of the surface, have been altered significantly.

Second, towns and cities may generate very large amounts of heat artificially from industrial, transport, or domestic sources. Production of heat in some cities in certain seasons may approximate to that derived from the sun.

Third, the micro climate may be changed by the large quantities of gaseous and solid pollutants propelled into the air. These may also alter the amount of solar radiation which reaches the ground.

Of all the urban-rural meteorological differences, those of air temperature are probably the best documented. The centre of the city is warmer than its surroundings, forming a "heat island". During summer, city building materials retain larger amounts of solar radiation than does the natural vegetation, and at night the concrete and steel structures radiate this additional stored heat, raising the urban temperature. During winter, artificial heating may warm the urban air. These effects can be amplified by airborne pollutants acting as a "blanket" which decreases the rate of radiative heat loss.

The flow of wind over a city differs in several aspects from that of the surrounding countryside. Modification of wind strength occurs because of convergence effects of low-level winds and from changes in the roughness of ground surfaces. Light winds may be strengthened and become more gusty, whilst strong winds may be decreased.

Urban complexes have been known to increase the amount of precipitation in their vicinity. The urban atmosphere contains greater concentrations of particles on which condensation of water droplets can take place. Higher urban temperatures and increased wind turbulence also lead to increased growth to vertical air currents and more rapid formation of convective clouds. However, due to rapid run-off from impervious surfaces, much more useable water is lost.

A prime concern of urban planners must be to assess the vulnerability of cities and surroundings to extreme events such as floods, and to plan steps to mitigate the possible effects. Among other matters of concern must be the effects of vertical temperature structures and light wind drifts on industrial and residential areas. Attempts to control air pollution by concentrating solely on the source of emission have not been entirely successful and the probability of a slow build-up of pollutants (and possibly photochemical smog) over a number of suitable days must be assessed.

In summary, planners of new settlements must learn not only to work in with the environment in its most common states, but they should also be aware of the likely impact of new industries, suburbs, and transport systems, as well as of the likely extremes of meteorological conditions.

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 heat retention by buildings, roads, and pavements may maintain the air at a slightly higher temperature. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the city was -2.8°C on 21 July 1869, and the highest minimum ever recorded was 30.6°C on 1 February 1902.

In Melbourne the overnight temperature remains above 20°C on about four nights per year. During the early years of record, temperatures below 0°C were recorded during most

winters. However, over more recent years, the urban "heat island" effect has resulted in such low temperatures occurring only once in two years on average. Minima below -1°C have been experienced during the months of May to August, while even as late as October extremes have been down to 0°C . During the summer, minima have never been below 4°C .

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

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 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	14.3	19.4	15.3	10.1
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	10.3	11.6	9.5	7.7
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	64	62	72	80
Mean rainfall (mm)	187	156	170	148
Mean number of days of rain	40	25	34	44
Mean amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	261	441	208	97
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.1
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.0	7.7	5.2	3.9
Mean number of days of fog	1.4	0.6	6.0	11.0

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

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

(c) Measured at Melbourne (prior to 1968)

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

MELBOURNE—YEARLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS

Meteorological element	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Mean atmospheric pressure (millibar)	1,015.7	1,015.8	1,016.9	1,017.2	1,016.3
Temperature of air in shade ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)—					
Mean	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.1
Mean daily maximum	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.5	19.2
Mean daily minimum	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.0
Absolute maximum	36.5	39.6	40.6	40.3	38.1
Absolute minimum	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.6
Mean terrestrial minimum temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.1
Number of days maximum 35°C and over	3	7	7	4	5
Number of days minimum 2°C and under	5	3	3	4	0
Rainfall (mm)	804	710	504	605	867
Number of days of rain	165	169	143	137	148
Total amount of evaporation (mm) (a)	1,421	1,393	1,390	1,388	1,254
Mean relative humidity at 9 a.m. (saturation = 100)	r73	71	r69	69	72
Mean daily amount of cloudiness (scale 0 to 8) (b)	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.2
Mean daily hours of sunshine (c)	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.3	5.8
Mean daily wind speed (km/h)	9.4	10.3	10.9	8.7	8.1
Number of days of wind gusts 63 km/h and over	59	43	51	54	32
Number of days of fog	5	13	6	3	7
Number of days of thunder	11	10	10	7	15

(a) Evaporation measured by Class A Pan.

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

(c) Sunshine measured at Laverton.

Rainfall

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

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

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

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

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

Fogs

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

Cloud and sunshine

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

Wind

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

95 km/h have been registered during every month with a few near or over 110 km/h, and an extreme of 119 km/h on 18 February 1951. At Essendon, a wind gust of 143 km/h has been measured.

Thunder, hail, and snow

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

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

VICTORIAN WEATHER SUMMARY 1977

The main feature of the weather in Victoria during 1977 was the lack of significant rainfall in the second half of the year. As 1977 drew to a close, most of the State was very dry and experiencing serious to severe rainfall deficiencies.

January was a dry month in north-western Victoria, but elsewhere rainfall totals were near the long-term average. Maximum temperatures were near normal, while minima were near or slightly above normal. A cold front accompanied by severe thunderstorm activity entered western Victoria during the afternoon of 14 January and progressed steadily across the State. A violent thunderstorm with hail and very strong winds caused structural damage to many houses and demolished a church at Milawa in north-eastern Victoria. A number of grape and tobacco crops in the district were destroyed. Many houses in the Melbourne metropolitan area were unroofed and flash flooding was reported from some suburbs.

Temperatures were above normal throughout Victoria during February. The State's highest temperature for the year of 43°C was recorded during this month at Swan Hill on 11 February and at Sale on 17 February. On the morning of 12 February an anticyclone was located over the Tasman Sea and a cold front was approaching the western border areas. Between these two systems fresh to strong and hot northerly winds blew across the State. These winds fanned eleven major fires which affected large areas of the Western District, claiming five lives and injuring seventeen people, as well as destroying 81 homes and causing considerable stock losses. Low pressure systems embedded in the easterly troughs caused particularly heavy rain in northern and north-eastern Victoria towards the end of the month. The maximum temperature of 17.1°C in Melbourne on 28 February was the lowest February maximum since 1964.

March was a relatively dry month in most districts except for slightly above average rainfall occurring in the north-east and along the western border regions. The last particularly hot weather of the season was experienced on 11 March with temperatures well into the 30s at most places.

April was cool throughout Victoria. On 6 April a low pressure system developed to the west of Bass Strait and moved eastward to be positioned over eastern Victoria on 7 April. This system intensified and produced extremely heavy rainfalls in the Central and Gippsland Districts. Severe local flooding occurred in the Melbourne metropolitan area on 7 April, resulting in temporary closure of most main roads leading from the city. Major flooding occurred on the Merri Creek necessitating the evacuation of 50 houses. A severe local storm badly damaged a number of houses at Altona. Laverton recorded 188 mm of rain in the 24 hours to 9 a.m. on 8 April. This figure is 2 mm higher than the previous highest monthly rainfall total on record for Laverton. Snow fell on the higher peaks of the eastern ranges on 7 and 8 April.

Rainfall in May was above normal in most districts and temperatures were generally near average. However, following the passage of an intense cold front on 31 May, unseasonably cold weather occurred throughout Victoria. Snowfalls were reported from

stations at low elevations in all districts except the Mallee. The maximum temperature of 8.3°C in Melbourne on 31 May equalled the lowest May maximum on record.

June was a wet month in most districts with several stations in the Western, Central, and West Gippsland Districts experiencing their wettest June on record. Tanjil Bren reported 530 mm of rain for the month. Melbourne, with a rainfall total of 109 mm experienced its second wettest June.

Rainfall for July was generally well below normal north of the Great Dividing Range, but close to or above normal in the south. Gippsland received more than one and a half times its average and heavy rain during the last week of the month resulted in serious flooding along the La Trobe River. Frosts were widespread from 3 to 13 May and from 19 to 27 May.

For the first time since 1901 the temperature in Melbourne did not reach 16°C in either June or July.

August saw the commencement of an exceptionally dry period over almost the entire State. The month's rainfall was nearly all produced by cold frontal activity. Most of the fronts were weak and fairly rapid, resulting in only light precipitation. This month was unusually warm and in the north-west of the State maximum temperatures were up to 10°C above normal on 19 August and 11°C above on 26 August. In Melbourne only 24 mm of rain fell, the lowest August total since 1944. Melbourne's mean maximum temperature of 16.5°C was the highest on record and 20.9°C recorded on 11 August was the highest maximum for the first half of August since 1937.

September rainfall was below normal in most parts with much of western and north-eastern Victoria registering less than half of their average. Only east Gippsland and parts of central Victoria reported significantly above average rainfall. The only major rain producing systems were two depressions, the first of which moved across Bass Strait between 9 and 10 September and the second which moved across Victoria between 12 and 13 September. The associated rain caused minor flooding of the Merri Creek and east Gippsland rivers. Temperatures were generally below average with conditions becoming somewhat warmer in the second half of the month due to a higher frequency of occurrence of northerly winds.

It was dry throughout almost the entire State during October and many places received less than half of their normal rainfall. Severe thunderstorm activity was reported in the Mallee on 4 October, when severe local storms with hail caused major damage to property and crops in the Red Cliffs area. Other features of the month's weather were two exceptionally warm spells, the first between 8 and 13 October, and the second from 25 to 28 October. In both spells maximum temperatures were up to 15°C above normal. Robinvale reached 40°C on 13 October. The night of 12-13 October in Melbourne was the warmest October night on record with a minimum of 24.1°C being recorded. The maximum of 34.5°C on 28 October was the highest October temperature since 1940 and it was the first time since records began in 1855 in Melbourne that the temperature exceeded 30°C on six days of this month.

Most of Victoria experienced another dry month in November. However, on 26 November rain and thunderstorms developed near a quasi-stationary cold front lying just west of the State. Lightning associated with one of these storms killed a boy swimming off Williamstown. Rain continued for several days as a surface depression developed along the front near Adelaide and then moved south-east. The rapid movement of an anticyclone over Victoria during the night of 5-6 November following a day of cold south-westerly winds caused widespread frosts, some of which were severe, on the morning of 6 November. Ararat recorded a minimum temperature of -5°C and several other places reported minima below 0°C. During the evening of 9 November a dust storm accompanied by wind gusts of up to 135 km/h caused considerable damage to buildings and crops in the Mildura area.

December rainfall was well below normal throughout Victoria. However, on 19 and between 27 and 28 December the passage of strong cold fronts was followed by unseasonable snowfalls on the higher north-eastern ranges. The temperature fell to -5°C at Mt Hotham on 19 December. In Melbourne no rain fell during the first 24 days of the month.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AUSTRALIA. Bureau of Meteorology. *Climatic Averages, Victoria*. Melbourne, 1975. 73 pages.
- AUSTRALIA. Bureau of Meteorology. *Manual of Meteorology*, Part 1. Canberra, Australian Government Publishing Service, 1975.
- AUSTRALIA. Bureau of Meteorology. *Monthly Rainfall and Evaporation*. Melbourne, 1968.
- AUSTRALIA. Bureau of Meteorology. *Rainfall Statistics, Victoria*. Melbourne, 1966. 54 pages.
- FOLEY, J.C. *Droughts in Australia*. Melbourne, Bureau of Meteorology, 1957. 282 pages.
- FOLEY, J.C. *Frost in the Australian Region*. Melbourne, Bureau of Meteorology, Bulletin No. 32, 1945. 142 pages.

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTION

Victorian Constitution

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

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

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

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

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

Relation to Commonwealth Constitution

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

The second provision is section 109, which states that where the Commonwealth and a

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

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

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

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

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

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

Australian Constitutional Convention

*Outline of events 1973-1978**

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

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

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

However, the Commonwealth Parliament was unable to appoint a delegation because of the failure to resolve the composition of its membership. In addition, the Queensland Parliament was dissolved on 2 November and writs issued for a General Election on 7 December. As a consequence, no Queensland delegation would be represented and the Adelaide session was abandoned as it was considered that full representation of delegations would be necessary to ensure the Convention's ultimate success.

However, the Executive Committee was resolute in its intention that another full session

**Victorian Year Books 1974-1978* contain more detailed information about the Convention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE

Governor

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

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

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

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

There are some matters, however, which require the special exercise of the Governor's discretion. Thus he alone must finally decide after taking advice of his Premier, whether to grant a dissolution of Parliament, and whether to call upon a member of Parliament to form a new Ministry. The Governor's powers in respect of the commissioning of a member of Parliament as Premier to form a new Ministry are set out more fully on page 78 in the section describing the Ministry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lieutenant-Governor

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

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

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

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

Executive Council

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

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of

three comprises the Governor and at least two Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

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

Ministry

Formation and composition

Victoria has followed the system of government evolved in Britain. The Queen's representative in Victoria, the Governor, acts by convention upon the advice of a Cabinet of Ministers, the leader of whom is called the Premier, although there is no mention of Cabinet as such in the Victorian Constitution.

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 50 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to eighteen officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a period longer than three months unless he is, or becomes, a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than six of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than thirteen members of the Legislative Assembly.

In practice, a Ministry remains in office only while it has the support of a majority in the Legislative Assembly, and when a change of Government occurs and a new Ministry is to be appointed, the Governor "sends for" that member of the Legislative Assembly whom he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

The names of those persons who are chosen to serve in his Ministry are then submitted by the Premier-elect to the Governor for appointment by him as responsible Ministers of the Crown.

Powers

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

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

Functions and procedures

Cabinet normally meets weekly or as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The 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 1978

VICTORIA—MINISTRIES: 1943-1978 (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 can be found on pages 1150-1 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

*Ministry at 30 June 1978**

On 20 March 1976, elections were held conjointly for the Legislative Council (triennial elections) and the Legislative Assembly (general election). At 30 June 1978, the 63rd Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., consisted of the following members:

VICTORIA—63rd MINISTRY AT 30 JUNE 1978

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.	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 and Minister for Property and Services
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, Decentralization and Tourism
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General

* Details of the elections held on 5 May 1979 can be found in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

LEGISLATURE

Victorian Parliament*General*

The Constitution Act, creating a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly, was assented to by Her Majesty in Council on 21 July 1855, and came into operation in Victoria on 23 November 1855. Under this Act, Her Majesty was given power "by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly to make laws in and for Victoria in all cases whatsoever". Certain of these unlimited powers, however, are now exercised by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions governing the constitution of the Victorian Parliament are now to be found in the *Constitution Act 1975*.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from sixty-six to seventy-three after the election of April 1967, while membership of the Council was increased from thirty-four to thirty-six by the addition of one member in July 1967, and one in June 1970. By virtue of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974* (No. 8628) the membership of the Assembly was increased to eighty-one members following the 1976 State election and the membership of the Council to forty members following the same election, and forty-four members following the next subsequent election. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member districts for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

The provisions of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been frequently amended, as the Constitution Act gives the Victorian Parliament power to "repeal, alter, or vary" the Act itself, provided that the second and third readings of certain amending Bills are passed by an absolute majority of the members of each House. The most frequently amended sections of the Constitution dealing with the Parliament have been those setting out the relations between the Council and the Assembly, and the qualifications of candidates and voters. The right, extended in the original Constitution Act, to assume the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons (as they stood at that time) was taken up in 1857 by the first Act passed by the Victorian Parliament. These include very wide powers to punish contempt. The publication of parliamentary reports and proceedings was made absolutely privileged in 1890.

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. In 1973 the qualifying age for membership was reduced to eighteen years and the voting age to eighteen years. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Presiding Officers and Chairman of Committees and to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates carry different allowances relative to the size of the electorate.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved except in special circumstances arising from disagreements between the two Houses. Its members are elected for six years, half of them retiring every three years. Members are eligible for re-election. A session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business in hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties represented in the Victorian Parliament: the Liberal Party, the Australian Labor Party, and the National Party of Australia (Victoria). (See pages 86-8 for lists of members.) Of the forty members of the Legislative Council, twenty-six belong to the Liberal Party, nine to the Australian Labor Party, and five to the National Party of Australia (Victoria). Of the eighty-one members of the Legislative Assembly, forty-nine belong to the Liberal Party, twenty-two to the Australian Labor

Party, and seven to the National Party of Australia (Victoria), and there are two independent Liberal members and 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, 1973, and 1976. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Australian Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party. The National Party of Australia (Victoria) sits on the corner benches on the Opposition side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions

The functions of Parliament consist of passing legislation and taking action to make available finances or funds as required for State expenditure. Legislation can be initiated by any member of Parliament in either House with the exception that all Money Bills, such as Bills for imposing a duty, rate, tax, or impost, or Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of the State, must originate in the Assembly on the motion of a Minister. They may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. The Council, however, may suggest amendments to such Bills, provided these amendments will not have the effect of increasing any proposed charge or burden on the people and the Assembly may accept the suggested amendments if it so desires. In practice, almost all Bills are introduced by the Government in office as a result of policy decisions taken in Cabinet.

Procedures

Parliament controls the Government in office by the Assembly's power, in the last resort, to pass a resolution of no-confidence in the Government or to reject a proposal which the Government considers so vital that it is made a matter of confidence. This would force the Government to resign. Procedure of each House is governed by Standing Orders, Rules, and practice, based mainly on the procedure of the House of Commons, and administered by the respective presiding officers: the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the respective Chairmen of Committees. The principal innovations in Assembly procedure are time limits on speeches and the elaborate ballot procedure at the opening of a new Parliament for the election of the Speaker.

The President of the Council holds office for the balance of the period for which he is elected as a member and may again be appointed if he retains his seat in the House. The election of a Speaker is the first business of a new Assembly after the members have taken the oath of allegiance or made an affirmation. The Chairman of Committees is then elected. The same order in debate is observed in Committee as in the House itself, the Chairman having final authority over all points of order arising when he is in the Chair.

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control; notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which under the Standing Orders enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance to take place.

Under "Orders of the Day" which then follows, Bills are dealt with in their various stages. All Bills, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, when passed by both Houses are presented by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Governor, who gives the Royal Assent. This advice is set out at the commencement of each Bill and is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Victoria . . .". The Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker to the Governor for assent. Unless otherwise provided, all Acts come into force on the day of assent.

Further references: Private legislation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 86-7; Money Bills, 1963, pp. 73-4; Parliamentary Committees, 1964, pp. 52-4; Resolving deadlocks between the two Houses, 1965, pp. 79-82; Parliamentary privilege, 1966, pp. 72-7; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967, pp. 73-7; Administrative machinery of Parliament, 1968, pp. 71-7; Hansard, 1969, pp. 77-81; Houses of Parliament, 1970, pp. 77-81; Conduct of debate, 1972, pp. 77-9; Royal Commissions, 1974, pp. 73-5; Australian Labor Party in Victoria, 1975, pp. 97-103; National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria, 1976, pp. 115-8

Liberal Party in Victoria*

Historical background

The history of the Liberal Party in Victoria dates from the end of the Second World War, although its Federal formation goes back to 1944. Its predecessors were, first, the National Party and then, the United Australia Party. The Liberal Party resulted from a union of several non-Labor organisations which had emerged between 1941 and 1944.

The National Party represented many large scale business interests. It was controlled and financed by a group of businessmen, known generally as the Collins House Group (the National Union), headed by Sir Robert Knox. In 1931 the National Party was superseded by the United Australia Organisation, which was set up as a branch-based, centrally co-ordinated mass organisation. Two important components of the United Australia Organisation were the Young Nationalist Organisation and the Australian Women's National League. The former was set up in 1929 and from its origin as a supplementary electoral organisation, gradually assumed the role of a party within a party. The Australian Women's National League, formed in 1904 to promote the cause of women's suffrage in Victoria, was another important factor in the non-Labor electoral organisation and carried out most of the electoral work. The National Union, however, still held the responsibility of raising election funds for the United Australia Organisation and through this exercised a powerful influence.

Between 1935 and 1941 the United Australia Organisation gradually lost cohesion. The National Union did not win wide support and there were increasing differences between it and the Young Nationalist Organisation. There was also increasing disunity within the Parliamentary Party over leadership, policy, and tactics. As this began to pervade the body of the United Australia Organisation, it became ineffective and control was again exercised from the centre by the National Union.

Between 1935 and 1943 Parliamentary representation by the Party steadily declined. From a strength in 1943 of 31 members in an Assembly of 65, the United Australia Organisation dwindled to 13 in 1944. From 1943 to 1945 the Party remained in opposition. The then Leader of the Parliamentary Party (Mr T.T. Hollway) while in opposition was backed by the Young Nationalist Organisation as he endeavoured to reform the Party, but he did not succeed. Considerable antagonism had developed within the U.A.P. against the Country Party in Victoria by 1948, although the Federal Parliamentary Liberal Party had been in coalition with the Country Party for some years.

Federal developments in the early 1940s

With the defeat of the United Australia Party (U.A.P.) in the Federal Parliament in 1941 there began to emerge a number of separate parties, with broadly similar objectives and philosophies to one another and to the U.A.P.; they included the Services and Citizens Party. A second party was the Middle Class Party. A third organisation, which was established by businessmen in 1942, was the Institute of Public Affairs. Although not formed as a political party, the Institute of Public Affairs became heavily involved in the State and Federal elections of 1943 when the U.A.P. was defeated.

It was at this time that Mr R.G. (later Sir Robert) Menzies saw the need to rehabilitate the United Australia Party. Hopes began to be expressed that, before the next elections, a single non-Labor Federal organisation would be created. In June 1944, the Institute of Public Affairs was instrumental in organising a joint meeting with the United Australia Organisation, the Services and Citizens Party, the Australian Women's National League, and the Young Nationalist Party. This and subsequent meetings proved inconclusive. Further efforts to attain unity were suspended for three months to allow the various parties to co-operate in opposing the Federal referendum on Post-war Reconstruction and Democratic Rights. Menzies then announced his intention to call a national conference in Canberra in October of non-Labor organisations. A meeting of the Victorian organisations agreed to participate in the Canberra conference but, if unity was not achieved, to continue their State activities towards a new party.

*An article outlining the history of the Australian Labor Party in Victoria can be found on pages 97-105 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975. An article outlining the history of the National Party of Australia (Victoria) in Victoria can be found on pages 115-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

Formation and establishment of the Liberal Party

The Canberra conference was held in October 1944, and representatives of eighteen organisations from all States attended. General agreement was reached, and a working party was set up to determine some common basis of political principles to which all representatives could subscribe. The reports of the committee were presented to the conference within three days and were adopted on 16 October. A provisional executive was appointed for each State to proceed with the organisation of the new party, which was to be known as the Liberal Party of Australia. Each State was to have complete autonomy in State organisations and affairs.

In Victoria, an immediate start was made on organisation. In February 1945, public meetings began to be called and, at each one, those attending were invited to form a new branch of the Liberal Party. The result was the formation of 130 branches throughout the State. A conference of delegates from branches was called in June 1945. This conference constituted itself the first State Council for Victoria. It appointed office-bearers and an executive committee. Very few people associated with the United Australia Organisation were included in the list of office-bearers or on the staff of the new Party. The Country Party had declined to take part in the Canberra conference, preferring to retain its own identity.

By October 1946, the Liberal organisation grew to such an extent that it had more branches in the country than in the metropolis. This trend prompted an effort to combine the non-Labor forces, and an offer of amalgamation was made to the Country Party. The Parliamentary Leader (Mr T.T. Hollway) offered to stand down if it would aid negotiations. The Country Party refused the offer. A further offer to amalgamate was made to the Country Party in 1947, and was again rejected. A third approach to the Country Party was made in 1948 after the formation of the composite Hollway-McDonald Government, but it was also rejected. When the coalition Government lost its cohesion after a very short life, another attempt was made to amalgamate the two parties, but again without success. The final offer of amalgamation was made in 1950 and this, too, was rejected by the Country Party.

As a result of these events, the Liberal Party resolved that it would field a candidate in every rural electorate at the forthcoming elections. In 1949, the State Party decided to re-constitute itself under the name Liberal and Country Party. In view of this decision, six members of the Country Party resigned from their party and joined the Liberals. At the elections in 1950, the Liberal and Country Party won three seats from the Country Party. This left the Assembly with no party having the numbers to govern in its own right. The ultimate result was a Country Party Government supported by the Labor Party. In July 1952, the Labor Party withdrew its support from the Country Party Government. Feeling that an election at that time would prove disastrous to it, the Liberal and Country Party decided to support the Country Party in government, but not to participate in a coalition. In October, the Legislative Council refused supply to the Country Party Government and the Premier sought a dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. At the subsequent election, in December 1952, both the Liberal and Country Party and the Country Party lost heavily, and Labor was returned in sufficient strength to form a Government in its own right under Mr J. Cain. This Government lasted until 1955 when, following a major split in the Labor Party, twelve members of the Australian Labor Party crossed the floor of the Legislative Assembly to vote with the Opposition and defeat the Government. At the ensuing elections, in May 1955, the Liberal and Country Party under Mr H.E. (later Sir Henry) Bolte was returned with a narrow majority in the Legislative Assembly, but without a majority in the Legislative Council. The Liberal and Country Party was able to form the first one-Party non-Labor Government in the history of Victoria, after ten years of unsettled government, during which ten different administrations had attempted to govern the State.

In contrast to the relative stability within the Party of the Bolte era, the period from 1945 to 1952 was marked by continual internal disagreements. There were several changes in leadership, and a number of disagreements between the organisational and Parliamentary wings. The most significant of these resulted in Hollway, Leader of the Parliamentary Party, being finally expelled from the Party in 1952. Hollway then set up his own party, the Electoral Reform Party. In the following election, he contested the

Assembly seat of Glen Iris and defeated the leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, Mr L.G. Norman. But Hollway and his supporters all lost their seats in the 1955 elections, which saw Bolte form the first all-Liberal Government in Australian history. It was left to the Premier personally to select the first all-Liberal Cabinet. But, from 1958, Cabinets have been elected by the Parliamentary Party members by exhaustive ballot. The only concession is the prerogative of the Premier to nominate two Ministers.

The Bolte Government was in office for seventeen years, although it had to rely heavily on Country Party support in the Legislative Council for most of that time. In the 1964 elections, the Liberal and Country Party won an outright majority (of one) in the Council, but this was soon reversed in a by-election won by the Australian Labor Party, and the Government was again reliant on Country Party support in the Council. In return for this support, the Liberal and Country Party agreed to revert to its original name of Liberal Party.

In 1972 Sir Henry Bolte resigned after being Premier for seventeen years, and Mr R.J. Hamer was elected as his successor.

Organisation of the Liberal Party

Relationships between the Parliamentary wing and the organisational wing of the Liberal Party became much closer after 1955. It has always been part of Liberal policy that the Parliamentary wing is not subject to the organisational wing. The policy is strengthened by the fact that the Parliamentary wing is represented on State Council, State Executive, and all committees.

Relations with the Federal Parliamentary Party have tended to fluctuate. From 1955, there has been tacit acceptance that nothing should be done to disturb the Party's chances of retaining office; but, understandably between elections, some differences of opinion were expressed.

The basic organisation of the Liberal Party from its formative stages has been on a Federal basis, but each State organisation is given complete autonomy over the affairs within its own State. The States join together federally in setting up the Federal Council, each State sending seven delegates, the majority being non-Parliamentarians.

The Victorian division was initially organised on a mass membership basis and so continues today. The supreme governing body and policy making organ is the State Council, which consists of one male and one female delegate from each branch, and all State and Victorian Federal Members of Parliament. Equal representation of the sexes in all the formal organs of the Party was brought about as a condition of the Australian Women's National League consenting to join in the initial formation of the Party. The State Council annually elects the main office-bearers of president, four vice-presidents, (two males and two females from city and country, respectively), an honorary treasurer, and delegates to Federal Council. The State Executive is charged with the main function of carrying on the administration of the Party between State Council meetings. It consists of the elected office-bearers, forty members elected by State Council (of whom there must be equal representation of country and metropolitan branches and equal representation of the sexes), representatives of the Women's Section and of the Young Liberal Movement, and representatives of the State and Federal Parliamentary parties.

The State Executive appoints a Joint Standing Committee on State Policy, a Finance Committee, and the executive officers of party headquarters. The Joint committee on State Policy consists of eleven members of the State Parliamentary Party, one member of the Federal Parliamentary Party, the president and four vice-presidents of the Party, the State president of the Young Liberal Movement, the chairman of the central committee of Women's Sections, and four other members of State Executive. Its function is to advise the State Parliamentary Party and the State Executive on matters of State policy.

All finances are the responsibility of the State Finance Committee, the function of which is to raise funds for the administration of the Party, and for election purposes. It appoints Area Finance Committees, based on Federal electorates, which are given the responsibility for raising funds locally in election campaigns. The conduct of election campaigns is in the hands of Electorate Committees, consisting of representatives of each branch in the electorate.

Selection of candidates for Parliamentary elections rests in the hands of Electorate

Conventions, which consist solely of representatives from local branches. Any member of the Party may seek pre-selection, which is determined by exhaustive ballot and is subject to confirmation by the State Executive. Decisions of the electorate committees have seldom been successfully opposed by the Executive; the only exceptions to this have been in the cases of electorates not held by the Party in which there are no party branches, when State Executive may seek candidates to contest those seats.

There are within the party structure several very influential sections. In addition to having equal representation with men, there is a strong women's section, headed by the Women's Section Central Council, which ensures that issues of particular concern to women are brought to attention. Another section is the Young Liberal Movement. Young Liberal clubs, when they were initially formed under the sponsorship of branches, were barely tolerated; however, today the Young Liberal Movement has grown into a powerful section within the Party, and its clubs occupy the full status of party branches. It is largely autonomous, within the overall control of State Council. Another group of interest which has grown up from the Party, is the Liberal Speakers Group. Formed from Party members, in 1945, to provide speakers for the Party, the group has never been officially recognised in the constitution, but has developed into a group for training future candidates for Parliament and has provided substantial numbers of members of both State and Federal Parliaments.

The Liberal Party in Victoria is based on mass memberships of its branches. There have always been more rural than metropolitan branches, and this is reflected in the strong country representation in the Parliamentary Party. Basic control of the Party rests with the branches, and all attempts to take from local electorate committees their rights of pre-selecting candidates are strongly resisted. Branches may accept guidance from the central organisation of the Party, but never dictation.

In more recent times there has been strong co-operation between the Parliamentary wing and the organisational wing. Although State Council formulates broad policies, the implementation of policies remains finally in the hands of the Parliamentary wing. Every attempt to bring the Parliamentary wing under the dictation of State Council has been rejected by that body, and equally by the Parliamentary wing itself.

Number of Parliaments and their duration

Between 1856 and 1978 there have been forty-seven Parliaments. The forty-seventh Parliament was opened on 14 April 1976. A table showing the duration in days of each Parliament (1856 to 1927), the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the twenty-ninth to the thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1952-53, 1953-54 (released in 1959), page 31. As from the commencement of the thirty-eighth Parliament (20 June 1950), information about the duration of each Parliament, the number of sittings of each House, and the percentage of the latter to the former is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND NUMBER OF SITTINGS OF EACH HOUSE

Number of Parliament	Period	Duration of Parliament (a)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration	Number of sittings	Percentage of sittings to duration
		days				
Thirty-eighth	1950-1952	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth	1952-1955	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth	1955-1958	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first	1958-1961	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second	1961-1964	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third	1964-1967	980	146	14.9	119	12.1
Forty-fourth	1967-1970	1,002	152	15.2	124	12.4
Forty-fifth	1970-1973	1,036	154	14.9	126	12.2
Forty-sixth	1973-1976	969	142	14.7	106	10.9
Forty-seventh	1976-1979	1,066	159	14.9	134	12.5

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

Cost of parliamentary government

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

The table shows this expenditure for Victoria for the years ended 30 June 1974 to 1978. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it should be noted that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

VICTORIA—COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT
(\$'000)

Period	Governor		Parliament			Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other expenses (a)	Ministry	Salaries of members	Other expenses (b)			
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
1975-76	20	626	886	3,330	5,359	1,573	747	12,541
1976-77	20	683	998	3,262	6,310	453	709	12,434
1977-78	20	939	1,145	3,445	6,928	417	518	13,412

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

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

Members of the Victorian Parliament**Political parties*

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

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

Legislative Council

President: The Hon. William Gordon Fry.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Montgomery Campbell.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council: Alfred Reginald Bruce McDonnell, Esquire.

Members of the Legislative Council who were elected at the 1976 triennial election are shown in the following list:

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976
(Term of office commenced 27 June 1976)

Member	Province	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony (LP)	Western	81,532	77,634	95.22
Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip (NP)	North Western	78,565	74,107	94.33
Eddy, Hon. Randolph John (ALP)	Thomastown	114,574	106,863	93.27
Evans, Hon. David Mylor (NP)	North Eastern	85,260	80,464	94.37
Foley, Hon. Dr Kevin James (LP)	Boronia	113,888	105,954	93.03
Granter, Hon. Frederick James (LP)	Central Highlands	85,641	78,876	92.10
Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester (LP)	Monash	115,968	104,257	89.90
Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D. (LP)	Higinbotham	115,497	107,293	92.90
Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas (LP)	Nunawading	118,275	110,667	93.57
Howard, Hon. Dr Ralph William (LP)	Templestowe	115,316	107,260	93.01
Jenkins, Hon. Glyn (LP)	Geelong	85,047	81,358	95.66
Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian (LP)	Ballarat	85,528	79,384	95.04
Landeryou, Hon. William Albert (ALP)	Dousta Galla	120,955	113,431	93.78
Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce (LP)	Bendigo	83,059	79,146	95.29
Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville (LP)	Waverley	114,654	106,958	93.29
Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank (LP)	Chelsea	117,786	109,003	92.54
Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C. (LP)	East Yarra	115,158	105,732	91.81
Taylor, Hon. James Allister (LP)	Gippsland	80,733	75,285	93.25
Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur (ALP)	Melbourne West	114,890	105,890	92.17
Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry (ALP)	Melbourne	123,270	105,715	85.76
Walton, Hon. John Malcolm (ALP)	Melbourne North	118,514	108,498	91.55
Ward, Hon. Hector Roy (LP)	South Eastern	85,172	78,899	92.63

* Details of the elections held on 5 May 1979 can be found in the supplement at the end of this Year Book.

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the 1976 triennial election are shown in the following list:

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) (a)	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) (b)	Ballaarat	66,556	63,256	95.04
Elliot, Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne	117,092	103,920	88.75
Fry, Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham	134,910	126,220	93.56
Galbally, Hon. John William, Q.C. (ALP)	Melbourne North	120,381	113,239	94.07
Gleeson, Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South Western	111,040	104,673	94.27
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo	70,416	67,075	95.26
Hider, Hon. Charles Allen Moir (LP)	Monash	133,950	123,202	91.98
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe	182,576	170,866	93.59
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern	188,690	176,793	93.69
Knight, Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	155,477	145,962	93.88
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland	93,725	88,342	94.26
McDonald, Hon. Stuart Richard (NP)	Northern	65,624	62,346	95.00
Tripovich, Hon. John Matthew (ALP) (c)	Doutta Galla	146,825	137,633	93.74
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (NP)	North Western	49,972	47,521	95.10

(a) The Hon. Archibald Keith Bradbury resigned on 12 April 1978. The Hon. William Robert Baxter (NP) was declared elected in his stead on 24 June 1978.

(b) The Hon. Vance Oakley Dickie resigned on 16 August 1978. The Hon. David George Williams (ALP) was declared elected in his stead on 28 October 1978.

(c) The Hon. John Matthew Tripovich died on 6 August 1976. The Hon. David Ronald White (ALP) was declared elected in his stead on 16 August 1976.

Legislative Assembly

Speaker: The Hon. Sir Kenneth 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 20 March 1976. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Amos, Derek Godfry Ian (ALP)	Morwell	25,874	24,258	93.75
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon	25,704	24,513	95.37
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan	25,543	24,028	94.07
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.St.J. (LP)	Springvale	28,035	26,161	93.32
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong West	25,584	24,320	95.06
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk	27,602	25,243	91.45
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth	25,017	23,964	95.79
Cain, John (ALP)	Bundoora	28,691	26,947	93.92
Cathie, Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum	28,728	26,440	92.04
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal	29,192	27,284	93.46
Collins, Peter Charles (LP)	Noble Park	30,392	28,404	93.46
Cox, George Henry (LP)	Mitcham	28,231	26,431	93.62
Crabb, Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox	29,360	27,164	92.52
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham	29,145	26,927	92.39
Culpin, John Albert (ALP)	Glenroy	27,798	26,093	93.87
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda	30,653	26,419	86.19
Doube, Hon. Valentine Joseph (ALP)	Albert Park	31,647	27,132	85.73
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana	28,034	25,422	90.68
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands	24,768	23,469	94.76
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Ascot Vale	29,243	27,023	92.41
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballaarat North	25,751	24,544	95.31
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East	25,254	23,345	92.44
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine	29,727	27,331	91.94
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray	29,323	27,112	92.46
Francis, Charles Hugh, Q.C. (IND. LIB.)	Caulfield	30,192	26,902	89.10
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Keilor	28,973	26,903	92.86
Gude, Phillip Archibald (LP)	Geelong East	24,837	23,299	93.81
Guy, Athol George (LP)	Gisborne	27,076	25,489	94.14
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew	29,690	27,181	91.55
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney	25,308	24,057	95.06
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Wantirna	29,838	27,736	92.96
Holding, Allan Clyde (ALP) (a)	Richmond	30,771	26,926	87.50
Hudson, Neville Read, D.F.C. (LP)	Werribee	28,482	26,114	91.69
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley	25,134	23,839	94.85

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED 20 MARCH 1976—*continued*

Member	District	Number of electors on rolls	Number of electors who voted	Total percentage of electors who voted
Jennings, Douglas Bernard (<i>IND. LIB.</i>)	Westernport	26,603	24,806	93.25
Jona, Hon. Walter (<i>LP</i>)	Hawthorn	28,122	25,490	90.64
Jones, Barry Owen (<i>ALP</i>) (a)	Melbourne	29,247	25,238	86.29
Kennett, Jeffrey Gibb (<i>LP</i>)	Burwood	28,227	26,216	92.88
Kirkwood, Carl William Dunn (<i>ALP</i>)	Preston	29,026	26,659	91.85
Lacy, Norman Henry (<i>LP</i>)	Warrandyte	29,363	27,371	93.22
Lieberman, Louis Stuart (<i>LP</i>)	Benambra	25,923	23,999	92.58
Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell (<i>ALP</i>)	Dandenong	31,367	29,125	92.85
Loxton, Samuel John Everett (<i>LP</i>)	Prahran	29,495	24,871	84.32
McArthur, Peter Stewart (<i>LP</i>)	Ringwood	28,530	26,598	93.23
McCabe, James Edmund (<i>LP</i>)	Lowan	24,722	23,552	95.27
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo	25,704	24,625	95.80
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (<i>NP</i>)	Gippsland South	25,408	23,781	93.60
McKellar, Donald Kelso (<i>LP</i>)	Portland	25,440	24,299	95.51
Mackinnon, Donald James (<i>LP</i>)	Box Hill	28,862	26,720	92.58
McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E. (<i>LP</i>)	Bennettswood	28,788	27,110	94.17
MacLellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (<i>LP</i>)	Berwick	27,495	25,312	92.06
Mutton, John Patrick (<i>IND. LAB.</i>)	Coburg	28,927	27,087	93.64
Patrick, Jeanette Tweeddale (<i>LP</i>)	Brighton	28,455	26,256	92.27
Plowman, Sidney James (<i>LP</i>)	Evelyn	28,032	25,662	91.55
Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice (<i>LP</i>)	Glenhuntingly	28,395	26,079	91.84
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (<i>LP</i>)	Balwyn	29,119	26,842	92.18
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn (<i>LP</i>)	Heatherton	29,008	27,083	93.36
Richardson, John Ingles (<i>LP</i>)	Forest Hill	29,761	27,916	93.80
Roper, Thomas William (<i>ALP</i>)	Brunswick	29,483	26,678	90.49
Ross-Edwards, Peter (<i>NP</i>)	Shepparton	25,251	24,073	95.33
Scanlan, Hon. Alan Henry (<i>LP</i>)	Oakleigh	29,343	27,395	93.36
Simmonds, James Lionel Allan (<i>ALP</i>)	Reservoir	29,532	27,464	93.00
Simpson, John Hamilton (<i>ALP</i>)	Niddrie	27,755	26,592	95.81
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (<i>LP</i>)	Ivanhoe	30,856	28,584	92.64
Smith, Aurel Vernon (<i>LP</i>)	South Barwon	25,907	24,472	94.46
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (<i>LP</i>)	Warrnambool	25,119	23,908	95.18
Stephen, William Francis (<i>LP</i>)	Ballarat South	25,980	24,621	94.77
Sirling, Gordon Francis (<i>ALP</i>)	Williamstown	29,439	27,344	92.88
Suggett, Robert Harris (<i>LP</i>)	Bentleigh	29,055	27,381	94.24
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (<i>LP</i>)	Mentone	29,150	26,938	92.41
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (<i>LP</i>)	Malvern	29,564	26,754	90.50
Trewin, Thomas Campion (<i>NP</i>)	Benalla	24,971	23,426	93.81
Trezise, Neil Benjamin (<i>ALP</i>)	Geelong North	25,121	23,417	93.22
Vale, Roy Mountford (<i>LP</i>) (b)	Greensborough	30,397	28,299	93.10
Weideman, Graeme, J.P. (<i>LP</i>)	Frankston	30,198	27,852	92.23
Wheeler, Hon. Sir Kenneth Henry (<i>LP</i>)	Essendon	28,867	27,118	93.94
Whiting, Milton Stanley (<i>NP</i>)	Mildura	24,449	22,715	92.91
Wilkes, Frank Noel (<i>ALP</i>)	Northcote	29,986	27,199	90.71
Williams, Morris Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Doncaster	28,436	26,740	94.04
Wilton, John Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Broadmeadows	29,720	27,574	92.78
Wood, Alan Raymond (<i>LP</i>)	Swan Hill	25,087	23,753	94.68

(a) Allan Clyde Holding and Barry Owen Jones resigned from the Assembly to contest the Commonwealth elections held on 10 December 1977. At by-elections held on 17 December 1977, Theodore Sidiropoulos (*ALP*) was elected in Richmond and Keith Henry Remington (*ALP*) in Melbourne.

(b) Roy Mountford Vale died on 10 September 1977. Pauline Therese Toner (*ALP*) was declared elected in his stead on 5 November 1977.

Parliamentary Counsel

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

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

The Office now consists of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel and eight 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 29 years no less than 3,598 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 Supreme Court Judges' Rules Committee, and one other Counsel assists the County Court Judges' Rules Committee.

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

Victorian Acts passed during 1977

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1977

8969	Small Claims Tribunals (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	which leases of such lands may be granted, and for other purposes
8970	Local Government (Rate Relief) Act amends section 298 (1) of the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i> to provide relief in the payment of rates in cases of hardship, and for purposes connected therewith	8973 Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands, and for other purposes
8971	State Electricity Commission (Financial Accommodation) Act makes further provision with respect to the powers of the State Electricity Commission with respect to obtaining financial accommodation	8974 Agricultural Authorities (Members Insurance) Act makes provision concerning the payment of premiums on certain policies of insurance in respect of members of certain statutory authorities
8972	Geelong (Kardinia Park) Land Act substitutes the Corporation of the City of Geelong for the Council of the said City as the Committee of Management of certain lands, to extend the term for	8975 Racing (Tabella Totalizators) Act makes provision with respect to the conduct of tabella totalizators, to amend the <i>Racing Act 1958</i> , and for other purposes
		8976 Fuel Emergency Act makes provision with respect to the production, supply, distribution, sale, use, and consumption of fuel during a state of emergency,

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1977—*continued*

- amends the *Essential Services Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8977 Australia and New Zealand Banking Group authorises each of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, ANZ Holdings Limited, ES and A Holdings Limited, ANZ Investments Limited, and ANZ Nominees Limited to become a company deemed to be incorporated in Victoria and preserves the identity of the companies so incorporated with Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, ANZ Holdings Limited, ES and A Holdings Limited, ANZ Investments Limited and ANZ Nominees Limited, respectively, each an existing company within the meaning of the *Companies Acts* 1948 to 1976 of the United Kingdom, and for other purposes incidental thereto
- 8978 Co-operative Housing Societies (Leasehold Securities) Act amends the *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958
- 8979 Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Amendment) Act amends the *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8980 Yooralla Society of Victoria Act facilitates and effects the amalgamation of the Yooralla Hospital School for Crippled Children and of the Victorian Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and establishes the Yooralla Society of Victoria, a company limited by guarantee, as their successor in law, amends the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8981 Melbourne Underground Rail Loop (Amendment) Act authorises the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority to acquire certain land in the City of Melbourne, to make provision with respect to the development of such land, amends the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act* 1970, and for other purposes
- 8982 Tattersall Consultations (Gold Lottery Consultations) Act amends the *Tattersall Consultations Act* 1958, provides for the holding of Gold Lottery Consultations, prescribes the manner in which the proceeds of such consultations shall be dealt with, and for other purposes
- 8983 Public Service (Government Offices) Act makes provision with respect of the right of persons appointed to certain Government Offices in Victoria to be appointed to the Public Service, and for other purposes
- 8984 Anglican Church of Australia Constitution (Amendment) Act gives legal force and effect within the State of Victoria to the name the Anglican Church of Australia, amends the *Church of England in Australia Constitution Act* 1960, and for other purposes
- 8985 Portland Harbor Trust (Financial) Act amends part III of the *Portland Harbor Trust Act* 1958
- 8986 Epworth Hospital (Guarantee) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee repayment of certain moneys proposed to be borrowed by the Methodist Church (Victoria) Property Trust, and for other purposes
- 8987 Mildura College Lands (Mildura Schools Fund) Act amends the *Mildura College Lands Act* 1916 with respect to the Payments from the Mildura Schools Fund of the moneys set aside for the benefit of the Mildura High School, the Mildura Technical School, and the Irymple Technical School
- 8988 Lotteries Gaming and Betting (Raffles and Bingo) Act establishes a Raffles and Bingo Permits Board, provides for the granting of permits in respect of raffles and the game known as bingo, amends the *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1966, and for other purposes
- 8989 Racing (Amendment) Act amends the *Racing Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8990 Land Surveyors (Surveyors Board) Act makes further provision with respect to the constitution of the Surveyors Board, amends the *Land Surveyors Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8991 Railways (Participation in Pipelines) Act amends subdivision 4A of division 2 of part III of the *Railways Act* 1958
- 8992 Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways (Borrowing Powers) Act amends section 28 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act* 1958
- 8993 Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act establishes the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust, gives effect to the transfer of the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market to that Trust, repeals the *Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act* 1968, amends the *Road Traffic Act* 1958, the *Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act* 1965, the *Land Tax Act* 1958, and the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act* 1958, and for other purposes
- 8994 Geelong Grammar Schools Amalgamations Act makes provision with respect to the amalgamation of Clyde School and Geelong Church of England Girls' Grammar School with Geelong Church of England Grammar School
- 8995 Melton Land Act provides for the closing of part of Church Street in the township of Melton, and for other purposes
- 8996 Land (Surrender of Lands) Act amends schedule Two B to the *Land Act* 1958 to provide for the surrender of certain lands to the Crown
- 8997 Shepparton Abattoirs (Amendment) Act makes further provision with respect to the Shepparton abattoirs, amends section 6 of the *Shepparton Abattoirs Act* 1967, and for other purposes
- 8998 Magistrates' Courts (Commitment) Act amends the *Magistrates' Courts Act* 1971 and the *Crimes Act* 1958 with respect to detention in Youth Training Centres, and for other purposes
- 8999 Melbourne and Geelong Corporations (Regent Theatre Buildings) Act enables

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1977—*continued*

- the Council of the City of Melbourne to utilise moneys from the Town Fund and to borrow moneys for the restoration of the Regent Theatre and other adjoining buildings, and for other purposes
- 9000 Dental Technicians (Amendment) Act amends the *Dental Technicians Act 1972*
- 9001 Motor Car (Breath Testing Stations) (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car (Breath Testing Stations) Act 1976*, and for other purposes
- 9002 Marriage (Amendment) Act amends the *Marriage Act 1958*
- 9003 Public Contracts (Amendment) Act amends section 4 of the *Public Contracts Act 1958*
- 9004 Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act establishes the Victorian Dairy Industry Authority, amends the *Milk Board Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 9005 Public Service (Director-General of Agriculture) Act amends the *Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973*, the *Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966*, the *Agricultural Colleges Act 1958*, the *Barley Marketing Act 1958*, the *Bees Act 1971*, the *Cattle Breeding Act 1958*, the *Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965*, the *Fertilizers Act 1974*, the *Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958*, the *Groundwater Act 1969*, the *Land Conservation Act 1970*, the *Margarine Act 1975*, the *Pesticides Act 1958*, the *Public Service Act 1974*, the *Seeds Act 1971*, the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975*, the *Stock Foods Act 1958*, the *Stock Medicines Act 1958*, and the *Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976*, changes the title of the Director of Agriculture, and for other purposes
- 9006 Local Authorities Superannuation (Contributions) Act amends the *Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958*
- 9007 County Court (Amendment) Act amends the *County Court Act 1958*
- 9008 Bail Act makes better provision relating to bail and amends the *Children's Court Act 1973*, the *Coroners Act 1958*, the *Crimes Act 1958*, the *Crown Proceedings Act 1958*, the *Summary Offences Act 1966*, the *Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975*, and the *Rape Offences (Proceedings) Act 1976*
- 9009 Supply (1977-78, No.1) Act makes interim provision for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1977-78
- 9010 Grain Elevators (Amendment) Act amends the *Grain Elevators Act 1958* and the *Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958*
- 9011 State Electricity Commission (Newport Power Station) Act varies the provision made with respect to the scheme for the extension of the State Electricity generating system by the establishment of a power station at Newport, makes the *Vital State Projects Act 1976* applicable to such scheme, and for other purposes
- 9012 Police Offences (Child Pornography) Act amends part V of the *Police Offences Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 9013 Milk Board (Milk Vendors) Act makes provision with respect to the licensing of milk vendors, amends the *Milk Board Act 1958* and the *Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 9014 Dandenong Valley Authority (Cardinia Creek) Act amends the *Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963* to include certain lands within the catchment of the Cardinia Creek in the district of the Dandenong Valley Authority, and for other purposes
- 9015 Motor Car (Amendment) Act amends the *Motor Car Act 1958*, the *Stamps Act 1958*, the *Country Roads Act 1958*, the *Motor Car (Compulsory Third Party Insurance) Act 1967*, the *Motor Car (Learner Drivers' Permits) Act 1972*, the *Road Traffic Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 9016 State Library and National Museum Buildings Committee Act provides for the appointment of a State Library and National Museum Buildings Committee, for the establishment of a State Library and National Museum Trust Fund, makes provision for the site for those buildings, amends the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972*, and for other purposes
- 9017 Superannuation Benefits Act makes provision with respect to the entitlement of members of certain statutory superannuation schemes to deferred retirement benefits, and for other purposes
- 9018 Social Welfare (Administration) Act amends the *Social Welfare Act 1970*
- 9019 Statute Law Revision Act revises the Statute Law
- 9020 Emerald Tourist Railway Act makes provision for the establishment of a board to be known as the Emerald Tourist Railway Board for the preservation and operation as a tourist attraction of the historical narrow-gauge steam railway in the Dandenong Ranges, and for purposes connected therewith
- 9021 The Uniting Church in Australia Act provides for the inauguration of The Uniting Church in Australia, to constitute The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (Victoria) and to define its powers, authorities, duties and functions, to provide for the vesting of certain property in The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (Victoria), and for other purposes
- 9022 Local Government (Amendment) Act amends the *Local Government Act 1958*, the *Local Government (Amendment) Act 1975*, the *Melbourne and Geelong Corporations Act 1938*, and for other purposes
- 9023 Health Commission Act establishes the Health Commission of Victoria, amends the *Health Act 1958*, the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, the *Mental Health Act 1959*, the *Cancer Act 1958*, and other Acts, and for other purposes
- 9024 Geelong Regional Commission Act makes provision with respect to the planning and

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1977—*continued*

- development of the Geelong area, the constitution of the Geelong Regional Commission, and for other purposes
- 9025 Equal Opportunity Act renders unlawful certain kinds of discrimination on the ground of sex or marital status, to promote equality of opportunity between men and women, makes consequential amendments to certain Acts, and for other purposes
- 9026 Land (Lands Surrender) Act amends schedule Two B to the *Land Act 1958* and provides for the surrender of certain lands to the Crown
- 9027 Zoological Parks and Gardens (Borrowing Powers) Act amends section 14 of the *Zoological Parks and Gardens Act 1967*
- 9028 Essential Services (Right to Work) Act makes further provision with respect to the protection of the community in relation to the opportunity to carry on their normal employment and occupations
- 9029 La Trobe University (Amendment) Act amends the *La Trobe University Act 1964*, and for other purposes
- 9030 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the maximum amount which the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works may borrow, and for other purposes
- 9031 Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences (Council) Act amends the *Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974* with respect to the constitution of the Council of the Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences, and for other purposes
- 9032 Committees (Attendance Fees) Act amends the *Parliamentary Committees Act 1968*, amends the *Public Works Committee Act 1958*, alters the method of determining attendance fees, and for other purposes
- 9033 Public Account (Amendment) Act amends section 16 of the *Public Account Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 9034 Epworth Hospital (Guarantee) (Amendment) Act amends the *Epworth Hospital (Guarantee) Act 1977*, and for other purposes
- 9035 Oakleigh Lands (Bowling Club Lands) Act makes provision for the leasing of certain lands in the City of Oakleigh that are permanently reserved as a site for public recreation
- 9036 Consumer Affairs (Amendment) Act amends the *Consumer Affairs Act 1972* and the *Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973*
- 9037 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Powers) Act makes provision with respect to certain powers of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and for other purposes
- 9038 Racing (Fees) Act amends sections 22, 27, 58, and 59 of the *Racing Act 1958*
- 9039 Crown Reservations (Revocation and Excision) Act revokes the permanent reservations of certain lands, and for other purposes
- 9040 State Forests Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to State forests
- 9041 Administration and Probate (Amendment) Act amends the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 9042 Commissioners and Justices Act amends the *Evidence Act 1958* and the *Magistrates' Courts Act 1971* with respect to the fees payable by Commissioners for taking Declarations and Affidavits and Justices of the Peace and their registration
- 9043 Property Law (Deeds) Act makes certain provision in relation to the registration and sealing of deeds, conveyances and other instruments, alters provision for prescribing fees under the *Property Law Act 1958*, amends the *Property Law Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 9044 Wills (Interested Witnesses) Act re-enacts sections 13 and 16 of the *Wills Act 1958*, makes provision in the *Administration and Probate Act 1958* with respect to the power of the Supreme Court to declare wills to have been duly executed, and for other purposes
- 9045 Taxation Appeals (Fees) Act amends sections 15 and 28 of the *Taxation Appeals Act 1972*
- 9046 Labour and Industry Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*
- 9047 Social Welfare (Homeless Persons) Act amends the *Social Welfare Act 1970* with respect to certain homeless persons and amends the *Vagrancy Act 1966*
- 9048 Crimes (Armed Robbery) Act amends the *Crimes Act 1958*, makes provision for an offence of armed robbery, and for other purposes
- 9049 Cattle Compensation (Amendment) Act amends sections 3 and 4 of the *Cattle Compensation Act 1967*
- 9050 Racing (Mixed Sports Gatherings) Act makes further provision with respect to betting at mixed sports gatherings, amends the *Racing Act 1958* and the *Lotteries, Gaming and Betting Act 1966*, and for other purposes
- 9051 Labour and Industry (Industrial Appeals Court) Act amends the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* in respect of the membership of the Industrial Appeals Court and for other purposes
- 9052 Cemeteries (Amendment) Act amends the *Cemeteries Act 1958*, and for other purposes
- 9053 Water Supply Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to irrigation, water supply, drainage, sewerage, flood protection, and river improvement, and other purposes
- 9054 Appropriation (1977-78, No. 1) Act appropriates certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund for the service of the financial year 1977-78 and appropriates the supplies granted in this session of Parliament, and for other purposes
- 9055 Pay-roll Tax Act alters the general exemption from liability to pay-roll tax, amends the *Pay-roll Tax Act 1971*, and for other purposes

VICTORIA—ACTS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT, 1977—*continued*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>9056 Gift Duty (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9057 Youth, Sport and Recreation (State Recreation Council) Act amends the <i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972</i>, repeals the <i>National Fitness Council of Victoria Act 1960</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9058 Macleod Land Act authorises the Corporation of the City of Heidelberg to grant leases of certain Crown land in the Parish of Keelbundora, and for other purposes</p> <p>9059 Statute Law Revision Act revises the Statute Law</p> <p>9060 Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Superannuation Act 1958</i> and the <i>Superannuation Act 1975</i></p> <p>9061 Building Industry Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i></p> <p>9062 Educational Grants (Continuation) Act amends the <i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i> and the <i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i></p> <p>9063 Judges Salaries Act amends the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> and the <i>County Court Act 1958</i> with respect to salaries of judges</p> <p>9064 Transport Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on works and services and other purposes relating to railways and road transport</p> <p>9065 Stamps (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Stamps Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9066 Police Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9067 Marine (Pilots Superannuation) Act amends part V of the <i>Marine Act 1958</i></p> <p>9068 Public Works and Services Act authorises expenditure on public works and services, and for other purposes</p> <p>9069 Hospital Superannuation (Amendment) Act amends part IIIA of the <i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i></p> <p>9070 Probate Duty Act amends the <i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9071 Land Tax Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9072 Rural Finance and Settlement Commission (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Rural</i></p> | <p><i>Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>, the <i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>, and the <i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i></p> <p>9073 Crimes (Married Persons' Liability) Act amends the law relating to the liability of married persons for various offences, amends the <i>Crimes Act 1958</i> and the <i>Social Welfare Act 1970</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9074 Wycheproof Land Act authorises the Committee of Management of certain land in the Parish of Bunguluke to grant leases of that land, and for other purposes</p> <p>9075 Age of Majority Act lowers the age of majority, to confer upon persons who have attained the age of eighteen years the juristic competence and capacity of full age, makes certain consequential amendments to various Acts, and for other purposes</p> <p>9076 Health (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Health Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9077 Constitution Act amends the <i>Constitution Act 1975</i> with respect to the qualification of members of and the qualification of electors for the Council and the Assembly, amends the <i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9078 Change of Ownership Notices Act amends the <i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>, the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i>, the <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>, and the <i>Water Act 1958</i> in relation to the giving of notice of changes of ownership of land, and for other purposes</p> <p>9079 Local Government (Promotion of Decentralization) Act amends the <i>Local Government Act 1958</i></p> <p>9080 Litter Act amends the <i>Litter Act 1964</i> and for other purposes</p> <p>9081 Transport Regulation (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9082 Egg Industry Stabilization (Amendment) Act amends the <i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>, and for other purposes</p> <p>9083 Victorian Government Travel Authority Act establishes a Victorian Government Travel Authority, amends the <i>State Development Act 1970</i>, and for other purposes</p> |
|--|---|

Parliamentary Papers presented during Session 1976-1978

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1976-1978 and ordered by the House to be printed. Copies may be purchased on application to the Sales Section, Government Printing Office, Macarthur Street, Melbourne, 3002.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SESSION 1976-1978

Finance:

- A.1. Finance 1975-76 — Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1976, with Reports &c. of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30th June, 1976.
- A.3. Finance 1976-77 — Treasurer's Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund and the Trust Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1977, with Reports &c. of the Auditor-General.
- A.4. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year ended 30th June, 1977.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor:

- B.1. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1977.
- B.2. Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the year ending 30th June, 1978.

Returns to Orders of the House:

- C.1. Report of the State Electricity Commission on proposed extension to State Generating System — Loy Yang Project.
- C.2. Summary of Interim Report and the Final Report of an Investigation under Part VIA of the *Companies Act* 1961 into the affairs of Barewa Oil and Mining N.L.
- C.3. Report of the Committee of Enquiry into Child Care Services in Victoria.
- C.4. Report of the Ministry of Fuel and Power on Energy (March, 1977).

Reports from Select Committees:

- D.1. Public Accounts Committee — Treasury Minutes on Reports upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1973-74 and State Electricity Commission Financial Assistance to Ballarat and Bendigo Bus Operations together with extracts from those reports.
- D.2. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1974-75 and Unpaid Accounts 1974-75 together with an Appendix.
- D.3. Subordinate Legislation Committee — Report upon the Liquor Control (Orderly Marketing) Regulations 1975 (Statutory Rule No. 425/75).
- D.4. Road Safety Committee — Sixteenth Progress Report — Identification of Motor Vehicle Drivers with Blood Alcohol Levels in Excess of .05 per cent together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.5. Public Servants Ethical Conduct Committee — Report on Conflicts of Interest together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.6. Public Accounts Committee — Treasury Minute on Report upon the Presentation of Trust Fund Information together with Summary of that Report.
- D.7. Standing Orders Committee — Report upon Debate (Time Limits, Right of Reply and Incorporation of Material in "Hansard").
- D.8. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1974-75.
- D.9. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the proposals contained in the Vagrancy (Amendment) Bill 1974 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.
- D.10. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon the Teacher Housing Authority.
- D.11. Road Safety Committee — Seventeenth Progress Report — Involvement of Motorcyclists in Road Accidents together with Appendices.
- D.12. Public Accounts Committee — Treasury Minute on Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1974-75.
- D.13. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon certain proposals by His Honor Judge Rapke relating to Section 26 of the *Motor Car Act* 1958 and to the Forfeiture of Motor Vehicles.
- D.14. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the proposals contained in the Statute Law Revision Bill 1976 together with an Appendix.
- D.15. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon Aspects of Financial Assistance to Bus Operators.
- D.16. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the Age of Majority.
- D.17. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the proposals contained in the Constitution Bill 1976 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and an Appendix.
- D.18. Meat Industry Committee — Interim Report upon Future Operations of Livestock Selling Centres.
- D.19. Public Accounts Committee — Interim Report upon Expenditure on Parliamentary Printing.
- D.20. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the Methods of Destruction of Unwanted Animals and the proposals contained in the Protection of Animals (Amendment) Bill 1976 together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.
- D.21. Conservation of Energy Resources Committee — Report upon the use of Insulation in Buildings and Conservation of Energy Generally together with an Appendix.
- D.22. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1974-75 and Unpaid Accounts 1974-75 together with Summary of that Report.
- *D.23. Standing Orders Committee — Report of Legislative Council Standing Orders Committee on Standing Order No. 311.
- D.24. Road Safety Committee — Eighteenth Progress Report — Education Training and Assessment of Motorcycle Learner Riders together with Appendices.
- D.25. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon Expenditure from the Advance to the Treasurer 1975-76.

*Not printed by Legislative Assembly.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION 1976-78—*continued*

- D.26. Subordinate Legislation Committee — Report on Port Phillip Sick and Superannuation Fund Regulations 1977 (S.R. 105/1977).
- D.27. Public Accounts Committee — Report upon the Auditor-General's Reports for 1975-76.
- D.28. Statute Law Revision Committee — Report upon the proposals contained in the Statute Law Revision Bill 1977 (No. 2) together with an Appendix.
- D.29. Meat Industry Committee — Final Report upon the Future Operations of Livestock Selling Centres together with Appendices.
- D.30. Privileges Committee — Report relating to Allegations concerning the Member for Caulfield as published in the newspaper the "Australian Financial Review" and in the letter tabled from Mr B. Beach, Q.C., together with Extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendices.

Papers presented to Parliament:

- No.28. Beer Packaged — Report of the Board of Inquiry into Sale of.
- No.91. Bush and Grass Fires — Report of the Board of Inquiry into occurrence.
- No.55. Centenary Hall, Sale of Property at 110 Exhibition Street, Melbourne — Report of the Board of Inquiry.
- No.38. Consumer Affairs — Report of the Director of Consumer Affairs for the year 1975-76.
- No.39. Consumer Affairs Council — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.107. Consumer Affairs Council — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.14. Co-operative Housing Societies — Report of the Registrar for 1973-74.
- No.70. Co-operative Housing Societies — Report of the Registrar for 1974-75.
- No.13. Co-operative Societies — Report of the Registrar for 1973-74.
- No.69. Co-operative Societies — Report of the Registrar for 1974-75.
- No.54. Country Roads Board — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.95. Country Roads Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.12. Dairy Industry in Victoria — Supplementary Report to the First and Second Reports of the Board of Inquiry.
- No.21. Dairy Industry in Victoria — Third Report of the Board of Inquiry.
- No.74. Dairy Industry in Victoria — Fourth Report of the Board of Inquiry.
- No.75. Dairy Industry in Victoria — Fifth Report of the Board of Inquiry.
- No.23. Education — Report of the Council of Public Education for the year 1974-75.
- No.3. Education — Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1974-75.
- No.78. Education — Report of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Special Education for the year 1975-76.
- No.41. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board — Report for the pool year ended 3rd July, 1976.
- No.101. Egg Marketing Board — Report for the pool year ended 2nd July, 1977.
- No.4. Environment Protection Authority — Report for the year 1974-75.
- No.46. Environment Protection Authority — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.97. Environment Protection Authority — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.36. Forests Commission — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.102. Forests Commission — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.7. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations — Report of the Government Statist for the year 1972-73.
- No.27. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations — Report of the Government Statist for the year 1973-74.
- No.82. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations — Report of the Government Statist for the year 1974-75.
- No.37. Gas and Fuel Corporation — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.67. Health — Commission of Public Health — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.105. Health — Commission of Public Health — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.53. Hospitals and Charities Commission — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.17. Hospitals Superannuation Board — Report for the year 1974-75.
- No.71. Hospitals Superannuation Board — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.11. Housing Commission — Report for the year 1974-75.
- No.76. Housing Commission — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.108. Housing Commission — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.29. Industrial Training Commission — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.89. Industrial Training Commission — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.6. Labour and Industry Department — Report for the year 1975.
- No.81. Labour and Industry Department — Report for the year 1976.
- No.20. Land Conservation Council — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.85. Land Conservation Council — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.25. Law Reform Commissioner — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.88. Law Reform Commissioner — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.47. Liquor Control Commission — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.45. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority — Report for the year 1975-76.
- No.116. Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority — Report for the year 1976-77.
- No.15. Mental Health Authority — Report for the year 1974.

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS PRESENTED TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
SESSION 1976-78—*continued*

- No.68. Mental Health Authority — Report for the year 1975.
 No.103. Mental Health Authority — Report for the year 1976.
 No.61. Motor Accidents Board — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.56. National Parks Service — Report for the year 1972-73.
 No.57. National Parks Service — Report for the year 1973-74.
 No.58. National Parks Service — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.84. National Parks Service — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.109. National Parks Service — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.2. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st July, 1975 to 30th September, 1975.
 No.5. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st October, 1975 to 31st December, 1975.
 No.16. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st January, 1976 to 31st March, 1976.
 No.30. Ombudsman — Report for the year 1975-76 together with Quarterly Report for the period 1st April, 1976 to 30th June, 1976.
 No.34. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st July, 1976 to 30th September, 1976.
 No.65. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st October, 1976 to 31st December, 1976.
 No.80. Ombudsman—Quarterly Report for the period 1st January, 1977 to 31st March, 1977.
 No.86. Ombudsman — Report for the year 1976-77 together with Quarterly Report for the period 1st April, 1977 to 30th June, 1977.
 No.87. Parole Boards (Adult) — Reports for the year 1973-74.
 No.111. Parole Board (Adult) — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.112. Parole Board (Adult) — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.66. Parole Boards (Youth) — Reports for the year 1973-74.
 No.73. Parole Board (Youth) — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.110. Parole Board (Youth) — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.33. Police Department — Report for the year 1975.
 No.90. Police Department — Report for the year 1976.
 No.40. Police Force — Addenda to Report of Board of Inquiry into Allegations against Members of the Police Force.
 No.24. Publications State Advisory Board — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.100. Publications State Advisory Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.1. Public Service Board — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.49. Public Service Board — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.22. Public Service Final Report of the Board of Inquiry.
 No.99. Public Service Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.9. Railways — Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1974-75.
 No.52. Railways — Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1975-76.
 No.93. Railways — Report of the Victorian Railways Board for the year 1976-77.
 No.10. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.77. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.48. Social Welfare Department — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.51. Soil Conservation Authority — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.32. State Development Committee — Report on the More Efficient Use of Municipal Plant and Equipment.
 No.114. State Development Committee — Report on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in Victoria with particular reference to the Development Control and Operation of Historical Parks/Folk Museums.
 No.44. State Electricity Commission — Report for the year 1975-76 together with Appendices.
 No.8. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.59. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1975-76 (Volume One).
 No.63. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission — Report for the year 1975-76 (Volume Two).
 No.31. State Savings Bank — Reports, Statements, Returns etc., for the year 1975-76.
 No.94. State Savings Bank — Reports, Statements, Returns etc., for the year 1976-77.
 No.62. State Superannuation Board — Report for the period 1st July, 1974 to 30th June, 1976.
 No.26. Sunshine — Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Finances of the City of Sunshine.
 No.72. Superannuation Fund — Eleventh Investigation (as at 30th June, 1974) made by Mr V. H. Arnold, F.I.A. (Actuary to the Superannuation Board).
 No.18. Teacher Housing Authority — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.79. Teacher Housing Authority — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.42. Teachers Tribunal — Report for the year 1973-74.
 No.43. Teachers Tribunal — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.83. Town and Country Planning Board — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.104. Town and Country Planning Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.50. Transport Regulation Board — Report for the year 1975-76.
 No.106. Transport Regulation Board — Report for the year 1976-77.
 No.98. Victoria Grants Commission — Report for the year 1977.
 No.35. Victoria Institute of Colleges — Report for the year 1975.
 No.115. Victoria Institute of Colleges — Report for the year 1976.
 No.19. Victorian Development Corporation — Report for the year 1974-75.
 No.60. Victorian Development Corporation — Report for the year 1975-76.

ROBERT GORDON MENZIES 1894-1978

An overcast day, 19 May 1978 witnessed the State Funeral of the late Sir Robert Menzies, K.T., A.K., C.H., Q.C., Prime Minister of Australia from 1939 to 1941 and from 1949 to his retirement in 1966, who died on 15 May 1978.

The funeral was held at Scots Church, Melbourne, and several dignitaries, among them H.R.H. The Prince of Wales who flew from Britain to represent H.M. The Queen, attended the ceremony.

The late Sir Robert, best known for his services as a Federal and international statesman, began his political career in the Victorian Parliament from 1928 to 1934.

Before his election as Member for Kooyong to the Commonwealth Parliament in 1934, he represented East Yarra Province in the Legislative Council in 1928 and the electorate of Nunawading in the Legislative Assembly from 1929. He served as Minister without Portfolio in 1928-29, and as Deputy Premier of Victoria, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister for Railways from 1932 to 1934.

The late Sir Robert, in recognition of his services to the British Commonwealth, was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1965. He was also elected Chancellor of the University of Melbourne (see picture at right) in 1967 and held that office until 1972, a tenure symbolic of his services to education in Australia during his years as Prime Minister.

*Photographs by courtesy of University of Melbourne and
Australian Information Service*





Werribee Park, a magnificent Italianate mansion on the Werribee River, built by Thomas Chirnside in 1875. The 264 hectare property was acquired by the State of Victoria in 1973 and is now open to the public.

Department of the Premier

An interior view of Werribee Park, showing a part of the decorated main hall and staircase.

Department of the Premier





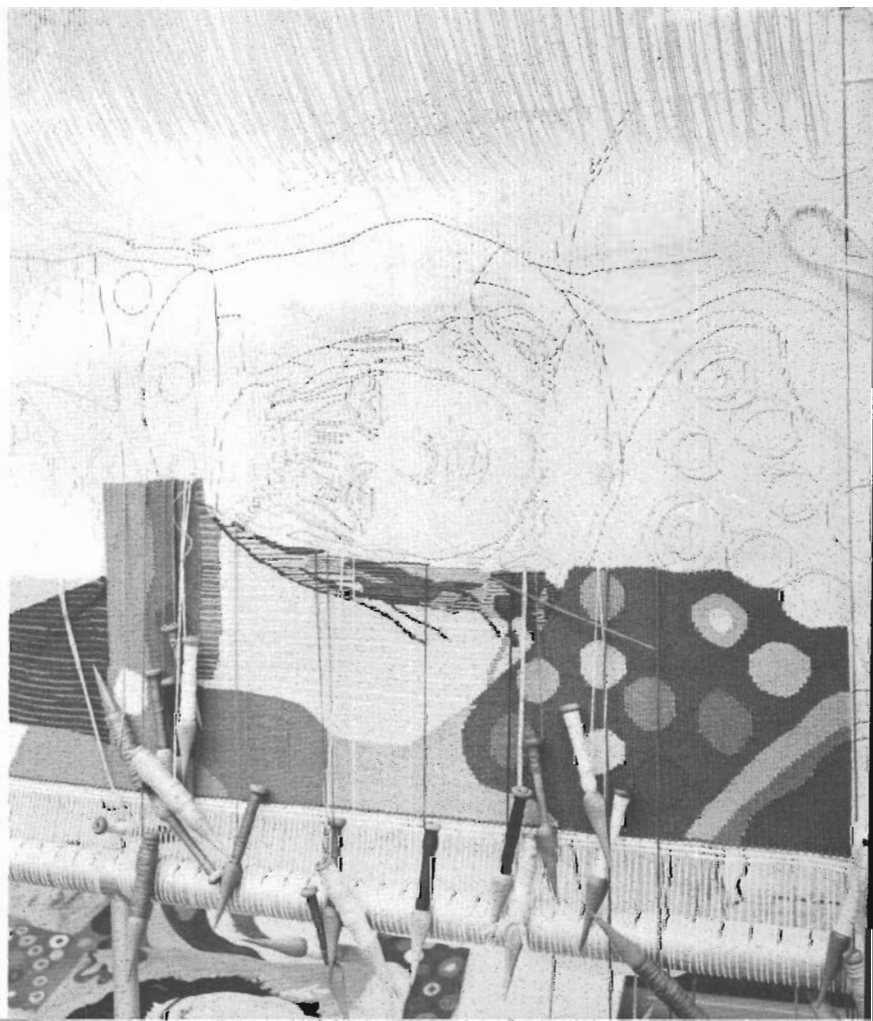
H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvie attending a State Reception given by the Governor of Victoria, H.E. the Hon. Sir Henry Winneke and Lady Winneke on 22 September 1978.

Herald and Weekly Times Ltd



Tapestry weavers displaying their skills at the Victorian Tapestry Workshop in Melbourne.

Victorian Tapestry Workshop



A partly woven tapestry, designed by an Australian artist Richard Larter.

Victorian Tapestry Workshop

- No.96. Victorian Development Corporation — Report for the year 1976-77.
No.92. Workers Compensation — Report of the Board of Inquiry.
No.64. Youth, Sport and Recreation Department — Report for the year 1975-76.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 79-81

VICTORIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

General

Electoral basis of the two Houses of Parliament

When first constituted the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of thirty members, aged 30 years and over and possessed of freehold of the annual value of \$1,000. Property qualifications were abolished by the *Legislative Council Reform Act* 1950, and today the main qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council is the attainment of the age of 18 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into twenty-two Electoral Provinces, each represented by two members elected for six years — one in each Province retiring every three years by rotation — except at a general election following the dissolution of the Council when one half of the members are to be elected for only three years.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, Victoria is divided at present into eighty-one Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period.

Electoral redivision, 1975

Arising out of the *Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974, a redivision of Victoria for electoral purposes was carried out early in 1975 on the following basis:

Legislative Assembly

1. The so-called "Port Phillip District", consisting of 40 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 49 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 28,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 29 complete existing Electoral Districts and parts of 4 other existing Electoral Districts, was redivided into 32 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly, each containing approximately 24,500 electors.

Legislative Council

1. The so-called "Southern District", consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 13 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 112,000 electors; and
2. The remainder of the State, consisting of 8 complete existing Electoral Provinces and parts of 2 other existing Electoral Provinces, was redivided into 9 Electoral Provinces for the Legislative Council, each containing approximately 80,000 electors.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the 1975 redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 30 July 1975.

Enrolment of electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person of the age of 18 years or over who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one subdivision for at least one month. (Victorian legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 18 March 1973.) The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State Government arrangement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections in Victoria are conducted on the basis of these joint rolls.

The compilation of the rolls is aided by the fact that the respective Legislative Council Provinces and Electoral Districts, as well as the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, are subdivided into 355 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls.

Number of enrolments on the joint rolls

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

The *Legislative Council Reform Act 1950*, which came into effect on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was, therefore, appropriately amended and since 1952 the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth and State parliamentary elections.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLLS AT 30 JUNE

Year	Number of electors enrolled	Year	Number of electors enrolled
1969	1,789,153	1974	2,183,625
1970	1,852,023	1975	2,176,732
1971	1,857,354	1976	2,264,222
1972	1,890,666	1977	2,301,695
1973	2,124,151	1978	2,307,786

Types of elections in Victoria

There are five types of State parliamentary elections in Victoria:

(1) *Periodical election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election at which one half of the members of the Council (22) have to be elected. There is a periodical election every three years, the next being due in 1982. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for six years, one half of the members retiring alternately every three years. There are two members for each Province.

(2) *General election for the Legislative Assembly.* This means an election at which all members of the Legislative Assembly (81) have to be elected. Each Assembly lasts for three years from the first meeting thereof, but may be dissolved earlier by the Governor (for example, if the government of the day is defeated on some vital issue, etc.).

(3) *Conjoint election.* This means a periodical election for the Legislative Council and a general election for the Legislative Assembly which are both held on the same day. The Assembly general elections and the Council periodical (or triennial) elections have been held conjointly since 1961.

(4) *By-election.* A by-election is an "extraordinary" election held in an Electoral Province (Legislative Council) or an Electoral District (Legislative Assembly) because of the death, resignation, etc., of the current member. The candidate elected at a by-election holds office for the remainder of the term for which the member who was replaced was elected.

(5) *General election for the Legislative Council.* This means an election for the Legislative Council where ALL (i.e., 44) members have to be elected. Two members have thus to be returned for each Province, the candidate first elected holding office for six years, the second candidate elected holding office for three years. A general election for the Council can only take place in the event of a deadlock between the two Houses and after a complex code of procedure has first been observed.

Conduct of elections

The election process is initiated by the issue of a Writ — the formal document issued on behalf of the Queen commanding the Returning Officer to whom it is addressed to proceed to the holding of an election to fill the vacancy for a member for the electorate concerned.

Writs for every periodical election of the Council are issued by the President of the Legislative Council, except that, if in the opinion of the President it is desirable for the periodical election to be held conjointly with an Assembly general election, he may consent to the writs being issued by the Governor. Council by-election Writs are issued by the President; and all Writs for a general election for the Council must be issued by the Governor.

Writs for every general election of members of the Assembly are issued by the Governor. Writs for an Assembly by-election are issued by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Writ specifies the date by which nominations for the vacancy are to be lodged, and requires the Returning Officer, if the election is contested, to conduct a poll on the date specified therein. The Writ must be returned to whoever issued it by a stipulated date with the name of the new member endorsed thereon.

Voting features of State elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preferences being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

Where only two candidates are involved the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., more than half the number of formal votes cast) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then he is declared elected.

Where no absolute majority is attained by a candidate at the count of first preference votes, the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is declared defeated, and his ballot-papers examined and his second preferences allotted to the candidates to whom they relate. The process of excluding the candidate with the lowest number of votes and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences shown on them to the unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary. The first step is to take the ballot-papers of the first elected candidate and allot the second preferences on them to the candidates to whom they relate. The remaining candidates begin the counting process with their own first preferences plus the second preferences allotted in the distribution of the elected candidate's ballot-papers. If one of the remaining candidates has an absolute majority, he is declared elected to the second vacancy. If, however, no such candidate has an absolute majority, the candidate with the fewest votes is declared defeated and the ballot-papers counted to him are then distributed according to the preferences shown thereon among the various continuing or unexcluded candidates.

The process of excluding the lowest candidate and distributing his ballot-papers according to the preferences on them to unexcluded or continuing candidates is followed until one candidate attains an absolute majority.

At a general election for the Legislative Council, the candidate first elected is entitled to hold the seat for six years, and the candidate next elected holds his seat for three years.

Areas of Provinces and Districts

The following tables show the areas of the Provinces of the Legislative Council and the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision of 1975:

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

State Electoral Province (a)	Area	State Electoral Province (a)	Area
Ballarat	12,354.00	Melbourne West	767.00
Bendigo	16,540.00	Monash	46.70
Boronia	446.00	North Eastern	25,513.00
Central Highlands	17,585.00	North Western	67,879.00
Chelsea	211.00	Nunawading	77.50
Doutta Galla	916.00	South Eastern	7,738.00
East Yarra	61.84	Templestowe	632.00
Geelong	462.00	Thomastown	1,127.00
Gippsland	38,115.00	Waverley	122.70
Higinbotham	61.74	Western	37,519.00
Melbourne	73.30		
Melbourne North	59.66	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See pages 86-7 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(square kilometres)

State Electoral District (a)	Area	State Electoral District (a)	Area
Albert Park	23.73	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	7.91
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	Westernport	3,296.00
Ivanhoe	23.88	Williamstown	29.22
Keilor	221.00	Total (b)	228,307.00

(a) See pages 87-8 for number of electors and sitting members.

(b) The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 227,600 square kilometres. The difference of 707 square kilometres between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Western Port and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary elections*Legislative Assembly*

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 20 March 1976 there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In fifty-four of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-seven of these fifty-four 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 seventeen contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in twelve instances but was defeated in the remaining five instances. (For details of elections conducted in 1979, see the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.)

The following table shows the voting in general elections held for the Legislative Assembly since 1955:

**VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Districts			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94.02	28,934	2.19
1958	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94.23	24,760	1.78
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94.41	35,937	2.45
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94.40	35,631	2.31
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94.27	51,384	3.16
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,728,362	94.57	55,141	3.19
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,954,005	93.54	56,691	2.90
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,101,414	92.68	3,417	2.54
1979	See supplement at the end of this <i>Year Book</i> for details.					

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
1955	66	2,520,481	38,189	1,422,588	21,554	56.4
1958	66	2,717,371	41,172	1,478,065	22,395	54.4
1961	66	2,926,075	44,334	1,554,856	23,558	53.1
1964	66	3,105,685	47,056	1,635,311	24,777	52.7
1967	73	3,277,183	44,893	1,723,981	23,616	52.6
1970	73	3,450,523	47,267	1,827,595	25,036	53.0
1973	73	3,596,778	49,271	2,088,984	28,616	58.1
1976	81	(a)3,746,000	45,024	2,267,282	27,991	62.2
1979	See supplement at the end of this <i>Year Book</i> for details.					

(a) Census count 30 June 1976, adjusted for under-enumeration.

Proportion of voters at elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly can be found on page 86 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1961.

Legislative Council

The Legislative Council consists of forty-four members, representing twenty-two Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955 is shown in the following table. At the triennial election held on 20 March 1976, there were contests in all Provinces and in seven of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In two of these seven 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 five contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in three instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances. (For details of elections conducted in 1979, see the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.)

The following table shows the voting in periodical elections held for the Legislative Council since 1955:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors enrolled	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
			Number	Percentage of voters	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1955	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91.52	23,189	2.08
1958	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92.54	22,085	1.72
1961	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94.38	46,697	3.18
1964	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94.39	45,627	2.96
1967	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94.28	59,895	3.69
1970	1,827,595	1,827,595	1,726,725	94.48	67,710	3.92
1973	2,088,984	2,088,984	1,953,462	93.51	74,354	3.81
1976	2,267,282	2,267,282	2,102,674	92.74	65,997	3.14
1979	See supplement at the end of this <i>Year Book</i> for details.					

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

Further reference: *Referendums, Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 126-7

VICTORIAN REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

Constitutional provisions*General*

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Queen is represented in Australia by the Governor-General.

Senate

The founders of the Commonwealth Constitution had in mind that the Senate should give expression to the interests of the States as partners in the Federation; in other words, the Senate should be a States' house. Accordingly, the proportional representation suggested by the varying populations of the States was disregarded, and it was provided that each State should be represented by six Senators; the first Senate in the first Parliament comprised 36 members of whom six represented Victoria. The numbers remained unchanged until the Commonwealth *Representation Act 1948* when each State became eligible to elect ten Senators.

The Senate was also envisaged as a house of review and accordingly continuity of membership was provided by requiring only one half of the Senate to retire every three years, and for each Senator's term to be six years. If the normal pattern of three-yearly rotational retirement is broken by a double dissolution of both Houses, section 13 of the Constitution provides that the Senate shall divide the Senators chosen for each State into two classes, as nearly equal in number as practicable, and the places of the Senators of the first class shall become vacant at the expiration of three years and the places of those of the second class at the expiration of six years. In dividing the Senators into classes the Senate has adopted the practice of placing the first five Senators elected in each State in the second class and the other five Senators elected in the first class. After a normal rotational election, Senators' terms commence from the first

day of the following July; in the case of an election for the whole Senate, terms commence from the first day of July preceding the election.

House of Representatives

In designing the House of Representatives, the founders envisaged a legislative body representing the national interest and provided that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to population, but that no original State should have less than five members. The first House of Representatives in 1901 had 75 members of whom 23 were elected in Victoria. The term of office was set as three years.

In 1948, the number of Senators was increased to 10 for each State and as a consequence the number of Members in the House of Representatives was increased to 123 — although only 121 were elected from the States: the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory each had one Member with restricted voting powers. At 30 June 1978, the House of Representatives consisted of 124 Members, 121 from the States, two from the Australian Capital Territory and one from the Northern Territory.

Electoral Redistributions were undertaken in all States after the 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 population censuses. As a result of amendment to the *Representation Act 1905* by the *Representation Amendment Act 1977*, a further Electoral Redistribution was undertaken in all States in 1977. The Distribution Commissioners' recommendations were approved by the Commonwealth Parliament in respect of all States and the net effect was to decrease the membership of the House of Representatives to 124. The 1977 House of Representatives elections were conducted on the new boundaries and subsequent to those elections, State representation in the House of Representatives became: New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 33; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 10; Tasmania, 5. Australian Capital Territory representation was increased to 2 in 1974, and the Members representing that Territory and the Member representing the Northern Territory have full voting rights.

The following table shows the state of the House of Representatives at various election years:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Total
1948	28	20	10	6	5	5	1	..	75
1949 (c)	47	33	18	10	8	5	1	1	123
1955 (c)	46	33	18	11	9	5	1	1	124
1969 (c)	45	34	18	12	9	5	1	1	125
1974	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	127
1975	45	34	18	12	10	5	1	2	123
1977	43	33	19	11	10	5	1	2	124

(a) Representative in House since 1922; full voting rights granted in 1969.

(b) Representative in House since 1949; full voting rights granted in 1966.

(c) Election following an electoral redistribution.

1977 redistribution of electoral boundaries

In accordance with Sub-Section 16 (1) of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918*, the Governor-General on 19 April 1977, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, appointed Laurence John Abbott, Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria, John Eric Mitchell, Victorian Government Surveyor General, and Eric Lawrence Richardson, Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria, to be Distribution Commissioners for the purposes of the redistribution of the State of Victoria into Electoral Divisions for the election of Members of the House of Representatives.

The Distribution Commissioners were subsequently informed by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer that as a result of population statistics supplied by the Australian Statistician, Victoria was to be distributed into 33 Divisions; that the number of electors in Victoria was 2,301,695; that the quota for Victoria had been ascertained to be 69,748, that the permissible maximum number of electors in a Division was 76,722 and the permissible minimum number was 62,774.

On 26 April 1977, the Distribution Commissioners placed an advertisement in the *Australian Government Gazette* which invited written suggestions and comments relating to the distribution of Victoria into 33 Electoral Divisions. They also stated that immediately

after 26 May 1977 copies of any suggestions lodged with the Distribution Commissioners would be made available for perusal at the office of the Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria.

Before carrying out their functions, the Distribution Commissioners considered the suggestions and comments and then in formulating their proposals, considered each proposed Division in relation to:

- (1) Community of interests within the Division, including economic, social, and regional interests;
- (2) means of communication and travel within the Division;
- (3) the trend of population changes within the State;
- (4) the physical features of the Division; and
- (5) existing boundaries of Divisions and Subdivisions.

The Distribution Commissioners were also required to ensure that no large Division, that is, a proposed Division having an area of 5,000 square kilometres or more, contained a greater number of electors than any small Division, that is, a proposed Division having an area of less than 5,000 square kilometres.

On 24 August 1977, the Distribution Commissioners had a map containing a description of boundaries of each proposed Division displayed at Post Offices in the proposed Division. They invited public attention to the maps by advertisement and notified that suggestions or objections which would be considered by them could be lodged in writing with the Distribution Commissioners on or before 23 September 1977.

In all, 175 suggestions, comments, or objections relating to the proposed redistribution were lodged with the Distribution Commissioners.

Many of the 128 comments received related to a suggestion concerning the Division of Corio, while a number of others concerned the Division of Wimmera. After considering all the relevant aspects, the Distribution Commissioners decided not to make any alteration to the boundaries of the Division of Corio, but as the abolition of a rural Division was inevitable, the Division of Wimmera was abolished.

Although the naming of the Divisions was not a function of the Commissioners, they did, as a matter of convenience, allocate names to each Division on the basis of the name of the existing Division providing a preponderance of the electors. They also suggested that the name of the Ballarat Electoral Division be altered to Ballarat in accordance with the spelling adopted by the Victorian Place Names Committee.

Below is a table showing the estimated enrolment, percentage deviation from the quota, and area of each of the proposed Divisions.

VICTORIA—PROPOSED ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, 1977

Proposed Division	Number of electors	Percentage above or below the quota	Area in square kilometres
Balaclava	73,157	+ 4.89	33.40
Ballarat	66,432	- 4.75	7,500
Batman	73,079	+ 4.78	50.25
Bendigo	66,530	- 4.61	15,160
Bruce	70,554	+ 1.16	64.30
Burke	68,891	- 1.23	2,580
Casey	66,681	- 4.40	1,410
Chisholm	74,885	+ 7.37	42.25
Corangamite	66,225	- 5.05	14,170
Corio	69,710	- 0.05	745
Deakin	73,609	+ 5.54	64
Diamond Valley	67,414	- 3.35	131.30
Flinders	68,887	- 1.23	1,510
Gellibrand	74,211	+ 6.40	63.60
Gippsland	66,284	- 4.97	38,400
Henty	72,217	+ 3.54	36
Higgins	73,493	+ 5.37	32.10
Holt	68,471	- 1.83	732
Hotham	73,464	+ 5.33	74.90
Indi	65,031	- 6.76	30,050
Isaacs	72,233	+ 3.56	74.60
Kooyong	73,709	+ 5.68	40.60
Lalor	69,352	- 0.57	817

VICTORIA—PROPOSED ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, 1977—*continued*

Proposed Division	Number of electors	Percentage above or below the quota	Area in square kilometres
La Trobe	66,867	- 4.13	434.50
McMillan	66,664	- 4.42	8,035
Mallee	64,972	- 6.85	57,720
Maribyrnong	68,778	- 1.39	345
Melbourne	73,326	+ 5.13	49.10
Melbourne Ports	73,869	+ 5.91	36.90
Murray	65,906	- 5.51	16,035
Scullin	67,180	- 3.68	609
Wannon	65,619	- 5.92	31,221
Wills	73,995	+ 6.09	36.20
Total	2,301,695	. .	228,307

The redistribution proposals were passed by both Houses of Parliament on 27 October 1977 and proclaimed in the *Australian Government Gazette* on 7 November 1977.

Elections

Qualifications of voters for Commonwealth Government elections

An elector on a Federal roll is required by law to vote both in elections for the House of Representatives and for the Senate. An elector is any person, male or female, not under 18 years of age who is a British subject, has lived in Australia for six months continuously, and whose name appears on the roll. (Commonwealth legislation reducing the voting age to 18 years became effective from 21 March 1973.) Residence in an electoral subdivision for at least one month is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment is compulsory.

Qualifications of candidates—either House of the Commonwealth Parliament

Qualifications necessary for candidature for either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any British subject, 18 years of age or over, who has resided in Australia for at least three years and who is, or who is qualified to become, an Australian elector.

The term of office for a Member of the House of Representatives is three years unless the House is dissolved earlier by the Governor-General.

Disqualification as elector or member

Grounds for disqualification as an elector include being of unsound mind, or being convicted and under sentence for offences punishable by imprisonment for a year or longer. Grounds for disqualification as a member of either House include these prohibitions and also the following: membership of the other House, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office for profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having a pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Commonwealth Public Service except as a member of an incorporated company of more than 25 persons.

Elections for the Senate

In Senate elections each State is an electorate. Electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the State, and the election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

The provisions for the filling of vacancies in the Senate are now as follows:

“If the place of a Senator becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen, sitting and voting together, or, if there is only one House of that Parliament, that House, shall choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term. But if the Parliament of the State is not in session when the vacancy is notified, the Governor of the State, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, may appoint a person to hold the place until the expiration of fourteen days from the

beginning of the next session of the Parliament of the State or the expiration of the term, whichever first happens.

“Where a vacancy has at any time occurred in the place of a Senator chosen by the people of a State and, at the time when he was so chosen, he was publicly recognized by a particular political party as being an endorsed candidate of that party and publicly represented himself to be such a candidate, a person chosen or appointed under this section in consequence of that vacancy, or in consequence of that vacancy and a subsequent vacancy or vacancies, shall, unless there is no member of that party available to be chosen or appointed, be a member of that party.

“Where (a) in accordance with the last preceding paragraph, a member of a particular political party is chosen or appointed to hold the place of a senator whose place had become vacant; and (b) before taking his seat he ceases to be a member of that party (otherwise than by reason of the party having ceased to exist), he shall be deemed not to have been so chosen or appointed and the vacancy shall be again notified in accordance with section twenty-one of this [Commonwealth] Constitution.

“The name of any senator chosen or appointed under this section shall be certified by the Governor of the State to the Governor-General.”

The following table lists the Senators for Victoria at 1 July 1978 together with the party affiliation and year of retirement of each Senator. Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

- (AD) Australian Democrats
 (ALP) Australian Labor Party
 (LP) Liberal Party of Australia
 (NCP) National Country Party of Australia
- AUSTRALIA—SENATE: VICTORIAN MEMBERS
 AT 1 JULY 1978

Senator	Retires
Button, John Norman (ALP)	1984
Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie (AD) (a)	1984
Evans, Gareth John (ALP) (a)	1984
Guilfoyle, Hon. Margaret Georgina Constance (LP)	1981
Hamer, David John D.S.C. (LP) (a)	1984
Lewis, Austin William (LP)	1981
Melzer, Jean Isabel (ALP)	1981
Missen, Alan Joseph (LP)	1984
Primmer, Cyril Graham (ALP)	1981
Webster, Hon. James Joseph (NCP)	1981

(a) Elected on 10 December 1977. Term of service commenced on 1 July 1978.

Elections for the House of Representatives

Australia is divided into 124 single-member electorates and electors are required to cast a vote by indicating the order of their preference for every candidate standing within the electorate. Election of members is carried out in accordance with the principles of the absolute majority through use of the alternative vote. If a vacancy occurs in the House of Representatives, it is filled by holding a by-election in the electorate concerned. The last general election was held on 10 December 1977.

The following table lists the Victorian members of the House of Representatives elected on 10 December 1977 together with the party affiliation and electorate of each member:

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN MEMBERS ELECTED ON 10 DECEMBER 1977

Member	Division
Aldred, Kenneth James (LP)	Henty
Baillieu, Marshal (LP)	La Trobe
Bourchier, John William (LP)	Bendigo
Brown, Neil Anthony (LP)	Diamond Valley
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D. (ALP)	Wills
Burns, William George (LP)	Isaacs
Cameron, Ewen Colin (LP)	Indi
Cass, Hon. Dr Moses Henry (ALP)	Maribyrnong

AUSTRALIA—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: VICTORIAN
MEMBERS ELECTED ON 10 DECEMBER 1977—*continued*

Member	Division
Falconer, Peter David (<i>LP</i>)	Casey
Fisher, Peter Stanley (<i>NCP</i>)	Mallee
Fraser, Rt Hon. John Malcolm, C.H. (<i>LP</i>)	Wannon
Holding, Allan Clyde (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne Ports
Howe, Brian Leslie (<i>ALP</i>)	Batman
Innes, Urquhart Edward (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Jarman, Alan William (<i>LP</i>)	Deakin
Jenkins, Dr Henry Alfred (<i>ALP</i>)	Scullin
Johnson, Leonard Keith (<i>ALP</i>)	Burke
Johnston, James Roger (<i>LP</i>)	Hotham
Jones, Barry Owen (<i>ALP</i>)	Lalor
Lloyd, Bruce (<i>NCP</i>)	Murray
Lynch, Rt Hon. Phillip Reginald (<i>LP</i>)	Flinders
Macphee, Hon. Ian Malcolm (<i>LP</i>)	Balaclava
Nixon, Hon. Peter James (<i>NCP</i>)	Gippsland
Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp (<i>LP</i>)	Kooyong
Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton (<i>ALP</i>)	Corio
Shipton, Roger Francis (<i>LP</i>)	Higgins
Short, James Robert (<i>LP</i>)	Ballaarat
Simon, Barry Douglas (<i>LP</i>)	McMillan
Snedden, Rt Hon. Sir Billy Mackie, K.C.M.G., Q.C. (<i>LP</i>)	Bruce
Staley, Hon. Anthony Allan (<i>LP</i>)	Chisholm
Street, Hon. Anthony Austin (<i>LP</i>)	Corangamite
Willis, Ralph (<i>ALP</i>)	Gellibrand
Yates, William (<i>LP</i>)	Holt

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- EVATT, H. V. *The King and his dominion governors: a study of the reserve powers of the Crown in Great Britain and the dominions*. Second edition. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1967.
- FORELL, C. R. *How we are governed*. Eighth edition. Melbourne, Longman Cheshire, 1978.
- HOLMES, J. *The Government of Victoria*. Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1976.
- HUGHES, C. A. and GRAHAM, B. D. *A handbook of Australian government and politics, 1890–1964*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1968.
- HUGHES, C. A. and GRAHAM, B. D. *A handbook of Australian government and politics, 1965–1975*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1977.
- JENKS, E. *The Government of Victoria (Australia)*. London, Macmillan and Co., 1891.
- LUMB, R. D. *Constitutions of the Australian states*. Fourth edition. Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1977.
- MAY, ERSKINE. *The law, privileges, proceedings, and usage of Parliament*. Nineteenth edition, London, Butterworth, 1976.
- RORKE, J., editor. *Politics at state level—Australia*. Sydney, University of Sydney, Department of Adult Education, 1970.
- THOMSON, K. and SERLE, G. *A biographical register of the Victorian Legislature, 1851–1900*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1972.
- VICTORIA PARLIAMENT. *One hundred years of responsible government in Victoria, 1856–1956*. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1957.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION* AND PLANNING

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 beginning on page 144.

Victorian Public Service

The Victorian Public Service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial departments as distinct from those employed in the teaching service, the police force, or in local government or in those statutory authorities which do not have staff employed under the Public Service Act. Its duty is to administer legislation, implement government policy and provide policy advice to government. There are about 25,100† permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions: the First Division comprising 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 comprising 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 are either promoted from the Second Division or appointed from outside the Public Service, 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 is by the 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 6,700† persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions often comes from this group. While legislation limits their employment to a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements in special circumstances. A further group of about 7,600† persons known as "exempt employees" are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act and are

* Except as elsewhere specified, this information is accurate at 1 October 1978.
† At 30 June 1978.

engaged in intermittent or casual work, or are employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Boards determinations, or at special rates determined by the Board.

Public Service Board

Composition of the Board

The Public Service Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. One of the members is appointed Chairman until the age of sixty-five. A second member is appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of five years. Depending on the matter being considered by the Board, the third member is either of the two persons appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of five years, having been:

- (1) Elected by officers of the Public Service generally; or
- (2) elected by officers of the Third Division of the Mental Hygiene Branch, Department of Health.

Amendments to the Public Service Act

A number of relatively minor amendments have been made to the Public Service Act. These included amendments relating to temporary employment, advertising of offices, appointment of staff, payment of allowances and retiring gratuities, and discipline.

Consultative Committee

A Consultative Committee comprising representatives of the Board, Departments, and employee associations has been constituted to enable a review of the operation of the *Public Service Act 1974*.

Machinery of government

Machinery of government is the area of policy concerned with decisions about administrative arrangements for the execution of government policies. Although these are ultimately matters for the Government to decide, the Board considers that provision of advice to the Government on this area is an integral component of the full discharge of its responsibility under section 16 of the Public Service Act.

Recent machinery of government developments included:

- (1) The establishment of the Health Commission of Victoria to replace four existing agencies, namely, the Department of Health, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Commission of Public Health, and the Mental Health Authority;
- (2) establishment of a Victorian Government Travel Authority to take over responsibility for the promotion, marketing, and arrangement of travel to and within Victoria from the Department of State Development and Decentralization;
- (3) the restructuring of the Ministry of Housing and the Housing Commission, following a report by consultants;
- (4) establishment of the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission to co-ordinate aspects of tertiary education; and
- (5) the establishment of a new Department of Property and Services to exercise a monitoring role in relation to government property acquisition and to draw together certain functions not central to the prime role of the departments in which they were located.

Management review

In order to fulfil its responsibilities, the Board is initiating a programme of management review including the examination of and reporting on the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of departmental operations.

Manpower planning

The Board is developing a new manpower planning programme enabling increased emphasis to be given to the study of manpower policy issues and to the development of alternative systems for controlling Public Service manpower allocation.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 133-4

Auditor-General

The Auditor-General of Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act* 1958. He is not subject to the Public Service Act nor is he subject to the direction of a Minister.

His function is to undertake an independent audit and review of the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, to verify the Treasurer's annual statement and to submit a report on these matters to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He is also required to audit the accounts of statutory authorities such as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, harbour trusts, and universities. He is a countersignatory to the Governor's Warrant, the constitutional document by which the Governor authorises the withdrawal of moneys from the Public Account.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the Audit Act gives the Auditor-General the power to address queries and observations to the Treasurer or other persons; for these purposes he may require the production of books and papers. He may also disallow expenditure and, in certain circumstances, surcharge a defaulter with the amount of any deficiency or loss.

The Auditor-General's staff is not appointed under the Audit Act but under the Public Service Act. Under the Public Service Act the Auditor-General has all the powers of, or exercisable by, a permanent head of a department.

Victorian Government departments and ministries*

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands and Survey, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Minerals and Energy, Premier, Property and Services, Public Works, Social Welfare, State Development, State Forests, Treasury, and Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the Ministries for the Arts, Conservation, Federal Affairs, and Planning, and the Ministries of Consumer Affairs, Housing, Transport, Water Resources and Water Supply, and Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

These are instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department although this is often the method used. Alternatively, section 21 (3) of the *Public Service Act* 1974 can be used. It empowers the Governor in Council by order to abolish any department, alter the name of any department, or create a new department.

Department of Agriculture

Minister: Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head: Director-General of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture provides a range of services to ensure an adequate supply of high quality agricultural products, while contributing to the protection of public health and the improvement of the environment.

Having proper regard to social and economic factors in the community, this role is achieved through the following functions: developing and reviewing Victorian Government policies, Acts, and Regulations, and attending to their administration; contributing to the development of national rural policies and participating in national programmes; protecting and improving the health of livestock, crops, and persons; improving the skills, competence, and knowledge of persons involved or interested in agriculture; assisting the rural community to adjust to changing circumstances; developing more efficient farming practices; the development of sound and stable marketing practices; and assisting in the planning, development, and use of natural resources and in the improvement of the environment in urban and rural Victoria. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 105-8.)

The various branches and agencies are: Animal Health Services: Veterinary Field Services, Veterinary Laboratories, Veterinary Public Health; Animal Services: Animal Industries, Animal Research, Dairying; Plant Services: Plant Industries, Plant Research, Plant Standards; Education, Extension, and Economic Services; and Agricultural Chemical Services. A number of statutory bodies also come under the jurisdiction of the Minister.

* Changes in the departments and ministries after the elections on 5 May 1979 can be found in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister: Chief Secretary

Permanent Head: Under Secretary

This Department performs many diverse activities. It is the direct descendant of the first office of governmental activities but over the years specific functions have been transferred to other departments and it has 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), Government Shorthand Writers Office, Electoral Office, Chief Secretary's Office, State Emergency Service, Office of the Government Statist and Actuary (including the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages), and the Registry of Private Agents.

Branches with committees and boards appointed outside the Victorian Public Service but staffed by public servants are Road Safety and Traffic Authority, Liquor Control Commission, Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Motor Accident Tribunal, State Advisory Board on Publications, and the Raffles and Bingo Permits Board.

In addition, a multiplicity of committees and boards come within the administration of the Chief Secretary's Department. These are: Country Fire Authority, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board, Motor Accidents Board, Police Medical Board, Police Service Board, Police Superannuation Board, Premiums Committee, Seamans Welfare Advisory Council, and Seamans Welfare Fund Committee.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister: Minister for Lands

Permanent Head: Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural, pastoral, residential, and industrial purposes and survey work in this connection; the management and control of the uncommitted Crown lands of the State; 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

Ministers: Minister of Education

Minister for Special Education

Permanent Head: Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive efficient and regular instruction in general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students. Courses are, as far as possible, flexible, appropriate to the needs of the individual school and local community, and adaptable to the changing needs of society. Much of the administration of the Department is now decentralised, each of the eleven educational regions in the State being controlled by a Regional Director of Education. The Department's policy is to give more decision-making authority to individual schools and principals and to encourage community involvement in school affairs. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Department being responsible for general administration; provision, maintenance, and equipment of school buildings; salaries for teachers; school bus transport for children in country areas; and pupils' travelling allowances.

The five operating divisions each administered by a director are: Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education, Special Services, and Teacher Education. Currently there are four service divisions each administered by a director. These are: Planning Services, Building Operations, Personnel, and Administrative Services. Details of all aspects of education within the State are covered in Chapter 25 of this *Year Book*.

(For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10; for

a detailed history see Volume I of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and Realization: A Centenary history of State Education in Victoria.*)

Health Commission

Ministers: Minister of Health

Assistant Minister of Health

Permanent Head: Chairman of the Health Commission

In December 1978, the Department of Health, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and the Mental Health Authority amalgamated to form the Health Commission of Victoria.

The Health Commission comprises three line divisions—Hospitals, Mental Health, and Public Health, and five service divisions—Building and Services, Finance, Personnel, Planning and Research, and Management Services. A further line division, the Division of Mental Retardation, is expected to be established in the near future.

The Health Commission is concerned with the provision of the best possible health services for the people of this State. This involves the co-ordination of existing facilities and their renovation or updating as necessary. It also necessitates research into possible areas of need and the implementation of the resultant reports.

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister: Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Department is concerned with the administration and enforcement of legislation relating to conditions of employment, Wages Board Determinations, and with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts and cranes, and scaffolding. Its main functions involve industrial relations, the control and regulation of matters affecting safety, health, and welfare in industry, and training within industry.

These functions are performed by the Industrial Relations Division, the Wages Boards Secretariat, the Industrial Training Commission, the Office of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, and the following Inspectorates: Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Lifts and Cranes, and Scaffolding. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 140-4.)

Law Department

Minister: Attorney-General

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Law Department

The principal function of this Department is to provide administrative services to the Supreme, County, Magistrates', Children's, and Coroner's Courts in Victoria. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the Government and 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 information about the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 737-59.)

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; Registrar-General's Office; and Registry of Estate Agents.

Local Government Department

Minister: Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head: Secretary for Local Government

This Department supervises administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts. It is responsible for the oversight of government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., main drainage, recreational facilities, and public halls in country areas).

In addition to these functions the Department encompasses the Valuer-General's Office, whose major function is to co-ordinate valuations made for councils and other rating authorities, the Weights and Measures Branch, headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, who administers weights and measures legislation and generally supervises the operations of local weights and measures authorities, and the Victoria Grants

Commission, whose primary role is to determine the distribution of the general revenue grants to municipalities being provided to Victoria under the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*.

Department of Minerals and Energy

Minister: Minister for Minerals and Energy

Permanent Head: Secretary for Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was established by the *Minerals and Energy Act 1976* which enabled the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power to be amalgamated.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The Department's activities relate mainly to administering the *Fuel and Power Act 1965* and parts of the *Pipelines Act 1967*. It is responsible for the development and co-ordination of energy policies for Victoria and for granting permits to own and use pipelines conveying crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, liquified petroleum gas, and ethane gas.

A committee known as the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee, established in 1975, is operating within the Department for the purpose of studying all aspects of the development of Victoria's brown coal resources other than for the generation of electricity and with particular emphasis on the production of liquid hydrocarbons. (See also Chapter 12 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978* for a more detailed description of the functions and operations of the Department.)

The Department also administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquified gases, and inflammable liquids. It is responsible for the survey and assessment of Victoria's mineral resources including groundwater and for mapping Victoria's geological structure. It provides technical services, information, and financial assistance to the mining industry. (For the history of the Department, see pages 105-8 of the *Victorian Year Book 1970*.)

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-ordination and implementation of government policy. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and it is responsible for administering and maintaining governmental contact with the Office of the Agent-General in London. Also within its organisation is the office of the Governor and the Executive Council.

In 1976, the Victorian Government established the State Co-ordination Council* within the Department's administration to evaluate and advise on the formulation of policies and programmes and their likely effect on the physical, economic, social, and environmental conditions of Victoria. (For the history of the Department, see the *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 (for the history of the Board, see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 146-9), the Ministry for Federal Affairs, and the Community Services Centre incorporating Migrant Advisory, Women's Advisory, Anti-Discrimination, and Interpreter Services Bureaux, and the Government Information Office.

Department of Property and Services

Minister: Minister for Property and Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Property and Services

The Department was created by Order-in-Council on 16 May 1978. Principal functions of the Department are the administration of the Government Printing Office, the Government Computing Service, and the Public Record Act.

In addition, the Department monitors and independently checks all aspects of property

* See page 131.

dealings by Government Departments and Government Statutory Corporations to ensure that each real estate transaction involving large sums of money is in every way in the public interest. This is accomplished principally through the Land Purchasing and Land Sales Monitoring and Research Division of the Department, the staff of which consists of a small number of specialists in valuation, law, accounting, and related fields.

Public Works Department

Minister: Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head: Director-General of Public Works

Divisions: Administration, Building, Ports and Harbors, and Property and Services

The Administration Division is responsible for the following functions; legal services; E.D.P.; financial planning and control; accounting; procurement and supply; personnel; industrial relations and staff development; client/public relations; organisation and methods; and registry activities.

As Victoria's building construction authority, the Building Division is responsible for the design, construction, engineering, furnishing, maintenance, and consultant services for departments, government agencies, schools, and institutions.

The Ports and Harbors-Division advises government on port and marine matters; develops, operates, and manages Victorian ports (except Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland); and controls coastal waters, foreshore protection, beach renourishment, dredging of shipping channels, navigation aids, and prevention of oil pollution of navigable waters. The Marine Board, which is a corporate body of twelve members appointed by the Government, representing both industry and government, is responsible for regulating pilotage in all ports subject to compulsory pilotage in Victoria. It is also the ship survey authority for all Victorian intra-state commercial vessels including fishing vessels, and issues licences and certificates for crew manning. When necessary, the Board convenes the Court of Marine Inquiry to undertake formal investigation of shipping casualties in Victoria.

The Property and Services division is responsible for the purchase, rental, allocation of accommodation and security of property for governmental purposes, canteen, janitorial services, and the State garage and petrol centre.

*Community Welfare Services**

Minister: Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent Head: Director-General of Community Welfare Services

This Department provides welfare services for families, children, and the community; deals with the problems of young persons and promotes youth welfare; controls all correctional establishments; supervises persons on probation, under detention, and when released on parole; and provides training courses in matters pertaining to social welfare.

The various divisions are: Regional Services; Correctional Services; Family and Adolescent Services; Research and Social Policy; Administrative Services; and an Institute of Social Welfare.

Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Minister: Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Permanent Head: Director of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Activities of the Department are directed towards the balanced development of population and industry throughout Victoria through the encouragement and promotion of industry and commerce; the development and promotion of tourist attractions and facilities throughout Victoria; the encouragement of overseas investment in Victoria; and the development of overseas markets for goods manufactured in Victoria.

The various branches are: Decentralization; Research, Policy, and Development; Investment and Export Promotion; Tourism; and Administration.

State Forests Department

Minister: Minister of Forests

Permanent Head: Chairman, Forests Commission

* More detailed information is shown in Chapter 27 of this Year Book.

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. (For the history of the Commission, see *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pages 152-3.)

Divisions: Administration, Economics and Marketing, Forest Protection, Forest Education and Research, Forest Management (including 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 and responsibilities relate to the raising of revenue, control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority, and the financial aspect of government policy. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pages 97-100.)

The various branches are: State Taxation Office, Stamp Duties Office, Government Printing Office, 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. The Department also administers the *Racing Act* 1958, the *Professional Boxing Control Act* 1975, and the *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act* 1972.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister: Minister of the Arts

Permanent Head: Director, Ministry for the Arts

While the enabling Act was passed in 1972, this Ministry was not established as a separate Department until 1 August 1975. Its aims are to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding, appreciation, and practice of the arts in Victoria through increased availability and accessibility; assistance in providing facilities for performance and display; and continual assessment and encouragement.

The various branches are: National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, Science Museum, State Film Centre, State Library, and Victorian Film Corporation.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister: Minister for Conservation

Permanent Head: Director of Conservation

This Ministry consists of a number of organisations dealing with conservation and management of Victoria's natural resources. It is concerned with the management of the fishery and wildlife resources; the establishment, protection, and development of national parks and other forms of parks; the protection of the environment and the minimising of pollution through waste management; the reduction of adverse environmental effects associated with major works and projects; an overall responsibility for the effective management of the foreshore around Port Phillip Bay; appropriate future uses of Victoria's Crown land in the interests of the community; the conservation of the soils of Victoria and, where necessary, the restoration of damaged areas; the direction and co-ordination of regional environmental studies; and, in general, the co-ordination of activities directed towards effective management of natural resources.

The agencies and divisions of the Ministry are: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, Soil Conservation Authority, and Victoria Archaeological Survey.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Ministry was created by legislation in 1973. Its objectives are generally to protect and promote the interests of consumers through investigations and recommendations on matters affecting their interests as consumers and through programmes designed to fully inform them of goods and services offered to consumers.

Associated with the Ministry are the Consumer Affairs Council, Consumer Affairs Bureau, Small Claims Tribunal, and Motor Car Traders Committee.

Ministry of Federal Affairs

Minister: Minister for Federal Affairs

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Premier's Department

The Ministry of Federal Affairs, established in February 1975, functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department.

The Ministry disseminates information from Commonwealth services to Victorian Departments and Agencies; examines Commonwealth legislation for its relevance to and implication for State functions and responsibilities; co-ordinates Victorian Government submissions to the Commonwealth and other States; and undertakes specialised analysis and policy evaluation.

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent Head: Director of Housing

The function of the Ministry is to encourage the provision of housing of suitable type, in suitable locations and at a suitable price to best satisfy the needs of the people of Victoria. Through the Housing Commission, the Ministry is responsible for the provision of adequate and suitable housing for lease or sale to persons of limited means. The Ministry's functions also include the improvement and renewal of existing housing, the provision of housing finance for purchase and construction, and the provision of housing for decentralised industry employees and the teaching service.

Activities of the Ministry include the planning and development of land for housing, the construction of houses, provision of community facilities, regulation of co-operative societies, and the provision of movable dwelling units.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Housing Commission; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies; Registry of Permanent Building Societies; Home Finance Trust; Teacher Housing Authority; Decentralized Industry Housing Authority; Urban Renewal Technical Advisory Panel; and the Housing Advisory Council.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Minister: Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Permanent Head: Director, State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Activities of the Ministry are directed towards the promotion and the provision of facilities for the settlement of migrants in Victoria; the processing of sponsorship applications lodged by residents of Victoria on behalf of United Kingdom citizens seeking permanent residence in Australia; and the promotion of the welfare and interests of migrants and their families within the State of Victoria. It also aims at the promotion and encouragement of the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have expression of identity, and the co-ordination of measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society.

The various Divisions are: Ethnic Affairs; Community Relations and Liaison; Ethnic Affairs Research Unit; and Immigration.

Ministry for Planning

Minister: Minister for Planning

Permanent Head: Secretary for Planning

This Ministry was established under the *Ministry for Planning Act 1973* to be

responsible for the administration of the Town and Country Planning, Development Areas, Historic Buildings, and the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Acts. It ensures that government planning policies are implemented by co-ordinating and assisting the functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, Regional Planning Authorities, and all other responsible authorities in Victoria.

Ministry of Transport

Minister: Minister of Transport
 Permanent Head: Director of Transport

The Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and is the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the State's land transport system.

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister: Minister of Water Supply
 Permanent Head: Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

This Ministry is the administrative organisation for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission which is Victoria's statutory authority for:

- (1) The conservation and distribution of rural water resources for irrigation, industrial, and urban purposes, and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria;
- (2) the provision of drainage and flood protection works in constituted districts; and
- (3) the investigation, evaluation, implementation, and co-ordination of drainage, flood mitigation, and river management proposals.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the water supply authority responsible for the conservation and distribution of water to the Melbourne metropolitan area, is also under the administration of the Minister of Water Supply.

Victorian Government statutory authorities

In addition to ministerial departments, there is also a wide variety of Victorian Government statutory authorities, some of which are bodies corporate. Such authorities are constituted by specific Acts of Parliament, are governed by controlling Boards or Commissions, and have varying degrees of freedom from ministerial direction*. Some are staffed under the Public Service Act; some employ their own staff; and in others, the authority employs its own staff under conditions approved by the Public Service Board.

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

* Although the Office of the Ombudsman is a statutory authority, it does not come under the jurisdiction of any particular Minister, but is responsible to Parliament.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Milk Pasteurization Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Stock Medicines Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee	Australian Barley Board Grain Elevators Board Marketing boards — Citrus Fruit Tobacco Leaf Victorian Egg Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Agriculture— <i>continued</i>	Agriculture— <i>continued</i>	Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee	Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Victorian Dried Fruits Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust
Minister of the Arts	Ministry for the Arts	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Library Council of Victoria National Museum of Victoria Council Victorian Film Corporation	Exhibition Trustees Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee Victorian Documentary Film Council
Attorney-General	Law	Appeals Costs Board Companies Auditors' Board Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Patriotic Funds Council Victorian Taxation Board of Review	Council of Law Reporting Council of Legal Education Law Reform Commissioner Legal Aid Committee Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary's	Crimes Compensation Tribunal Liquor Control Commission Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal Motor Accidents Tribunal Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Premiums Committee Raffles and Bingo Permits Board Road Safety and Traffic Authority State Advisory Board on Publications	Country Fire Authority Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board Motor Accidents Board Seaman's Welfare Advisory Council Seaman's Welfare Trust Committee
Minister for Conservation	Ministry for Conservation	Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee Environment Protection Appeal Board Environment Protection Authority Land Conservation Council Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) National Parks Advisory Council Port Phillip Authority Port Phillip Consultative Committee Soil Conservation Authority	Victorian Institute of Marine Science Victoria Conservation Trust Zoological Board of Victoria
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Ministry of Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs Council Motor Car Traders Committee Small Claims Tribunal	
Minister of Education	Education	Committee of Classifiers Council of Public Education Institute of Educational Administration Primary Teachers' Registration Board Secondary Teachers' Registration Board State Council for Technical Education Teacher Registration Council Teachers' Tribunal Technical Teachers' Registration Board	Council of Adult Education Post Secondary Education Commission State College of Victoria Victoria Institute of Colleges Victorian Institute of Secondary Education
Minister for Special Education			Special Education Authority State Council for Special Education
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission	Board of Forestry Education Timber Promotion Council
Minister of Health	Health	Cinematograph Operators Board Commission of Public Health Consultative Council on Anaesthetic Mortality and Morbidity	Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Health— <i>continued</i>	Health— <i>continued</i>	Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality Food Standards Committee Medical Board Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Victorian Psychological Council	Hospitals Accreditation Committee Hospitals Superannuation Board Trustees of various cemeteries Various professional and occupational registration bodies — Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board Chiroprodists Registration Board Chiropractors and Osteopaths' Registration Board Dental Board Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Dietitians' Registration Board Physiotherapists' Registration Board Optometrists' Registration Board Pharmacy Board Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Dental Board) Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Medical Board) Victorian Nursing Council Victorian Civil Ambulance Service
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Decentralized Industry Housing Authority Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies Teacher Housing Authority	Housing Advisory Council Urban Renewal Technical Advisory Panel
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Board of Examiners under Scaffolding Act Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Industrial Appeals Court Industrial Safety Advisory Council Industrial Training Commission Scaffolding Regulations Committee Wages Board	Hairdressers Registration Board
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Place Names Committee Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors' Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Valuation Fees Committee Valuer's Qualification Board Victoria Grants Commission	Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Minister for Minerals and Energy	Minerals and Energy	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers	Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister for Minerals and Energy— <i>continued</i>	Minerals and Energy— <i>continued</i>	Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal Drillers' Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Committee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	
Minister for Planning	Ministry for Planning	Town Planning Appeals Tribunal	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Town and Country Planning Board
Premier	Premier's	Equal Opportunity Advisory Council Equal Opportunity Board Promotion Appeals Board Public Service Board State Co-ordination Council	State Relief Committee
Minister for Property and Services	Property and Services	Public Records Advisory Council	
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Government Buildings Advisory Council Marine Board State Accommodation Committee	Architects Registration Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister for Social Welfare	Social Welfare	Adult Parole Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Prisons Advisory Council Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance Commission
Minister for State Development and Tourism	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism		Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation Emerald Tourist Railway Board Geelong Regional Commission Settlement Authority Small Business Development Corporation Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority Victorian Development Corporation Victorian Government Travel Authority
Minister of Transport	Ministry of Transport		Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Railway Construction Board Transport Regulation Board Victorian Railways Board West Gate Bridge Authority
Treasurer	Treasury	Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank of Victoria
Minister of Water Supply	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	Ballarat Water Commissioners Dandenong Valley Authority First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Water Supply— <i>continued</i>	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply— <i>continued</i>		Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works West Moorabool Water Board Various local water (208) and sewerage (131) authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (31)
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Bookmakers and Bookmakers' Clerks Registration Committee Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Racecourse Licences Board State Recreation Council State Sports Council State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Council Board Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

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

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION

1. *Legal, protective, registry services*
 - Adult Parole Board
 - Appeal Costs Board
 - Council of Law Reporting
 - Country Fire Authority
 - Law Reform Commissioner
 - Legal Aid Committee
 - Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 - Office of the Ombudsman
 - Raffles Board
 - Youth Parole Board
 - Victorian Taxation Board of Review
2. *Regulation of primary production*
 - Australian Barley Board
 - Citrus Fruit Marketing Board
 - Dairy Produce Board
 - Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries)
 - Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust
 - Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee
 - Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee
 - Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
 - Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 - Tobacco Quota Committee
 - Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee
 - Victorian Dairy Industry Authority
 - Victorian Dairy Products Board
 - Victorian Dried Fruits Board
 - Victorian Egg Marketing Board
3. *Regulation of industry and commerce*
 - Consumer Affairs Council
 - Extractive Industries Advisory Committee
 - Motor Car Traders Committee
 - Premiums Committee
 - Small Claims Tribunal
 - Transport Regulation Board
4. *Regulation of labour conditions*
 - Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal
 - Hospitals Superannuation Board
 - Industrial Appeals Court
 - Industrial Training Commission
 - Local Authorities Superannuation Board
 - Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal
 - Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board
 - Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board
 - Wages Board
5. *Regulation of general standards*
 - Building Regulations Committee
 - Food Standards Committee
 - Land Valuation Boards of Review
 - Liquor Control Commission
 - Marine Board
 - Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
 - Motor Accidents Board
 - Motor Accidents Tribunal
 - Municipal Valuation Fees Committee
 - Place Names Committee
 - Scaffolding Regulations Committee
 - State Advisory Board on Publications
 - Stock Medicines Board
 - Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority
6. *Regulation of professional and occupational standards*
 - Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board
 - Architects Registration Board
 - Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act)	Decentralized Industry Housing Authority
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act)	Emerald Tourist Railway Board
Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers	Environment Protection Appeal Board
Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants	Environment Protection Authority
Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels	Environment Protection Council
Board of Examiners (under the Scaffolding Act)	Exhibition Trustees
Board of Forestry Education	First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts
Chiropractors Registration Board	Forests Commission
Chiropractors and Osteopaths' Registration Board	Gas and Fuel Corporation
Cinematograph Operators Board	Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Committee of Classifiers	Geelong Regional Commission Settlement Authority
Companies Auditors Board	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
Council of Legal Education	Government Buildings Advisory Council
Dental Board	Grain Elevators Board
Dental Technicians Licensing Committee	Ground Water Advisory Committee
Dietitians Registration Board	Historic Buildings Preservation Council
Drillers' Licensing Board	Home Finance Trust
Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee	Housing Advisory Council
Medical Board	Housing Commission
Motor Car Traders' Committee	Land Conservation Council
Municipal Auditors Board	Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
Municipal Building Surveyors Board	Local Government Advisory Board
Municipal Clerks Board	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Municipal Electrical Engineers Board	Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Municipal Engineers Board	Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Optometrists' Registration Board	Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
Pharmacy Board	National Parks Advisory Council
Physiotherapists' Registration Board	Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Plumbers and Gasfitters Board	Port Phillip Authority
Primary Teachers' Registration Board	Port Phillip Authority Consultative Committee
Secondary Teachers' Registration Board	Public Records Advisory Council
Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Dental Board)	Railway Construction Board
Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Medical Board)	Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies
Surveyors Board	Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Teacher Registration Council	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Technical Teachers' Registration Board	Sludge Abatement Board
Valuers' Qualification Board	Small Business Development Corporation
Veterinary Board of Victoria	Soil Conservation Authority
Victorian Psychological Council	State Co-ordination Council
Victorian Nurses Council	State Electricity Commission
	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
	State Savings Bank of Victoria
	Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority
	Timber Promotion Council
7. <i>Public utility, conservation, and development</i>	
Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation	
Ballarat Water Commissioners	
Country Roads Board	
Dandenong Valley Authority	

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

- Town and Country Planning Board
Town Planning Appeals Tribunal
Trustees of various cemeteries
Urban Renewal Technical Advisory Panel
Various local water and sewerage authorities
Various regional tourist authorities
Various river improvement and drainage trusts
Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
Victoria Grants Commission
Victoria Promotion Committee
Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee
Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee
Victorian Conservation Trust
Victorian Development Corporation
Victorian Public Offices Corporation
Victorian Railways Board
Victorian Travel Authority
West Gate Bridge Authority
West Moorabool Water Board
Western Metropolitan Market Trust
8. *Social welfare*
Crimes Compensation Tribunal
Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board
Equal Opportunities Advisory Council
Equal Opportunities Board
Family Welfare Advisory Council
Patriotic Funds Council
Prisons Advisory Council
Seaman's Welfare Advisory Council
Seaman's Welfare Trust Committee
Social Welfare Training Council
State Relief Committee
9. *Education and recreation*
Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee
Council of Adult Education
Council of Legal Education
Council of Public Education
Council of the Science Museum of Victoria
Council of Trustees of the National Gallery
Greyhound Racing Control Board
Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board
Institute of Educational Administration
Leo Cussen Institute of Continuing Legal Education
Library Council of Victoria
National Museum of Victoria Council
Post-Secondary Education Commission
- Racecourse Licences Board
Raffles and Bingo Permits Board
Special Education Authority
State Recreational Council
State Sports Council
State College of Victoria
State Council for Special Education
State Council for Technical Education
State Youth Council
Totalizator Agency Board
Trotting Control Board
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education
Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee
Victorian Documentary Film Council
Victorian Institute of Marine Science
Victorian Institute of Secondary Education
Victorian Film Corporation
Zoological Board
10. *Public health*
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Cancer Institute Board
Commission of Public Health
Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis
Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases
Consultative Council for Anaesthetic Mortality and Morbidity
Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health
Fairfield Hospital Board
Filled Milk Advisory Committee
Hospitals Accreditation Committee
Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal
Imitation Milk Advisory Committee
Milk Pasteurization Committee
Mount Hotham Alpine Resort, Management Committee
Poisons Advisory Committee
Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee
11. *Industrial health*
Industrial Safety Advisory Council
12. *Internal administrative services*
Office of the Building Industry
Long Service Leave Board
Police Discipline Board
Police Medical Board
Police Service Board
Police Superannuation Board
Promotion Appeals Board
Public Service Board
State Accommodation Committee
Superannuation Board
Teacher Housing Authority
Teachers' Tribunal
Tender Board

Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 15 June 1978 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to Amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i>	Treasury
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974</i>	Premier's	<i>Business Investigation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>	Chief Secretary's also Law	<i>Cattle Breeding Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Agent-General's Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>	Health also Law
<i>Age of Majority Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>	Health
<i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act 1978</i>	Health
<i>Air Navigation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961</i>	Transport
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Clean Air Act 1958</i>	Conservation
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>	Health	<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>	Local Government
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i>	Commissioner for Corporate Affairs
<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	Law	<i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Arbitration Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Architects Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Companies Act 1961</i>	Law
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Constitution Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Premier's
<i>Audit Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Bail Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Co-operation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Barley Marketing Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing
<i>Bees Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Coroners Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Benefit Associations Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Country Fire Authority
<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1975</i>	Agriculture	<i>County Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Credit Reporting Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Building Societies Act 1976</i>	Housing	<i>Crimes Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i>	Crimes Compensation Tribunal
		<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i>	Law

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—continued

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>	Local Government	<i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>	Education	<i>Fuel Emergency Act 1977</i>	Premier's
<i>Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Game Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Gas Act 1969</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	Treasury	<i>Gas Franchises Act 1970</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Development Areas Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Developmental Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>	Treasury
<i>Dietitians Registration Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Goods Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943</i>	Law	<i>Gordon Technical College Act 1976</i>	Education
<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972</i>	Public Works
<i>Dog Act 1970</i>	Local Government	<i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Harbor Boards Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Education Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>	Treasury	<i>Health Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i>	Treasury	<i>Health Commission Act 1977</i>	Health
<i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>	Health
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Historic Buildings Act 1974</i>	Planning
<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>	Conservation	<i>Home Finance Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i>	Conservation	<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1977</i>	Premier's	<i>Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Essential Services Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>	Health
<i>Estate Agents Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Housing Act 1958</i>	Housing Commission also Treasury
<i>Evidence Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Housing Ministry Act 1972</i>	Housing
<i>Explosives Act 1960</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i>	Agriculture
<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	Agriculture	<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Fences Act 1968</i>	Law also Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act 1960</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i>	Agriculture	<i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Films Act 1971</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Joint Select Committee (Conservation of Energy Resources) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Firearms Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>	Conservation	<i>Joint Select Committee (Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Naturopathy) Act 1973</i>	Premier's
<i>Foreign Judgements Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission		
<i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Juries Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970</i>	Transport
<i>Land Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Land Conservation Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act 1968</i>	Local Government
<i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977</i>	Local Government
<i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>	Rural Finance Commission	<i>Mental Health Act 1959</i>	Health also Chief Secretary's
<i>Land Surveyors Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Metric Conversion Act 1973</i>	Local Government
<i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act 1976</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>	Education	<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Latrobe Valley Act 1958</i>	Premier's also State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Milk Board Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>	Law	<i>Milk Pasteurization Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Legal Aid Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Minerals and Energy Act 1976</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Mining Development Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Libraries Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Ministry for Conservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation
<i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act 1976</i>	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
<i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Ministry for Planning Act 1973</i>	Planning
<i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Ministry for the Arts Act 1972</i>	Arts
<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Ministry of Transport Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Listening Devices Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Mint Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Litter Act 1964</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Monash University Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Livery and Agistment Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Local Government Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Motor Boating Act 1961</i>	Chief Secretary's also Transport
<i>Local Government Department Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Country Roads Board also Transport
<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i>	Law	<i>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Municipalities Assistance Act 1973</i>	Local Government also Treasury
<i>Maintenance Act 1965</i>	Law	<i>National Fitness Council of Victoria Act 1960</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Margarine Act 1975</i>	Agriculture	<i>National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Arts
<i>Marketable Securities Act 1970</i>	Law	<i>National Museum Council of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Marine Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>	Public Works
<i>Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Nurses Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Markets Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Ombudsman Act 1973</i>	Premier's
<i>Marriage Act 1958</i>	Law		
<i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act 1968</i>	Treasury		
<i>Medical Act 1958</i>	Health		
<i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i>	Health		
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>	Local Government		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Optometrists Registration Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Public Works Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i>	Premier's	<i>Racing Act 1958</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1962</i>	Premier's	<i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
<i>Parliamentary Officers Act 1975</i>	Premier's	<i>Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
<i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i>	Premier's	<i>Railways Standardization Agreement Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
<i>Partnership Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Rain-making Control Act 1967</i>	Agriculture
<i>Patriotic Funds Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Recreation Vehicles Act 1973</i>	Conservation
<i>Pawnbrokers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i>	Conservation
<i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i>	Treasury	<i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Penalties Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i>	Treasury	<i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1968</i>	Law	<i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Pesticides Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Petroleum Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965</i>	Treasury		
<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Sale of Human Blood Act 1962</i>	Health
<i>Petrol Pumps Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Pharmacists Act 1974</i>	Health	<i>Scaffolding Act 1971</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Physiotherapists Act 1978</i>	Health	<i>Science Museum of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Pipelines Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Seamen's Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Poisons Act 1962</i>	Health	<i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act 1968</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Police Offences Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Seeds Act 1971</i>	Agriculture
<i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Port Phillip Authority Act 1966</i>	Port Phillip Authority	<i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i>	Education	<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1976</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act 1965</i>	Agriculture	<i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963</i>	Agriculture
<i>Poultry Processing Act 1968</i>	Agriculture	<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Pounds Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Printers and Newspapers Act 1958</i>	Law also Chief Secretary's	<i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Private Agents Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>	Treasury	<i>Social Welfare Act 1970</i>	Social Welfare
<i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>	Soil Conservation Authority
<i>Property Law Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Soldier Settlement Act 1958</i>	Rural Finance Commission
<i>Protection of Animals Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>State College of Victoria Act 1972</i>	Education
<i>Psychological Practices Act 1965</i>	Health	<i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i>	Premier's
<i>Public Account Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>State Development Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i>	Treasury		
<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>	Local Government		
<i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>	Local Government		
<i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i>	Public Works		
<i>Public Records Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's		
<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1958</i>	Premier's		
<i>Public Servants Ethical Conduct (Joint Select Committee) Act 1976</i>	Premier's		
<i>Public Service Act 1974</i>	Premier's		
<i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>State Development Decentralization and Tourism Act 1978</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>State Insurance Office Act 1975</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976</i>	Planning
<i>State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i>	Housing
<i>State Relief Committee Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Act 1969</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>	Local Government
<i>State Savings Bank Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Venerable Diseases Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>	Law	<i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962</i>	Agriculture	<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Stock Diseases Act 1968</i>	Agriculture	<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Conservation
<i>Stock Foods Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976</i>	Local Government
<i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965</i>	Education
<i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i>	Agriculture
<i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973</i>	State Development Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i>	Arts
<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Victorian Government Travel Authority Act 1977</i>	State Development Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>	Conservation
<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976</i>	Education
<i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i>	Treasury	<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i>	Public Works
<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Vital State Projects Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Swine Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture	<i>Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Water Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>	Treasury	<i>Water Resources Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Teacher Housing Act 1970</i>	Housing	<i>Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Theatres Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1974</i>	Agriculture
<i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market (Traders) Act 1963</i>	Agriculture
<i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission
<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	Local Government	<i>Wild Life Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Wills Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Tramways Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Wire Netting Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	Transport		
<i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law		
<i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i>	Law		
<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1958</i>	Law		
<i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i>	Treasury		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Workers Compensation Act</i> 1958	Labour and Industry	<i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Wrongs Act</i> 1958	Law	<i>Zoological Gardens Act</i> 1967	Chief Secretary's

History of Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities

A series of short, comprehensive histories of 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), the Department of Labour and Industry (1975), the Public Service Board (1976), the Melbourne Harbor Trust (1977), and the Forests Commission (1978).

Transport administration in Victoria*

The Port Phillip District was first occupied by pastoralists; some crossed from Tasmania, others "overlanded" southwards across the Riverina. By 1843, the two movements had met and the main pattern of Port Phillip pastoral holdings had emerged. Drays hauled the wool bales to the coast, returning with stores, and the early rudimentary postal services, by horse or mail cart, followed the dray tracks.

Portland, Geelong, and Port Albert developed alongside Melbourne as pastoral outlets and Queenscliff served as a pilot and customs base at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. All contacts between these ports were by sea; and by 1848, a Select Committee had urged the establishment of a Marine Board to control lighthouses and beacons, buoys and moorings, charting, pilotage, and shipping standards.

In October 1851, La Trobe proclaimed dietary and medical scales (guide-lines) for all vessels carrying passengers from Victorian ports; a surveyor of fuel vessels was appointed some weeks later. A Steam Navigation Board, established in February 1853, drew up regulations concerning ships' lights, and the competence of masters, mates, and engine drivers. The rules and regulations of a Pilot Board were gazetted in February 1855. The Melbourne Harbor Trust was established in 1877 to manage and improve the port, and the Pilot Board and Steam Navigation Board merged in 1888 to establish the Marine Board.

Gold drew large numbers of immigrants inland for the first time. Communications were essential for effective administration, and a Select Committee of the Legislative Council recommended, in November 1851, "the formation of macadamised roads at towns and extending them into the interior . . . to develop a perfect network of roads throughout the Colony".

The outcome was a Central Road Board, with exclusive control of main roads and provision for the establishment of District Roads Boards, the earliest phase of rural and suburban local government. Without them, agricultural development beyond the immediate vicinity of the ports and mining centres would have been impossible.

By 1855, the inadequacy of road links alone, even between Melbourne and the foreshore, had been confirmed by the formation of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay and the Melbourne and St Kilda Railway Companies. A commission report on the goldfields had urged railway buildings to reduce the comparative isolation of the mining townships and the costs of carriage, and to improve social conditions generally. The Victorian Railways Department was created by statute in March 1856, its significance reflected in the appointment of a Minister for Railways, whose successors held office until 1935.

* This article outlines the administrative aspects of the special article *Transport in the Victorian Environment*, which appears in Chapter I of this *Year Book*.

Railways extended northwards to Seymour and Longwood by 1873, westwards to Colac by 1877 and Horsham by 1879, and through Gippsland to Sale by 1879; and throughout the 1880s construction bills dominated Parliament as obviously as contractors' operations overshadowed distant landscapes. Consideration of railway construction was transferred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee in 1890. It was the eve of the economic crash; and no more major lines were undertaken for some twenty years.

Although suburban railways had reached Williamstown, Essendon, Hawthorn, and Brighton Beach by 1861, Melbourne's population was still concentrated in the immediate inner suburbs, where the poorer folk walked to work; the more well-to-do drove carriages or travelled by train from residential areas beyond.

The industrial boom of the 1880s created a need for public transport where railways did not, or could not, operate. The Tramways Act of 1884 permitted Melbourne's inner municipalities to establish Tramway Trusts, and by 1891 some 66 kilometres of cable track extended to Essendon and Coburg to the north, and to Hawthorn and Prahran to the south-east. The many Trusts were consolidated under the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board between 1919 and 1921, and electrification was completed over the next twenty years. The suburban railway network had also been electrified.

Between 1918 and 1928, motor vehicle registrations rose from 15,158 to 126,120, and despite the onset of the general economic depression, the growth continued. It accentuated demands for better roads, and the situation would have been critical but for the work of the Country Roads Board, established in 1913.

For the railways, the motor car was an unprecedented challenge throughout the State. By 1930, railway deficits exceeded \$2m a year, and were a crucial factor in State budgets. The financial problem, with the first experiences of highway traffic congestion, led to a Board of Inquiry and the establishment, in 1934, of a Transport Regulation Board to consider "the better and more economic co-ordination or the better regulation and control of railways, tramways, motor, sea and air transport".

A Minister of Transport was named in 1935, to take over responsibility for the railways, and a Railways Finances Adjustment Act of 1937 eased the railways' loan liabilities. The war years saw road traffic curtailed, the railways used to the limit, and temporary operating "profits" masking the serious running down of capital equipment.

In 1951, a Transport Act established a Ministry of Transport, with all forms of public transport under its control. The next quarter century was to see belated but definite recognition of the fact that the planning of transport was inseparable from overall planning policies, both for the metropolitan region and for the development of satellite and country towns. While population increased by 65 per cent between 1950 and 1975, registrations of cars and motor cycles rose to over 400 per cent. Comprehensive road and public transport planning was essential, and provision for transport involved and affected land-use and values throughout the metropolitan districts and in the immediate vicinity of many country towns.

The Metropolitan Transportation Committee was established in 1963, with the Minister of Transport as chairman. The Metropolitan Transport Plan of 1969 envisaged the construction of a Melbourne underground railway loop, extensions of bus, rail, and tram services, and some 400 kilometres of extra freeways. A lower Yarra crossing was planned to curb the amount of heavy traffic between the southern and western suburbs travelling through the central business areas of the city. This was finally opened in November 1978.

Within two years, the sociological effects of freeways in the inner suburbs had been recognised, and the programme was drastically curtailed. The aim of the planners became to establish green wedges between defined corridors of future growth, to encourage satellite development, and to establish an integrated public transport network, utilising rail for peak movements on trunk lines, with comprehensive, modern transport interchange centres, such as those already initiated at Frankston and Box Hill. All major projects also became subject to environmental impact investigations. The basic aim of the Government was to attract passengers to public transport and ensure its ultimate resumption of the dominant role. The substantial progress on the Melbourne underground railway loop during the 1970s was part of this policy.

PLANNING

Premier's Department: State Co-ordination Council

The State Co-ordination Council was established under the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975* and reports at the request of the Premier on the effects of adopting major proposals or objectives as policies of government; priorities to be established both within a policy and between competing policies; specific plans and projects both in the public and private sectors; and any other matter referred to it.

The Council also advises on Statements of Planning Policy (prepared by the Town and Country Planning Board); advises on matters of State interest in relation to the preparation of regional plans; ensures effective co-ordination of all agencies participating in the achievement of the policies of the Victorian Government; reports on the effect of changing circumstances on priorities; reviews progress and performance in the achievement of policies; and advises on particular policies and programmes which an agency should develop.

Further reference: *State Planning Council, Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 154-5; 1978, pp. 155-6

Ministry for Planning*General*

The Ministry for Planning is a co-ordinating Ministry established by Act of Parliament in 1973. The Ministry for Planning Act was proclaimed on 2 December 1974. The Ministry administers: the Town and Country Planning Act, the Development Areas Act, the Historic Buildings Act, the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Act, the planning functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, the planning functions of Regional and other Responsible Authorities, the Urban Land Council, and the Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund.

Objectives

The Ministry assists the various authorities preparing planning schemes to co-ordinate the planning processes and to achieve common aims according to established guidelines and government policy. The Act empowers the Ministry to use the staff of any government agency to help carry out its duties, which include planning assistance to all Responsible Authorities, local councils, and Regional Planning Authorities.

*Town and Country Planning Board**Introduction*

The Town and Country Planning Board was constituted under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1944* and commenced operation in February 1946. The Act allows the implementation of statutory Planning Schemes by Responsible Authorities. The Board is the Minister's adviser on planning matters and, working in liaison with him and the Ministry, the Board prepares Planning Schemes for specified areas as directed by the Minister. The establishment of the Board marked the beginning of statutory planning in Victoria.

The Board's responsibilities are to promote and co-ordinate regional planning throughout the State; prepare Statements of Planning Policy; supply planning services to Responsible Authorities at local level; prepare Planning Schemes for specified areas; review and report on Planning Schemes; and advise the Minister on any planning matter.

As an instrument of the Minister, the Board carries out studies of investigation areas under the provisions of the Development Areas Act and reports to the Minister. This Act empowers the Governor in Council to designate areas suitable for accelerated development or controlled development.

History

One of the major tasks of the Board in its first decade was the examination of the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme (1954) and the objections lodged. At the same time it continued its function of reporting to the Minister on local Planning Schemes, and assisting and advising councils on planning. In 1967, in response to a request from the Minister, the Board and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works prepared comprehensive reports and recommendations on planning for the disciplined growth of

metropolitan Melbourne to the year 2000 to accommodate a projected population of 5 million persons. As a result of this study, the Town and Country Planning Act was amended in 1968 to establish a three-tier system of administration:

- (1) The Town and Country Planning Board assisted by a State Planning Council;
- (2) the Board of Works and Regional Planning Authorities; and
- (3) the municipalities within the Board of Works area.

The functions of tier (1) were to promote and co-ordinate planning throughout Victoria and advise the Government on State-wide planning policy. Tier (2) called for the establishment of Regional Planning Authorities within the State-wide framework to operate with the Board of Works, as the Metropolitan Regional Authority, tripling the area previously covered by the Board. Tier (3) delegated responsibility for local planning to municipalities within this expanded Board of Works area and within the regional framework of tier (2).

Population decline

The decline in the birthrate and in immigration has reduced the originally accepted projection of about 5 million persons to between 3.2 million and 3.4 million persons by the turn of the century. The two Boards, the Town and Country Planning Board and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, carried out a series of studies on how best the projected population increase could be accommodated. The State Planning Council was disbanded and replaced by the State Co-ordination Council comprising the heads of all government departments and authorities, and the Town and Country Planning Board assumed the responsibilities listed earlier.

Statements of Planning Policy

These provide the Regional Authorities and the municipalities with the firm guidelines of government policy and ensure that planning is co-ordinated and that planning proposals fall within overall aims. The Town and Country Planning Board prepares them in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council. They are referred by the Minister to the Governor in Council. Upon approval by the Governor in Council they are tabled in Parliament for twenty-four days and may be revoked by resolution of either House within that time. The tabling in Parliament of Statements of Planning Policy was introduced by amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in December 1978 to give Members of Parliament the means of monitoring government action in the planning field, and to increase public input to planning policies through local Members of Parliament.

Statements of Planning Policy are binding on all Responsible Authorities, including government departments. They encompass demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific purposes; land characteristics and land-use; amenity and environment; communications; and the development requirements of public authorities.

Application of Statements

There are Statements of Planning Policy for Western Port, Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the Macedon Ranges, Central Gippsland brown coal deposits, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes. Statements of Planning Policy are being prepared for the Melbourne metropolitan area and the whole of the Victorian coastline.

Planning for specified areas

Where a Local Authority does not have the resources, and a Regional Authority is not appropriate to the task, the Town and Country Planning Board prepares Planning Schemes for special areas or projects of State significance. These include coastal areas, inland lake areas (including the man-made lakes of the water conservation schemes), valuable national resources, and areas of special significance such as the historic gold mining town of Maldon.

Reviewing and reporting

This function of the Board covers many aspects of statutory planning: examination of Planning Schemes and Interim Development Orders, Amendments, Revocations, Urban

Renewal proposals, by-laws, and virtually all matters relating to the Town and Country Planning Act.

Melton and Sunbury

Under the Development Areas Act, Melton and Sunbury were the subject of studies by the Board and the Victorian Government confirmed their future development as satellite cities. An Interim Co-ordinating Committee was set up to study the development potential and supervise planning control under the Board's chairman, with Board staff seconded to the project.

The Interim Committee has since become the Melton-Sunbury Management Committee, electing its own chairman. It has a membership of four councillors, a nominee from the Board of Works and the Ministry for Planning, and an independent member representing local interests. Planning for the satellite cities has placed special emphasis on social and community needs and the services and facilities required to satisfy them, as well as the more routine aspects of planning. The Victorian Government has reiterated its continuing commitment to the project, which it sees as a co-operative venture between the two councils, the Victorian Government, and private enterprise. The concept plans will be incorporated progressively as amendments into the Board of Works Planning Scheme, and designated back to the two councils, who will either amend or revoke their own schemes to obviate dual control.

Urban Land Council

The Council was formed in 1975 under agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments to use Federal funds to provide fully serviced housing land at minimum cost. To 30 June 1978, the Council received loans totalling \$23.6m from the Commonwealth Government, and developed and released for sale a total of 1,531 allotments, and a further 290 allotments were in the process of development.

The first estate released by the Urban Land Council for sale was the Gardenia Estate at Thomastown. Sales began in November 1975 and by 30 June 1978 the estate was fully developed and 98 per cent of lots sold. The total yield was 421 lots.

The first stages of the Western Gate Estate at Deer Park were released for sale in December 1976 and by December 1978 approximately 500 lots had been sold. It was expected that the total number of 787 lots would be sold by late 1979.

The Keilor Downs Estate in Taylors Road, St. Albans, is the largest single land holding of the Urban Land Council and the expected yield was 2,865 lots. By the end of 1978, approximately 400 allotments had been sold, about one quarter of the estate then having been developed. It will cater eventually for a population of approximately 10,000 and various community facilities have been incorporated into the plans to cater for that number. The planning of a major shopping complex and community facilities, together with primary and secondary schools, was well advanced by December 1978 and the construction was due to begin in 1979-80. As the estate develops, additional State and private school sites will be set aside, together with infant welfare and pre-school centres.

The Kings Park estate is in Taylors Road in the City of Keilor, and development of the initial stages was programmed to start in February 1979. The total yield was to be 1,490 lots and development will be at the rate of 250 to 300 lots per year.

The Queens Street, Altona, Estate was to begin development in March 1979 as a joint venture with the private sector. The total yield was to be 456 lots and includes a mixture of housing types, including conventional villas, cluster housing, and a retirement village. Also to be constructed in the initial stages were a community facilities centre and service premises.

The sales rate per year for the Urban Land Council estates was approximately 450 lots and it was expected that this rate would be maintained. However, the Queens Street, Altona, Estate, when it became available for sale, was expected to result in an overall increase of about 150 lots per year in the sales rate.

Commonwealth Government co-operation

Commonwealth Government involvement with Victoria in planning began in 1972 with the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development to enable the two Governments to work together in this area.

Commonwealth interest was directed at the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, providing assistance for other urban and regional projects, and funds for land acquisition, metropolitan improvement programmes and sewerage works.

The Department of Urban and Regional Development was subsequently incorporated into the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development. The functions of this Department have now been redistributed to the Department of Housing and Construction, the Department of National Development, and the Department of Home Affairs.

The major planning project between the two Governments and the Government of New South Wales was the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre (see below). The Governments were represented by the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation. Legislation has now been introduced in the Victorian Parliament to return control over the use of private land to the local Responsible Authorities, the rural City of Wodonga, and the Shires of Yackandandah, Tallangatta, Beechworth, and Chiltern. The Corporation will retain planning control over land that it owns in the area.

Albury-Wodonga

In recognition of the need to encourage more balanced development of the Australian continent and to provide an alternative to capital city living for those who seek a different life style, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments agreed on 25 January 1973 to plan and develop the twin cities of Albury-Wodonga. On 23 October 1973, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria confirmed this intention when they signed the Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement at Wodonga. The Agreement provided for the establishment of a development corporation as a statutory authority to plan and develop the areas designated for new growth.

The Corporation operates under the control of a Ministerial Council comprising the Commonwealth Minister for National Development, the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation and Development, and the Victorian Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism.

Land acquisition and land development costs are met by interest bearing advances from the Commonwealth Government, the objective being that the scheme will be self-supporting in a financial sense. The States accept the responsibility to provide their services and facilities to a timetable determined by the Development Corporation. The administrative expenses of the Development Corporation are shared by the three governments.

The initial target population for the growth centre by the turn of the century has been reduced from 300,000 to approximately 150,000 persons, when the scope of the project was progressively geared back to levels consistent with the expected availability of Commonwealth loan funds in the foreseeable future and consistent with reasonably attainable growth of employment opportunities.

A second element of the revised scheme was to change the physical development strategy to reflect this decision. The initial strategy had called for a first thrust into greenfields development at Baranduda (some 7 kilometres south-west of Wodonga). The new strategy is more closely aligned to natural market forces in that Thurgoona, which is almost contiguous to existing Albury, will be developed first. Baranduda will be developed when the Corporation and the Ministerial Council are satisfied that there is sufficient public or private investment to ensure that the development of the area can proceed successfully and on a sound financial footing. The first release of 256 fully serviced residential allotments at Thurgoona took place in July 1978.

Albury-Wodonga's population grew by 18.9 per cent between the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, an actual increase of 8,000 persons, and projections based on private and government investment indicate an increase of some 15,000 persons in the period from 1978 to 1982.

Regional planning

Regional planning began in Victoria in 1944 after the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments agreed to plan post-war development and decentralisation on a regional basis. The Victorian Government appointed a State Regional Boundaries Committee to

inquire into physical, economic, and human resources on a State-wide basis. The regions recommended were Barwon, Central Highlands, Corangamite, East Gippsland, West Gippsland, Glenelg, Goulburn, Loddon, Mallee, Port Phillip, Upper Goulburn, Upper Murray, and the Wimmera.

In 1946, a Central Planning Authority was set up to arrange conventions of councils within each region to constitute regional committees; to advise and assist them in surveys of regional resources; to co-ordinate their work; to disseminate planning information; and to report to the Victorian Government on their recommendations. The Authority's secretariat was originally within the Premier's Department, but was subsequently transferred to the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism.

Regional committees were established for all regions, except Port Phillip. They advised on development of resources, problems such as soil deficiencies, transport difficulties, housing shortages, and provided a forum for discussion between local administration and interested parties on the co-ordination of public services.

In 1968, the Town and Country Planning Act was amended to provide the three-tier system of planning administration referred to earlier.

Regional authorities

There are now regional planning authorities for Western Port, the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Loddon-Campaspe Region. Non-statutory regional committees are operating in East and Central Gippsland. A Regional Planning Authority was established for Geelong, but in 1977 its planning powers were transferred to the Geelong Regional Commission.

Regional offices of the Town and Country Planning Board have been established at Bendigo, Warrnambool, Traralgon, and Wodonga. The Traralgon office services the Interim Committee of the Central Gippsland Regional Authority. A Bill to establish the Authority was presented to Parliament in 1978.

Western Port Regional Planning Authority

The Authority was constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act in 1969. The Western Port region embraces six municipalities, Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, Phillip Island, and parts of the Shires of Cranbourne and Bass. French Island is in the region, but is not incorporated in any municipality. Western Port Bay is the hub of the region as a recreational facility for the people of Melbourne, the habitat of a variety of native flora and fauna, and a vital national economic resource because of its sheltered deep port facilities. More than 50 per cent of the region is given to agriculture, and its topography ranges from the undulating hill country of the Mornington Peninsula to the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges to the former swampland that forms the coastal flats of the Bay.

The Authority consists of two members from each of the six councils. It elects its own chairman and has a small professional staff headed by a director. The Victorian Government pays two-thirds of the running costs and the member councils the remainder.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 276-8

Planning on the Peninsula

In 1970, Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 (Western Port) was brought down. It laid down guidelines for the regional planning for the port facilities and industrial development on the mainland and on French Island, but this was varied in 1976 to exclude the Island and areas north of Watsons Inlet. The Statement limited urban development, set high environmental standards, and laid down that land-use policies be integrated with those of adjacent regions and resources. This resulted in an Interim Development Order over the region. Issues raised by Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 gave rise to a comprehensive study of the Western Port Bay environment and the possible impact of development upon it, and a moratorium on development was imposed from 1973 to 1976.

On completion of the study, the Western Port Regional Planning Authority laid down a number of policies to ensure long-term availability of land for industry associated with the deep water port. These are being incorporated in the Authority's industrial plan. Under Statement of Planning Policy No. 2, also gazetted in 1970, the Authority prepared the Southern Mornington Peninsula Conservation Plan for the area south and south-west of

the line between Hastings and Mornington. The Plan followed extensive investigation of physical, ecological, cultural, and sociological aspects, and was gazetted in September 1978 as an amendment to the Interim Development Order for the region. It imposes detailed controls to protect and preserve the scenic and environment value of the area.

Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority

In 1974, the Victorian Government decided on major changes in planning for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Minister for Planning established an Interim Study Group to review existing policies and zonings and make recommendations. Legislation for the Yarra Valley and Dandenongs region was outlined by the Minister for Planning in a Ministerial Statement in 1976, and later that year, the Interim Study Group published its report *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Land Management and Stream Environmental Study*.

The Act establishing the Authority was gazetted in April 1977, thus revoking Board of Works control over the Shires of Lillydale and Sherbrooke. The Act charges the Authority with providing "increased protection for the special features and character of the region", with implementing statements of planning policy for the region, and with preparing a regional strategy plan.

There are four municipalities in the region: Healesville, Lillydale, Upper Yarra, and Sherbrooke. There are fifteen members of the Authority, two councillors from each Shire, appointed for a one year term; three residents representing primary production, conservation, and commercial interests, who are appointed for three years; and four members representing the Ministers for Forests, Conservation, and Social Welfare, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, who are also appointed for three years.

Geelong Regional Commission

In 1969, the Town and Country Planning Board, in its report "Organization for Strategic Planning" pointed out that Geelong merited special investigation as a practical alternative to the future uncontrolled growth of Melbourne. The Geelong Regional Planning Authority was established in the same year following major amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act.

In 1973, the Victorian Government adopted Statement of Planning Policy No. 7 (Geelong) which stated that Geelong should be promoted and planned as a centre for large scale urban growth and to accommodate a greatly increased share of the anticipated growth of the Port Phillip region.

The *Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977* was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1977 and the Geelong Regional Commission was established on 1 August 1977. It took over the ongoing planning role of its predecessor, the Geelong Regional Planning Authority.

In addition to this planning function, the Commission has also been charged with channelling land development towards industrial and commercial purposes so as to create employment opportunities within the Geelong region.

The Commission's co-ordinating, development, and promotional powers should enable it to effectively harness the private and public sector investment for the development of the Geelong region without excessive reliance on public sector funding.

Further reference: Port Phillip Authority, *Victorian Year Book 1974*, pp. 273-4

Historic Buildings Preservation Council

The Historic Buildings Act was proclaimed in 1974 and is administered by the Ministry for Planning through the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The Council has a part-time membership of ten. They are a nominee of the Minister for the Arts, a town planner nominated by the Town and Country Planning Board, the Valuer-General, or his nominee, and seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, each representing an appropriate profession.

The Council recommends to the Minister buildings of architectural or historic importance for inclusion in the State's Register of Historic Buildings; it recommends buildings for removal from the Register, in whole or in part; and on its own motion or at the request of the Minister it reports on any matter relating to designated buildings or the administration of the Act.

The Council evaluates applications for permits to remove, alter, or demolish any designated building, and may serve an Interim Preservation Order on the owner of any building under investigation for a period of six months or until the investigation is complete, whichever is the sooner.

The Council may consider requests for financial assistance from the owners of designated buildings for their preservation, restoration, or maintenance, and make a recommendation to the Minister.

Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund

Maldon is a unique example of a nineteenth century gold mining town nestling among the hills and mullock heaps near Castlemaine. Because it is virtually intact since the days of the gold rushes, it occupies an important place in the history of Victoria, and is the subject of a special Planning Scheme, the first of its kind in Victoria, to protect and preserve it. The first recognition of the town's significance was in 1960, when the National Trust declared it "a notable town".

The 1977-78 budget provided funds for the establishment of an Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund to help with the preservation and restoration of buildings and streetscapes of importance. An architect is resident in Maldon at least two days a week to provide free advice to residents. Finance for restoration is in the form of grants or loans on a basis similar to those provided under the Historic Buildings Act.

Further references: Re-structuring of old and inappropriate sub-divisions, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 162; Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, 1978, p. 162

Statistical divisions in Victoria

Origins of statistical division concept

Statistical divisions have traditionally been used as a geographic base for the presentation of the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State. The groupings of local government areas making up statistical divisions in Victoria have been altered since 1974 to reflect associations of the areas in terms of socio-economic links rather than the purely topographic and land-use associations which applied previously.

Geographic sub-divisions of Victoria for presentation of official statistics were first used in 1896. In that year the Statistical Register of Victoria included a table of agricultural statistics which grouped counties into eight "statistical districts". Counties were groupings of parishes; these units were the original land survey units in the State.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Population and Vital Statistics* and later its publication *Demography* applied "divisions" of Victoria to the same groupings of counties as for agricultural statistics in publishing figures of births and deaths early this century. The same names of "divisions" appeared again, with the addition of a "metropolitan division".

The arrangement of local government areas into "statistical districts" is noted in the Population Census, Victoria, 1901. This Census volume included a table showing figures for 1891 and 1901, using district names identical with those in the tabulations of agricultural statistics of 1896. A metropolitan area was also shown within the Central District.

In 1929, in accordance with a resolution at a Conference of the Federal Health Council and the Statisticians of the Commonwealth and States, held in Melbourne on 19 and 20 March 1928, these "divisions" were reconstituted for the purpose of presenting vital statistics, from groupings of counties to groupings of local government areas. This divisional grouping was subsequently applied to other statistical series and continued unchanged until 1966, although with adjustment in the intervening years of the statistical division boundaries for changes in local government area boundaries and for the metropolitan development of Melbourne.

The Twenty-seventh Conference of Statisticians in 1965 adopted the substance of the report prepared by Dr G. J. R. Linge entitled *The Delimitation of Urban Areas for Statistical Purposes*. In accordance with resolutions of this Conference an urban definition of 500 persons to 2.5 square kilometres was adopted and the Melbourne Statistical Division was delimited to set an outer boundary around Melbourne so as to contain the

anticipated urban growth for a period of between twenty and twenty-five years. The Melbourne Statistical Division was first applied to the 1966 Census of Population and Housing. The introduction of this Division affected the boundaries of surrounding divisions but did not alter the criteria for accepting those of other divisions in the State.

It is apparent that while no precise criteria for grouping counties or local government areas into "districts" or "divisions", respectively, can be discovered, the groupings were made on the basis of geographic, topographic, and land-use features, with the exception of the Melbourne metropolitan area where urban characteristics and the potential for them were considered, especially in later years.

This concept of statistical divisions did not positively allow for groupings of areas associated by a marked degree of demographic significance arising from social or economic intercourse. Consequently they had become increasingly unsuited for the presentation of a wide range of sophisticated statistics which had become available or were planned for in the near future.

As a consequence the policy of the Australian Bureau of Statistics on statistical divisions was reviewed at a conference of State Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in June 1973. Among other things this Conference resolved that:

- (1) Statistical divisions should ideally be delimited in all States on the basis of socio-economic criteria and should where possible embrace contiguous local government areas; and
- (2) the boundaries of the statistical divisions so delimited should be changed only at intervals, for example, at periods of fifteen to twenty years.

Development of new statistical divisions

State Planning Regions

At the time of 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; and
- (3) a region should be large enough in population and resources to support a regional planning programme and yet small enough for the community to be able to identify with it and for all members of a regional authority to acquire a sound knowledge of, and interest in, the whole region.

Factors taken into account in delineating regional and sub-regional boundaries were:

- (1) Comparisons with other ways of dividing the State, including the then current Central Planning Authority regions, and various areas used for presenting statistics;
- (2) physical factors including river basins and tablelands, climate, geology, and soils, all of which influence economic activity, particularly primary production;

(3) communication, that is, the concept of a region as a hierarchy of towns joined by a coherent system of lines of communication; and

(4) areas of influence of towns described by studies and researches within the Town and Country Planning Board and the University of Melbourne on the socio-economic areas of influence of Victorian towns and cities. The Board's studies used a system of weighting elements of association according to their apparent significance. Elements considered included the patterns of a community's frequent (at least once a month) travel to a retail shopping centre, newspaper circulation, distribution or marketing areas for major consumer items, regional zoning of sporting, social, and community and welfare organisations, the composition of municipal associations (made by local selection), and library and hospital service regions.

It should be noted that the socio-economic areas of influence of towns and cities of various sizes intersect and overlap in ways which prevent a quantifiable decision on the association of one area with another. In drawing boundaries to areas of influence, subjective judgement has of necessity been used in these cases. In other cases, for example, a well defined river basin, the region based on physical factors will be very similar to the socio-economic region, but where physical features do not provide strong barriers to communication, socio-economic boundaries may not align with whatever physical features do exist. Where there is a lack of congruence, the system adopted followed socio-economic rather than physical boundaries. Further, the use of whole local government areas often results in only an approximation to the real socio-economic unit.

State Planning Regions delimited on the criteria outlined were, after consultation with Commonwealth and local government authorities and other interested bodies, adopted by the Victorian Government in May 1974.

Adoption of new statistical divisions

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics had regard to the criteria used in delimiting the regions and to the involvement of bodies interested in the delimitation. As these factors were in accord with the content and the spirit of the resolution of the 1973 Conference, State Planning Regions were adopted as statistical divisions for Victoria. In addition, by this adoption the Victorian Office had introduced a device for conveniently summarising official statistics into geographic areas which have a real and growing significance for most users of those statistics.

Consequently the boundaries of Victorian statistical divisions, with the exception of the Melbourne Statistical Division, have been re-drawn to accord with State Planning Regions. The combination of the Melbourne Statistical Division and the East Central Statistical Division is equivalent to the Port Phillip Planning Region adopted by the Victorian Government. In all other cases both the boundaries and names applied to the new statistical divisions are the same as for State Planning Regions.

New statistical division boundaries were applied to all relevant annual statistics, other than those from the Agricultural and Pastoral Census, for their respective years ending in 1974. Agricultural and Pastoral Census statistics were converted to the new boundaries from the year ending March 1975. Monthly and quarterly statistical series were published for the new boundaries from June 1974.

The boundaries of the new statistical divisions will be retained for so long as they are considered relevant by interested bodies. However, they will be altered to account for minor changes in local government area boundaries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government is a tier in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities operating under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1958* and under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, and his Permanent Head, the Secretary for Local Government, with a staff of some 270 officers as well as about 60 members of various boards, most of whom serve part-time.

The Minister and his Department also administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6, but the majority of the powers and

duties given to municipal councils are set out in the Local Government Act. There are several amendments to this Act each year, as a result of changing community circumstances which affect most citizens. The Act sets out the framework within which each council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern, and the role of the Department is essentially to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors within this framework of statutory powers.

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 regulations, and the allocation of subsidies and payments to municipalities for various purposes; it also advises councillors, municipal officers, and the public generally. Inspectors of municipal administration and engineers maintain field contact with municipalities and report to the Minister.

The Building Regulations Committee is responsible for the preparation of draft regulations for consideration by the Minister. The Committee members also act as referees pursuant to the provisions of clauses 5 and 7 of the Thirty-Third Schedule to the *Local Government Act 1958* by determining appeals and granting modifications to the regulations. The Committee also determines disputes which arise as to the need for additional fire protection measures in existing buildings. Following general acceptance of the recommendations by the Building and Development Approvals Committee (BADAC) Part I—Building Controls, the Building Regulations Committee's administrative and technical support staff (which are part of the Local Government Department) have been increased to prepare the Consolidated Building Regulations. These regulations will embody the regulations and requirements of specialist government departments with the ultimate arrangement that local government, through a Building Approvals Co-ordinator in each municipality, will issue an "Authority to Construct". This will embody all the building requirements of all Victorian Government Departments and authorities.

The Valuer-General is concerned with the standard of valuations carried out by the municipalities and with co-ordinating all valuations within Victoria. The Valuers Qualification Board controls the level of academic attainment and experience required from prospective valuers, while the 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.

The Victoria Grants Commission was established under the *Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976* to apportion among Victorian municipalities the share of personal income tax revenue allocated to the State for this purpose under the Commonwealth Government's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*.

Arbitrators are appointed under the *Local Government Act 1958* to deal with matters arising from subdivision of land under the *Local Government Act 1958* and the *Cluster Titles Act 1974*, as well as subdivision under the *Strata Titles Act 1967*. An arbitrator may also hear and determine objections to private street construction schemes under the provisions of the Local Government Act. Subdivisional matters dealt with by an arbitrator include refusals by councils to seal plans of subdivision, and disputes in respect of requirements imposed by councils as conditions for the sealing of plans of subdivision.

Among the Boards operating within the Department are the Local Government Advisory Board, which advises the Minister on matters concerning the constitution or alteration of municipal areas, and the Municipal Officers Qualifications Boards. The latter include municipal clerks, auditors, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors, and are all concerned with the qualifications of these respective officers and thus with the maintenance of standards. The power to inquire into conduct and competence is also vested in these boards.

Other important areas for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g., home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, etc.), are administered by the

Health Department, Social Welfare Department, and the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

The Minister and his Department have to ensure that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve the rights of citizens. The Department also makes recommendations about desirable legislative changes in order to improve the lives of citizens. The basic aim is not to reduce the autonomy of councils, but to help them match local government to local needs, while co-ordinating their activities for the benefit of all.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The *Public Records Act 1973* marked a new era in Victoria by creating an archival establishment in line with modern developments overseas. It established a Public Record Office "for the better preservation, management and utilisation of the public records of the State".

Public records had been deposited sporadically in the Public Library of Victoria since 1893, but the first archivist was only appointed in 1948, and an Archives Section of the State Library established in 1955. Thereafter, the deposits of public records increased considerably, and the introduction of systematic procedures for records management and, in particular, records selection and disposal, brought widespread recognition among public offices of the importance of records control in current administration. The outcome was the Public Records Act and the creation of the Public Record Office, originally under the control of the Chief Secretary, but now under the Minister for Properties and Services.

The Act also established a Public Records Advisory Council which "in consultation with the Keeper of Public Records shall promote co-operation between the Public Record Office and public offices" and "may report and make recommendations to the Minister on any matter relating to the administration of this Act". There are seven members: four are senior departmental officers, and three represent tertiary educational institutions, local government, and the State Library of Victoria, respectively.

Public records are those made or received by any officer in carrying out the official business of any public office or of any court. Public offices are defined 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 body instituted by or under the *Local Government Act 1958*; and
- (4) any other local governing body corporate or incorporate.

The management and control of the Public Record Office and the public records therein is vested in a Keeper of Public Records, subject to the Act and the general direction and control of the Minister. The Keeper is responsible for the security and orderly classification of the records held and for the provision of reasonable facilities to the public for inspecting and obtaining copies of them. A programme for publishing selected documents, and preparing finding aids, has begun.

The Act 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 those worthy of preservation.

Public officers and Public Record Office staff are working together to control the number of records created, to ensure that records of temporary significance are discarded as early as possible and essential records safeguarded, and to arrange regular transfers of non-current permanent material to the Public Record Office.

In June 1975, a new building was purchased at Laverton to serve the Public Record Office as a base repository. This accommodated a two-storey compactus installation comprising more than 100 kilometres of steel shelving, a substantial portion of which was completed and occupied by 1978. Specialised storage for computer tapes and microfilm was also available; facilities for maps and plans were envisaged; and a reference and technical library was being developed for the use of staff and research workers. Regional repositories were also planned.

A city reference room at 1 Little Collins Street carries microfilm copies of immigrant passenger lists to 1923 (indexed to 1872). Files from Laverton are made available there at 24 to 48 hours' notice.

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

The Office of the Ombudsman was established in Victoria on 30 October 1973, and the Ombudsman has published four Annual Reports concerning the exercise of his functions giving relevant statistical information.

From 1 January 1977, the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman to investigate complaints concerning administrative actions taken in government departments and public statutory bodies was enlarged to include actions taken by any officer or employee of a municipality. Actions taken by a council of a municipality or by a councillor acting as such are excluded from the Ombudsman's jurisdiction, Parliament taking the view that municipal councillors, being elected representatives of their ratepayers, should not be answerable to the Ombudsman.

Complaints to the Ombudsman are required to be in writing. Before conducting an investigation the Ombudsman is required to inform the principal officer of the relevant authority and the responsible Minister and in addition, where the complaint relates to an administrative action taken by an officer or employee of a municipality, the mayor of that municipality, of his intention of conducting that investigation. The principal officer of a municipality is the Town Clerk.

In addition to informing those persons of his intention of investigating the complaint, the Ombudsman provides them with a copy of the document in which the complaint is made and his summary of the administrative action complained of.

The procedures followed by the Ombudsman in investigating a complaint do not vary whether the complaint is made in respect of a municipality or any other authority over which he has jurisdiction.

For the purpose of conducting his investigations, the Ombudsman has the powers of a Commission appointed by the Governor in Council under the *Evidence Act* 1958 and, where necessary, he can summon the attendance of any person or require the production of documents and files.

His primary objective in the investigation of a complaint is to ascertain all the facts relevant to the complaint and then to express an opinion whether or not the action complained of:

- (1) Appears to have been taken contrary to law;
- (2) was unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (3) 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;
- (4) 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;
- (5) 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;
- (6) was based wholly or partly on a mistake of law or fact; or
- (7) was wrong, and to report his opinion and reasons therefore and make any recommendations he thinks fit.

Where no steps have been taken within a reasonable time to implement any recommendation he may have made, the Ombudsman may send a copy of his report and recommendation to the Governor in Council and Parliament.

VICTORIA—OMBUDSMAN: COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

Particulars	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)
Complaints—			
Received	1,457	1,955 (314)	2,283 (347)
Investigated (b)	446	508 (82)	721 (118)
Found to be made out	101	80 (16)	131 (21)
Recommendations—			
No recommendations necessary	13	21 (2)	26 (4)
No remedial action possible	56	37 (9)	79 (14)
Formal recommendation—			
Submitted	32	22 (5)	26 (3)
Complied with	32	22 (5)	25 (3)

(a) The figures in brackets relate to municipalities.

(b) Excludes cases outside the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman, disposed of by preliminary inquiry, or deferred.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- BORCHARDT, D. H. *Checklist of Royal Commissions, Select Committees of Parliament, and Boards of Inquiry*. Part III, Victoria, 1856-1960. Sydney, Wentworth Books, 1970.
- GIFFORD, K. H. *The Australian local government directory*. Melbourne, Law Book Company, 1967.
- The Governments of Australia: a political and departmental guide*. Second edition. Canberra, International Public Relations Pty Ltd, 1974. 215 pages.
- VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT. *Directory of Government departments and authorities*. Melbourne, Premier's Department, 1976.
- Victorian Government publications*. Melbourne, State Library of Victoria, monthly, January 1976 —
- Victorian municipal directory*. Melbourne, Arnall and Jackson, 1976.
- Victorian State parliamentary and civic guide*. Tenth edition. Melbourne, Eric White Associates, 1974.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Local Government Department

The Local Government Department is constituted under the *Local Government Department Act 1958*. The following Acts of the Victorian Parliament come in whole or in part within the ambit of the responsibilities of the Minister for Local Government: Local Government Act, Acts relating to local government in the cities of Melbourne and Geelong, Cluster Titles Act, Cultural and Recreational Lands Act, Dog Act, Drainage Areas Act, Hawkers and Pedlars Act, Litter Act, Local Authorities Superannuation Act, Markets Act, Newmarket Sheep Sales Act, Petrol Pumps Act, Pounds Act, Tramways Act, Valuation of Land Act, and Weights and Measures Act.

Valuer-General

A Valuer-General was first appointed in Victoria under the *Valuation of Land Act 1960*. One of the purposes of this legislation was to provide for the co-ordination of rating valuations for municipalities and other rating authorities and for improving the standard of valuation in Victoria. Municipalities are normally the only rating authorities making valuations for rating purposes in the State and each attends to the special rating valuation requirements of other authorities in its municipal district.

The Valuer-General confers with the valuers appointed to make rating valuations and with councils on the general levels of value to be used and is available to give advice during the valuation or subsequently. The Valuer-General is empowered and does provide valuations for all government acquisition, resumption, and negotiation purposes on request from government departments and agencies. The Valuer-General also provides valuations for probate duty, stamp duty, gift duty, and taxation purposes, and by agreement for settling disputes as to the value of property.

Valuers' Qualification Board

The *Valuation of Land Act 1960* established the Valuers' Qualification Board which is empowered to register qualified persons as land valuers. The Act provides that on or after the first day of January 1979 only persons who are registered valuers are permitted to practise as land valuers.

The Act provides that the Board may from time to time hold or cause to be held examinations of persons who desire to qualify themselves as valuers. A diploma course is conducted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology for persons who desire to qualify. On completion of the course, successful candidates must also complete four years of practical work within six years prior to their application in order to obtain a certificate of qualification. On payment of an annual fee a qualified person may practise as a registered valuer.

Municipal Valuation Fees Committee

The Municipal Valuation Fees Committee was constituted to fix, on request, a minimum valuation contract fee for municipalities wishing to carry out a general revaluation.

Land Valuation Boards of Review

Land Valuation Boards of Review were provided for by the *Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act 1965*. 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 an amount of, or in excess of, capital improved value of \$50,000, net annual value of \$2,500, or an unimproved value or site value of \$10,000. 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 \$50,000 unless the Supreme Court decides on application by either party that the issues involved warrant a Court hearing. When the claim exceeds \$50,000 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.

Further reference: *Constituting and altering the constitution of municipalities, Victorian Year Book 1977, pp. 174-5*

Commonwealth financial relationships with local government

General purpose assistance

Prior to 1973, no Commonwealth assistance was provided specifically to local government in the States. Such financial assistance as did exist was made through State Governments, or under various Commonwealth programmes for the purpose of which local government, among other bodies, was deemed eligible for claimant status.

The Labor Government elected in 1972 proposed a series of measures which included increased financial support for local government. The most important of these proposals was the provision by the Commonwealth Government of general purpose grants to individual councils in amounts to be determined by the Commonwealth. Procedures were established whereby regional organisations of local government could apply for financial assistance from the Commonwealth. Such applications were the subject of inquiry and report by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The recommendations of the Commission were based upon general equalisation principles developed by the Commission in such a manner as to promote financial equality between local authorities and regional groupings of such authorities. The recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth and grants totalling \$56.3m in 1974-75 and \$79.9m in 1975-76 were paid to local authorities in the States. Payments were made in the first instance to State Governments for transmission to individual local government authorities in the amounts specified. Victoria's share of these grants in 1974-75 was \$14.6m and \$20.2m in 1975-76.

In December 1975, the Liberal and National Country Party was elected to Federal office and adopted a policy whereby personal income tax collections were to be shared between the Commonwealth, the States, and local government. (See also Chapter 20, pages 428-9). Under the *Local Government (Personal Income Sharing) Act 1976*, local government will be entitled to 1.52 per cent of net personal income tax collections in the previous year. In November 1977, the Prime Minister announced that this percentage of 1.52 would be increased to 2 per cent over the next three years. The Government reaffirmed this commitment at the Premiers' Conference in June 1978 but said it would not be implemented in 1978-79. The amount derived under this sharing percentage will be divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendations by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Following representations by Tasmania, the question of percentage distribution between States was referred to the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The Commission recommended a slightly altered percentage distribution which was subsequently accepted at the Premiers' Conference in July 1977, with Victoria's percentage being 25.4513 per cent. Each State is to allocate a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance among councils on a population basis which may also take into account size, population density, and other matters agreed upon between the Commonwealth and the State concerned. This portion of the assistance is called "as-of-right entitlement" in the Victorian statute affecting its distribution. The remaining

assistance will be allocated among councils, having regard to their respective financial needs, on the recommendations of the State Grants Commissions.

The payments by the Commonwealth under the personal income sharing policy are in the form of "untied" grants for general purpose assistance paid in the first instance to the States for passing on to local government authorities. In 1976-77 and 1977-78, total such assistance was \$140m and \$165.3m, respectively, of which Victoria received \$35.4m in 1976-77 and \$42.1m in 1977-78. In 1978-79, a total of \$179.4m is to be paid, of which Victoria's share is \$45.7m.

Commonwealth payments made direct to local government authorities

While there are, as previously stated, no programmes by which the Commonwealth Government makes direct payments solely to local government, there nevertheless remain a number of schemes under which local authorities have been among the organisations considered eligible for Commonwealth assistance by way of direct payment. The table below shows these payments to Victoria in 1973-74 to 1976-77.

Commonwealth payments for local government authorities

In addition to the direct assistance outlined in the preceding section, there are programmes under which a portion of the funds made available to the States is passed on to local government authorities. These are in addition to the general purpose assistance referred to above. The degree of influence exerted by the Commonwealth over the particular amounts paid to local authorities varies considerably among different programmes. In some cases the amounts passed on to local government authorities are wholly at the discretion of the State Government.

Since there is, in some cases, a lag between payment of the funds concerned to the States and their allocation by the States, the amounts paid to the States for local government authorities under a particular programme during any one year do not necessarily equal the amounts paid to authorities in that same year. Further details of the Commonwealth Government relations with local government are shown in Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: 1976-77, 1977-78, and 1978-79. The following table shows these payments to Victoria from 1973-74 to 1976-77. These amounts are also included in the table in Chapter 20, pages 429-30.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
(\$'000)

Programme	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
General purpose assistance (a)	..	14,630	20,242	35,398
Direct payments—				
Pre-schools and child care—				
Maintenance	—	44	202	578
Capital	76	491	2,194	1,548
Aged or disabled persons' homes—				
Maintenance	—	—	37	—
Capital	380	672	1,105	621
Aged persons' hostels	—	—	311	1,402
Delivered meals subsidy	287	366	323	404
Community Youth Support Scheme	..	..	..	14
Homeless persons assistance	..	—	102	3
Regional Employment Development Scheme (b)	..	4,435	14,210	22
Arts	8	23	46	41
Aerodrome local ownership plan—				
Maintenance	68	77	97	142
Capital	24	34	93	102
Total	843	20,772	38,962	40,275
Other payments through Victorian Government (a)—				
Pre-schools and child care	284	1,547	5,468	5,600
Home care services	370	441	2,125	2,018
Senior citizens' centres—				
Maintenance	35	51	175	293
Capital	158	146	1,132	1,571

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Programme	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Employment grants	4,340	1,330	3,170	..
Growth centres (Albury-Wodonga) (c)	—	284	460	780
Area Improvement Programme	2,065	4,608	4,896	28
Urban flood mitigation	..	..	100	100
Capital assistance for leisure facilities	311	695	1,597	1,119
National Estate	..	271	232	193
Roads	21,100	21,800	22,300	29,500
Tourist development	50	236	173	59
Regional Organisations Assistance Programme (d)	..	76	29	..
Total	28,713	31,485	41,857	41,261
Grand total	29,556	52,257	80,819	81,536

(a) General purpose assistance to local government is paid, in the first instance, to the States but is shown separately in this table because of its particular importance. In 1976-77, these payments were made under personal income tax sharing arrangements.

(b) Some of these payments were made to municipal councils and other local authorities.

(c) Two-thirds by way of loans and one-third by way of grants.

(d) For regional organisations of local government.

Roads Assistance Programme

The Commonwealth provides grants to Victoria for expenditure on the construction and maintenance of roads, including roads which are the responsibility of councils. Although the relevant Commonwealth legislation does not determine any particular amount which the State must provide to councils, in each State amounts determined by the State are passed on to councils for expenditure on roads which are the responsibilities of these councils.

Victoria Grants Commission

The Victoria Grants Commission was formally constituted on 24 May 1977 and consists of a chairman and two other members. The primary role of the Commission is to determine the allocations between municipalities in Victoria of grants from the Commonwealth to the State for local government authorities under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. To perform this function it is empowered to carry out investigations, conduct hearings, take evidence, and generally make such investigations as it considers necessary. In determining the allocation of the grants the Commission is required to consider:

- (1) The special needs and disabilities of a municipality;
- (2) the efforts made by the municipality to function effectively and provide reasonable services; and
- (3) any other matters which in the opinion of the Commission are of special significance in relation to the municipality.

For the 1976-77 allocation, and prior to the establishment of the Commission, an Interim State Grants Committee recommended that the "as-of-right entitlement" (see page 145) component be 40 per cent of the State's total allocation and each municipality's entitlement be determined on the basis of 85 per cent population and 15 per cent area. For the 1977-78 allocations the Commission decided to retain the same basis for determining the "as-of-right entitlement". The balance, 60 per cent, was allocated among municipalities on general equalisation principles as described in the *Victoria Grants Commission Annual Report 1977*, where allocations to individual municipalities are also shown.

Municipalities

At 30 June 1978, 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 (154 square kilometres) in Western Port, Lady Julia Percy Island (1.3 square kilometres) off Port Fairy, Bass Strait islands (3.8 square kilometres), Gippsland Lakes (part) (309 square kilometres), and Tower Hill Lake Reserve (5.0 square kilometres) adjacent to the Borough of Kororoit.

Municipal councils

The powers vested in municipal corporations are exercised by councils elected by persons who are enrolled on the municipal voters rolls under a franchise system based on property. Municipal elections are held annually in August. Extraordinary elections may be held to fill vacancies occurring between annual elections. Voting is compulsory in 90 municipalities. However, voting is not compulsory for those on the rolls who are not usually resident within the municipal district not being natural born, are not naturalised Australian citizens.

Councillors serve in an honorary capacity. They must elect one of their number to be a chairman, known as the Mayor in a city, town, or borough (Lord Mayor in the case of the City of Melbourne), or the President in a shire. Councillors hold office for three years, and each year one third of the total number allotted to each municipality retire in rotation. Legislative provisions specially provide for cases where personal interests of councillors may be in conflict with their duties and responsibilities as councillors.

Each council must appoint a municipal clerk (who is known as the Town Clerk in a city, town, or borough, and the Shire Secretary in a shire), an engineer, a building surveyor, and such other officers as may be necessary. The other officers usually include a valuer, a rate collector, a medical officer of health, and a health inspector. The Local Government Act, Health Act, and Land Valuation Act require that certain officers must obtain special qualifications from examining boards, or have prescribed qualifications or certificates of competency.

The Local Government Act and other Acts of the Victorian Parliament confer powers and impose duties on municipal councils. Councils may make by-laws on a number of specified subjects and exercise functions relating to roads and bridges for which they have a construction and maintenance responsibility; drainage, water supply, and sewerage; building control; community welfare, including infant and pre-school centres, home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, garbage; parking areas; traffic engineering, etc.

Revenue

Each council makes an annual estimate of the cost of its intended programme of ordinary works and services. After determining the expenditure to be financed, and the revenue available from sources other than rates, the council levies a local tax on the owners or occupiers of rateable property in the municipal district. This tax, known as the General Rate, produces the principal part of the annual revenue of a council.

Sources of revenue other than rates include income from public works and services, government grants (including Victoria Grants Commission allocations), licence fees, and miscellaneous income. Revenue from public works and services comprises charges for garbage disposal, sanitary and other health services, contributions to road and pavement works, and sundry income from the hire of council properties.

Some municipalities also operate business undertakings, such as electric supply, abattoirs, pipe works, quarries, and waterworks; for the 1975-76 municipal year the combined turnover of these undertakings was approximately \$103m.

Rating of land and property

All land (including houses and buildings) in a municipal district is rateable, unless specifically exempted by the Local Government Act. Non-rateable land is defined fully in the Act, but, in general, it consists of land owned or used by the Victorian Government, certain public bodies, churches, and charitable organisations.

The council of every municipality is required, from time to time, to have a valuation made of all rateable property within the municipal district. Metropolitan municipalities which have at least one whole subdivision subject to any rate made by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works must have valuations at not more than four-year intervals. In other municipalities valuations must be made at not more than six-year intervals.

These provisions are aimed at ensuring a uniformity of municipal valuations used by large rating authorities covering more than one municipality.

Provision was first made in 1922 for the adoption by municipalities of rating on site value (then known as unimproved capital value) as an alternative to rating on net annual value. The present position is that municipalities may decide to adopt site value wholly or partly, or ratepayers may demand a poll to determine whether a change is to be made to site value rating or to composite rating.

Under the composite system a proportion of the required revenue is obtained by levying an appropriate rate on the net annual value of rateable property and the balance from an appropriate rate on the site value of the rateable property. The proportions are fixed when the system is adopted.

The net annual value of property is the rental it might be expected to earn annually if let, after deducting expenses such as rates, taxes, and insurances. In the case of farm land or dwellings the net annual value is limited to 5 per cent of the capital improved value of the property, but in other cases must not be less than 5 per cent of the capital improved value.

The site value, however, is the amount a property might be expected to realise if sold in an unimproved state. It differs from unimproved capital value in that the valuer is not required to notionally restore the land to its primitive condition. Instead, the improvements which are to be imagined as not existing are those which can be seen, i.e., buildings, fences, sown pastures, etc., and including works undertaken on the land such as the removal of timber or stone, draining or filling of the land, erosion works, etc., which have been made within the 15 years preceding the valuation.

Of the 211 municipalities in Victoria at 30 September 1977, 150 were rating on net annual value, 59 on site value, and two, the Cities of Caulfield and South Melbourne, partly on net annual value and partly on site value.

The principal rate levied by a municipality, the general rate, is made for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenditure of the council, and is paid into the General Fund, which is part of the funds of the municipality known as the Municipal Fund.

Where a municipality is subdivided into wards or ridings, the council may levy differing rates on the various subdivisions in accordance with services provided. Such differential general rates, however, apply equally to all rateable property within the subdivisions concerned.

The general rate must be made at least once in each municipal year. Councils may levy the general rate at a lower amount in the dollar on farm land, urban farm land, or residential use land than on other properties, if justified by special circumstances. However, the council may fix a minimum amount to be paid on every rateable property within its municipal district.

Before making a general rate, a municipality must prepare an estimate of the amount required to defray the ordinary expenditure of the council for the period to be covered by the rate, and then strike a rate that will be sufficient to raise the money so required. In a subdivided municipality, an extra rate may be made by the council, in any subdivision or any part of it, on the request of not less than two thirds of the councillors of the subdivision in which it is to be raised. In certain circumstances, an extra rate may also be made and levied in a municipality which is not subdivided. An extra rate may be made for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding one year, as the council thinks fit.

A ratepayer may elect to pay any general or extra rate made for a period of one year in four equal instalments on or before the last day of December, February, May, and August, respectively. If the rate notice is posted on or after 18 December, the first instalment is payable within fourteen days of the date of posting of the rate notice.

Apart from general and extra rates, a municipality, in certain circumstances, may levy a separate rate (or make a special improvement charge) on a section of the municipality, for the purpose of defraying the cost of special works or undertakings which benefit the ratepayers in that particular area.

Other types of rates which may be levied by municipalities include a sanitary rate (or sanitary charge) under the provisions of the Health Act for the purpose of providing for the disposal of refuse or nightsoil, and a rate under the provisions of the Country Roads

Act for the purpose of raising certain moneys payable by the council to the Country Roads Board.

Government grants

State Government financial assistance is provided for a number of special purposes. These grants are in addition to the Commonwealth Government assistance referred to earlier in this chapter. They include funds for the construction and maintenance of roads, pre-natal and infant welfare services, crèches, day nurseries and pre-school centres, home care services, elderly citizens clubs, immunisation programmes, recreation and tourist facilities, swimming pools and libraries, public halls and local public works, traffic control and road safety measures, vermin and noxious weed destruction, natural disaster relief, soil conservation, pensioners' rate remissions, and drainage schemes. Further assistance to augment their funds is provided to certain rural municipalities which have substantial areas of non-rateable land occupied by State forests, etc.

Municipalities have also been assisted by the ability to carry out certain works under various government financed schemes for unemployment relief.

Municipalities Assistance Fund

The Municipalities Assistance Fund was established in 1951 and derives its income mainly from a proportion of motor driver licence fees and motor driving instructors licence fees collected in accordance with the *Motor Car Act 1958*, less the cost of collection. The proportion to be credited to the Fund has been fixed at one quarter of the amounts collected.

Payments from the Fund are made, first, towards the cost of works of municipalities and other public bodies of such sums approved by the Minister for Local Government, and second, towards the annual cost of the Country Fire Authority, in order to relieve country municipalities of the contributions to that body which they were formerly required to make.

The amount which the Minister approves as expenditure in any one financial year shall not exceed \$1m.

Where the amount standing to the credit of the Fund is insufficient to meet commitments, a contribution may be made from the Consolidated Fund.

The municipal works usually assisted from this Fund comprise the establishment and improvement of recreation reserves and sporting facilities, children's playgrounds, and public conveniences.

For the year ended June 1977, subsidies for works paid to various municipalities from the Municipalities Assistance Fund amounted to \$988,073, while for the same period, the amount contributed to the Country Fire Authority was \$4,666,062.

Country Roads Board recoups and grants

Municipalities throughout Victoria undertake construction and maintenance work on main roads within their boundaries on behalf of the Country Roads Board under the provisions of the Country Roads Act. Expenditure on this work is incurred in the first instance by the municipalities, but, subject to adherence to prescribed conditions and satisfactory performance of the work, this expenditure is refunded to the municipalities by the Board. Each municipality undertaking main road maintenance work, however, is required to make an annual contribution to its cost and this is calculated by the Board as a proportion of the total maintenance expenditure on each road for the particular year. The proportion payable varies according to the capacity of the municipality to pay, and the extent to which it has benefited from the work done.

For the purpose of making and maintaining unclassified rural roads, municipalities also receive grants from the Country Roads Board from its own funds and from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Roads Assistance Programme. (See Chapter 23.)

Expenditure

The ordinary revenue of a municipality is applied to providing works and services for its citizens. These works and services comprise construction and maintenance of roads, streets, and bridges, provision of sanitary, garbage, and other health services, provision and maintenance of parks, gardens, and other council properties, repayment of moneys borrowed for permanent works and undertakings, and other sundry works and services.

Assistance to pensioners

In an attempt to assist pensioners in meeting their financial obligations to municipalities, the Victorian Government introduced the *Municipalities Assistance Act 1973*, whereby it offered to reimburse municipalities for up to one half of the rates remitted or deferred up to a maximum of \$40 in respect of the municipal rates levied on the principal or sole place of residence of certain eligible pensioners.

Many pensioners were unable to obtain these benefits, because not all municipalities were prepared to contribute to the cost of remitting rates, or because many pensioners were unwilling to accept a situation whereby unpaid rates would remain as a charge upon their property.

Accordingly, a new scheme was introduced and, in 1974, the Victorian Government financed the remission of rates, garbage, and sanitary charges to the extent of one quarter of the amount charged to eligible pensioners.

Subsequently, the scheme was extended in 1975 to provide assistance in respect of water and sewerage rates. In 1976, the Victorian Government increased this assistance to one half of the amount charged.

The cost of implementing the scheme for the 1976-77 rating year was \$12.3m with more than 139,000 pensioners receiving this assistance. For the 1977-78 year, it has been estimated that \$16.6m will be expended in providing this assistance to more than 150,000 pensioners.

Borrowing powers

Extensive borrowing powers are conferred on municipalities by the Local Government Act to enable them to undertake large scale works, or purchase expensive equipment in circumstances where it is advisable, on economic grounds, for the costs to be spread over a number of years. In practice, municipalities seldom borrow to the limit of their powers, and their capacity to borrow is limited by the general allocation of loan funds and the state of the loan market.

Money may be borrowed for permanent works and undertakings (as defined in the Local Government Act), or to liquidate the principal moneys owing by the municipality on account of any previous loan. Under a municipality's ordinary borrowing powers the amount borrowed shall not exceed the net annual valuation of all rateable property in the municipal district, as shown by the municipality's last audited financial statement. Where money is borrowed for gas, electricity, water supply, quarrying, or abattoirs, an additional amount may be borrowed, not exceeding one half of the net annual value of all rateable property in the municipal district as shown by the last audited financial statement.

Under extended borrowing powers, a municipality may borrow additionally, on the security of its income, an amount not exceeding five times the average amount of such income for the preceding three years. Income for this purpose excludes rates and licence fees.

Moneys borrowed under the ordinary or extended borrowing powers may be raised by mortgage agreement. Repayment of any such loan may be made by periodical instalments of principal and interest, or by the creation of a sinking fund for the purpose of liquidation of the loan at the end of its term.

Before proceeding to borrow money for permanent works and undertakings, a municipality is required to prepare plans and specifications and an estimate of the cost of the works and undertakings to be carried out, together with a statement showing the proposed expenditure of the amount to be borrowed. This information is to be available for a specified period for inspection by any ratepayer. The Local Government Act provides that notice of intention to borrow shall be advertised, and also contains provisions under which a number of ratepayers may oppose the proposal to borrow and demand that it be submitted to a poll of ratepayers. Should a poll be held and a majority of ratepayers vote against the proposal, the loan is forbidden.

Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, a municipality may also borrow, to a limited extent, from an adjoining municipality, by a mortgage or first charge over a proportion of its income, for the purpose of making or repairing roads leading into the district of the municipality which lends the money.

A municipality may also borrow by mortgage agreement on the security of a separate rate or special improvement charge, for the purpose of carrying out the works for which the rate was levied or the charge made.

In addition to the powers already mentioned, a municipality may borrow, by means of overdraft from its bankers, for the following purposes:

- (1) Temporarily financing general fund expenditure;
- (2) private street construction;
- (3) works carried out under the Country Roads and Roads Grants Acts; or
- (4) purchase and acquisition of land, or the payment of compensation in connection with certain specified schemes.

With the consent of the Minister and on such conditions as he may impose, a municipality may also obtain an overdraft for bridging finance pending receipt of a loan or for permanent works and undertakings.

Investment of municipal funds

Frequently municipalities have funds lying idle for short periods. These funds may consist of revenue credits on current account, temporarily unexpended loan funds, or funds reserved for specific purposes. Municipalities may place these moneys in a variety of "safe" investments. These investments are specified in the Local Government Act, and include the short-term money market if the transaction is with an authorised dealer.

Interest earned from these investments provides a useful source of additional revenue for councils.

Accounts

Every municipality is required to keep proper books of accounts in the form prescribed for use by all municipalities in Victoria, and these must be balanced to 30 September in each year. The accounts must be audited by an auditor qualified in terms of the Local Government Act and appointed by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Association of Victoria

Origin

The founding of the Municipal Association of Victoria in 1879 was inspired by a leading article published in the *Argus* in that year; this referred to the value to the community of a similar organisation in England.

At that time, Mr John Mackiehan of Peshurst, who was Shire President of the Mount Rouse Shire Council, sent a circular letter on the matter to all municipal councils in Victoria. At the same time, Mr Allan Maclean, who was Shire President of Maffra Shire Council and was later to become MLA for Gippsland, was prompted to take action as a result of the same article in the *Argus*. He convened a preliminary conference in the Sale Town Hall on 12 June 1879.

The conference at Sale was aware of a State-wide need for municipal leadership and cited the Mount Rouse proposals as the basis for a general municipal conference in Melbourne. Soon after, the inaugural conference was held on 29 and 30 July 1879 in the Melbourne Town Hall under the chairmanship of Mr Maclean. Delegates representing the municipalities of Victoria decided "to inaugurate a Municipal Association, to consist of all the municipal councils of Victoria, the objects being to extend the principles of local government by aiding Parliament in ascertaining the requirements of the country, with a view to facilitating the enactment of suitable laws in all matters having exclusive reference to municipal government".

Mr John Mackiehan was elected the first president of the Association and occupied the office until 1885. In 1907, 28 years after its foundation, the Association was incorporated by Act of Parliament which gave it official recognition to speak on behalf of local government in Victoria.

The Association's prime objective now is to promote efficient municipal government in Victoria and protect the interests, rights, and privileges of municipal councils. It seeks to achieve this objective by providing a forum for councils to discuss topics of common interest and by providing a range of support services.

Operation

Each of the 211 councils in Victoria is a member of the Municipal Association of Victoria and pays an annual subscription.

Delegates from each council have the opportunity to attend the annual session of the Association, the supreme decision making body of the Association, which elects an

Executive Committee. This comprises the principal office bearers: the president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, and 26 members representing areas of Victoria. The Cities of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo each have automatic representation on the Executive Committee; country cities, towns, and boroughs have three members; metropolitan councils have eight members; and representation from the shires is given by way of two representatives from each of six districts. Past presidents of the Association have an automatic position on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, which meets five times during the year, is the governing body for the Association between annual sessions, and three smaller committees of fourteen members, elected from and by the Executive Committee, handle the routine work of the Association. The Finance and Insurance Committee, the Legislative Committee, and the Industrial Claims Committee meet monthly; the same fourteen members belong to each of these three committees.

Metropolitan councils have the opportunity to discuss matters affecting them through the Metropolitan Sectional Council, a subsidiary body of the Association. This body has autonomy in its decisions which affect only the metropolitan councils, but decisions that have State-wide implications must be ratified by the Executive Committee.

A member council has the choice of submitting a proposal direct to the annual session or to the Executive Committee or the Metropolitan Sectional Council for consideration. Where necessary, resolutions from these bodies are conveyed to the Victorian Government or appropriate instrumentality by means of deputation or correspondence, or both.

For many years the lobbying activities of the Association were confined to the Victorian Government and State instrumentalities. With local government receiving increasing attention from the Commonwealth Government since the early 1970s, the activities of the Association are now widening into the Federal sphere. The Association provides a recognised access to the Commonwealth Government and Parliament.

Services

In addition to speaking for local government, the Association's secretariat provides a number of services assisting councils with their every-day needs and operations. Proposed government legislation, in the form of Bills, is examined and advice given in order to reflect local government thinking and foresee problems of implementation. Legal advice is obtained for member councils on matters affecting local government generally, and industrial representation is given in relation to salary and wages awards affecting local government employees. Circulars are sent regularly to councils advising them of changes in law, industrial activities, and administration matters.

The Association has published *The Australian Municipal Journal* each month since 1921; it is sent to all councillors and senior officers to keep municipal officers informed on matters of interest in local government.

The Municipal Association has conducted fidelity guarantee insurance since 1907 to facilitate the requirement of section 167 of the Local Government Act which requires councils to take security for the faithful execution of duties of any officer entrusted with the custody or control of money.

Since 1965, councillors have been insured against accidents which might arise while travelling or performing their duties in their capacity as a councillor. In January 1969, the Association commenced an insurance advisory and brokerage service. This gives councils the opportunity to engage the Association to handle all aspects of their insurance requirements. The brokerage commissions received from this activity now exceed the revenue received in the form of annual subscriptions. Although only about half of the councils use the service, all the councils benefit from the income which is received through this activity.

Local Authorities Superannuation Board

The Local Authorities Superannuation Act provides for a compulsory superannuation scheme for permanent employees of municipal councils (other than the Melbourne City Council which has its own superannuation fund), water and sewerage authorities, weights and measures unions, cemetery trusts, the Portland Harbor Trust, and the First Mildura Irrigation Trust.

The scheme is administered by a Local Authorities Superannuation Board and provides

benefits for employees on retirement, or for their dependants should the employees die before reaching retirement age.

The *Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970* introduced a scheme to provide benefits for permanent employees who are forced into premature retirement by becoming permanently incapacitated. The whole of the contribution to provide the benefit is paid by employees. This Act also provided that all permanent employees shall be brought within the provisions of the internal retirement and death benefits fund.

Under legislation which came into operation on 1 January 1976, a pension scheme was established to supplement the existing benefits payable under the Local Authorities Superannuation Act. The amount of the pension is one one hundred and twentieth of the contributor's average final salary for each completed year of continuous service up to a maximum of 30 years.

Further references: *Elections, Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 177; *Officers, 1977*, pp. 177-8; *Powers and duties of municipalities, 1977*, 178-80

Melbourne City Council

Organisation and functions

Melbourne has the distinction of being the oldest municipality in Victoria. Incorporated as a town by Act of the New South Wales Governor and Legislative Council in 1842, it was raised to the status of city by Letters Patent of Queen Victoria dated 25 June 1847.

The City of Melbourne still operates to some extent under sections of the 1842 Act and its amendments. All other municipalities (with the exception of Geelong, which was given local government in 1849 by an extension of the 1842 Act) receive their enabling powers from the Local Government Act of Victoria. Parts only of this general Act apply to Melbourne. As regards other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, there is no such nice distinction, and in common with other municipalities, Melbourne derives powers from or administers such Acts as Health, Pounds, Dog, Country Roads, Road Traffic, Weights and Measures, Town and Country Planning, Summary Offences, Petrol Pumps, Motor Car, Electric Light and Power, and Markets.

With a net annual value (for the year 1976-77) of \$152.4m, rate income of \$19.2m, other revenue of \$54.1m, and a work force of approximately 3,000 employees, it is the foremost municipality in Victoria. Though its daily influx of population is high, its estimated resident population of 67,700 persons at 30 June 1977 ranked only fourteenth 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 for 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 844 hectares are parklands and reserves. On those parklands and reserves under its control, the City annually spends more than \$2.9m.

The Council both generates and reticulates electricity. In this respect, it is completely integrated into the State electricity grid. It services a very high electrical load density area, with annual sales and revenue for the 1976-77 year of 1,009,712,000 kilowatt hours and \$38m, respectively. In its power station at Lonsdale Street it is able to generate, at a maximum, 90,000 kilowatts.

The detailed work of the Council at councillor level is achieved by the division of its powers and responsibilities among a number of committees. The permanent or standing committees number eight, while special committees are constituted from time to time for specific purposes. No councillor may be chairman of more than one permanent committee or serve on more than 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, though the pattern of organisation is Council-wide rather than departmentalised. Broadly, the departments are organised either by major process or by purpose, but, in some cases, a hybrid of these two forms has been brought about. There are ten departments, namely, the Town Clerk's; City Engineer's; Parks, Gardens, and Recreations; City Treasurer's; City Architect's; City Planning; Building Surveyor's; City Valuer's; Electric Supply; Abattoirs and Markets (cattle, fruit, vegetables, and fish); and Health and Social Services. The Town Clerk's Department handles liaison work for the necessary co-ordination and integration both of the deliberative body as organised by committees and the administrative staff as organised by departments, and of the departments themselves. For the effective functioning of the committees and for purposes of staff review and control, departments are associated with committees, but this does not mean the committee has exclusive access to the activities of that particular department.

Health and welfare services

Children's Centre

The Melbourne City Council, through its Health Department, provides a variety of health and welfare services. In recent years it has emphasised child care aimed at meeting the needs of families with special needs, particularly those resident in a high-density living environment. In April 1975, the Council opened a \$350,000 Children's Centre in North Carlton. For the first time in the Council's history many of the needs of families with young children have been integrated within a single facility. All services provided for children are inter-changeable, flexible, and oriented towards their families and the community in which they live.

The Children's Centre helps to relieve stress on families. It provides a wide range of inter-related and co-ordinated services ranging from occasional to emergency residential care. Services such as kindergarten, day nursery, full-day, occasional, after-school, and emergency care, and care of handicapped children are incorporated and integrated in the one area. The emergency residential care unit is staffed by full-time resident cottage parents.

Family Day Care Programme

This is another important Council service. The Council employs a community health nurse and an experienced mothercraft nurse to assist, advise, and supervise this programme. Family day care provides full or part-day care for young children in the homes of suitable child minders. Each minder may care for up to four children. At present, the programme operates mainly in the Flemington area in a Housing Commission estate.

Holiday Play Groups. These are organised for children aged between two and eight years of age throughout the municipality at kindergartens associated with high-rise flat estates. These groups provide a care and play type service which gives support to families with young children during school holidays.

Toddler Groups. These have been established for mothers with children aged between one and three years. They are conducted at Maternal and Child Health Centres, with both sister-in-charge and a visiting kindergarten teacher responsible for the programme. Essentially, they are concerned with helping parents understand the physical and psychological development of their children and offer suggestions for helping to cope with them at home.

Family Centre, Arnion House, North Melbourne. This centre is organised by a trained nurse with a Diploma of Education. She is assisted by volunteers and four family aides. These groups are designed to help mothers who are not coping with their family responsibilities. Often, these mothers are unable to cope because of physical or emotional ill-health, cultural differences, educational limitations, difficulties with inter-personal relationships, or adverse environmental factors. They generally do not use conventional services. However, by encouragement, education, and counselling, it has often been possible to gain their confidence, break down barriers between persons, and educate them in housekeeping, budgeting, health practices, and child rearing.

Maternal and Child Health Centres. These centres are staffed by maternal and child

health nurses. Melbourne City Council maternal and child health nurses, in addition to their advisory and educative work with parents of babies and young children, are assuming greater responsibility for the physical and developmental screening assessments of children up to five years of age. This role has been made possible through the support of a full-time medical officer for maternal and child welfare, specially designed record cards of the health and development of children with emotional and social problems, a comprehensive in-service training programme, and clinical support from the Royal Children's and Queen Victoria Hospitals, and Lincoln Institute School of Orthoptics.

A Review Register is kept of children with a physical, intellectual, visual, auditory, speech, language, perceptual, emotional, social, or cultural handicap, and those "at risk" of being handicapped. A summary of a child's health and welfare during his first five years is sent on to the School Medical Service. At one Maternal and Child Health Centre there is a special play group for the assessment of young children. The State Health Department in 1978 provided resource personnel through the Early Childhood Development Programme for the Melbourne City Council Health Department.

Other services for young children and their families include kindergartens with half-day or dinner and sleep programmes, day nurseries, occasional care centres, play groups, and mothers' groups. A preventative dental service operates in nine Maternal and Child Health Centres. The Health Department also has a Home Help Programme, Elderly Citizens Clubs, and Meals on Wheels. There is a full-time social worker who has been promoting community orientated social service, co-ordination, and communication centres. Environmental control and control of communicable diseases are important services also provided by the department.

Further references: Traffic control, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pp. 234-5; Re-development in the Central Business Area, 1969, pp. 245-7; Re-development of Queen Victoria Market site, 1972, pp. 233-5; Financing of major works, 1974, pp. 234-5; City of Melbourne strategy plan 1975, pp. 116-8; Community recreation, 1976, pp. 174-5; Environment of the Central Business District 1976, pp. 175-6; Planning in the City of Melbourne, 1976, pp. 176-7; Civic Square, 1978, 181-2

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipal finance statistics are compiled from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils.

In the tables for the year 1975-76 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 168-9 of this *Year Book*. Three of these areas are parts only of the Shires of Cranbourne, Healesville, and Pakenham, but because it is not practicable to dissect the finances of municipalities for statistical purposes, the whole of each of these shires has been treated in the tables which follow as being within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

At 30 September 1976, in municipalities throughout Victoria, there were 2,334 councillors, namely, 33 in the City of Melbourne, 651 in 55 other municipalities in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and 1,650 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 1972 to 1976:

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
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
1974	1,544	1,170,882	21,327,453	448,331	455,449	310,078
1975	1,569	1,235,226	22,447,074	611,946	605,321	342,173
1976	1,597	1,310,514	23,467,741	727,625	719,043	388,407

Municipal revenue and expenditure

The following table shows for each of the years ended 30 September 1972 to 1976 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
1972	193,297	190,848	65,752	66,409
1973	224,313	222,359	70,277	70,187
1974	262,819	272,367	78,247	79,889
1975	387,870	381,861	89,926	89,919
1976	460,499	455,358	103,202	103,069

General Fund

The ordinary revenue of a municipality, consisting of rates, government grants, etc., is payable into the General Fund, and this account is applied toward the payment of all expenses incurred in respect of administration, debt services, ordinary municipal services, etc.

After exclusion of \$16,969,000 transferred from other funds, the net General Fund income during 1975-76 was \$443,530,000. Of this total, 58.6 per cent was derived from taxation (58.3 per cent from rates and penalties and 0.3 per cent from licences); 19.0 per cent from public works and services; 0.2 per cent from transfers from business undertakings; 17.7 per cent from government grants; and 4.5 per cent from other sources. The total amount collected from taxation (\$260,014,000) was equivalent to \$69.54 per head of population.

Details of the principal items of revenue received during the year ended 30 September 1976 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES:
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipali- ties outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Taxation—				
Rates (net)	18,894	165,813	72,317	257,024
Penalties	89	1,150	375	1,614
Licences—				
Dog	7	685	276	968
Other	33	273	101	408
Total taxation	19,023	167,921	73,070	260,014
Public works and services—				
Roads, streets, bridges, drains	294	5,444	5,384	11,123
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage	67	8,712	3,663	12,442
Other	260	2,252	1,235	3,746
Council properties, sundry income—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	474	3,748	4,062	8,284
Markets	3,142	902	1,216	5,261
Halls	97	1,089	1,474	2,660
Libraries, museums, art galleries	3	251	271	525
Plant operating (surplus)	1	2,959	5,009	7,969
Rents, n.e.i.	1,434	1,255	797	3,486
Other	75	1,064	1,474	2,612

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : ORDINARY SERVICES:
REVENUE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Council properties, sale of capital assets—				
Plant, furniture, etc.	—	565	858	1,423
Land and buildings, etc.	6	1,554	971	2,532
Other works and services—				
Car parking fees, fines, etc.	3,783	2,924	1,762	8,469
Building and scaffolding fees	508	4,713	1,764	6,985
Supervision of private streets	..	1,383	409	1,792
Other	368	2,286	2,227	4,880
Total public works and services	10,513	41,100	32,576	84,189
Government grants—				
Roads, etc.	23	1,355	1,981	3,359
Parks, gardens, etc.	100	4,768	3,949	8,817
Libraries, etc.	148	5,632	2,766	8,546
Infant welfare	196	2,299	998	3,494
Pre-school	263	6,127	3,315	9,704
Home help	47	3,144	1,244	4,436
Elderly citizens	20	2,490	2,214	4,725
Pensioners' rate remissions	37	2,738	825	3,601
Other specific purpose grants	126	2,857	3,544	6,527
Unemployment relief	—	1,539	3,220	4,759
Grants Commission	—	9,953	10,482	20,435
Total government grants	960	42,902	34,540	78,402
Transfers from business undertakings	—	574	168	742
Transfers from other council funds	1,194	10,213	5,562	16,969
Oncost (C.R.B., private streets, etc.)	62	3,436	6,980	10,478
Interest on investments	679	4,322	853	5,853
Other revenue	368	2,135	1,349	3,852
Total revenue	32,798	272,603	155,097	460,499

(a) See list on pages 168-9.

Excluding \$21,636,000 transferred to other funds, the net General Fund expenditure during 1975-76 was \$433,722,000. Of this total, 22.4 per cent was for roads, streets, etc.; 13.1 per cent for health and welfare; 15.5 per cent for maintenance and operating expenses of parks, gardens, and other council properties; 12.1 per cent for capital expenditure on council properties; 5.9 per cent for other public works and services; 9.5 per cent for debt charges; 2.3 per cent for grants and contributions; 18.8 per cent for administration; and 0.4 per cent for miscellaneous items.

Details of the principal items of expenditure from the General Fund during the year ended 30 September 1976 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA — LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976
(\$'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	2,167	31,475	31,782	65,425
C.R.B. (main roads maintenance)	3	843	1,454	2,300
C.R.B. (other works)	48	1,350	4,350	5,748
Cleaning and watering	1,391	7,556	1,749	10,696
Other	901	4,289	1,322	6,512
Street lighting	(b)	5,120	1,317	6,437

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: ORDINARY SERVICES:
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Health and welfare—				
Sanitary and garbage services	1,123	18,052	4,543	23,718
Infant welfare (maintenance)	267	4,848	2,096	7,210
Pre-school (maintenance)	948	3,420	2,191	6,559
Home help	86	5,649	2,094	7,829
Elderly citizens	71	2,412	780	3,262
Other	683	5,865	1,699	8,247
Council properties (maintenance and operating expenses)—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	3,131	19,764	9,596	32,491
Markets	2,075	474	924	3,474
Halls	1,082	4,239	2,029	7,350
Libraries, museums, art galleries	386	10,697	3,625	14,709
Workshops and depots	444	2,108	850	3,402
Other	594	2,754	2,674	6,021
Council properties (capital expenditure)—				
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	138	6,756	4,473	11,367
Land and buildings purchase	—	8,409	815	9,224
Buildings (capital works)	10	11,372	9,030	20,412
Other capital works	176	6,325	4,861	11,362
Other works and services—				
Car parking	2,120	3,752	1,231	7,103
Building and scaffolding inspection	537	3,303	915	4,755
Supervision of private streets	..	1,657	234	1,891
Town planning	400	1,919	289	2,608
Other	49	5,602	3,511	9,161
Total public works and services	18,829	180,011	100,433	299,273
Debt charges (excluding business undertakings)—				
Interest—				
Loans	3,842	12,193	5,752	21,787
Overdraft	30	506	927	1,463
Redemption	706	8,824	5,308	14,839
Sinking fund	521	508	168	1,197
Other	1,431	317	33	1,780
Total debt charges	6,529	22,349	12,188	41,065
Grants—				
Fire brigades	373	2,684	15	3,073
Hospitals and other charities	86	305	216	606
Pensioners' rates	37	2,821	844	3,702
Other	672	911	844	2,427
Total grants	1,168	6,721	1,919	9,808
General administration	6,126	45,178	30,434	81,738
Transfers to other council funds	834	13,285	7,516	21,636
Miscellaneous	46	1,267	526	1,838
Total expenditure	33,531	268,810	153,016	455,358

(a) See list on pages 168-9.

(b) Cost of street lighting is charged to electricity undertaking.

Further reference: *Municipal administrative costs, Victorian Year Book 1977, p.192*

Municipal business undertakings

In Victoria during 1975-76, eleven municipal councils conducted electricity supply undertakings. These constituted the principal trading activities of municipalities. Other

trading activities included water supply, abattoirs, quarries, and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works, but, relatively, these were not extensive.

The table which follows shows, for the year ended 30 September 1976, revenue and expenditure of the various types of municipal business undertakings:

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: BUSINESS
UNDERTAKINGS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
REVENUE				
Water supply	..	48	1,635	1,683
Electricity	31,562	66,309	..	97,870
Abattoirs	..	761	1,428	2,189
Other (b)	..	216	1,244	1,460
Total revenue	31,562	67,333	4,307	103,202
EXPENDITURE				
Water supply—				
Working expenses (c)	..	27	1,198	1,225
Other expenditure	..	3	390	394
Total water supply	..	30	1,588	1,618
Electricity—				
Working expenses	29,714	61,719	..	91,433
Other expenditure	2,203	4,386	..	6,589
Total electricity	31,917	66,104	..	98,022
Abattoirs—				
Working expenses (c)	..	490	1,101	1,592
Other expenditure	..	198	200	397
Total abattoirs	..	688	1,301	1,989
Other (b)—				
Working expenses	..	202	1,087	1,289
Other expenditure	..	13	138	151
Total other	..	216	1,225	1,440
Total expenditure	31,917	67,038	4,114	103,069

(a) See list on pages 168-9.

(b) Consists of quarries and reinforced concrete pipe and culvert works.

(c) Includes capital works : water supply, \$6,000; abattoirs, \$33,000; other \$23,000.

Municipal loan finance

Municipal loan account receipts and expenditure

**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—			Total	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other (non- works)	Total
	Ordinary services	Business under- takings	Other					
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
1974	35,227	1,935	2,755	39,917	30,241	3,757	222	34,219
1975	45,098	2,385	4,569	52,052	45,385	4,498	437	50,320
1976	56,762	4,732	7,714	69,208	60,951	5,315	349	66,616

At 30 September 1976, there were unexpended balances in loan accounts amounting to \$92.4m.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976

(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	2,450	34,624	19,688	56,762
Business undertakings	1,400	1,942	1,390	4,732
Other receipts (government grants, recoups, etc.)	4,578	2,155	981	7,714
Total receipts	8,428	38,721	22,059	69,208

(a) See list on pages 168-9.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN ACCOUNT
EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976

(\$'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	282	10,484	5,307	16,072
Health and welfare	108	1,727	663	2,498
Property construction—				
Parks, gardens, baths, and other recreational facilities	143	7,620	2,931	10,693
Halls	206	4,550	3,931	8,687
Markets	761	264	221	1,246
Libraries, etc.	—	611	290	901
Other	111	891	693	1,695
Plant, furniture, etc., purchase	23	1,212	2,981	4,216
Land and buildings purchase	6,084	4,777	1,500	12,361
Off-street parking	8	192	192	392
Other	253	143	1,794	2,190
Total ordinary services	7,978	32,472	20,502	60,951
Business undertakings	2,429	1,698	1,189	5,315
Other (non-works)	—	193	156	349
Total expenditure	10,407	34,363	21,846	66,616

(a) See list on pages 168-9.

Municipal loan liability

The loan liability of the municipalities in Victoria at the end of each of the five years ended 30 September 1972 to 1976 is shown in the following table. Liability of municipalities for private street construction and separate rate loans is included, but liability to the Country Roads Board is excluded.

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: LOAN LIABILITY

At 30 September—	Gross loan liability due to—		Total	Accum- ulated sinking funds	Net loan liability	
	Government	Public			Amount	Per head of population
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
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
1974	3,976	306,102	310,078	21,845	288,233	84.88
1975	4,314	337,859	342,173	24,342	317,831	85.26
1976	5,237	383,170	388,407	26,512	361,894	96.39

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.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure, etc., for the year ended 30 September 1976 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 1976
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)	Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
Receipts—			
Loans	3,790	495	4,285
Bank overdraft (increase)	3,420	644	4,065
Owners' contributions	15,846	2,837	18,682
Other	611	370	981
Total	23,667	4,346	28,012
Expenditure—			
Works	16,040	3,184	19,224
Bank overdraft (decrease)	1,535	402	1,937
Debt charges	4,605	689	5,295
Other	977	144	1,122
Total	23,158	4,419	27,578
Cash in hand or in bank at 30 September 1976	4,880	888	5,769
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1976	9,039	1,764	10,803
Loan liability at 30 September 1976	22,715	2,300	25,014

(a) See list on pages 168-9.

Details of receipts and expenditure of the Private Street Account, during each of the years ended 30 September 1972 to 1976 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES : PRIVATE STREET
ACCOUNT : RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Receipts—					
Loans	4,882	2,470	1,185	2,160	4,285
Bank overdraft (increase)	817	609	1,292	2,867	4,065
Owners' contributions	18,786	18,642	15,467	15,246	18,682
Other	527	423	802	852	981
Total	25,011	22,145	18,746	21,125	28,012
Expenditure—					
Works	13,528	12,108	11,669	14,530	19,224
Bank overdraft (decrease)	2,348	2,659	2,425	633	1,937
Debt charges	5,664	5,846	5,444	5,207	5,295
Other	1,355	1,276	900	1,664	1,122
Total	22,896	21,890	20,439	22,033	27,578
Loan liability at 30 September	26,334	25,486	23,788	23,245	25,014

Country Roads Board Account

Works carried out by municipalities on main roads and unclassified roads jointly with the Country Roads Board are financed by means of a separate municipal bank account. Expenditure is made initially from overdraft, claims subsequently being made on the Board for recovery of funds expended. With the exception of any disallowances by the Board, the full amount expended on main roads is recoverable from the Board and credited to the Country Roads Board Account, with the council later making an annual payment from General Fund to the Country Roads Board for the council's share of the cost. The Country Roads Board assists municipal councils financially to carry out construction and maintenance works on approximately 32,000 kilometres of unclassified roads each year. Funds expended by councils on these roads, after deduction of councils' proportion of the cost (which is charged to the General Fund), are also recoverable from the Country Roads Board. Direct payments by the Country Roads Board itself on works, or for supply of materials, etc., for works, are included on both sides of the Country Roads Board Account so that the full amount of the expenditure on relevant roads may be shown in the Account for the year concerned. Any expenditure by a council on State highways, freeways, tourist roads, and forest roads, is charged to the Country Roads Board Account and is fully recoverable from the Country Roads Board.

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: COUNTRY ROADS
BOARD ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1976
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Municipalities in Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Municipalities outside Melbourne Statistical Division	Total
	City of Melbourne	Other		
Receipts—				
Refunds from Country Roads Board	78	14,079	27,397	41,555
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	—	2,972	9,164	12,136
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	40	3,173	4,347	7,560
Bank overdraft (increase)	—	861	915	1,776
Other	(b)	206	417	623
Total	119	21,291	42,240	63,649
Expenditure—				
Main roads	31	9,333	16,054	25,417
Unclassified roads	65	10,144	23,224	33,433
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	—	109	869	977
Bank overdraft (decrease)	23	1,268	2,035	3,325
Other	—	437	59	496
Total	119	21,291	42,240	63,649
Bank overdraft at 30 September 1976	38	2,645	2,291	4,973

(a) See list on pages 168-9.

(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 1972 to 1976 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES :
COUNTRY ROADS BOARD ACCOUNT
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 September—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Receipts—					
Refunds from Country Roads Board	30,678	28,339	29,712	37,862	41,555
Direct payment by Country Roads Board	8,222	8,530	7,765	10,740	12,136
Council's proportion of works on unclassified roads	5,130	5,069	5,546	6,962	7,560
Bank overdraft (increase)	—	182	2,311	742	—
Other	367	160	352	664	623
Total	44,397	42,279	45,686	56,969	61,873
Expenditure—					
Main roads	19,097	18,944	18,951	23,630	25,417
Unclassified roads	22,864	22,387	25,234	32,092	33,433
Other roads (State highways, etc.)	1,373	771	1,204	1,011	977
Bank overdraft (decrease)	970	—	—	—	1,549
Other	93	178	297	237	496
Total	44,397	42,279	45,686	56,969	61,873
Bank overdraft at 30 September	3,347	3,528	5,839	6,471	4,973

Length of roads and streets

The following table shows the estimated length of all roads and streets open for general traffic in Victoria in 1977. The information was supplied by the Country Roads Board, municipal councils, and other authorities.

**VICTORIA—LENGTH OF ALL ROADS AND STREETS OPEN FOR
GENERAL TRAFFIC AT 30 JUNE 1977
(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.	7,032	13,535	1,058	35,913	57,538
Water-bound macadam, gravel, sand, and hard loam pavements	248	910	771	43,856	45,785
Formed, but not otherwise paved	—	103	—	27,722	27,825
Not formed but open for general traffic	—	—	—	28,537	28,537
Total	7,280	14,548	1,829	136,028	159,685

(a) Includes 231 kilometres of freeways consisting of extra-metropolitan freeways (by-pass roads) and metropolitan freeways.

**Country Roads Board
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works**

Information on these two authorities will now be found in Chapter 23, pages 523 to 529, and Chapter 13, pages 292 to 300, respectively.

**Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
Country Fire Authority**

Information on these two authorities will be found in Chapter 20, pages 455 to 456.

Country town water supplies

Information on country town water supplies will be found in Chapter 13, pages 306 to 309.

BIBLIOGRAPHY**ABS publications***Victorian Office*

General statistics of local government areas (1304.2)

Local government finance (5501.2)

Central Office

AMIS Manual (Australian Municipal Information System) (1103.0)

Local authorities and public corporations: Debt (5507.0)

Public authority finance: Public authority estimates (5501.0)

Public authority finance: State and local authorities (5504.0)

Public authority finance: Taxation (5506.0)

Other publications**Annual Reports of Municipal Councils**

Commonwealth Grants Commission: Financial assistance for Local Government — Annual Reports 1974, 1975, and 1976

Commonwealth Grants Commission: Financial assistance for Local Government — Special Report 1977 Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities 1978-79, Commonwealth Budget Paper No. 7

Victoria Grants Commission Annual Reports 1977 and 1978

Victorian Municipal Directory. Melbourne. Arnall and Jackson, 1978

POPULATION

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the population was taken by an officer from Sydney named George Stewart on 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 May 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838 it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. The population of Victoria continued to rise and by the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345 persons.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 767,876, on a base population of 2,452,341, in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

In retrospect, the 1850s and the 1950s represented the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria.

Natural increase was the major cause of population growth in Victoria in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and a fall in total population was recorded. A steady increase in population was maintained from 1905 to 1927 excluding the years 1915 and 1916 when falls were recorded. These falls reflected embarkations on overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War. By 1927, the population had reached 1,741,832 persons.

The Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s was accompanied by a slowing down in the rate of population increase due to both losses from migration and a drop in the rate of natural increase. The population at the end of 1938 was 1,871,099 persons. The population increased by a further 144,088 persons during the Second World War years.

Following the Second World War, and coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the marked economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

There have been significant changes in Victoria's population trends in recent years. The birth rate has been declining since 1971 and in fact the crude birth rate for 1977 was the lowest since 1936. As well, there has been a generally lower level of immigration since the early 1960s. The estimated population of Victoria at 30 June 1978 was 3,818,700 persons (preliminary estimate).

Historical statistics examining elements of Victoria's population can be found on pages 1069-75 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973. An historical perspective of Victoria's demographic development can be found on pages 11-59 of the same edition.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

New population estimates series

This section presents population estimates of States, Territories, statistical divisions, local government areas, and statistical districts. For dates from 30 June 1971 onwards these estimates are part of a new series, which is based on the 1976 Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration. A more detailed discussion of under-enumeration at the Census and the new population estimates series can be found in Chapter 7 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

The estimates for dates subsequent to 30 June 1976 are subject to revision after the 1981 Census. Although estimates for 30 June 1976 and earlier years are designated as final, it is possible that any future changes in the basis on which population estimates are compiled could lead to revisions of earlier figures in order to provide a time series of comparable data.

Population in the States and Territories

The following four tables show the area, population density, and proportion of population in each State and Territory for 1978, and details of the estimated population, population growth rates, and natural increase for each State and Territory for the five years ending 1978:

AUSTRALIA—AREA, POPULATION, AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1978

State or Territory	Area (square kilometres)	Estimated population 30 June 1978 (a)	Persons per square kilometre	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
		'000		per cent
New South Wales	801,600	5,011.6	6.25	35.17
Victoria	227,600	3,818.7	16.78	26.80
Queensland	1,727,200	2,166.7	1.25	15.20
South Australia	984,000	1,287.6	1.31	9.04
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,222.1	0.48	8.58
Tasmania	67,800	413.7	6.10	2.90
Northern Territory	1,346,200	112.3	0.08	0.79
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	215.9	89.96	1.52
Australia	7,682,300	14,248.5	1.85	100.00

(a) Preliminary estimate subject to revision.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1974 to 1978

State or Territory	Estimated population at 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976 (a)	1977 (b)	1978 (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	4,839.4	4,884.5	4,914.3	4,956.7	5,011.6
Victoria	3,676.8	3,719.1	3,746.0	3,782.3	3,818.7
Queensland	2,046.1	2,084.0	2,111.7	2,136.8	2,166.7
South Australia	1,236.2	1,252.1	1,261.6	1,276.8	1,287.6
Western Australia	1,117.4	1,146.7	1,169.8	1,197.1	1,222.1
Tasmania	399.3	404.7	407.4	410.6	413.7
Northern Territory	104.4	(c)89.4	101.4	105.5	112.3
Australian Capital Territory	179.6	190.9	203.3	208.2	215.9
Australia	13,599.1	13,771.4	13,915.5	14,074.1	14,248.5

(a) Census count adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

(c) Decrease due to effect of cyclone "Tracy" on Darwin population.

**AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION
(per cent)**

State or Territory	Year ending 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)
New South Wales	0.96	0.93	0.61	0.86	1.11
Victoria	1.33	1.15	0.72	0.97	0.96
Queensland	2.96	1.85	1.33	1.19	1.40
South Australia	1.50	1.29	0.75	1.20	0.85
Western Australia	2.53	2.62	2.02	2.33	2.09
Tasmania	0.92	1.35	0.66	0.79	0.75
Northern Territory	4.76	(b)—14.38	13.41	4.09	6.45
Australian Capital Territory	6.79	6.33	6.51	2.39	3.70
Australia	1.64	1.27	1.05	1.14	1.24

(a) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

(b) Decrease due to effect of cyclone "Tracy" on Darwin population.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE (a)

Year ending 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	AUST.
1974	44,914	35,696	20,722	10,215	12,390	3,851	2,118	3,573	133,479
1975	40,651	33,361	19,621	9,901	12,597	3,787	1,825	3,550	125,293
1976	39,160	31,451	19,171	9,434	12,569	3,358	1,683	3,699	120,525
1977	35,975	29,702	17,957	9,425	13,028	3,503	2,136	3,732	115,458
1978 (b)	37,822	30,160	18,604	9,232	13,241	3,430	1,967	3,727	118,183

(a) Excess of live births registered over deaths registered.

(b) Preliminary.

Population in statistical divisions and local government areas

In the *Victorian Year Book 1976*, the grouping of local government areas into statistical divisions was varied from that used in previous editions and thus commenced a new series. Victoria is now divided into twelve statistical divisions (instead of the ten previously used). With the exception of the Melbourne and East Central Divisions, these correspond to the regional boundaries adopted for planning purposes by the Victorian Government in May 1974. The Melbourne Statistical Division has not been altered and remains the same as the area used since 1966 (see pages 173-4).

The following table shows the area and estimated population for each of the local government areas and statistical divisions in Victoria at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1977. The estimates have been rounded to the nearest 100 persons in the Melbourne Statistical Division, and to the nearest 10 persons in the rest of Victoria. The 1976 estimates are 1976 Census figures adjusted for under-enumeration.

**VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977**

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Altona (C)	40.19	30,900	30,800
Berwick (C)	119.70	26,600	29,000
Box Hill (C)	21.49	50,500	49,600
Brighton (C)	13.68	36,600	35,800
Broadmeadows (C)	70.78	109,400	110,400
Brunswick (C)	10.62	47,200	46,100
Bulla (S)	422.20	13,900	15,100
Camberwell (C)	35.14	91,900	90,300
Caulfield (C)	21.98	77,300	76,000
Chelsea (C)	12.23	27,300	27,400
Coburg (C)	18.71	59,700	58,700
Collingwood (C)	4.78	17,500	17,000
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	398.00	22,000	24,400
Croydon (C)	33.72	34,200	34,600
Dandenong (C)	36.26	50,200	52,300
Diamond Valley (S)	85.31	45,800	47,200
Doncaster and Templestowe (C)	89.40	84,000	86,100

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>			
Eltham (S)	277.20	29,000	30,300
Essendon (C)	16.48	52,300	50,800
Fitzroy (C)	3.66	21,500	20,600
Flinders (S)	323.70	22,100	23,700
Footscray (C)	17.97	54,300	52,900
Frankston (C)	70.66	74,600	76,800
Hastings (S)	290.10	13,600	14,800
Hawthorn (C)	9.76	34,100	32,900
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	281.60	6,500	6,900
Heidelberg (C)	32.38	67,600	67,600
Keilor (C)	98.20	71,100	73,100
Kew (C)	14.55	31,200	31,000
Knox (C)	110.10	75,000	77,700
Lillydale (S)	397.60	52,200	54,700
Malvern (C)	15.92	47,800	47,400
Melbourne (C)	31.42	68,200	67,700
Melton (S)	450.40	14,400	17,000
Moorabbin (C)	51.20	105,400	104,500
Mordialloc (C)	12.19	29,700	29,600
Mornington (S)	90.65	20,900	22,000
Northcote (C)	17.11	56,100	54,300
Nunawading (C)	41.58	94,800	95,300
Oakleigh (C)	30.30	55,700	55,000
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	162.50	4,300	4,700
Port Melbourne (C)	10.64	9,800	9,600
Prahran (C)	9.55	50,900	49,500
Preston (C)	37.02	90,400	89,500
Richmond (C)	6.12	27,500	26,900
Ringwood (C)	22.76	37,300	37,200
St Kilda (C)	8.57	54,800	53,700
Sandringham (C)	14.97	33,400	32,800
Sherbrooke (S)	193.00	25,900	27,000
South Melbourne (C)	8.91	22,400	21,800
Springvale (C)	97.60	75,200	76,200
Sunshine (C)	80.03	90,200	92,100
Waverley (C)	58.57	117,700	120,100
Werribee (S)	668.20	32,800	34,900
Whittlesea (S)	598.30	48,600	53,300
Williamstown (C)	14.50	27,700	27,400
Total division	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,694,100
BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bannockburn (S) (d)	705.30	2,430	2,550
Barrabool (S)	593.50	4,970	5,270
Bellarine (S)	331.50	25,230	26,690
Colac (C)	10.88	9,870	9,950
Colac (S)	1,458.00	6,340	6,330
Corio (S)	699.30	48,230	49,550
Geelong (C)	13.44	16,200	15,900
Geelong West (C)	5.26	16,450	16,280
Leigh (S) (d)	980.10	1,220	1,220
Newtown (C)	5.99	11,120	11,010
Otway (S)	1,910.00	3,920	3,940
Queenscliff (B)	8.49	3,080	3,150
South Barwon (C)	165.30	33,380	34,470
Winchelsea (S)	1,284.00	3,970	3,950
Total division	8,171.00	186,410	190,260
SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Belfast (S) (d)	518.00	1,680	1,690
Camperdown (T)	14.53	3,700	3,730
Dundas (S)	3,464.00	3,520	3,500
Glenelg (S)	3,582.00	4,980	4,960
Hamilton (C)	21.65	9,790	9,810
Hampden (S) (d)	2,621.00	7,960 *	8,020
Heytesbury (S)	1,515.00	8,140	8,070
Koroit (B)	23.05	1,450	1,450
Minhamite (S) (d)	1,366.00	2,300	2,270
Mortlake (S)	2,137.00	3,840	3,800
Mount Rouse (S)	1,419.00	2,650	2,660
Port Fairy (B)	23.00	2,470	2,510
Portland (T)	34.11	8,540	8,560
Portland (S)	3,681.00	6,560	6,590
Wannon (S)	1,977.00	3,460	3,430
Warrnambool (C)	28.70	20,800	21,060
Warrnambool (S) (d)	1,587.00	6,950	6,990
Not incorporated—			
Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve	6.30	—	—
Total division	24,018.00	98,790	99,100

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Ararat (C)	19.06	8,540	8,660
Ararat (S)	3,657.00	4,260	4,260
Avoca (S)	1,124.00	2,080	2,130
Bacchus Marsh (S)	566.20	6,230	6,450
Ballaarat (C)	34.60	38,990	38,770
Ballan (S)	919.40	2,270	2,300
Ballarat (S)	476.60	17,550	17,830
Bungaree (S)	227.90	3,220	3,310
Buninyong (S) (d)	777.70	6,460	6,870
Creswick (S)	551.70	4,040	4,140
Daylesford and Glenlyon (S)	609.30	4,090	4,100
Grenville (S)	844.30	2,870	3,170
Lexton (S)	821.00	1,320	1,330
Ripon (S) (d)	1,531.00	3,140 *	3,160
Sebastopol (B)	7.07	6,120	6,260
Talbot and Clunes (S)	533.50	1,440	1,460
Total division	12,700.00	112,620	114,200
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Arapiles (S)	1,989.00	1,880	1,870
Birchip (S)	1,469.00	1,600	1,580
Dimboola (S)	4,918.00	4,980	4,980
Donald (S) (d)	1,448.00	2,800	2,820
Dunmunkle (S)	1,546.00	3,470	3,440
Horsham (C)	24.03	11,990	12,160
Kaniva (S)	3,085.00	2,010	1,970
Karkaroc (S)	3,719.00	3,490	3,450
Kowree (S)	5,387.00	4,520	4,470
Lowan (S)	2,683.00	3,490	3,480
Stawell (T)	24.09	6,330	6,460
Stawell (S)	2,615.00	2,380	2,410
Warracknabeal (S)	1,839.00	4,150	4,130
Wimmera (S)	2,613.00	2,990	2,970
Total division	33,359.00	56,080	56,190
NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Kerang (B)	22.87	4,140	4,140
Kerang (S) (d)	3,254.00	4,540 *	4,490
Mildura (C)	28.76	14,850	14,970
Mildura (S)	10,540.00	18,110	18,630
Swan Hill (C)	13.65	8,090	8,160
Swan Hill (S)	6,555.00	12,640	12,810
Walpeup (S)	10,795.00	3,960	3,970
Wycheproof (S)	4,115.00	4,280	4,270
Total division	35,324.00	70,610	71,440
LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bendigo (C)	32.50	33,540	33,710
Bet Bet (S)	927.20	1,740	1,750
Castlemaine (C)	23.31	6,870	6,870
Charlton (S)	1,176.00	2,180	2,170
Cohuna (S)	497.30	4,740	4,740
Eaglehawk (B)	14.50	6,640	7,180
East Loddon (S)	1,194.00	1,590	1,590
Echuca (C)	26.06	8,180	8,260
Gisborne (S)	278.20	5,060	5,440
Gordon (S) (d)	2,079.00	3,070 *	3,060
Huntly (S)	878.00	2,470	2,520
Kara Kara (S) (d)	2,293.00	1,130	1,120
Korong (S)	2,385.00	3,190	3,190
Kyneton (S)	725.20	6,480	6,560
Melvior (S)	1,453.00	1,910	1,950
Maldon (S)	559.40	1,920	1,980
Marong (S)	1,489.00	8,410	8,710
Maryborough (C)	23.31	7,800	7,890
Metcalf (S)	590.50	2,100	2,150
Newham and Woodend (S)	246.00	2,470	2,570
Newstead (S)	409.20	1,770	1,810
Pyalong (S)	603.50	490	500
Rochester (S)	1,934.00	7,300	7,250
Romsey (S)	619.00	3,250	3,360
St Arnaud (T)	25.41	2,870	2,890
Strathfieldsaye (S)	619.00	10,560	11,190
Tullaroop (S)	637.10	1,380	1,470
Total division	21,738.00	139,110	141,880

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alexandra (S)	1,895.00	4,360	4,360
Benalla (C)	17.66	8,550	8,600
Benalla (S)	2,322.00	3,680	3,860
Broadford (S)	576.30	2,110	2,160
Cobram (S)	440.30	5,940	6,030
Deakin (S)	960.90	5,670	5,670
Euroa (S)	1,412.00	4,380	4,410
Goulburn (S)	1,031.00	2,120	2,130
Kilmore (S)	508.90	3,770	3,950
Kyabram (T)	20.85	5,270	5,290
Mansfield (S)	3,915.00	4,480	4,510
Nathalia (S)	1,238.00	3,280	3,290
Numurkah (S)	722.60	5,820	5,830
Rodney (S)	1,028.00	13,800	13,920
Seymour (S)	949.60	10,950	10,970
Shepparton (C)	26.71	21,870	22,310
Shepparton (S)	924.80	6,470	6,450
Tungamah (S)	1,142.00	3,050	3,030
Violet Town (S)	935.00	1,280	1,320
Waranga (S)	1,645.00	4,310	4,300
Yea (S)	1,392.00	3,160	3,200
Total division	23,104.00	124,320	125,590
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Beechworth (S)	771.60	4,760	4,840
Bright (S)	3,100.00	5,430	5,640
Chiltern (S)	497.50	1,590	1,660
Myrtleford (S)	712.20	4,270	4,270
Oxley (S)	2,792.00	5,120	5,020
Rutherglen (S)	530.90	2,690	2,790
Tallangatta (S) (e)	4,150.00	5,250	5,400
Upper Murray (S)	2,458.00	2,630	2,630
Wangaratta (C) (f)	29.58	16,670	16,450
Wangaratta (S) (f)	914.30	2,300	2,350
Wodonga (Rural City)	347.10	16,200	16,700
Yackandandah (S)	1,111.00	3,250	3,300
Yarrawonga (S)	629.50	4,190	4,370
Total division	18,044.00	74,350	75,420
EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Avon (S)	2,529.00	3,090	3,090
Bairnsdale (T)	27.19	9,400	9,530
Bairnsdale (S)	2,278.00	4,610	4,820
Maffra (S)	4,172.00	8,730	8,750
Omeo (S)	5,649.00	1,650	1,600
Orbost (S)	9,590.00	6,390	6,300
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	690.70	860	910
Sale (C)	29.78	12,470	12,660
Tambo (S) (h)	3,512.00	6,530	6,660
Not incorporated— Bass Strait Islands and part of Gippsland Lakes (h)	312.80	—	—
Total division	28,790.00	53,730	54,320
CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Alberton (S)	1,870.00	5,840	5,820
Buln Buln (S)	1,259.00	8,610	8,620
Korumburra (S)	613.80	6,740	6,700
Mirboo (S)	253.80	1,960	1,960
Moe (C)	24.08	15,800	15,820
Morwell (S)	669.00	23,330	23,470
Narracan (S) (e)	2,317.00	8,820	9,210
Rosedale (S) (part) (g)	1,582.00	4,470	4,480
South Gippsland (S)	1,432.00	5,810	5,920
Traralgon (C) (e)	19.95	15,540	15,870
Traralgon (S)	467.00	1,830	2,010
Warragul (S)	352.20	10,690	10,810
Woorayl (S)	1,246.00	9,810	9,910
Yallourn Works Area	26.90	1,880	1,400
Total division	12,133.00	121,130	122,000

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977—*continued*

Statistical division and local government area (a)	Area at 30 June 1977 (b) (square kilometres)	Estimated population at 30 June 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1977
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Bass (S) (d)	521.60	3,200*	3,250
Cranbourne (S) (part) (c)	345.30	3,830	3,840
Healesville (S) (part) (c)	619.70	1,490	1,580
Pakenham (S) (part) (c)	725.30	11,120	11,340
Phillip Island (S)	101.00	2,340	2,430
Upper Yarra (S)	1,585.00	8,090	8,530
Wonthaggi (B) (d)	57.11	5,010*	5,060
Not incorporated— French Island	154.00	70	70
Total division	4,109.00	35,150	36,100
STATE SUMMARY			
Melbourne	6,110.00	2,672,000	2,694,100
Barwon	8,171.00	186,410	190,260
South Western	24,018.00	98,790	99,100
Central Highlands	12,700.00	112,620	114,200
Wimmera	33,359.00	56,080	56,190
Northern Mallee	35,324.00	70,610	71,440
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738.00	139,110	141,880
Goulburn	23,104.00	124,320	125,590
North Eastern	18,044.00	74,350	75,420
East Gippsland	28,790.00	53,730	54,320
Central Gippsland	12,133.00	121,130	122,000
East Central	4,109.00	35,150	36,100
Migratory (i)	..	1,700	1,700
Total Victoria	227,600.00	3,746,000	3,782,300

* An asterisk against a figure for 30 June 1976 indicates that it has been adjusted because of a change in the local government area boundary since that date. For details of such changes see footnote (d).

- (a) The designation of City (C), Town (T), Borough (B), or Shire (S) shown against the name of each local government area indicates its status at 30 June 1977.
- (b) Areas below 100 square kilometres have been calculated to two decimal places, areas from 100 to 999 square kilometres to one decimal place, and areas of 1,000 or more square kilometres to the nearest whole number. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.
- (c) The Shires of Pakenham, Cranbourne, and Healesville are partly in the Melbourne Statistical Division and partly in the East Central Statistical Division.
- (d) The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas between 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1977:

Local government area	Nature of change in area or status	Net change in area (square kilometres)	Estimated net change in population	Date of change
Bannockburn (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Buninyong (S) and Leigh (S)	+ 0.80	+ 3	9.2.77
Bass (S)	Lost to Wonthaggi (B)	- 4.14	- 868	31.5.77
Belfast (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Minhamite (S) and Warrnambool (S)	.	+ 5	2.2.77
Buninyong (S)	Gained from Bannockburn (S)	+ 0.70	—	9.2.77
Donald (S)	Lost to Kara Kara (S)	- 0.16	—	13.10.76
Gordon (S)	Gained from Kerang (S)	+ 56.00	+ 40	31.5.77
Hampden (S)	Gained from Ripon (S)	+ 2.46	+ 160	31.5.77
Kara Kara (S)	Gained from Donald (S)	+ 0.16	—	13.10.76
Kerang (S)	Lost to Gordon (S)	- 56.00	- 40	31.5.77
Leigh (S)	Lost to Bannockburn (S)	- 1.50	- 3	9.2.77
Minhamite (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Warrnambool (S)	+ 0.71	- 3	2.2.77
Ripon (S)	Lost to Hampden (S)	- 2.46	- 160	31.5.77
Warrnambool (S)	Adjustment of common boundary with Belfast (S) and Minhamite (S)	- 0.71	- 2	2.2.77
Wonthaggi (B)	Gained from Bass (S)	+ 4.14	+ 868	31.5.77

- (e) Population levels in the following local government areas have been affected by major construction projects in the vicinity: Narracan Shire (Thomson River Dam); Traralgon City (Loy Yang Power Station); and Tallangatta Shire (Dartmouth Dam).
- (f) Estimate based on the results of a population count conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on 9 November 1977 in the City and Shire of Wangaratta.
- (g) The Shire of Rosedale is partly in the East Gippsland Statistical Division and partly in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.
- (h) Part of Gippsland Lakes is included in Tambo Shire.
- (i) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those who, on the stated date, were on board ship in ports, or travelling by ship between ports, or on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the distribution of population, and the population density of each statistical division:

VICTORIA—AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 30 JUNE 1977

Statistical division	Area (square kilometres)	Percentage of Victoria's area	Estimated population	Percentage of Victoria's population	Persons per square kilometre
Melbourne	6,110	2.68	2,694,100	71.2	440.9
Barwon	8,171	3.59	190,260	5.0	23.3
South Western	24,018	10.55	99,100	2.6	4.1
Central Highlands	12,700	5.58	114,200	3.0	9.0
Wimmera	33,359	14.66	56,190	1.5	1.7
Northern Mallee	35,324	15.52	71,440	1.9	2.0
Loddon-Campaspe	21,738	9.55	141,880	3.8	6.5
Goulburn	23,104	10.15	125,590	3.3	5.4
North Eastern	18,044	7.93	75,420	2.0	4.2
East Gippsland	28,790	12.65	54,320	1.4	1.9
Central Gippsland	12,133	5.33	122,000	3.2	10.1
East Central	4,109	1.81	36,100	1.0	8.8
Migratory	..	..	1,700	(a)	..
Total	227,600	100.00	3,782,300	100.0	16.6

(a) Less than 0.1 per cent.

Melbourne Statistical Division and the statistical districts of Victoria

Around each State capital city and other urban centres (see page 174 for definition) with a population of at least 25,000 persons, a fixed outer boundary has been drawn. This boundary was devised, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least 20 years. The boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. These areas are designated statistical divisions in the case of the State capital cities, and statistical districts in the case of other urban centres. The fixed boundaries delimit areas which, for general statistical purposes, are free from the problems imposed for some purposes by the moving boundaries of urban centres.

In Victoria, apart from the Melbourne Statistical Division, the statistical districts devised on the above basis are Albury-Wodonga, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Shepparton-Mooroopna. A statistical district boundary has also been defined around urban Morwell because of special circumstances in this area. Estimates of the population in these statistical districts at 30 June 1976 and 30 June 1977 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AT 30 JUNE 1976 AND 1977

Statistical district	Estimated population at 30 June 1976 (a)	Estimated population at 30 June 1977 (b)
Albury-Wodonga	65,520	67,260
Ballarat	70,490	71,400
Bendigo	56,800	58,330
Geelong	135,560	137,910
Morwell	16,570	16,550
Shepparton-Mooroopna	32,090	32,720

(a) Census counts adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Subject to revision after the 1981 Census.

Population of Melbourne Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria

The concept of the present Melbourne Statistical Division, that is, a fixed outer boundary defined to contain the anticipated urban development of the city (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years, has been used for statistical purposes since the 1966 Census. To provide a time series of data for a comparable area, estimates of the

population in this area as defined for the 1966 Census were derived from each earlier Census back to 1901.

The table below shows that, as early as 1921, the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded the population of the remainder of Victoria. The percentage of the Victorian population enumerated in the Melbourne Statistical Division has risen steadily over time except for two periods: the immediate post-war period, 1947-1954; and the recent period 1971-1976.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND THE REMAINDER OF VICTORIA

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria	
		Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria	Number (a)	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,520,400	2,515,400	71.45	1,005,000	28.55
1976	3,746,000	2,672,000	71.33	1,074,000	28.67

(a) The population figures for 1971 and 1976 are part of the new population series (see page 167). The figures for earlier years are as recorded Census counts.

URBAN CENTRES

At each Australian Census of Population and Housing since 1966 a boundary has been defined for each population cluster of 1,000 or more persons and for known holiday resorts of less population (if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied). These clusters are known as urban centres and the population and dwellings enumerated in them are classified as urban for statistical purposes.

The method of defining the boundary of an urban centre differs depending on whether the urban centre has a population of more or less than 25,000 persons. For each State capital city and each urban centre with a population of 25,000 persons or more, the urban boundary indicates an area within which at the time of the Census there was a density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre. This density is determined for each Census Collection District (the smallest geographical area used for Census purposes). From Census to Census, as urbanisation proceeds, this urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban for other reasons. This moving urban boundary, or inner boundary, thus lies within the statistical district boundary, or outer boundary, which is fixed and which is defined so as to contain anticipated urban development for at least 20 years.

For an urban centre with a population of less than 25,000 persons, the urban boundary is defined subjectively by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by consideration of any other information that is available. All contiguous growth is included (which in small urban centres would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre.

The following table shows the as recorded Census counts from the 1971 and 1976 Censuses for all Victorian urban centres. Although Census counts for local government areas were adjusted for under-enumeration, the design of the post-enumeration survey which measured the level of under-enumeration throughout Victoria did not make it possible to obtain reliable estimates of the population of urban centres on an adjusted basis, except in those cases where the urban centre boundaries coincide with those of a local government area.

Comparison of the as recorded Census counts for 1971 and 1976 indicates whether the population of an urban centre has increased, decreased, or remained stationary. However,

care should be taken in using the as recorded figures to calculate precise growth rates because, if it had been possible to adjust reliably the population of urban centres, the adjustment for 1976 would have been greater than the adjustment for 1971. Local government area population totals have been adjusted and users wishing to calculate growth rates for urban centres should bear in mind the change in the population of the local government areas containing or contained by those urban centres, both before and after adjustment. The relevant local government area population figures can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

VICTORIA—AS RECORDED CENSUS COUNTS OF URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	As recorded Census count		Urban centre	As recorded Census count	
	1971	1976		1971	1976
Albury-Wodonga (a)	10,528	13,613	Leongatha	3,389	3,586
Alexandra	1,864	1,808	Leopold	1,444	2,309
Anglesea	1,065	1,411	Lorne	912	877
Apollo Bay	829	978	Maffra	3,666	3,836
Ararat (b)	8,312	8,288	Mallacoota	296	572
Bacchus Marsh	4,137	4,956	Mansfield	1,956	1,919
Bairnsdale (b)	8,552	9,130	Maryborough (b)	7,472	7,569
Ballarat	58,620	60,737	Melbourne	2,394,117	2,480,670
Barham-Koondrook (c)	593	582	Melton	4,511	12,022
Beaufort	1,201	1,219	Merbein	1,588	1,727
Beechworth	3,119	3,241	Mildura (b)	13,198	14,417
Benalla (b)	8,255	8,300	Moe-Yallourn	20,863	18,710
Bendigo	45,936	50,169	Mortlake	1,266	1,138
Bright	858	1,240	Morwell	16,853	16,094
Broadford	1,534	1,567	Mt Beauty	1,571	1,492
Camperdown (b)	3,477	3,596	Murtoa	1,035	1,003
Casterton	2,175	2,163	Myrtleford	2,741	2,810
Castlemaine	7,699	7,583	Nagambie	972	1,075
Charlton	1,403	1,358	Nathalia	1,277	1,220
Churchill	2,416	3,509	Nhill	2,109	2,124
Clifton Springs	408	1,049	Numurkah	2,582	2,658
Cobden	1,329	1,418	Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	4,016	5,385
Cobram	3,191	3,378	Orbost	2,938	2,789
Cohuna	2,136	2,132	Ouyen	1,564	1,609
Colac	10,362	10,431	Pakenham East	2,017	2,270
Coleraine	1,386	1,289	Paynesville	958	1,242
Corowa-Wahgunyah (d)	390	402	Port Fairy (b)	2,427	2,399
Corryong	1,402	1,406	Portarlington	1,360	1,818
Cowes	1,029	1,344	Portland (b)	8,216	8,298
Craigieburn	1,337	2,491	Queenscliff (b)	2,807	3,013
Cranbourne	2,437	5,162	Red Cliffs	2,246	2,254
Creswick	1,756	2,033	Robinvale	1,547	1,654
Crib Point	1,915	2,689	Rochester	2,232	2,205
Daylesford	2,926	2,913	Rutherglen	1,177	1,325
Dimboola	1,696	1,706	St Arnaud (b)	2,779	2,786
Donald	1,448	1,627	St Leonards	475	733
Drouin	2,954	3,100	Sale (b)	10,436	12,111
Echuca-Moama (e)	7,505	7,873	Seymour	5,779	6,240
Emerald	1,591	2,145	Shepparton	19,410	25,848
Euroa	2,679	2,713	Somers	476	443
Geelong	115,181	122,080	Stawell (b)	5,800	6,150
Gisborne	783	1,286	Sunbury	5,098	8,243
Hamilton (b)	9,673	9,504	Swan Hill (b)	7,712	7,857
Hampton Park	1,330	3,316	Tatura	2,508	2,630
Hastings	1,897	3,228	Terang	1,730	2,183
Healesville	3,129	3,709	Torquay	1,937	2,614
Heathcote	1,082	1,076	Trafalgar	1,832	1,872
Heyfield	1,830	1,699	Traralgon (b)	14,666	15,089
Heywood	1,299	1,193	Wangaratta (b)	15,658	16,157
Horsham (b)	11,045	11,647	Warburton	1,583	1,753
Hurstbridge	878	1,021	Warracknabeal	2,868	2,775
Inverloch	1,074	1,459	Warragul	7,101	7,442
Kerang (b)	4,103	4,022	Warrandyte	2,812	3,711
Kilmore	1,475	1,517	Warrnambool (b)	18,684	20,195
Koo-Wee-Rup	922	1,041	Wonthaggi	4,438	4,614
Korumburra	2,891	2,795	Woodend	1,290	1,404
Kyabram (b)	5,081	5,122	Yarra Junction	1,193	1,401
Kyneton	3,492	3,694	Yarram	2,046	2,125
Lakes Entrance	2,591	3,023	Yarrawonga-Mulwala (f)	3,118	3,293
Lara	2,095	3,081	Yea	1,055	1,022

- (a) The part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Albury-Wodonga—1971, 37,931; 1976, 45,567.
- (b) The boundary of this urban centre coincides exactly with the boundary of the local government area of the same name at both the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. Adjusted population totals for local government areas can be found on pages 196-9 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*, together with average annual growth rates for the period.
- (c) That part of urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Barham-Koondrook—1971, 1,724; 1976, 1,690.
- (d) That part of urban Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Corowa-Wahgunyah—1971, 3,313; 1976, 3,415.
- (e) That part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Echuca-Moama—1971, 8,631; 1976, 9,075.
- (f) That part of urban Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total as recorded Census count of Yarrawonga-Mulwala—1971, 3,980; 1976, 4,133.

1976 Census Field System

The main purpose of the national Census of Population and Housing is to count every person living in Australia (with the exception of those with diplomatic immunity), as well as every single dwelling, at a particular point of time, usually the night of 30 June. In addition to being a count, the Census also records details of the characteristics of the population and its housing. A field system of permanent and temporary officers is responsible for the distribution and collection of Census forms throughout Australia, and the success of their operations depends largely on the quality of the preparatory work, which extends over several years, as well as the calibre of staff responsible for this large scale and detailed work.

Definition of boundaries

As all persons in Australia at Census time are required to have their details entered on a Census schedule, it is necessary to divide the country into smaller defined units for workload and administrative purposes. At first the country is divided into Census Divisions which approximate to Australian Electoral Divisions. The Census Divisions are then divided into Census Subdivisions which generally coincide with or fall within local government area boundaries and each of these is further divided into about ten Collection Districts (CDs). CDs are the basic field collection units for a Census, and range in size from about 300 dwellings in urban areas to less than 50 dwellings in the more remote rural areas. Statistics compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) which monitor changes in the number of dwellings between Censuses together with information from field officers are supplemented by pre-census dwelling counts in growth areas in order to determine the most appropriate CD boundaries for a forthcoming Census. Every effort is made to maintain comparability between CD boundaries from Census to Census.

For the 1976 Census, Australia was divided into approximately 24,000 CDs with a collector responsible for the distribution and collection of the forms in each CD. Victoria was divided into 6,125 CDs, over 4,000 of which were in the Melbourne Statistical Division. Collection Districts were also "drawn up" to cover people on ships, trains, and buses on Census night.

Maps of each CD were prepared for use by the Census collectors and other field staff, a total of 52,000 maps being thus produced. The maps were prepared by the National Resources Department's Division of National Mapping. Since the Census, copies of these maps have been available to users of statistics.

Employment on the Census

About 27,000 persons were employed on the 1976 Census field system. These included permanent officers of the ABS, Australian electoral officers who were sworn in as temporary ABS employees to work on the Census, and thousands of other temporary employees who were sworn in to work for about two weeks as census group leaders and collectors.

The recruitment of the 26,300 temporary staff commenced in March 1976 with an extensive advertising campaign. Application forms were distributed through all post offices in Australia and over 60,000 people throughout Australia applied for the 26,300 jobs.

Role of the Australian Electoral Office

Because the Australian Electoral Office has a network of staff throughout the nation, electoral officers were employed by the ABS in the 1976 Census field system, as they have been in all Census field systems since 1921. Their detailed knowledge of the areas for which they are responsible is invaluable in these operations.

At the national level, the census operation was controlled by the Australian Field Supervisor, a permanent ABS officer who was directly responsible to the Australian Statistician. Below the Australian Field Supervisor, the field organisation structure consisted of Electoral Office staff appointed for the duration of their involvement with the Census. The Deputy Chief Electoral Officer acted as Chief Field Co-ordinator, the Australian Electoral Officer for each State as the State Field Supervisor, and the Divisional Returning Officers as Divisional Field Supervisors. The Divisional Field Supervisors in turn controlled the 2,300 group leaders who were each responsible for the supervision of up to twelve collectors.

Training of field staff

Several weeks before Census day the Divisional Field Supervisors (DFSs) attended conferences conducted by the ABS to acquaint them with their duties. Later all group leaders attended training sessions conducted by their DFS, and, in turn, all collectors attended training sessions organised by their group leaders.

Training kits developed by the ABS were used throughout these sessions to ensure that all field staff were trained in standardised procedures. All levels of field staff were also issued with written instructions outlining their duties and the field system in general.

Distribution of Census materials

To insure against unforeseen local shortages, over 20 million forms and 52,000 maps were printed and distributed throughout Australia. The distribution was undertaken in three phases:

- (1) From Canberra to the State depots;
- (2) from State depots to group leaders; and
- (3) from group leaders to collectors.

The first stage commenced in August 1975 and the third stage was completed by mid June 1976.

Delivery and collection of Census forms

Collectors are the key to the success of every Census. Without their loyalty, integrity, and dedication, a Census would not work. They often have to endure adverse weather conditions and other problems to distribute Census questionnaires to all dwellings in their Collection District and then collect and check the completed forms after Census day.

During the week before Wednesday 30 June 1976, Census forms were delivered to the 4.5 million dwellings in Australia. This included delivering forms to people who lived in remote places and to people who spent Census night aboard ships, trains, or buses, or in non-private dwellings such as motels.

On Thursday 1 July, collectors began the collection phase of the operation and this stage took about two weeks to complete. For the first time householders who had an objection to the collectors seeing the completed schedule, were supplied with an envelope which was delivered unopened by the collector to the group leader.

All collectors were trained to answer questions and assist householders where necessary to complete the Census form. They also carried a multi-language statement to assist householders who had difficulty in reading or understanding English. This statement included the telephone number for the Migrant Interpreter Service at the Department of Social Security, where interpreters trained in Census procedures were available to assist migrants. The collector was able to arrange for an interpreter to visit a household and provide assistance if necessary.

The 1976 Census form also carried for the first time an ABS telephone number at which Bureau officers could be contacted for assistance. In Melbourne alone, during Census week over 10,500 calls were received by the ABS and a further 1,900 calls were received by the Migrant Interpreter Service.

Once all of the completed householder's schedules and personal slips had been collected they were delivered by the collector to the group leader who was responsible for ensuring that collectors had satisfactorily performed their tasks and had fulfilled the required legal obligations.

Return of Census materials

In mid July, the Department of Administrative Services commenced the collection of completed workloads from the group leaders. All census materials including completed householders schedules and personal slips, envelopes, collector's equipment, etc., were transported in locked containers to the Processing Centre in each State capital where full security conditions were in operation.

Confidentiality of Census information

All of the information supplied to the ABS on Census forms is treated as strictly confidential. The only persons who can be given access to a Census schedule are persons employed by the ABS, either permanently or temporarily, who require access to Census

schedules for the purpose of performing their duties relating to the taking of the Census and/or its subsequent processing. All such persons are required to sign an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy, and are bound by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1973* not to divulge the contents of any schedule to any unauthorised person. Thus information about individuals is not divulged, even to another government department. Names and addresses do not go onto the computer records and the schedules are destroyed under supervision when the ABS is satisfied that the statistical information has been correctly extracted and processed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Census results

The processing of the 1976 Census returns was divided into two stages: preliminary processing in each State capital city, Darwin, and Canberra; and detailed main processing in Sydney and Canberra. The preliminary processing stage commenced almost immediately after Census day but the main processing was deferred until July 1977 as part of the general Commonwealth Government policy of reducing expenditure in the 1976-77 year.

As a further means of reducing expenditure the main processing stage processed a 50 per cent random sample of the Census returns rather than every schedule collected. Hence with the exception of data for those population characteristics extracted at the preliminary processing stage, i.e., sex, age, marital status, and birthplace group, all 1976 Census data was subject to a sampling error. However in the following tables, the sampling error is so small in percentage terms as to be negligible for most purposes.

It should also be recognised that in processing Census data for 14 million persons and 4.6 million dwellings there are innumerable possibilities for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts, it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the Census tables in this publication, it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data.

The following tables from the 1976 Census data provide information about the main characteristics of the Victorian population. It should be noted that with the exception of the age distribution table, the figures are the as recorded Census counts, and the total counts shown therefore differ from the estimated population at 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1976 shown earlier in this chapter. The figures shown in the age distribution table have been adjusted as part of the new population estimates series, and thus add to the population estimates shown earlier. Any discrepancies in the tables between the totals and the addition of individual components are due to rounding.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	176,971	168,547	345,518	168,474	159,710	328,184
5-9	170,244	162,269	332,513	179,125	171,765	350,890
10-14	171,243	161,215	332,458	173,469	164,426	337,895
15-19	158,580	154,786	313,366	173,666	163,271	336,937
20-24	153,864	151,038	304,902	157,621	156,764	314,385
25-29	127,429	121,511	248,940	155,350	156,707	312,057
30-34	113,805	109,425	223,230	130,815	125,351	256,166
35-39	103,976	99,190	203,166	114,784	109,836	224,620
40-44	112,622	105,703	218,325	104,381	99,240	203,621
45-49	110,513	105,430	215,943	110,689	104,535	215,224
50-54	91,075	89,321	180,396	106,274	102,866	209,140
55-59	81,096	83,048	164,144	85,134	85,980	171,114
60-64	66,342	70,742	137,084	73,029	78,888	151,917
65-69	50,247	57,844	108,091	56,407	65,617	122,024
70-74	34,496	47,867	82,363	39,270	51,321	90,591
75-79	20,980	36,561	57,541	23,505	38,991	62,496
80-84	11,707	22,127	33,834	11,769	24,890	36,659
85-89	4,226	9,533	13,759	4,930	11,496	16,426
90-94	1,019	2,969	3,988	1,181	3,458	4,639
95-99	191	543	734	195	694	889
100 and over	25	37	62	29	78	107
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION—*continued*

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	708,062	677,924	1,385,986	727,439	690,789	1,418,228
21-64	929,698	904,301	1,833,999	1,005,372	988,550	1,993,922
65 and over	122,891	177,481	300,372	137,286	196,545	333,831
Total	1,760,651	1,759,706	3,520,357	1,870,097	1,875,884	3,745,981

(a) Adjusted for under-enumeration. See introductory notes.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME, CENSUS 1976

Amount	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
None	105,762	323,044	428,806	16.2
Less than \$ 1,500	31,594	126,001	157,596	5.9
\$ 1,500 - \$ 2,000	62,833	101,445	164,278	6.2
\$ 2,001 - \$ 3,000	71,200	152,792	223,992	8.5
\$ 3,001 - \$ 4,000	52,533	85,392	137,926	5.2
\$ 4,001 - \$ 5,000	60,479	91,704	152,183	5.7
\$ 5,001 - \$ 6,000	110,298	99,107	209,404	7.9
\$ 6,001 - \$ 7,000	155,589	75,946	231,535	8.7
\$ 7,001 - \$ 8,000	145,354	62,358	207,713	7.8
\$ 8,001 - \$ 9,000	121,455	34,650	156,105	5.9
\$ 9,001 - \$12,000	178,028	36,450	214,478	8.1
\$12,001 - \$15,000	68,217	8,301	76,518	2.9
\$15,001 - \$18,000	29,279	2,540	31,819	1.2
Over \$18,000	33,432	2,911	36,343	1.4
Not stated	78,299	142,319	220,617	8.3
Total population 15 years and over	1,304,352	1,344,958	2,649,311	100.0

VICTORIA—QUALIFICATIONS, HIGHEST LEVEL OBTAINED, CENSUS 1976

Level	Number		
	Males	Females	Persons
Doctorate, Masters degree	7,563	1,994	9,556
Graduate diploma	5,567	5,482	11,049
Bachelor degree	35,255	15,244	50,498
Diploma	48,442	50,704	99,146
Technicians certificate	44,438	54,089	98,527
Trade certificate	204,414	36,416	240,830
Level not applicable	8,732	27,482	36,214
No qualifications	782,742	970,992	1,753,734
Not stated	167,199	182,555	349,754
Total population 15 years and over	1,304,352	1,344,958	2,649,310

VICTORIA—AGE LEFT SCHOOL, CENSUS 1976

Age left school	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
12 years or younger	46,540	52,218	98,758	2.7
13 years of age	44,448	42,884	87,332	2.4
14 years of age	267,801	296,277	564,078	15.5
15 years of age	228,615	256,227	484,842	13.3
16 years of age	204,284	224,660	428,944	11.8
17 years of age	139,152	153,137	292,289	8.0
18 years of age	89,390	67,591	156,981	4.3
19 years of age	58,322	24,970	83,293	2.3
Never attended school	13,079	16,210	29,289	0.8
Still attending school	411,645	390,497	802,142	22.0
Not attending school—				
Age 0-4 years	162,809	155,203	318,012	8.7
Age 5-14 years	9,451	8,650	18,101	0.5
Total not attending school	172,259	163,853	336,112	9.2
Not stated	139,248	143,668	282,917	7.8
Total population	1,814,785	1,832,193	3,646,978	100.0

POPULATION

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED
POPULATION WORK, CENSUS 1976

Industry group	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	64,157	34,575	98,731	6.2
Mining	4,587	698	5,284	0.3
Manufacturing	269,513	113,169	382,682	24.2
Electricity, gas, water	27,375	2,482	29,856	1.9
Construction	100,932	10,046	110,978	7.0
Wholesale, retail trade	169,037	110,484	279,521	17.7
Transport and storage	62,060	10,294	72,354	4.6
Communications	22,020	7,390	29,410	1.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business	62,940	49,175	112,114	7.1
Public administration, defence	53,508	19,832	73,339	4.6
Community services (health, education, etc.)	79,811	130,061	209,871	13.3
Entertainment, recreation, hotel, restaurants	29,449	35,934	65,383	4.1
Other, not elsewhere included, not stated	58,414	52,741	111,155	7.0
Total employed population	1,003,801	576,879	1,580,680	100.0

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION,
CENSUS 1976

Marital status	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Never married—				
Under 15 years of age	510,432	487,236	997,668	27.4
15 years of age and over	379,560	291,113	670,673	18.4
Total never married	889,992	778,349	1,668,341	45.7
Married	842,206	840,032	1,682,238	46.1
Married but permanently separated	28,455	36,446	64,901	1.8
Widowed	33,039	148,825	181,863	5.0
Divorced	21,092	28,542	49,634	1.4
Total	1,814,784	1,832,193	3,646,977	100.0

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION,
CENSUS 1976

Birthplace	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	1,388,795	1,437,190	2,825,985	77.5
New Zealand	8,507	8,908	17,415	0.5
Europe—				
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	134,257	130,261	264,518	7.3
Germany	16,940	17,321	34,261	0.9
Greece	38,564	37,579	76,143	2.1
Italy	62,481	54,231	116,712	3.2
Malta	14,597	12,465	27,062	0.7
Netherlands	16,543	14,209	30,752	0.8
Poland	12,146	10,217	22,363	0.6
Yugoslavia	30,483	26,219	56,702	1.6
Other	31,594	26,902	58,496	1.6
Total Europe	357,605	329,404	687,009	18.8
Other birthplaces	59,881	56,694	116,575	3.2
Grand total	1,814,788	1,832,196	3,646,984	100.0

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

Religion	Number			Percentage
	Males	Females	Persons	
Christian—				
Baptist	17,962	20,629	38,591	1.1
Catholic, Roman	491,014	499,444	990,458	27.2
Church of England	381,479	410,373	791,853	21.7
Lutheran	17,871	18,872	36,743	1.0
Methodist	99,119	110,019	209,138	5.7
Presbyterian	143,834	159,665	303,498	8.3
Other	193,664	204,124	397,788	10.9
Total Christian	1,344,942	1,423,126	2,768,068	75.9
Non-Christian—				
Hebrew	12,568	13,187	25,755	0.7
Other	13,386	10,925	24,311	0.7
Total non-Christian	25,954	24,112	50,066	1.4
Indefinite	8,181	6,666	14,847	0.4
No religion	192,858	149,074	341,932	9.4
No reply	242,850	229,215	472,065	12.9
Grand total	1,814,785	1,832,194	3,646,978	100.0

IMMIGRATION

Policy

General

Under present policy, immigration intakes are planned in the light of existing economic and social conditions, both in Australia and overseas, with priority being given to family reunion, resettlement of refugees, and meeting shortages in specified occupational categories. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the welfare of settlers already in Australia.

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the preservation and development of a culturally diversified but socially cohesive Australian society free of racial tensions and offering security, well-being, and equality of opportunity to all those living here; the concept that entry into Australia should be selective but not discriminatory; and the sympathetic consideration of persons who, for political and other reasons, would face danger to life and liberty upon return to their country of origin.

Applicants for immigration to Australia are considered in one of four categories. The relationship given refers to the relationship of the person overseas to the sponsor in Australia. The categories are:

(1) *Family reunion*

- (i) *Immediate family reunion.* Spouses, unmarried children under 18 years of age (under 21 if part of the family unit), and children under 18 for adoption. Applicants must be sponsored by an Australian resident and be of good health and of good character. Maintenance and accommodation must be assured. In adoption cases some additional requirements related to the adoption process must be met.
- (ii) *Special family reunion.* Parents, those who are the last remaining children of their family outside Australia, aged close relatives wholly or partly dependent, orphaned unmarried relatives under 18, and relatives able and willing to assist in serious domestic situations. Applicants must meet the same requirements as Category 1 (i) and in addition be assessed as having satisfactory personal qualities and settlement prospects (excepting parents of retiring age, i.e., 65 for men, 60 for women) and as not likely to become a charge on public funds. In some cases, sponsors must meet minimum residential requirements (up to three years).
- (iii) *Fiances (male and female).* Fiances may be admitted subject to the usual requirements relating to personal and settlement factors, health, and character,

and to further inquiries establishing the genuineness of the relationship claimed and the intention to marry shortly after arrival;

(2) *General eligibility*

- (i) *Independent applicants.* Applicants not otherwise eligible but who possess skills, qualifications, personal or other qualities which represent economic, social, or cultural gain to Australia will be admitted subject to a satisfactory assessment of economic, personal, and settlement factors and to being in good health and of good character.
- (ii) *Employment nominees.* Persons nominated by an employer in Australia must meet the same requirements as Category 2 (i);

(3) *Refugees*

Refugees and other persons seeking entry to Australia on humanitarian grounds will be admitted subject to recognition of refugee status, good health (criteria may be relaxed where strong compassionate factors exist), good character, and any other criteria that may be set in individual situations; and

(4) *Special eligibility*

- (i) *Trans-Tasman arrangement.* Citizens of New Zealand and Commonwealth and Irish citizens resident in New Zealand are generally exempted from the need to seek prior authority to enter Australia, if travelling direct from New Zealand.
- (ii) *Patrials.* United Kingdom citizens who are the issue of an Australian born parent or grand-parent will be admitted subject to satisfactory evidence of the relationship, a satisfactory assessment of personal and social factors, good health, good character, and if unlikely to become a charge on public funds.
- (iii) *Entrepreneurs.* Persons seeking entry to establish an enterprise in Australia will be admitted subject to the usual personal and settlement requirements, good health, and good character if the proposed enterprise is considered viable. Consultations with other Commonwealth and State departments would normally be required.
- (iv) *Self-supporting retirees.* Persons may be admitted to retire in Australia if they are of retiring age, subject to having sufficient assets to establish a home and maintain themselves at an adequate level, and to the usual personal, settlement, health, and character requirements.

Population and immigration

To assist in formulating an integrated population policy for Australia, the National Population Inquiry was established in 1970 to advise on likely future changes in the size, composition, and distribution of Australia's population at various stages up to the year 2001. The Inquiry's first *Report* was published in 1975. It brought to public attention the significant decline in fertility, particularly since 1971, and the fact that the rate of natural increase generally in Australia was declining. These findings were confirmed in the Inquiry's supplementary report on recent demographic trends, published in 1978.

The monitoring of demographic trends and the assessment of their implications for the future are crucial elements in the development of an appropriate national population strategy. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is responsible for providing information on long-term population trends. In addition, the functions of the Australian Population and Immigration Council, which is responsible to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, include assessment of, and advice to, the Commonwealth Government on the implications of demographic trends. In 1977, the Council began publishing the series, *Population Report*, summarising recent demographic trends. Two issues have been published and the third is being prepared. The Australian Population and Immigration Council also published a Green Paper in 1977, entitled *Immigration Policies and Australia's Population*. The major purposes of the Green Paper were to stimulate public discussion on population and immigration issues and options, and to ascertain community attitudes regarding desirable future levels of population growth, including immigration. Extensive consultation ensued with State Governments, trade union leaders, representatives of industry, commerce and employers, local government authorities, and individuals and groups within the community. The information and views

received contributed positively to the Government's review of immigration policies and Australia's population, tabled in Federal Parliament in June 1978 by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Immigration changes became fully operative on 1 January 1979. Resulting from its review, the Government has adopted a long-term approach to population growth for Australia, based for the first time on a series of triennial rolling immigration programmes, designed to achieve a net population gain through migration of around 70,000 in each year of the first triennium.

Entry into Australia

Australian migration representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Government maintains immigration representatives in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Republic of Egypt, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

Regulation of entry

It is Commonwealth Government policy that generally any person, whether coming to Australia for residence or for temporary stay, should be in possession of a visa. Visas may be issued only by Australian officials or, in countries where Australia is not represented, by British consular authorities acting on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The necessary controls in relation to entry into Australia are provided by the *Migration Act* 1958. The actual authority to enter Australia is the issue of an entry permit which is normally inscribed in the traveller's passport at the point of entry.

Any immigrant (for the purpose of the Act, "immigrant" include persons entering for a temporary stay as well as persons intending to settle) who enters Australia without having been granted an entry permit and not being a person exempted from entry permit requirements, thereupon becomes a prohibited immigrant.

Visitors and other persons whose stay is to be of a limited duration are granted temporary entry permits which are made valid for a specified period only and may be granted subject to certain conditions. Persons who exceed the period of their authorised stay become prohibited immigrants.

The Migration Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter or remain in Australia in circumstances in which they become prohibited immigrants. Similarly, migrants convicted of serious crimes, as well as those whose conduct is considered such that they should not be allowed to remain in Australia, are liable for deportation. Only the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs is empowered to order deportation.

Temporary entry

Persons seeking to enter Australia for purposes other than settlement may be considered under the policies of the Commonwealth Government relating to visitors, students, 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, or inspections), seeking relatives or making 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

Private overseas students may be permitted to enter Australia as bona fide 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 for acceptable courses. As well as

meeting other entry requirements, including health, private students must have the capacity to undertake their proposed studies and produce evidence of enrolment and assured maintenance in Australia. Generally, private student visa applications are lodged overseas by prospective students.

There is also provision for the grant of temporary residence from overseas for specialised training to upgrade their existing occupational experience or skills. Generally, temporary entry for this purpose is for a period of up to twelve months and is arranged under sponsorship involving the overseas employer and the organisation providing the training in Australia.

Temporary residents

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is that opportunities for employment in Australia are to be available as a first priority to Australian 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 granting 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 which include health and character checks.

Citizenship

Legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to the citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, were declared to be British subjects. The legislation is now described as the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either:

- (1) Were born in Australia or New Guinea;
- (2) were naturalised in Australia;
- (3) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949;
- (4) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (1) or (2) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
- (5) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia before 26 January 1949 without being placed under any immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes the Territories of Australia which are not Trust Territories.

Acquisition of Australian citizenship

Australian citizenship may be acquired under the provision of the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948* either:

- (1) By birth in Australia;
- (2) by descent by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate abroad or the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in Australia;
- (3) by grant to persons resident in Australia who make application under the conditions prescribed in the Act. Since 1949, there has been no provision in the Australian Citizenship Act for settlers (regardless of their nationality or length of residence) to acquire Australian citizenship without making application.

The Australian Citizenship Act provides that any settler who has lived in Australia for 2½ years may apply for citizenship, but must have lived in Australia for three years before citizenship may be granted. Applying after 2½ years can save time. All are required to attend a ceremony and take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance. There are several exceptions to the requirement of three years residence:

- (1) The husband, wife, widow, or widower of an Australian citizen may apply for citizenship at any time after arriving in Australia, providing the intention is to settle here permanently;
- (2) a married settler 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 of age who have not completed three years residence in Australia. (People under 18 years of age require the consent of their responsible parent);
- (4) children under 16 years of age normally become citizens when their parents become citizens and their names are included in the certificate of their responsible parent. (If they wish, they may obtain separate documentary evidence of their citizenship from the Regional Director of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in their State); and
- (5) persons who serve in the permanent defence forces of Australia may be granted citizenship after completing three months service, or, if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to service, immediately on discharge.

Status of married women

The Australian Citizenship Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost by marriage to a national of another country, nor do women automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. However, special provisions for acquiring Australian citizenship apply to women who are wives of Australian citizens.

Victoria

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, the effect of overseas migration on the population of a particular State can only be reliably measured at the time of a national Census of Population and Housing from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. A comparison of the preliminary results of the 1976 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth.

Of the 1947 figure, 178,600 persons or 8.7 per cent of the population were recorded as being born overseas. By 1976, the overseas-born figure had reached 820,999 persons or 22.5 per cent of the population. Major birthplaces of the overseas born in 1976 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 264,518, Italy 116,712, Greece 76,143, Yugoslavia 56,702, Germany 34,261, Netherlands 30,752, Malta 27,062, and Poland 22,363.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

The Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs was established in 1976. Victoria became the first Government in Australia to establish such a Ministry by legislation and to give statutory recognition to objectives which embody the concepts of a multi-cultural society.

The objectives of the Ministry are:

- (1) To promote and facilitate the settlement of migrants in Victoria, and to co-ordinate measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society;
- (2) to promote and encourage the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have full expression of identity;
- (3) to encourage a community awareness of the value of ethnic cultures;
- (4) to encourage migrants to accept Australian citizenship and to participate in the social, cultural, educational, political, and economic life of the Australian community and in such other activities as are conducive to good citizenship; and

(5) to take such steps as are considered necessary to prevent or remove discrimination against persons because of their ethnic background or characteristics, and to promote the welfare of migrants and their families within the State of Victoria.

In addition, its creation was to a large extent directed to removing any areas of possible misunderstanding and rationalise, as far as possible, any degree of overlapping functions by government departments and agencies involved in the sensitive area of ethnic affairs.

Immigration

The origin of the State Immigration Authority goes back to 1946 after a Federal-State agreement on a programme aimed to increase Australia's post-war immigration. The responsibilities of the States were expanded in June 1975 enabling them to process nominees seeking both assisted and unassisted passages from the United Kingdom. British migrants who wish to come to Australia are able to contact Victoria's Agent-General in London to seek information relating to Victoria.

Since July 1966, the State Immigration Authority has been responsible for the settlement in Victoria of nearly 200,000 migrants from the United Kingdom. Victoria has also continuously sought extra responsibility in ensuring that migrants from other source countries are suitably informed of conditions in Victoria.

Ethnic affairs

The Ethnic Affairs Division is comprised of three units:

(1) *Policy and Programmes*. Close relationships are maintained with ethnic groups, schools, community service organisations, and individuals in seeking suggestions and providing assistance for projects within the ambit of the Victorian Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act. Part of the aim of this activity is to develop community education programmes to focus on integration of migrants into the wider community.

The Ministry has provided financial assistance to over 90 ethnic organisations — social, welfare, cultural, and educational — to support projects which promote community integration, migrant services, and ethnic organisational development. Ministry staff also present lectures to school groups, service and ethnic organisations, and play a major role in seminars involving the ethnic communities.

(2) *Research*. The general aim of the Research unit is to investigate needs of ethnic communities and to research ways and means to best meet these needs. In addition, the unit recommends and implements programmes of community service.

Activities include membership of, and project work for, committees, projects, and major reports. These have meant involvement with a very wide range of voluntary, private, and government organisations in areas of industry, education, health, law, and the media. Interdepartmental working parties have been established in the main "helping" areas of the Victorian Government.

The Ministry is in constant contact with State, Federal, and local authorities to ensure that no citizen is placed at a disadvantage because of a lack of understanding of the English language. The Ministry works closely with "helping" societies in Victoria in translating and printing information brochures into the community's demand languages.

(3) *Community Relations and Liaison*. This unit within the Ministry undertakes activities in the areas of:

- (i) Conciliatory roles in certain migrant cases which are referred to the Ministry;
- (ii) consulting with government departments on migrant cases where advice of the Ministry is requested or deemed desirable;
- (iii) continuing to work closely with the Office of the Commissioner on Community Relations on migrant cases and projects where assistance from the Victorian Ministry is requested; and
- (iv) acting as a catalyst in promoting migrants' integration into the community and explaining to the community concepts and objectives of a multi-cultural society. This involves close co-ordination with migrant groups and government agencies in ascertaining specific needs and in recommending appropriate action. The Ministry also co-operates with the regional consultative committees of the Family and Community Services programme.

Statistics

VICTORIA—PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1977	1956-1977	Previous nationality or country of citizenship	1977	1956-1977
American (United States)	37	585	Italian	2,982	70,497
Austrian	77	3,750	Jourdanian	21	293
British—			Latvian	13	5,498
United Kingdom and colonies	3,202	(a) 26,782	Lebanese	683	5,003
Chinese	111	2,356	Lithuanian	1	2,728
Czechoslovak	64	4,142	Norwegian	5	322
Danish	33	680	Polish	277	23,838
Dutch	190	27,669	Portuguese	46	367
Egyptian	225	3,986	Romanian	40	995
Estonian	1	1,179	Russian	28	2,395
Filipino	97	405	Spanish	184	1,693
Finnish	33	845	Swedish	11	212
French	178	1,343	Swiss	50	1,147
German	312	19,124	Syrian	67	647
Greek	6,113	65,846	Turkish	90	885
Hungarian	102	10,121	Ukrainian	7	6,416
Iraqi	18	131	Yugoslav	3,780	35,205
Israeli	125	3,244	Stateless	308	4,603
			Other	3,122	32,984
			Total	22,633	367,916

(a) Excludes British nationality before July 1962, for which years figures are not available.

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									
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
1975	912,393	318,004	156,277	711	131,552	50	(a) 9,590	382	1,528,959
1976	987,438	358,605	148,730	198	133,634	247	(a) 12,448	336	1,641,636
1977	1,002,315	390,733	148,944	1,423	140,753	17	13,112	474	1,697,771
DEPARTURES									
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
1975	943,088	312,029	154,130	1,897	117,021	137	(a) 8,488	294	1,537,084
1976	971,280	342,882	148,506	757	123,811	81	(a) 14,520	319	1,602,156
1977	966,567	363,318	144,073	1,630	128,247	59	13,807	529	1,618,230

(a) These figures reflect the impact of the cyclone which severely damaged Darwin on 25 December 1974.

NOTE: This table indicates the State or Territory 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 journeys, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from overseas countries.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria (a)				
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Total	Short-term movement		Total	
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors		Permanent and long-term movement (b)	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily		Visitors
ARRIVALS									
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
1975	54,117	78,210	880,609	516,023	1,528,959	26,892	204,277	86,835	318,004
1976	58,317	83,187	968,264	531,868	1,641,636	32,119	233,817	92,669	358,605
1977	75,640	85,173	973,677	563,281	1,697,771	39,033	242,583	109,117	390,733
DEPARTURES									
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
1975	18,315	100,501	911,815	506,453	1,537,084	24,864	208,449	78,716	312,029
1976	16,815	99,075	973,798	512,468	1,602,156	25,008	234,201	83,673	342,882
1977	14,170	91,864	971,253	540,943	1,618,230	24,059	245,402	93,857	363,318

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term movement" relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more. From January 1974, new passenger cards and processing arrangements were introduced which have affected comparability in certain instances.

ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA

In 1974, the *Victorian Aboriginal Affairs Act 1967* was repealed and the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs abolished. Overall responsibility for Aboriginal affairs was transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs under an agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. The transfer became effective on 11 January 1975. Shortly after the transfer, the Victorian Region was, for operational and administrative purposes, extended to include Tasmania, and is now known as the South-eastern Region.

The major functions of the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs are policy, planning, and co-ordination. The Department also provides direct grants to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal statutory and non-statutory organisations concerned with education, heritage and culture, recreation, legal aid, health, employment, business development, town management and public utilities, welfare, and housing. Commonwealth, Victorian, and local government authorities and non-government organisations are expected to provide direct services to Aboriginal citizens, as they do to other citizens. These bodies—not the Department of Aboriginal Affairs—provide housing, health, education, employment, legal representation, culture, recreation, and welfare programmes.

Special programmes are financed by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs through companies and statutory bodies such as the Aboriginal Loans Commission (business and housing loans), Aboriginal Land Fund Commission, Aboriginal Hostels Limited, Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, National Aboriginal Sports Foundation, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs seek to encourage Aboriginal individuals, families, and organisations to use community services, and where needs are not being met, to seek to achieve change in those services. Staff of the Department of Aboriginal Affairs make contact with community organisations, to encourage executives and their personnel to provide services to Aboriginals as for other citizens, as well as ensuring that Aboriginal identity and special needs are understood and met.

Aboriginals are increasingly participating in decision-making processes concerning their affairs. They have formed organisations in the Melbourne metropolitan area and country areas and receive grants from the Department to provide services in housing, employment, education, welfare, health, culture, recreation, and legal aid. The organisations are governed by Aboriginal committees. Aboriginals are employed by Commonwealth and State Government departments and local government authorities. Aboriginal opinions and aspirations are made known through consultations and conferences and specially established consultative committees. Aboriginal persons in Victoria and Tasmania elect two members to the National Aboriginal Conference to represent their interests.

The former reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents in 1971 under the *Aboriginal Lands Act 1970*. This was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title to Aboriginals residing at the properties concerned.

The *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972* established an Office administered by the Protector of Relics. A Relics Advisory Committee was created under provisions of the Act to advise the Minister, and it includes two Aboriginal members appointed by Victoria's Chief Secretary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976: Statistical divisions, statistical districts and local government areas, 1976 and 1971 (2401.2)

Estimated population in local government areas (3201.2)

Population in local government areas (including revised intercensal estimates) (3202.2)

Central Office

Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971 (Various)

Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1976 (Various)

Estimated age distribution of the population: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)
Internal migration (3408.0)
Overseas arrivals and departures (annual) (3404.0)
Overseas arrivals and departures (monthly) (3401.0)
Overseas arrivals and departures (quarterly) (3402.0)
Population and vital statistics (preliminary) (3211.0)
Population: principal cities and towns (3202.0)
Projections of the population of Australia: 1977 to 2001 (3204.0)
Summary of vital population statistics (3212.0)

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 the Victorian Parliament to reorganise the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation, known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 October 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

Statistical summary

The principal vital statistics in Victoria from 1973 to 1977 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number registered				Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	
1973	30,203	67,123	30,696	958	14.3
1974	29,708	66,201	30,875	989	14.9
1975	27,806	61,897	29,499	806	13.0
1976	28,760	60,667	30,753	702	11.6
1977	27,558	59,518	29,478	653	11.0

(a) Included in deaths.

Marriages

Marriages registered in Victoria in 1977 numbered 27,558, a decrease of 1,202 on the number registered in 1976.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1975	36,958	27,806	15,230	9,843	9,026	3,242	406	1,462	103,973
1976	38,487	28,760	16,703	10,902	9,517	3,477	541	1,586	109,973
1977	36,159	27,558	15,737	10,126	10,063	3,166	618	1,491	104,918

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1976

Ages of bride-grooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)															Total bride-grooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over		
16	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17	—	—	7	10	7	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
18	—	3	56	112	115	70	32	33	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	429
19	—	3	64	144	284	261	102	74	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	943
20	—	2	73	157	412	545	414	349	28	1	—	1	—	—	—	1,982
21 to 24	1	6	106	329	1,111	1,846	2,215	4,994	663	75	23	3	—	—	1	11,373
25 to 29	—	3	50	96	261	401	621	2,990	1,834	393	85	19	8	3	3	6,764
30 to 34	—	—	5	11	33	66	84	606	954	488	153	43	14	3	2	2,460
35 to 39	—	—	2	1	4	11	18	135	386	375	231	101	37	12	1	1,313
40 to 44	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	55	137	221	190	131	67	46	—	853
45 to 49	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	18	56	131	137	181	167	99	—	795
50 to 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	25	45	69	126	170	201	—	642
55 to 59	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	17	36	56	95	225	—	436
60 to 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	8	16	38	234	—	303
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	9	7	19	397	—	438
Total brides	1	17	363	862	2,229	3,209	3,490	9,264	4,106	1,758	941	684	615	1,221	28,760	

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years of age and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1977 (a)

Ages of bride-grooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)															Total bride-grooms
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over		
16	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
17	—	—	7	4	6	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
18	—	1	54	71	99	54	23	29	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	334
19	—	—	56	102	255	188	106	94	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	816
20	—	4	54	132	364	503	375	320	24	3	—	—	—	—	—	1,779
21 to 24	1	4	84	277	1,012	1,739	2,192	4,659	646	95	21	4	3	—	—	10,737
25 to 29	—	2	28	74	240	369	592	2,995	1,833	427	85	10	2	4	—	6,661
30 to 34	—	—	5	15	34	57	83	700	1,057	602	165	46	11	2	2	2,777
35 to 39	—	—	—	2	3	10	17	134	359	393	222	80	44	8	—	1,272
40 to 44	—	—	—	1	3	—	7	46	119	196	195	153	66	40	—	826
45 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	17	63	104	148	155	139	100	—	732
50 to 54	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	20	64	66	109	132	160	—	559
55 to 59	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	6	6	18	23	51	95	209	—	410
60 to 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	12	18	26	192	—	261
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	6	18	333	—	368
Total brides	1	11	289	679	2,017	2,925	3,402	9,012	4,146	1,916	943	632	536	1,049	27,558	

(a) The marriage of bridegrooms under 18 years of age and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS
AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1976 AND 1977**

1976			1977		
Age group (years)	Percentage of total		Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bride- grooms	Brides		Bride- grooms	Brides
14	—	(a)	14	—	(a)
15	—	(a)	15	—	(a)
16	(a)	1.26	16	0.01	1.05
17	0.10	3.00	17	0.08	2.46
18	1.49	7.75	18	1.21	7.32
19	3.28	11.16	19	2.96	10.61
20	6.89	12.13	20	6.46	12.34
21 to 24	39.54	32.21	21 to 24	38.96	32.70
25 to 29	23.52	14.28	25 to 29	24.17	15.04
30 to 34	8.55	6.11	30 to 34	10.08	6.95
35 to 39	4.57	3.27	35 to 39	4.62	3.42
40 to 44	2.97	2.38	40 to 44	3.00	2.29
45 to 49	2.76	2.14	45 to 49	2.66	1.94
50 to 54	2.23	1.66	50 to 54	2.03	1.52
55 to 59	1.52	1.05	55 to 59	1.49	0.90
60 and over	2.58	1.53	60 and over	2.28	1.38
Total	100.00	100.00	Total	100.00	100.00

(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									
1973	—	—	1	31	588	1,216	2,346	4,182	13.85
1974	—	—	4	48	582	1,299	2,407	4,340	14.61
1975	—	—	5	36	443	1,165	2,297	3,946	14.19
1976	—	—	1	28	429	943	1,982	3,383	11.76
1977	—	—	4	22	334	816	1,779	2,955	10.72
BRIDES									
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
1975	2	17	419	1,030	2,605	3,574	3,900	11,547	41.53
1976	1	17	363	862	2,229	3,209	3,490	10,171	35.37
1977	1	11	289	679	2,017	2,925	3,402	9,324	33.83

(a) An amendment to the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, which came into effect on 1 July 1973, redefined a minor as "a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years" (previously 21 years).

VICTORIA—AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE (a)

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	All bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	All brides
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
1975	24.8	57.5	39.2	27.2	22.2	51.0	36.1	24.5
1976	25.1	57.7	39.4	28.6	22.6	51.2	35.4	25.7
1977	25.1	57.6	38.5	28.6	22.7	50.1	34.8	25.7

(a) Arithmetic mean.

The age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 23.7 years in 1976 and 23.8 years in 1977. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.4 years and 21.5 years. More

bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 20 years (the modal ages) than at any other age in both years.

The following tables show the previous marital status of bridegrooms and brides marrying from 1973 to 1977 and the proportions by previous marital status for periods since 1940:

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced men	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced women	
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
1975	24,386	922	2,498	24,392	1,035	2,379	27,806
1976	22,990	1,019	4,751	23,146	1,151	4,463	28,760
1977	21,778	912	4,868	22,033	1,019	4,506	27,558

VICTORIA—BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES BY PREVIOUS MARITAL STATUS: NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES, 1940 to 1977

Marriages between—	1976		1977		Previous marital status	Percentage of total				
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1976	1977
BRIDEGROOMS										
Bachelors and spinsters	20,748	72.1	19,678	71.4	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	79.9	79.0
Bachelors and widows	248	0.9	210	0.8	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
Bachelors and divorced women	1,994	6.9	1,890	6.9	Divorced men	4.6	6.0	5.0	16.5	17.7
Widowers and spinsters	182	0.6	160	0.6	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	472	1.6	426	1.5	BRIDES					
Widowers and divorced women	365	1.3	326	1.2	Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	80.5	80.0
Divorced men and spinsters	2,216	7.7	2,195	8.0	Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.7
Divorced men and widows	431	1.5	383	1.4	Divorced women	4.7	6.4	5.2	15.5	16.4
Divorced men and divorced women	2,104	7.3	2,290	8.3	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total marriages	28,760	100.0	27,558	100.0						

For many years civil marriage ceremonies have been performed at certain country centres and at the Office of the Government Statist in Melbourne. This situation changed during 1973 and 1974 with the appointment of a number of additional civil celebrants, the majority of whom operate in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Civil celebrants may marry couples at any location.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total civil marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of total marriages	Number	Percentage of total civil marriages
1973	3,927	13.00	3,376	85.97
1974	4,449	14.98	3,069	68.98
1975	5,459	19.63	3,342	61.22
1976	7,812	27.16	3,430	43.91
1977	8,174	29.66	2,828	34.60

In 1976, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 20,948, representing 72.84 per cent of total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 7,812, or 27.16

per cent of the total. In 1977, the former numbered 19,384, representing 70.34 per cent of total marriages, while the latter numbered 8,174 or 29.66 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES: RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1976 AND 1977

Category of celebrant	1976		1977	
	Number	Proportion of total marriages	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion —				
Recognised denominations (a) —				
Roman Catholic Church	7,021	24.41	6,790	24.64
Uniting Church in Australia	—	—	2,035	(b) 18.34
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	3,337	11.60	1,715	
The Methodist Church of Australasia	2,267	7.88	1,177	
Congregational Union of Australia	339	1.18	128	
Church of England in Australia	4,616	16.05	4,069	14.77
Orthodox Churches (c)	891	3.10	850	3.08
Churches of Christ in Australia	576	2.00	503	1.83
The Baptist Union of Australia	483	1.68	438	1.59
Presbyterian Church of Australia (Continuing)	—	—	245	0.89
Lutheran Church (c)	219	0.76	212	0.77
Jewry	149	0.52	206	0.75
The Salvation Army	173	0.60	172	0.62
Unitarians	210	0.73	167	0.61
Jehovah's Witnesses	66	0.23	104	0.38
Islam	85	0.30	85	0.31
Seventh-day Adventist Church	57	0.20	80	0.29
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	42	0.15	51	0.19
Christian Brethren	20	0.07	34	0.12
Other denominations	397	1.38	323	1.17
Total ministers of religion	20,948	72.84	19,384	70.34
Civil officers	7,812	27.16	8,174	29.66
Total marriages	28,760	100.00	27,558	100.00

(a) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961*.

(b) The Uniting Church in Australia was formed in June 1977 joining the Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches into one body. The Methodist Churches have unanimously joined the Uniting Church; however, some Congregational and Presbyterian Churches have elected to remain autonomous.

(c) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961*.

Divorce

The Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975* came into operation throughout Australia on 5 January 1976, repealing the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which had been operative since 1 February 1961. A Family Court of Australia was established to administer Family Law, including applications for dissolution of marriage and nullity of marriage. Under this new Act, there is only one ground for divorce — that of irretrievable breakdown of a marriage (i.e., irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is established under the law if the husband and wife have separated and have lived apart from each other for a continuous period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the date of the filing of the application for dissolution of marriage and there is no reasonable likelihood of reconciliation). The adoption of a single ground for dissolution of marriage (where fault is no longer taken into account) contrasts strongly with the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation which provided that a dissolution could be granted on one or more of fourteen grounds (e.g., adultery, desertion, cruelty, etc).

The Act provides that all applications for nullity of marriage shall be based on the ground that the marriage is void. A void marriage is invalid because of failure to meet a legal requirement, for example, the requirement that parties must not be lawfully married to another person. The Family Law Act makes no provisions for applications for nullity of voidable marriage, as did the Matrimonial Causes legislation.

Successful applicants for decrees of dissolution of marriage are, in the first instance, awarded a decree nisi. A decree nisi becomes absolute at the expiration of a period of one

month from the making of the decree, unless it is rescinded, appealed against, or the court is not satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the welfare of children of the marriage. Decrees nisi are not awarded in respect of proceedings for nullity of marriage.

At the commencement of the Family Law Act in January 1976, there were a significant number of pending applications for dissolution or nullity of marriage which had been submitted under the previous Matrimonial Causes legislation. Family Law legislation provided that such applications could be dealt with under either the new or the old legislation.

During 1976, 3,712 decrees were granted under Matrimonial Causes legislation and 12,921 decrees were granted under Family Law legislation in Victoria. The total figure for 1976 shows a marked increase over figures for previous years. However, caution should be used in interpreting this figure, since part of the increase may be due to deferment of applications for divorces pending the introduction of the new legislation. As well, statistics of divorces granted on an annual basis do not necessarily indicate precise trends in divorce rates as the figures may be affected from year to year by various administrative factors, for example, the occurrence of law vacations, and the availability of courts or judges (i.e., a rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier period).

As the number of divorces granted under the Matrimonial Causes legislation in 1976 represents a considerable proportion of all divorces granted in 1976, the following tables show data separately for the two legislations:

**VICTORIA—DIVORCE: DECREES GRANTED:
DISSOLUTION AND NULLITY OF MARRIAGE,
1976**

Decrees granted	<i>Matrimonial Causes Act 1959</i>	<i>Family Law Act 1975</i>	Total
Dissolution	3,706	12,919	16,625
Nullity	6	2	8
Total	3,712	12,921	16,633

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT 1959): AGES OF PARTIES
(AT DATE OF DECREE), 1976**

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	Not stated	
Under 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-24	9	69	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	96
25-29	4	166	416	36	1	—	—	—	—	—	623
30-34	1	26	369	387	37	3	3	—	—	—	826
35-39	—	3	55	307	238	27	3	—	1	—	634
40-44	—	—	12	58	214	155	33	9	2	—	483
45-49	—	—	3	17	45	151	154	30	8	—	408
50-54	—	—	—	3	16	28	102	117	21	—	287
55 and over	—	—	1	3	4	16	46	94	185	—	349
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total wives	14	264	871	814	555	380	341	250	217	—	3,706

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975): AGES OF PARTIES (AT DATE OF DECREE), 1976

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 and over	Not stated	
Under 21	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
21-24	89	502	67	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	662
25-29	43	977	1,654	166	12	6	1	—	—	3	2,862
30-34	4	139	1,209	1,014	98	10	3	3	1	1	2,482
35-39	1	29	205	789	678	78	12	5	5	3	1,805
40-44	—	6	27	210	580	461	90	19	6	2	1,401
45-49	—	2	11	61	199	447	467	97	33	2	1,319
50-54	—	1	6	15	51	170	360	342	111	2	1,058
55 and over	1	1	4	7	23	42	142	351	714	8	1,293
Not stated	1	2	9	3	—	—	2	3	—	3	23
Total wives	152	1,660	3,192	2,267	1,642	1,214	1,077	820	870	25	12,919

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT 1959): DURATION OF MARRIAGE
AND ISSUE, 1976

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dis- solutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	2
2	26	3	1	—	1	—	—	31	9
3	26	13	2	—	—	—	—	41	17
4	77	34	6	1	2	—	—	120	57
5	92	77	29	4	—	2	—	204	157
6	97	93	41	4	—	1	—	236	192
7	75	95	64	15	1	1	—	251	277
8	53	94	72	14	6	—	—	239	304
9	39	69	76	18	12	—	—	214	323
10	34	45	72	31	5	3	—	190	317
11	22	47	79	28	14	2	1	193	361
12	16	22	60	39	16	8	—	161	363
13	12	31	59	39	13	3	—	157	333
14	12	19	45	42	8	5	3	134	310
15-19	55	67	170	160	72	29	14	567	1,408
20-24	52	61	111	86	50	20	12	392	921
25-29	131	75	58	28	12	5	3	312	367
30 and over	200	41	9	7	1	—	1	259	90
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total dissolutions of marriage	1,023	886	955	516	213	79	34	3,706	..
Total children	—	886	1,910	1,548	852	395	217	..	5,808

NOTE: Children are those living and under 21 at the time of petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 6 of the Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959*.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975): DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1976

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dis- solutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	59	6	—	1	—	—	—	66	9
2	311	76	8	1	—	—	—	396	95
3	560	184	36	3	1	—	—	784	269
4	559	298	73	7	5	—	3	945	503
5	478	350	130	12	4	—	—	974	662

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: DECREES GRANTED
(FAMILY LAW ACT 1975): DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1976—*continued*

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dissolutions	Total children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
6	413	293	167	19	3	1	—	896	701
7	282	258	194	44	6	1	1	786	813
8	193	207	242	60	9	2	—	713	917
9	122	149	225	72	11	2	1	582	875
10	108	130	225	68	21	3	—	555	883
11	76	107	196	94	19	3	2	497	884
12	65	70	145	84	31	6	—	401	766
13	47	57	164	93	39	9	3	412	884
14	40	39	125	75	36	13	6	34	759
15-19	186	226	467	394	209	59	41	1,582	3,726
20-24	372	338	286	133	53	27	4	1,213	1,682
25-29	623	207	84	23	13	—	2	952	508
30 and over	737	73	16	4	—	—	—	830	117
Not stated	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total dissolutions of marriage	5,232	3,068	2,783	1,187	460	126	63	12,919	..
Total children	—	3,068	5,566	3,561	1,840	630	388	..	15,053

NOTE: Children are those living and under 18 at the time of the petition. Includes children deemed to be children of the marriage in accordance with section 5 of the Commonwealth *Family Law Act 1975*.

Births

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1977 was 59,518.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 567 and corresponded to a rate of 9.44 per 1,000 births live and still in 1977. The compulsory registration of stillborn children became effective in 1953.

The following table shows the number of births in each State and Territory from 1973 to 1977:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1973	87,332	67,123	38,067	20,407	20,510	7,326	2,809	4,096	247,670
1974	86,162	66,201	37,852	20,181	20,207	7,398	2,808	4,368	245,177
1975	80,918	61,897	36,403	19,986	20,338	6,982	2,118	4,370	233,012
1976	78,492	60,667	35,243	18,947	20,670	6,702	2,607	4,482	227,810
1977	77,996	59,518	34,935	19,260	20,651	6,735	2,558	4,638	226,291

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Confinements average age (b)		
					Nuptial		Ex-nuptial
					Father	Mother	Mother (c)
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
1975	31,904	29,993	61,897	106.37	29.6	26.7	23.2
1976	31,068	29,599	60,667	104.96	29.7	26.8	23.3
1977	30,803	28,715	59,518	107.27	29.9	27.0	23.2

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Arithmetic mean.

(c) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1977

Age group of mother (years)	Number of married mothers with previous issue numbering—										Total married mothers	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 and over		Not stated
Under 20	2,233	433	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,691
20-24	9,020	6,003	1,409	216	25	3	—	—	—	—	—	16,676
25-29	7,220	8,989	4,552	1,104	234	42	12	6	1	—	—	22,160
30-34	2,024	3,102	2,953	1,256	365	157	51	19	6	7	—	9,940
35-39	431	580	624	471	240	153	64	49	18	22	—	2,652
40-44	91	87	74	46	63	41	29	22	17	24	—	494
45-49	6	2	6	4	3	3	1	—	—	5	—	30
50 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age not stated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	21,027	19,197	9,640	3,100	930	399	157	96	42	58	—	54,646
Proportion of total married mothers	38.48	35.13	17.64	5.67	1.70	0.73	0.29	0.18	0.08	0.11	—	100.00

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1977

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	2,691	3,186	1.18
20-24	16,676	26,390	1.58
25-29	22,160	45,012	2.03
30-34	9,940	25,636	2.58
35-39	2,652	8,735	3.29
40-44	494	2,037	4.12
45-49	30	142	4.73
50 and over	1	2	2.00
Age not stated	2	2	1.00
Total	54,646	111,142	2.03

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1977

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)								Total fathers	
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over		Not stated
Under 20	388	70	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	460
20-24	1,648	6,133	779	63	6	1	—	—	1	8,631
25-29	517	8,434	11,628	1,057	86	8	—	1	1	21,732
30-34	108	1,666	7,936	5,137	395	31	1	—	—	15,274
35-39	20	287	1,443	2,822	1,108	87	1	—	—	5,768
40-44	4	52	270	651	756	173	5	—	—	1,911
45-49	2	12	71	152	234	142	15	—	—	628
50 and over	1	11	25	52	64	51	8	—	—	212
Not stated	3	11	7	5	3	1	—	—	—	30
Married mothers	2,691	16,676	22,160	9,940	2,652	494	30	1	2	54,646

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1977

Age group of mother (years)	Duration of marriage															Total nuptial first births		
	Months										Years							
	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3		4	5 and over
Under 20	25	55	79	167	227	312	209	70	80	108	101	102	572	105	18	2	1	2,233
20-24	35	27	45	96	150	265	204	118	135	236	248	229	2,451	2,357	1,525	647	252	9,020
25-29	18	20	26	40	56	94	72	52	71	108	101	114	1,076	1,109	1,217	1,178	1,868	7,220
30-34	9	15	10	16	23	38	28	25	41	51	48	50	385	255	215	177	638	2,024
35-39	4	4	1	2	7	4	6	12	11	22	12	20	103	57	32	23	111	431
40-44	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	2	—	3	2	5	17	8	13	5	27	91
45-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	6
50 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Total	91	121	163	323	464	714	522	279	338	528	512	520	4,606	3,895	3,020	2,033	2,898	21,027

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Total confinements	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1973	703	7	710	66,411	10.69
1974	593	3	596	65,606	9.08
1975	573	6	579	61,315	9.44
1976	663	5	(b) 669	60,017	11.15
1977	524	5	(b) 530	58,992	8.98

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were stillborn children only.

(b) Includes 1 case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1973 to 1977, mothers of twins were one in 102 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 12,013, and mothers of all multiple births one in 101.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1973 to 1977 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.
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
1975	8,291	4,395	5,034	1,943	2,527	758	495	262	23,705
1976	7,991	4,426	4,664	1,789	2,621	706	614	253	23,064
1977	8,219	4,391	4,656	1,896	2,528	783	577	264	23,314

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.
1973	9.99	6.87	13.77	8.82	12.17	10.14	13.63	4.81	9.77
1974	9.72	6.64	13.09	9.31	11.64	10.65	16.31	4.83	9.55
1975	10.25	7.10	13.83	9.72	12.43	10.86	23.37	6.00	10.17
1976	10.18	7.30	13.23	9.44	12.68	10.53	23.55	5.64	10.12
1977	10.54	7.38	13.33	9.84	12.24	11.63	22.56	5.69	10.30

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS

Age of mother (years)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
13	3	5	—	—	3
14	16	19	16	18	20
15	113	116	87	102	94
16	278	270	291	233	243
17	461	448	409	388	404
18	503	515	462	403	420
19	436	393	404	433	404
20	385	349	336	325	366
21-24	1,026	925	960	1,031	973
25-29	765	757	795	822	834
30-34	325	323	398	412	381
35-39	189	190	158	171	159
40-44	70	46	41	37	35
45 and over	6	3	1	1	6
Not stated	4	2	3	9	4
Total	4,580	4,361	4,361	4,385	4,346

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1973	1,766	596
1974	1,490	551
1975	1,229	489
1976	1,130	517
1977	1,179	415

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act 1961*, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimated on the subsequent marriage of its parents. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1 September 1963, at that date.

Deaths

By law, deaths occurring in Australia must be registered in the State in which they occur. The following statistics have been prepared from cause of death information supplied by medical practitioners and coroners for persons whose deaths were registered in the calendar years shown:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year of registration	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1975	40,497	29,499	16,421	9,947	7,972	3,339	610	736	109,021
1976	42,122	30,753	17,239	9,999	7,740	3,389	567	853	112,662
1977	40,380	29,478	16,408	9,784	7,899	3,269	784	788	108,790

Causes of death

Classification

Causes of death in Australia from 1968 onwards have been classified according to the Eighth (1965) Revision of the World Health Organization's (WHO) International

Classification of Diseases (ICD8). Particulars relate to the underlying cause of death, which WHO has defined as the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death. Accidental and violent deaths are classified according to the external cause, that is, to the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than to the nature of the injury.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1977

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Cause of death (a)	ICD8 category code numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008,009	54	0.18	14
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	29	0.10	8
B6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	9	0.03	2
B11	Meningococcal infection	036	2	0.01	1
B14	Measles	055	3	0.01	1
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	3	0.01	1
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	56	0.19	15
B19	Malignant neoplasms—				
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1,993	6.76	527
	Lung	162	1,258	4.27	333
	Skin	172,173	150	0.51	40
	Breast	174	507	1.72	134
	Genital organs	180-187	639	2.17	169
	Urinary organs	188,189	239	0.81	63
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	214	0.73	57
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	1,003	3.40	265
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	51	0.17	13
B21	Diabetes mellitus	250	502	1.70	133
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	16	0.05	4
B23	Anaemias	280-285	63	0.21	17
B24	Meningitis	320	12	0.04	3
B25	Active rheumatic fever	390-392	5	0.02	1
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	256	0.87	68
B27	Hypertensive disease	400-404	398	1.35	105
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	8,645	29.33	2,286
B29	Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,186	4.02	314
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,673	12.46	971
B31	Influenza	470-474	21	0.07	6
B32	Pneumonia	480-486	594	2.02	157
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	1,269	4.30	336
B34	Peptic ulcer	531-533	169	0.57	45
B35	Appendicitis	540-543	10	0.03	3
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553,560	76	0.26	20
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	571	311	1.06	82
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	174	0.59	46
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	48	0.16	13
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium	{ 630-639 } { 650-678 }	4	0.01	1
B42	Congenital anomalies	740-759	321	1.09	85
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768 } { 772,776 }	72	0.24	19
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 760-763 } { 769-771 } { 773-775 } { 777-779 }	198	0.67	52
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	145	0.49	38
	General arteriosclerosis	440	741	2.51	196
	Other diseases of circulatory system	441-458	564	1.91	149
B46	Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 460-466 } { 500-519 }	158	0.54	42
	All other diseases	Residual	1,256	4.26	332
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	1,048	3.56	277
BE48	All other accidents	{ E800-E807 } { E825-E949 }	777	2.64	205
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	450	1.53	119
BE50	All other external causes	E960-E999	106	0.36	28
Total all causes			29,478	100.00	7,794

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1977: 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006), 7. Plague (020), 8. Diphtheria (032), 9. Whooping cough (033), 10. Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever (034), 12. Acute poliomyelitis (040-043), 13. Smallpox (050), 15. Typhus and other rickettsioses (080-083), 16. Malaria (084), and 40. 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.

In 1977, 16,168 male and 13,310 female deaths were registered.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1977

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
Under 1 year					
B42	Congenital anomalies	216	33.1	321	67.3
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	198	30.3	198	100.0
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	81	12.4	145	55.9
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	71	10.9	72	98.6
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	20	3.1	54	37.0
BE48	All other accidents	9	1.4	777	1.2
1-4 years					
BE48	All other accidents	30	22.7	777	3.9
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	28	21.2	1,048	2.7
B42	Congenital anomalies	23	17.4	321	7.2
B19	Malignant neoplasms	10	7.6	6,003	0.2
B32	Pneumonia	7	5.3	594	1.2
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3.0	158	2.5
5-14 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	72	33.3	1,048	6.9
BE48	All other accidents	36	16.7	777	4.6
B19	Malignant neoplasms	33	15.3	6,003	0.5
B42	Congenital anomalies	24	11.1	321	7.5
BE50	All other external causes	6	2.8	106	5.7
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	5	2.3	56	8.9
15-24 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	376	56.9	1,048	35.9
BE48	All other accidents	74	11.2	777	9.5
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	71	10.7	450	15.8
B19	Malignant neoplasms	38	5.7	6,003	0.6
BE50	All other external causes	16	2.4	106	15.1
B42	Congenital anomalies	12	1.8	321	3.7
25-34 years					
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	149	27.6	1,048	14.2
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	93	17.2	450	20.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	84	15.6	6,003	1.4
BE48	All other accidents	47	8.7	777	6.0
BE50	All other external causes	22	4.1	106	20.8
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	21	3.9	8,645	0.2
35-44 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	193	25.2	6,003	3.2
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	125	16.3	8,645	1.4
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	85	11.1	1,048	8.1
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	64	8.3	450	14.2
BE48	All other accidents	48	6.3	777	6.2
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	48	6.3	3,673	1.3
45-54 years					
B19	Malignant neoplasms	736	31.8	6,003	12.3
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	660	28.5	8,645	7.6
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	138	6.0	3,673	3.8
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	94	4.1	311	30.2
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	93	4.0	450	20.7
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	81	3.5	1,048	7.7
55-64 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	1,502	34.2	8,645	17.4
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,347	30.7	6,003	22.4
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	314	7.2	3,673	8.5
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	191	4.3	1,269	15.1
B29	Other forms of heart disease	113	2.6	1,186	9.5
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	98	2.2	311	31.5
65-74 years					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	2,568	35.5	8,645	29.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,784	24.7	6,003	29.7
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	887	12.3	3,673	24.1
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	404	5.6	1,269	31.8
B29	Other forms of heart disease	205	2.8	1,186	17.3
B46 (part)	Other diseases of circulatory system	167	2.3	564	29.6

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1977—*continued*

World Health Assembly List B cause group	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
75 years and over					
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	3,768	30.0	8,645	43.6
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	2,261	18.0	3,673	61.6
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,771	14.1	6,003	29.5
B29	Other forms of heart disease	760	6.0	1,186	64.1
B46					
(part)	Arteriosclerosis	661	5.3	741	89.2
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	568	4.5	1,269	44.8

(a) Deaths in this age group from the stated cause expressed as a percentage of deaths at all ages from that cause.

Diseases of the heart

During 1977, there were 10,348 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 256 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 259 to hypertensive heart disease, 5,595 to acute myocardial infarction, 3,050 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,186 to other forms of heart disease. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years. However, as the previous table shows, ischaemic heart disease is the major cause of death at ages 55 years and over. Deaths in 1977 from this cause by sex and age group are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1977

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involve- ment (391)	M	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	14	11	26	37	26	114
	F	6	15	31	45	45	142
Hypertensive heart disease (402,404)	M	—	3	18	34	49	104
	F	—	2	10	25	118	155
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	52	331	761	1,162	1,047	3,353
	F	16	61	238	624	1,303	2,242
Other ischaemic heart disease (411- 414)	M	72	227	379	506	554	1,738
	F	7	41	124	276	864	1,312
Other forms of heart disease (420- 429)	M	30	48	66	115	264	523
	F	13	17	47	90	496	663
Total	M	168	620	1,250	1,854	1,941	5,833
	F	42	136	451	1,060	2,826	4,515

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD8) in 1968, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. These were not previously included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1977 numbered 6,003.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but, as the table on page 204 shows, they characteristically increase with age, reaching a maximum number in the two oldest age groups. Ninety-four per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1977 were at ages 45 years and over.

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1977**

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	M	1	3	55	35	94
	F	—	2	23	20	45
Oesophagus (150)	M	—	—	46	59	105
	F	—	—	17	37	54
Stomach (151)	M	—	6	88	148	242
	F	—	6	33	137	176
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	—	18	110	208	336
	F	1	12	105	259	377
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	—	10	57	84	151
	F	—	2	29	79	110
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	1	21	404	608	1,034
	F	—	11	94	119	224
Breast (174)	M	—	1	2	4	7
	F	—	40	211	249	500
Cervix uteri (180)	F	—	4	39	35	78
	F	—	1	15	45	61
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	F	—	11	70	78	159
	F	—	1	33	271	305
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	M	—	2	17	75	94
	F	—	—	9	38	47
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	—	1	23	32	56
	F	1	1	16	24	42
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191,192)	M	8	19	40	19	86
	F	7	9	37	21	74
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	18	12	40	45	115
	F	18	6	27	48	99
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	7	13	60	87	167
	F	5	7	41	62	115
All other and unspecified sites	M	17	38	212	327	594
	F	4	20	130	302	456
Total	M	52	445	1,187	2,002	3,386
	F	36	132	896	1,553	2,617

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Cerebrovascular diseases

In 1977, 1,453 male and 2,220 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases. The table on pages 203 and 204 shows that cerebrovascular diseases (cause group B30) first appears as one of the main causes of death at ages 35 years and over; they become an increasing proportion of deaths in the older age groups accounting for 18 per cent of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from these diseases by age group and sex are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1977**

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	23	16	13	14	3	69
	F	27	29	31	26	14	127
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	8	27	33	90	86	244
	F	7	21	40	81	218	367
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	—	12	32	108	165	317
	F	1	1	20	87	375	484
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	5	21	75	220	353	674
	F	2	9	58	194	676	939
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	—	2	4	38	105	149
	F	—	—	8	29	266	303
Total	M	36	78	157	470	712	1,453
	F	37	60	157	417	1,549	2,220

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1977, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,042. Of these deaths, 21 were due to influenza, 23 to other acute respiratory infections, 594 to pneumonia, 1,269 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and 135 to other diseases. Of the 21 deaths from influenza in 1977, eighty-one per cent were at ages 50 years and over.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1977, there were 497 male and 311 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system. Deaths from causes in this group in 1977 were: 169 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 3 from gastritis and duodenitis, 10 from appendicitis, 76 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 12 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 311 from cirrhosis of the liver, 38 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 189 from other diseases.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1977, diabetes was responsible for 237 male and 265 female deaths.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1977, there were 383 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. Nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 174 deaths, infections of the kidney for 82, calculi of the urinary system for 8, hyperplasia of prostate for 48, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 71.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1977 was 38. Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1977 numbered 29 (76 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis). Of the 23 males and 6 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1977, none were under the age of 45 years.

Deaths from external causes

External causes of death such as accidents, poisonings, and violence, including homicide and suicide, accounted for 8 per cent of all deaths registered in 1977. However, these causes were responsible for 66 per cent of the deaths of persons aged 1 to 34 years.

The table "Main causes of death in age groups" on pages 203 and 204 shows that external causes (cause groups BE 47-50) predominate in the various age groups after the first year of life to middle age, but become progressively less prominent in the older age groups. In 1977, 65 per cent of all deaths from external causes were male.

Transport accidents

In 1977, registration of deaths from all transport accidents numbered 1,106 compared with 960 in 1976, 938 in 1975, 962 in 1974 and 1,032 in 1973. During 1977, deaths connected with transport represented 61 per cent of the total deaths from accidents. Of the 1,106 deaths, 1,048 involved motor vehicles.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. Before 1968, such deaths had been included with known accidental deaths. With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, a separate category was created to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to these categories in 1977 totalled 39.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1977, deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 316 males and 134 females. Of the 316 male deaths in 1977, 107 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 47 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 81 of the 134 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1977 was 65 (38 males and 27 females).

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1973	34	24	58
1974	54	26	80
1975	33	15	48
1976	37	16	53
1977	38	27	65

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means.

NOTE: Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant deaths

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has declined remarkably. The infant death rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) has fallen from 133 in 1885-1889 to 13 in 1973-1977 (a reduction of 90 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 10 would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the reduction in the rate in recent years has been due to fewer infants dying within the first four weeks of life.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1973	1,491	958	666	276	394	137	100	63	4,085
1974	1,428	989	606	312	327	123	103	70	3,958
1975	1,231	806	547	222	271	128	58	62	3,325
1976	1,152	702	535	276	273	77	59	76	3,150
1977	953	653	478	221	251	99	107	59	2,821

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1975	15.2	13.0	15.0	11.1	13.3	18.3	27.4	14.2	14.27
1976	14.7	11.6	15.2	14.6	13.2	11.5	22.6	17.0	13.83
1977	12.2	11.0	13.7	11.5	12.2	14.7	41.8	12.7	12.47

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		Remainder of Victoria		Victoria	
	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
1973	681	14.1	277	14.7	958	14.3
1974	702	14.8	287	15.2	989	14.9
1975	591	13.5	215	12.0	806	13.0
1976	486	11.2	216	12.0	702	11.6
1977	471	11.2	182	10.4	653	11.0

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 1977, the rate was 11.0, the lowest ever recorded in Victoria.

The decrease in the infant death rate since the earlier periods has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-1914 to 1.4 in 1973-1977, a decrease of 87 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 3.8, a decrease of 91 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-1904, 33 in 1915-1919, and 4 in 1973-77. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 7.9 in 1973-1977. In 1977, the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 59 per cent of the total infant mortality.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					Total
	Under one week	One week and under one month	One month and under three months	Three months and under six months	Six months and under twelve months	
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
1975	7.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	13.0
1976	6.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	11.6
1977	6.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	11.0

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES BY SEX, 1977

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	222	47	52	41	39	401
Rate (a)	7.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	13.0
Percentage of total	55.4	11.7	13.0	10.2	9.7	100.0
Females—						
Number	164	25	21	22	20	252
Rate (a)	5.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	8.8
Percentage of total	65.1	9.9	8.3	8.7	7.9	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births for each sex.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1973-1977 exceeded the female rate by 27 per cent.

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1977

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)	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	6	—	—	—	—	6
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	25	1	—	—	—	26
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	1	—	—	—	—	1
Difficult labour (764-768)	20	—	—	—	—	20
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	116	2	—	—	—	118

VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1977—*continued*

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	
Conditions of placenta (770)	28	1	—	—	—	29
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	7	1	—	—	—	8
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	2	—	—	—	—	2
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	45	3	2	—	—	50
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	5	1	1	—	—	7
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	112	44	28	19	13	216
Infections (000-136)	4	13	4	2	2	25
Pneumonia (480-486)	5	—	—	2	—	7
Other diseases (140-474, 490-738, 780-796)	4	5	35	37	39	120
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911-E913)	1	—	3	1	2	7
Other external causes (E800-E910, E914-E999)	3	1	—	2	3	9
Total all causes	386	72	73	63	59	653

(a) Figures in parentheses are ICD8 category code numbers.

Perinatal deaths

Legislation was passed in Victoria in 1971 which introduced a new definition of a perinatal death and a new type of death certificate which doctors were required to use for all perinatal deaths occurring on or after 1 May 1971.

Perinatal deaths comprise:

(1) *Stillbirths*. Any child born of its mother after the 20th 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 of 400 grams weight or more.

(2) *Neonatal deaths*. The death of a live born child within 28 days of birth, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy.

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1973	802	615	74	689	1,491
1974	787	614	106	720	1,507
1975	713	463	83	546	1,259
1976	616	418	91	509	1,125
1977	567	386	72	458	1,025

VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths	Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
		Under one week	One week but less than one month	Total neonatal deaths	
1973	11.8	9.2	1.1	10.3	22.0
1974	11.7	9.3	1.6	10.9	22.5
1975	11.4	7.5	1.3	8.8	20.1
1976	10.1	6.9	1.5	8.4	18.4
1977	9.4	6.5	1.2	7.7	17.1

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

Cremations

There are four crematoria in Victoria — three in the Melbourne metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1973 to 1977 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths registered	Percentage of cremations to deaths registered
1973	11,677	30,696	38.04
1974	11,841	30,875	38.35
1975	11,508	29,499	39.01
1976	12,097	30,753	39.34
1977	11,699	29,478	39.69

BIBLIOGRAPHY**ABS publications***Victorian Office*

Causes of death (3302.2)
 Demography (3102.2)
 Demography: summary statement (3101.2)
 Divorce (3304.2)
 Marriages, births, and deaths: preliminary statement (3301.2)
 Perinatal deaths (3303.2)

Central Office

Australian life tables (3305.0)
 Births (3301.0)
 Causes of death (3303.0)
 Deaths (3302.0)
 Divorces (3307.0)
 Marriages (3306.0)
 Perinatal deaths (3304.0)
 Population and vital statistics: preliminary (3211.0)
 Summary of vital and population statistics (3212.0)

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

Jurisdictions

The regulation of wages and conditions of employment in Victoria is in part made pursuant to Federal legislation and in part the result of State law. The division between State and Federal jurisdictions applies also to public service employees. Both State and Federal regulations are overwhelmingly seen in the form of decisions by industrial tribunals which have the force of law. Latest figures show that Federal awards covered 50.8 per cent of Victorian employees compared with 35.6 per cent under State determinations. Federal coverage of male employees (57.5 per cent) and State coverage of females (53.9 per cent) were higher than the overall figures.

In general terms it may be said Federal regulation applies to industries which lend themselves to national organisation and provision of uniform rates and conditions, e.g., banking, textile, and vehicle industries. Other industries which are organised and operated on a purely local basis are dealt with under State jurisdiction, e.g., hospitals, shops, and restaurants. The interdependence between the operation of the two systems ensures that wages and conditions have a high degree of correlation.

Many key areas of employment for which the Victorian Government is responsible come under Federal jurisdiction. Notable among such groups are those providing a direct service to the public, e.g., electricity, railway, tram, and bus employees. Disputes in these areas are widely reported. In 1977, a ten week stoppage by maintenance workers employed by the State Electricity Commission was described as the most serious strike occurring in Victoria since the Second World War.

The relation between the Victorian and Commonwealth systems depends on the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, the Commonwealth Government's power over industrial matters is limited to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State".

The limitations have been accorded a generous interpretation by the High Court with the result that the Federal system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial regulation throughout Australia. A Federal award supersedes an inconsistent State determination or statute. In addition, the Victorian legislation contains a number of provisions designed to encourage substantial uniformity of prescriptions with those of the Federal tribunal.

Major changes occurring in recent years have flowed from the Federal to the State system without significant delay or qualification. These changes include the replacement of a two component award wage with a unitary system known as the total wage (1967), the introduction of equal pay (1972), and the adoption of indexation, a wage fixation system which incorporates quarterly reviews of wage rates for movements in the Consumer Price Index (1975).

Federal jurisdiction

The Federal tribunal was first established pursuant to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*. The Act was extensively amended in 1956 and this amendment altered the

structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was assigned the functions of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commission comprises the President, eight Deputy Presidents, and 22 Commissioners. Although the President and most Deputy Presidents have the same qualifications, rank, and status as Judges, provision now exists for appointment of other persons having special qualifications, experience, or standing in the community. Since 1972, the industries serviced by the Commission have been divided into panels. Each panel is administered by a Presidential member with the assistance of two or three Commissioners.

Where a dispute is notified or otherwise comes to the attention of the Presidential member concerned, it will be dealt with by way of conciliation unless that course is deemed inappropriate. The same approach is utilised for applications to vary existing awards. If conciliation is exhausted, arbitration on the outstanding matters will take place. Although objection may be taken to the same member of the Commission moving from conciliation to arbitration, such objections are not common. Provision is made for the certification of agreements arrived at between the parties subject to certain conditions.

Coincidental with the introduction of the panel system, there has been a tendency for proceedings to be shorter and less formal. Many matters are determined in conference. A discussion forum enables the parties to have a more marked influence on the eventual solution of the issues in dispute.

Single members of the Commission deal with a wide-ranging variety of disputes. Although the jurisdiction of the tribunal is circumscribed in many ways, both unions and employers use the Commission as a general clearing house for any dispute which is not otherwise resolved.

Full Benches of the Commission determine appeals from decisions of single members, test case issues, and other matters of particular importance in the public interest. A recent amendment to the Act enables the Minister to seek reference of a dispute to a Full Bench or a review of an award by a Full Bench on grounds related to the public interest. A Full Bench consists of three or more members of the Commission, at least two of which must be Presidential members.

Where matters are dealt with by a Full Bench, section 39 (2) of the Act provides that:

“... the Commission shall take into consideration the public interest and for that purpose shall have regard to the state of the national economy and the likely effects on that economy of any award that might be made in the proceedings or to which the proceedings relate, with special reference to likely effects on the level of employment and on inflation.”

While stressing that its primary function is to settle disputes, the Commission has always maintained that due and proper weight has been given to the economic consequences of its actions. The latest amendment to section 39 (2) seeks to emphasise the weight which should be given to economic considerations in the major decisions of the Commission.

In the years up to 1975, it had become traditional for a general wage claim based on economic grounds to be considered annually in what were known as “national wage cases”. In 1975, a Full Bench of the Commission altered this procedure. An indexation package was introduced which provided for quarterly hearings to consider whether wages should be adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index and an annual hearing to review movements in national productivity. The indexation package was based on twin expectations:

- (1) That there would be substantial compliance with the guidelines laid down; and
- (2) that other increases in labour costs would be negligible.

Full percentage wage adjustment continued until February 1976. Since then, with economic recession continuing, the increases reflected by quarterly movements in the Consumer Price Index have usually been discounted in some way. The Commission has, however, refused to accept arguments, including those put by the Commonwealth Government, that the state of the economy precludes any increase in wages.

In a recent review of its role, the Commission made the following observations:

“First, the Commission is a body independent of governments, unions and employers. It should not be seen as an arm of government which formulates wage decisions simply to ‘fit in’ with economic policy. The Commission treats all submissions on their merit.

“Second, in relation to the Commonwealth’s submission that in the present circumstances we should give greater weight to economic considerations, while the distinction between economic and industrial arguments is useful for analytical purposes, the economic consequences of any decision which the Commission makes on wages cannot be evaluated in isolation from the industrial consequences, because of their interaction. In practice, the task of the Commission is to weigh all the relevant considerations in order to come to a decision which may reasonably be expected to produce the best overall result. What may appear from a certain viewpoint to be the best wage decision for economic recovery, may turn out to be wrong when industrial considerations are brought to bear on the decision.”

In December 1976, legislation was passed setting up a new Federal Court. The jurisdiction of the new court covers a number of divisions, one of which concerns the powers and functions formerly exercised by the Commonwealth Industrial Court. The principal powers and functions are:

- (1) Enforcement and interpretation of awards;
- (2) registration of organisations and disputes as to union rules; and
- (3) appeals from State courts, exercising Federal jurisdiction pursuant to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Victorian jurisdiction

In 1896, the Victorian Parliament introduced a system of Wages Boards with the object of improving determined wages and conditions of work in the “sweated” industries. This legislation was originally of a social character but has developed into a system of industrial relations which now determines wages and conditions of work for about one third of wage and salary earners in Victoria. Although the system has expanded from the original four Boards to more than two hundred Boards, the fundamental principles underlying its operation have remained largely unaltered since inception.

Wages Boards are established under the provisions and amendments of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. Each Board covers a particular group or category of workers working in either a specific trade, a branch of a trade, or a related group of trades. The Boards can decide any industrial matter with the major exception that they cannot determine preference for unionists. There is no provision for the registration of unions or employer associations within the Board system. The Boards are required to give consideration to any appropriate decision made by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Boards will usually follow major changes (for example, national wage cases) made in relevant Commonwealth awards but there are many areas of wages and conditions where the Boards act as a lead sector. The determination of a Board applies as a minimum standard for all workers in the State in that particular category unless the worker is already covered by a Federal award. This is the “common rule” aspect of the system. The determinations of the Board operate as a rule of law with enforcement by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Each Board consists of an independent chairman, and an equal number of employee and employer representatives. 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 may ultimately vote as a member of the Board. Procedures are determined by the chairman and the meetings are conducted with a minimum of formality and an absence of legalism.

Matters are decided before the Board by majority vote with each member (including the chairman) having one vote. The primary aim of the chairman is to facilitate agreement but

if there is a deadlock he then may exercise his vote as a form of arbitration. He cannot impose a compromise decision on the parties, for he is limited to voting for or against the motion which is finally put. However, the casting vote is needed in only a small minority of cases as agreement is the more general outcome of Board meetings.

The appellate body is the Industrial Appeals Court, comprising the President (a judge of County Court status) and two lay members—one representing employers and one representing employees. As a result of a recent judgment in the Supreme Court, the Labour and Industry Act was amended by the *Labour and Industry (Industrial Appeals Court) Act 1977* to make the lay members advisory members only. They do not participate in the making of any decision or determination. All questions of law and fact are determined by the President who makes all decisions and determinations and gives all directions required to be made by the Court. The Court hears references by the Minister on matters which are common and affecting more than one Wages Board; references for advice by the Minister about the appointment, abolition, or membership of a Wages Board; cases regarding interpretation of determinations of Wages Boards or of the Court; and appeals against decisions of the Wages Boards.

Appeals to the Court from a decision of the Wages Board may be made by a majority of employer or employee representatives on the Board, by a trade union or employer organisation, or by the Minister in the public interest. Any other aggrieved party (for example, a consumer group) may seek leave of the Court to appeal against a decision of a Board. The Minister may also intervene in any appeal before the Court in the public interest. Decisions of the Court are final.

For more than seventy years, employers and employees covered by determinations of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court have been served by the system with protection and consideration for the public interest and a minimum of delay and at a relatively low cost. In more recent years, under the influence of the Board chairmen, Boards have been emphasising the conciliation aspects of the system and the early settlement of industrial disputes and, in particular, the use of the provisions of section 41 (2) of the Labour and Industry Act has expanded. This section provides for the notification of a dispute to the chairman of the appropriate Board who is then required to call a meeting of the Board immediately. These procedures have shown increasing effectiveness in handling day-to-day disputes which generally affect only a section of the Wages Board determination, or a section of the labour force covered by a particular determination.

The *Labour and Industry (Wages Board Determinations) Act 1975* enables the monitoring of determinations of Wages Boards to ensure that wages increases provided in determinations fall within the principles outlined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of April and September 1975.

It has five main aims:

- (1) It removes the limit on the number of Chairmen of Wages Boards that may be appointed;
- (2) it provides that a Chairman of a Wages Board shall furnish the Minister with documents and any information on the business of the Board he may require for the proper conduct of his public business—this is essential for the effective carrying out of the monitoring role by the Minister;
- (3) it allows the Minister to refer to the Industrial Appeals Court for determination a matter which requires to be determined by more than one Wages Board—the existing provision allows such a reference when the matter requires to be determined by ten or more Wages Boards;
- (4) it gives the Minister an additional power to bring Wages Board Determinations before the Industrial Appeals Court—the Minister may request the review of a Determination where no appeal is lodged and the Determination will be deemed not to have come into operation; and
- (5) it requires the Chairman to state the grounds upon which he based his decision where his vote carries the resolution, or where the Determination is made without his vote to give his approval and state his reasons.

During 1977, there were 70 meetings of Wages Boards called under section 41 (2) of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* to deal with 66 disputes. Of these, 61 were settled by the

Boards after the first meeting, 3 after subsequent meetings, and 2 were not resolved at the end of the year ending 31 December 1977.

The relative infrequency of appeals from Wages Boards decisions perhaps indicates a degree of satisfaction by all parties with the actual results which emerge from the Victorian Wages Boards system which in recent years has shown its ability to slowly evolve in terms of the legislative framework and administrative operation without compromising the basic principles of direct participation, informality, and conciliation.

DETERMINATIONS OF WAGE RATES AND LEAVE CONDITIONS

Legal minimum wage rates are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements.

As outlined earlier in this chapter, wage rates are determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for those industries which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State, and by Victorian Wages Boards for industries which do not extend beyond the State boundary.

Commonwealth wage determinations

Basic wage

1907 to 1967

The first basic wage, as such, was declared in 1907 by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The rate of wage declared as appropriate for a "family of about 5" was 70c per day or \$4.20 per week for Melbourne, and because it arose from an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed at the Sunshine Harvester Works was "fair and reasonable" it became popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment", and this standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its early awards.

Until 1967, the concept of a "basic" or "living" wage was common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept of a basic wage for adult males was interpreted as the wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, later it came to be generally accepted that the basic wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy could sustain and that the dominant factor was the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels.

The female basic wage fluctuated as a percentage of the male basic wage, but in later years was generally assessed at 75 per cent.

In addition to the basic wage, secondary wage payments, including margins for skill and various kinds of loadings, peculiar to the occupations or industry, were determined by industrial authorities. The basic wage, plus the secondary wage, where prescribed, made up the minimum wage for a particular occupation. Over time the incidence of margins spread to nearly every classification.

The basic wage was for many years automatically adjusted each quarter for movements in the cost-of-living index, but in 1953 the practice was abolished in favour of what became annual reviews of the basic wage based on the "capacity to pay" principle. General reviews of margins took place at longer intervals.

Total wage

1967 to 1976

The decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 introduced the total wage concept thereby eliminating the separate components of basic wage and margins.

Equal pay between the sexes in a restricted form was granted in 1969 but the concept was liberalised in 1972 and full implementation of equal pay was achieved by June 1975.

In 1975, wage indexation in the form of quarterly adjustments to award total wages based on increases in the Consumer Price Index was introduced. The Commission also announced its intention to consider each year the effect of productivity for total wage awards.

*National Wage Cases, 1977-78**

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for the September quarter 1977 was 2.0 per cent. After taking into consideration the state of the economy together with the economic effects of stoppages and price increases attributable to devaluation, the December national wage decision was that all award wages and salaries should be increased by 1.5 per cent.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for the December quarter 1977 was 2.3 per cent. After discounting increased petrol prices to avoid countering Commonwealth Government fuels policy and taking into account lower income taxes, the February national wage decision awarded an increase of 1.5 per cent to all award wages and salaries up to \$170 per week which was approximately the median weekly earnings for all full-time adult employees. The increase above this level was a flat \$2.60 per week.

The March quarter 1978 Consumer Price Index increased by 1.3 per cent. The June national wage decision was to increase all award wages and salaries by the full 1.3 per cent since this increase was consistent with the continued slowing down of the rate of inflation and was the smallest percentage increase since indexation began in April 1975. It was also decided that a review of the wage fixation procedures would be held before the next national wage case, i.e., before the consideration of the June quarter 1978 Consumer Price Index.

* For further information refer to the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

MELBOURNE—COMMONWEALTH BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES
(Adult males)
(\$)

Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount	Year (a)	Amount
1923	9.15	1936	6.90	1949	13.00
1924	8.45	1937	7.70	1950	16.20
1925	8.75	1938	7.90	1951	19.90
1926	8.90	1939	8.00	1952	22.80
1927	9.00	1940	8.40	1953—August	23.50
1928	8.60	1941	8.80	1956—June	24.50
1929	9.00	1942	9.70	1957—May	25.50
1930	8.30	1943	9.80	1958—May	26.00
1931	6.34	1944	9.80	1959—June	27.50
1932	6.17	1945	9.80	1961—July	28.70
1933	6.28	1946	10.60	1964—June	30.70
1934	6.40	1947	10.90	1966—July	32.70
1935	6.60	1948	12.00	1967—July	(b)

(a) The system of making regular quarterly adjustments was instituted in 1922 and was discontinued after the August 1953 adjustment. From 1923 to 1952 the rate ruling at 31 December, the middle of the financial year, is shown.

(b) From July 1967, basic wages and margins were deleted from awards and wage rates expressed as total wages.

MELBOURNE—AWARD WAGE RATES: FEDERAL AWARDS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1967 1 July	\$1.00	37.45	\$1.00	..
1968 25 October	\$1.35	38.80	\$1.35	..
1969 19 December	3 per cent	42.30	3 per cent	..
1971 1 January	6 per cent	46.30	6 per cent	..
1972 19 May	\$2.00	51.00	\$2.00	..
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	60.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50	..
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	68.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50(b)	57.80
30 September (c)	..	68.00	..	61.20
15 January	..	76.00	..	68.40
15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (d)	..	80.00	..	80.00
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	(e) 3 per cent	95.90	(e) 3 per cent	95.90
15 August	(f) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(f) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60

MELBOURNE—AWARD WAGE RATES: FEDERAL AWARDS—*continued*

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(g) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(g) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	(h) 1.5 per cent	113.90	(h) 1.5 per cent	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) First stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (85 per cent of adult male wage).

(c) Second stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (90 per cent of adult male wage). Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs.

(d) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(e) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(f) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(g) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(h) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Equal pay

Detailed particulars of Equal Pay Cases conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1974 appear in previous *Victorian Year Books* and *Labour Reports*.

Victorian Wages Boards Determinations

Apart from the period between November 1953 and August 1956, when an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act required Wages Boards to provide for automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Board Determinations in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers, Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates.

Since July 1966, when the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to insert rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards, Wages Boards have followed these prescriptions, and since 7 August 1967 the total wage concept with the consequent elimination of basic wage and margins from Wages Boards Determinations has applied, and total wages for adult males and adult females have been increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

In December 1969, the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Boards Determinations and since then this minimum wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males.

In May 1974, the concept of a minimum wage was extended to adult females on the same basis as for females employed under Federal awards, of 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage initially, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS DETERMINATIONS

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
		\$		\$
1967 1 July	\$1.00	..	\$1.00	..
1968 25 October	\$1.35	..	\$1.35	..
1969 19 December	3 per cent (b)	42.30	3 per cent	..
1971 1 January	6 per cent	46.30	6 per cent	..
1972 19 May	\$2.00	51.00	\$2.00	..
1973 29 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	60.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50	..
1974—23 May	2 per cent plus \$2.50	68.00	2 per cent plus \$2.50(c)	57.80
30 September (d)	..	68.00	..	61.20
1975— 1 January	..	76.00	..	68.40
15 May	3.6 per cent	80.00	3.6 per cent	72.00
30 June (e)	..	80.00	..	80.00

VICTORIA—WAGES BOARDS DETERMINATIONS—*continued*

Date operative (a)	Adult males		Adult females	
	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage	General increase in weekly award total wage	Minimum weekly wage
18 September	3.5 per cent	82.80	3.5 per cent	82.80
1976—15 February	6.4 per cent	88.10	6.4 per cent	88.10
1 April	\$5.00	93.10	\$5.00	93.10
15 May	(f) 3 per cent	95.90	(f) 3 per cent	95.90
15 August	(g) 1.5 per cent	98.40	(g) 1.5 per cent	98.40
22 November	2.2 per cent	100.60	2.2 per cent	100.60
1977—31 March	\$5.70	106.30	\$5.70	106.30
24 May	(h) 1.9 per cent	108.30	(h) 1.9 per cent	108.30
22 August	2.0 per cent	110.50	2.0 per cent	110.50
12 December	1.5 per cent	112.20	1.5 per cent	112.20
1978—28 February	(i) 1.5 per cent	113.90	(i) 1.5 per cent	113.90
7 June	1.3 per cent	115.40	1.3 per cent	115.40

(a) Operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

(b) Concept of a minimum wage for adult males adopted in all Victorian Wages Boards determinations.

(c) First stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (85 per cent of adult male wage).

(d) Second stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females (90 per cent of adult male wage) Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 September 1974 occurs.

(e) Final stage introduction of the minimum weekly adult male wage for adult females. Rates operative from the beginning of the pay period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(f) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(g) Minimum increase \$2.50 per week.

(h) Maximum increase \$3.80 per week.

(i) Maximum increase \$2.60 per week.

Annual leave

From 1936, when the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted one week's annual leave on full pay to employees in the commercial printing industry, annual leave has been introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission declared its judgment on annual leave on 18 April 1963 and varied the Metal Trades Award by granting three weeks annual leave. This provided a new standard for secondary industry in other Federal awards.

Following this decision individual Victorian Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. By September 1978, there were 191 determinations which provided four weeks annual leave.

The minimum provision remains at three weeks. The Labour and Industry (Annual Holidays) Order 1967, operative from 1 April 1967, provides for three weeks paid annual leave to employees not covered by a determination of a Wages Board or of the Industrial Appeals Court.

From 1 January 1973, employees of the Victorian Public Service and workers in Victorian Government instrumentalities were granted four weeks annual leave.

As a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in October 1972 to grant a 17½ per cent annual leave loading to those employed under the Metal Industry Award, there has been a steady increase in the numbers of Wages Boards granting this benefit. At September 1978, there were 185 determinations which provided for a loading of 17½ per cent on annual leave payments.

Officers of the Victorian Public Service were awarded a 17½ per cent loading from 31 December 1973.

Long service leave

Commonwealth

The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Federal awards has been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions have been held to be valid.

Before 1964, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provisions for long service leave in its awards. The Commission gave its

judgment on the Long Service Leave Case on 11 May 1964. The main provisions of the judgment were that in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) entitlement to the first period of long service leave would be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years unbroken service, and after a further period or periods of ten years, employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis.

Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953* first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria. The provisions of this Act were subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act which provided for thirteen weeks leave after twenty years continuous service with the same employer. In 1965, the qualifying period was reduced to fifteen years.

Under the *Public Service Act 1974* officers and employees of the Victorian Public Service are entitled to three months long service leave after ten years service.

RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF WORK

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements

In April 1954, May 1963, May 1968, and May 1974, surveys were conducted to determine the approximate proportions of employees covered by awards, determinations, and collective agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so covered (including those working under unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained.

Returns were collected from: (1) a stratified random sample of those private employers and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax, and (2) practically all Commonwealth and State Government and semi-government authorities, and public hospitals. Because of coverage difficulties, employees on rural holdings and in private households were excluded altogether from the surveys.

The following table gives a broad comparison of the results of all surveys. A more detailed comparison is not possible because of differences in sample design, industry classification, and the level of sampling variability.

The changes in the percentage figures shown in the table reflect changes in the general level of employment; in industry and occupational structure (including the creation of new industries); in the coverage of individual Federal and State awards, etc.; and in the creation of new awards, etc., for employees not previously affected by awards.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS, AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Particulars	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	May 1974
MALES				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	59.4	57.3	57.7	57.5
State awards, etc.	27.4	27.9	24.6	25.8
Unregistered collective agreements	13.2	14.8	3.6	3.0
Not affected by awards, etc.			14.1	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	47.7	44.3	39.9	38.1
State awards, etc.	45.2	47.0	50.8	53.9
Unregistered collective agreements	7.1	8.7	1.7	1.5
Not affected by awards, etc.			7.6	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS,
DETERMINATIONS, AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS—*continued*

Particulars	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	May 1974
PERSONS				
Affected by—				
Federal awards, etc.	56.3	53.5	52.0	50.8
State awards, etc.	32.3	33.5	33.0	35.6
Unregistered collective agreements	11.4	13.0	3.0	2.5
Not affected by awards, etc.			12.0	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Wage rates

In 1913, the Australian Bureau of Statistics first collected information on current wage rates for different callings and for occupations in various industries.

Early in 1960, the Bureau introduced new indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for adult males and females (base 1954 = 100) to replace the old series of nominal weekly wage rate index numbers for adult males and females with 1911 and 1914, respectively, as base years. In general, this revision was necessary to match changes in the industrial structure.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The wage rate indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The minimum wage rates used in the indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations, and collective agreements in force at the end of each period commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. By using the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, rates were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Because of coverage difficulties the rural industry is not included in the indexes. A list of the major awards used in the compilation of the wage rates index for adult males, together with explanatory notes, was shown in the July 1974 and August 1974 editions of the publication *Wage rates and earnings*. The industry weighting pattern of the indexes is shown in the 1973 edition of the *Labour Report*.

The indexes are designed to measure trends in wage rates in current awards, etc., excluding the effects of changes in the relative importance of industries, awards, and occupations. The weighted average wage rates shown in the tables in this section are therefore indexes expressed in money terms, and do not purport to be actual current averages. Similarly, neither these weighted average wage rates nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative levels of average current wage rates as between States or industries.

Since 1954, the industrial structure in Australia has undergone changes which are likely to have had some effects on the representativeness of the regimen of the indexes. These effects are mitigated because occupations in new or expanding industries are often covered by existing awards and the wage rates for new occupations usually conform very closely to

those for existing occupations. Also, where an entirely new award has been made and the number of employees affected has warranted such action, occupations from the new award have been introduced into the indexes. These latter cases have not been of marked significance.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a) (b)

At end of December—	Rates of wage (c) (\$)		Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (d)	
	Australia	Victoria	Australia	Victoria
ADULT MALES				
1967	45.00	44.59	159.3	157.9
1968	48.98	48.86	173.4	173.0
1969	51.86	51.74	183.6	183.2
1970 (e)	54.20	53.68	191.9	190.1
1971	61.56	61.40	218.0	217.4
1972	67.71	67.86	239.8	240.3
1973	77.69	77.42	275.1	274.1
1974	105.57	105.15	373.8	372.3
1975	117.95	117.32	417.6	415.4
1976	135.29	134.10	479.0	474.8
1977 (f)	149.00	147.45	527.6	522.1
ADULT FEMALES				
1967	32.57	32.04	163.6	160.9
1968	34.85	34.52	175.0	173.4
1969	37.70	37.08	189.4	186.2
1970	39.68	38.65	199.3	194.2
1971	47.06	45.68	236.4	229.5
1972	52.04	51.10	261.4	256.7
1973	65.16	62.80	327.3	315.5
1974	91.62	89.97	460.2	451.9
1975	108.61	109.20	545.6	548.5
1976	125.75	125.98	631.7	632.8
1977 (f)	138.84	138.97	697.4	698.1

- (a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates (all groups) payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.
- (b) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. For shipping, average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.
- (c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.
- (d) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.
- (e) Australian figures include the 10 per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males in some Western Australia State awards payable from December 1970.
- (f) Figures for December 1977 are subject to revision.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY RATES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
ADULT MALES						
Mining and quarrying (d)	115.08	131.07	144.15	407.5	464.1	510.4
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	112.86	129.09	142.18	399.6	457.1	503.4
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	108.82	124.53	137.37	385.3	440.9	486.4
Food, drink, and tobacco	114.47	132.05	145.82	405.3	467.6	516.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	107.68	123.12	135.92	381.3	436.0	481.3
Paper, printing, etc.	121.77	139.45	153.12	431.2	493.8	542.2
Other manufacturing	113.57	130.23	143.30	402.1	461.1	507.4
All manufacturing groups	112.92	129.39	142.56	399.8	458.2	504.8

VICTORIA—WEEKLY RATES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS—*continued*

Industry group	Rates of wage (b) (\$)			Index numbers (Australia 1954 = 100) (c)		
	At end of December—			At end of December—		
	1975	1976	1977	1975	1976	1977
Building and construction	131.52	149.33	163.07	465.7	528.7	577.4
Railway services	102.75	117.78	130.27	363.8	417.1	461.3
Road and air transport	113.62	129.71	142.86	402.3	459.3	505.9
Shipping and stevedoring (e)	147.38	166.85	181.82	521.8	590.8	643.8
Communication	142.40	161.71	176.97	504.2	572.6	626.6
Wholesale and retail trade	119.92	136.73	150.26	424.6	484.1	532.0
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	118.01	137.09	150.44	417.9	485.4	532.7
Amusements, hotels, personal service, etc.	108.71	124.37	137.21	384.9	440.4	485.8
All industry groups (a)	117.32	134.10	147.45	415.4	474.8	522.1
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	111.73	127.59	140.62	561.2	640.9	706.4
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	100.49	118.07	130.57	504.7	593.1	655.8
Food, drink, and tobacco	109.03	124.99	138.00	547.7	627.8	693.2
Other manufacturing	108.68	124.60	137.51	545.9	625.9	690.7
All manufacturing groups	104.61	121.45	134.16	525.5	610.1	673.9
Transport and communication	112.47	129.13	142.15	564.9	648.6	714.0
Wholesale and retail trade	119.51	136.45	150.39	600.3	685.4	755.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	115.87	132.99	145.90	582.0	668.0	732.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	105.12	120.68	133.30	528.0	606.2	669.6
All industry groups (a)	109.20	125.98	138.97	548.5	632.8	698.1

(a) Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) and index numbers of wage rates, as prescribed in awards, determinations, and collective agreements. Rural industries are excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average weekly wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

(e) For shipping, the average rates of wage on which index numbers are based are for occupations other than masters, officers, and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

Standard hours of work

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. In 1914, the 48 hour week was the recognised standard working week for most industries.

In 1927, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44 hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. However, the subsequent economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44 hour week until improvement in economic conditions made possible a general extension to employees under Australian awards.

40 hour week

Soon after the end of the Second World War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40 hour week. The judgment, given on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to 40 hours from the start of the first pay period in January 1948. In Victoria, the Wages Boards

incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations. From the beginning of 1948, practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of labour were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week claiming it to be one of the chief causes of inflation. (See Commonwealth Arbitration Report, Vol. 77, page 505.) The Court found that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

Weekly hours of work

The number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various trades and occupations and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. The particulars of weekly hours of work given in the tables on pages 222-3 relate to all industry groups except rural, shipping, and stevedoring. These groups are excluded because for earlier years the hours of work for some of the occupations included were not regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or by legislation. As a result, the necessary particulars for the computation of average working hours for these groups are not available.

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 1977	31 March 1939	31 March 1948	31 December 1977
Mining and quarrying (d)	44.34	40.52	40.00	111.0	101.4	100.10
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.05	40.00	39.97	110.2	100.1	100.03
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	44.40	40.03	40.00	111.1	100.2	100.10
Food, drink, and tobacco	44.82	40.12	40.00	112.2	100.4	100.10
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.37	40.00	40.00	110.0	100.1	100.10
Paper, printing, etc.	43.68	39.94	39.94	109.3	99.9	99.96
Other manufacturing	44.02	39.97	39.96	110.2	100.0	100.01
All manufacturing groups	44.19	40.05	39.98	110.6	100.2	100.04
Building and construction	44.18	40.00	40.00	110.6	100.7	100.10
Railway services	43.96	39.97	39.96	110.0	100.0	100.00
Road and air transport	46.70	40.10	40.00	116.9	100.4	100.10
Communication	44.00	40.00	38.27	110.1	100.1	95.78
Wholesale and retail trade	45.47	40.11	40.00	113.8	100.4	100.10
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.75	38.93	38.93	107.0	97.4	97.43
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.86	40.03	40.03	114.8	100.2	100.10
All industry groups (a)	44.46	40.03	39.90	111.3	100.2	99.85

For footnotes, see the foot of the next table.

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT FEMALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1977	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1977
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

VICTORIA—WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME):
ADULT FEMALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a)— continued

Industry group	Hours of work (b)			Index numbers (c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1977	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 December 1977
Transport and communication	37.94	37.94	37.94	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.25	39.25	39.25	98.9	98.9	98.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
All industry groups (a)	39.81	39.81	39.81	100.3	100.3	100.3

(a) Excludes rural industry, shipping, and stevedoring for males and females, and also mining and quarrying and building and construction for females.

(b) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) Base: weighted average for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

(d) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres.

NOTE: Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work.

Average weekly earnings

The statistics in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The statistics relate only to civilians.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings have, therefore, been calculated in terms of male units, i.e., in Victoria total male employees plus a percentage of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used.

Corresponding statistics for each quarter are published in the *Monthly review of business statistics*. 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
1968-69	72.40	70.40	1973-74	118.80	118.30
1969-70	78.40	76.30	1974-75	147.80	148.30
1970-71	86.40	84.80	1975-76	170.50	169.60
1971-72	93.90	93.40	1976-77	r 191.10	r 190.70
1972-73	102.80	101.80	1977-78	209.20	209.30

(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 220-1.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings, and hours

Introduction

The object of these surveys has been to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings, and hours of work on a more comprehensive scale than has been previously available.

Although the coverage of the surveys has varied from time to time, generally when details were obtained of employees of private employers, non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and local government authorities, stratified random samples were used, whereas fuller details were obtained from all Commonwealth and State Government

departments, authorities, and semi-government bodies. Employees of private employers not subject to pay-roll tax were excluded from the surveys as were employees in the rural industry and private domestic service, employees of religious, benevolent, and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax (other than hospitals and government authorities), and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

For a number of reasons of definition, coverage, scope, sample design, and sampling variability, comparisons between the results of the different surveys are not directly possible. Particulars of the results of individual surveys are available in separate publications issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

A brief summary of each survey follows.

Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay period in September 1960, obtained information on marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). In addition to the exclusions mentioned above, the survey did not cover government and semi-government employees, shipping and stevedoring industries, the motion picture industry, certain businesses such as those of accountants, consulting engineers, etc., and trade associations. The survey was designed to provide accurate particulars for Australia as a whole and State details are not available.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay period in October 1961 and provided information on the distribution of actual weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). Excluded from the survey were government and semi-government employees together with the exclusions mentioned under the introductory heading above. Australian details were obtained for eight separate industry groups, while State details were restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing.

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962, 1963, and 1964

These surveys related to the last pay period in October of each year and were based on random samples of private employers who pay pay-roll tax and did not cover employees mentioned under the introductory heading above. The surveys provided data on average weekly and hourly earnings, and average weekly hours paid for, for adult and junior male and female employees of private employers by principal industry groups for Australia and broad industry groups by States.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

A special purpose survey of weekly earnings of full-time male employees in both the private and government sectors was conducted for the last pay period in October 1965.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid into: (1) overtime earnings; and (2) ordinary-time earnings at "award, etc., rates" (divided into: (i) payment by measured result; and (ii) other) as defined. Average weekly earnings for full-time adult males and junior male employees were also provided, as were separate details for: (1) managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff; and (2) other full-time male employees.

Survey of weekly earnings and hours, October 1966 to October 1971

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours paid for, information on overtime and ordinary-time earnings and hours for full-time adult and junior employees of private employers (other than managerial, etc., staff) was obtained separately by industry groups and by States beginning with the October 1966 survey. Published figures reflect the effects of differences (and of changes between points of time) in amounts paid for the various occupations, in amounts paid for the same occupations in occupational structures within industries, in industry structure, in degrees of business activity (incidence of overtime, etc.), and in the incidence of incentive schemes, piecework, and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc.

Survey of weekly earnings (size distribution), May 1971

A survey of weekly earnings of adult male employees was conducted for the pay period which included 12 May 1971. The survey covered both private and government employees, excluding those employees detailed under the introductory heading on page 223.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees (paid for a full week) in various total weekly earnings groups, average weekly total earnings for these employees, and a dissection of average weekly total earnings into average weekly overtime earnings and average weekly ordinary-time earnings. Separate details were obtained for: (1) managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff; and (2) other full-time adult male employees. (Similar statistics were obtained in the October 1965 survey, but lacked the depth of industry scope.)

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1972 to October 1977

Although the scope of October surveys of weekly earnings and hours conducted between 1966 and 1971 was similar to those conducted between 1972 and 1977, they covered only most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (see explanation under the introductory heading on page 223).

In October 1972, the coverage was expanded to include, among other things, employees in non-government hospitals not subject to pay-roll tax, and employees of Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities. Because of the changes in coverage, results of the 1972 and subsequent surveys are not generally directly comparable with those for earlier years. Also, in 1974, the industry classification was changed from that used in previous surveys to the Australian Standard Industry Classification (ASIC). Consequently, estimates by industry are not directly comparable with earlier survey results.

*Surveys of earnings and hours of employees**Distribution and composition, May 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977*

These surveys were designed to provide statistics of the distribution of employees according to weekly earnings and hours and the composition of weekly earnings and hours for various categories of employees and for the principal occupations for the pay period which included 31 May 1974, 30 May 1975, 24 May 1976, and 23 May 1977, respectively. The coverage of these surveys was the same as that used in the May 1971 Surveys of Weekly Earnings (Size Distribution). However, because of differences in sample design, the results of these surveys are not directly comparable with other surveys and series such as the October Surveys of Weekly Earnings and Hours of Employees, the May 1971 Survey of Weekly Earnings (Size Distribution), and the quarterly series of Average Weekly Earnings. In the October surveys and the May 1971 survey, adults included persons under 21 years of age who were paid at adult rates; in the May 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977 surveys such persons were included with others under 21 years of age.

Weekly earnings of employees (distribution), August 1975, 1976, and 1977.

These surveys, based on a quarterly population survey, were conducted to obtain information about weekly earnings of wage and salary earners which is not available in other series. The surveys were based on multi-stage area samples of private dwellings and covered about two-thirds of 1 per cent of the population of Australia.

Questions were asked of each person aged 15 years or over in the samples, and the estimates produced from the surveys relate to all persons aged 15 years and over who were employed as wage and salary earners in their main job, except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel, and patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc.

Details published show for full-time and part-time male and female wage earners, various cross-classifications, the distribution of weekly earnings, age, hours worked, number of jobs held, whether private or government employment, industry, occupation, birthplace, period of residence in Australia, and marital status.

Surveys of income distribution, 1968-69 and 1973-74

In November 1969 and November 1974, surveys based on quarterly population surveys for those periods were conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about the

distribution of personal and family income within Australia. The surveys were based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and covered about one half of 1 per cent of the population of Australia.

Questions were asked of each person aged 15 years and over in each sample on the amount of income received in 1968-69 and 1973-74 from each of the following sources: (1) money, wages, or salary, (2) own business, trade, or profession (net income), (3) share in partnership (net income), (4) government social security benefits, (5) superannuation or annuity, (6) interest, dividends, rent, etc., and (7) other sources such as trust or will, maintenance, or alimony. Details published show various cross-classifications of the above collected data for all persons aged 15 years and over.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Control of labour conditions

Early legislation

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11 November 1873, forbidding the employment of any female in a factory for more than eight hours in any day. This Act defined "factory" to be a place where not fewer than ten persons were working. Since 1873, the definition of "factory" has been broadened until now it includes any place in which mechanical power exceeding one half horsepower is in use or in which two or more persons are engaged in any manufacturing process. In some circumstances, one or more persons constitute a factory even where no mechanical power is used. The general recognition of the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and safety of the workers has been expressed in many further legislative enactments. The industrial legislation which was formerly included in the Factories and Shops Acts has now been consolidated in the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*.

Victorian Department of Labour and Industry

The Victorian Department of Labour and Industry administers the *Labour and Industry Act 1958*. Wages Boards (see pages 212-4), the Industrial Training Commission (see pages 236-9), the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, the Hairdressers Registration Board, and the Workers Compensation Board (see pages 691-3), are statutory bodies under the administration of the Minister of Labour and Industry.

Generally the Department deals with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts, cranes and scaffolding, and included in the present functions of the Department are the following:

- (1) Inspection and enforcement of conditions of labour generally, including wages, hours of work, trading hours for shops, rest periods, holidays, annual leave, and long service leave;
- (2) employment of children and young persons, including the training, oversight of schooling, and supervision of apprentices;
- (3) industrial relations, including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and advice on industrial matters;
- (4) industrial safety, health, and welfare, including the training of workers in safe practices, control of dangerous methods and materials, guarding of machinery, prevention of accidents, and the control and regulation of industrial aspects of noxious trades; and
- (5) initiation and direction of research and the collection, preparation, and dissemination of information and statistics on matters within departmental jurisdiction.

Industrial disputes

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work was initiated by the Australian Statistician in 1913 and statistics have been published regularly since that time.

For the purposes of these statistics an industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of

work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g., political matters, and fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *in the establishments where the stoppages occurred*. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc., are not measured by these statistics.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (1) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (2) reports from government departments and authorities; (3) reports of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities; and (4) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g., those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost, and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the statistics for the following year.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS

Year	Mining	Manufac- turing	Construction	Transport (b)		Other industries	All groups
				Steve- doring	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES							
1973	3	238	70	38	28	54	431
1974	6	248	71	58	33	60	476
1975	2	233	48	51	33	57	424
1976	-	170	56	28	35	33	322
1977	5	126	44	14	23	32	244
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) (c) ('000)							
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
1975	0.4	282.4	59.4	9.8	86.6	132.3	570.9
1976	2.4	287.3	58.9	10.0	108.1	180.5	647.3
1977	0.2	35.8	8.4	4.4	43.6	28.2	120.7
WORKING DAYS LOST (c) ('000)							
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
1975	2.2	581.4	250.1	10.8	89.4	287.8	1,221.7
1976	4.2	632.4	235.3	10.5	179.9	357.8	1,420.0
1977	8.4	223.8	90.0	10.2	96.9	156.9	586.1
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)							
1973	205	9,344	1,207	356	1,696	416	13,223
1974	92	22,850	12,814	537	6,059	4,553	46,905
1975	57	14,938	7,448	287	2,177	6,989	31,897
1976	150	17,484	9,106	328	5,317	9,734	42,118
1977	614	6,972	3,643	356	3,596	5,573	20,752

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

(b) Transport and storage; communications.

(c) Workers stood down as a result of the electricity supply dispute in October 1977 (at establishments other than those at which the stoppage occurred) are excluded. It is estimated that about 150,000 such workers were stood down and about 2,100,000 working days were lost.

NOTE: These statistics are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The above figures are not comparable with those published in *Victorian Year Books* before 1977.

Industrial safety

Industrial injuries, like other injuries, cause human suffering and personal loss, and the original approach to industrial safety was based on humanitarian motives. More recently it has been realised that industrial accidents also cause economic loss to the community.

Efforts for the prevention of accidents must be directed along three lines: to make the working environment safer; to educate 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.

Many of the important Acts and regulations concerning industrial safety regulations and inspections, with reference to the administrative authority responsible in each case, have been discussed in previous *Victorian Year Books*. During 1975, a series of regulations were made to convert imperial measurements to metric. The consolidating Labour and Industry (Machinery) Regulations 1975 contained important amendments designed to improve the safety factor in the operation of various types of machines.

Workers compensation

Legislation has been provided by all States and Australian Territories for compensation to be paid to injured workers, including Commonwealth Government employees. The details which follow refer to the legislation in effect in Victoria.

The first workers compensation legislation in Victoria was passed in 1914 to give certain industrial workers and their dependents the right to claim limited compensation from their employer, without proof of negligence or breach of statutory duty by the employer, in respect of accidental injuries sustained by them arising out of and in course of their employment.

Since the passing of the original legislation the class of persons entitled to benefit, the scope of employment, the types of injuries included, and the extent of the benefits have all been significantly widened by frequent amendments, which were consolidated in the *Workers Compensation Act 1958*.

The general principle of the legislation is to cover workers who have entered into or work under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise. Such workers are also protected, during travel to and from work, during recess periods, and from injury by the recurrence, aggravation, or acceleration of pre-existing injury where employment is a contributing factor.

VICTORIA—WORKERS COMPENSATION BUSINESS (\$'000)

Year	Wages on which premiums were charged	Gross premiums received less adjustments	Claims paid during year	Claims outstanding at end of year
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
1973-74	5,541,497	118,869	70,506	140,231
1974-75	7,407,595	185,337	78,781	181,559

Statistics for premiums and claims in the preceding table differ somewhat from those shown in Chapter 21 in the Private Finance section of this *Year Book*. In the latter section, most schemes of compensation are not included and the figures shown do not always relate strictly to the financial year, since some insurance companies close their books at other times of the year. 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.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF CLAIMS PAID FOR WORKERS COMPENSATION
(\$'000)

Claims	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Under Workers Compensation Act—					
Compensation—					
Weekly	11,444	12,980	20,739	26,230	28,230
Lump sum—					
Death	4,672	6,168	5,839	9,401	6,685
Maim	4,204	4,522	4,688	6,178	9,038
Medical, etc., services—					
Doctor	4,709	5,049	5,749	6,725	7,709
Hospital	3,158	3,727	4,381	5,385	6,530
Chemist or registered nurse	212	247	293	298	323
Ambulance	161	196	215	231	396
Other curative, etc., services	500	559	593	699	1,007
Legal costs, etc.	4,022	4,609	6,178	7,858	10,024
Under other Acts and common law damages, etc.	4,367	4,808	5,054	7,389	8,839
Total	37,456	42,865	53,729	70,506	78,781

Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation in Victoria

Introduction

In 1976, the Governor in Council constituted His Honour Judge C. W. Harris as a Board to inquire into the Victorian system of workers compensation. The Board began work in February 1976. It submitted an interim report in June 1976, and its final report in March 1977. Judge Harris is a County Court judge and a Chairman of the existing Workers Compensation Board.

Ambit of Report

The main reason for the Inquiry was the public concern over the marked increase in workers compensation premiums, particularly during 1975. The terms of reference accordingly required the Board to investigate the existing method of financing the system and to recommend alternatives. It was also to examine the criteria for fixing the statutory rates of benefits and the retroactive application of increases. Other terms of reference directed attention to possible abuses of the system, the effect of Medibank, and the obligations of contractors under the Act. A general term enabled the Board to report on the system at large.

Procedure of Inquiry

The Board invited and received written and oral submissions from the public. Between 200 and 300 submissions were received and interviews conducted.

No formal evidence was taken. Interstate practices in workers compensation were examined, and overseas experience was taken into account. The interim report presented in June 1976 dealt with the criteria for fixing rates of benefits. The complete report, with the interim report printed as an appendix, was submitted in March 1977 and after printing, tabled in Parliament as a 200-page document in October 1977.

Summary of Report

The terms of reference are set out. An introduction states that the existing compensation system is an elaborate but rather illogical scheme of social security benefits. It compensates disabilities sometimes only tenuously associated with employment, and persons who sometimes extend far beyond the traditional concept of "workers".

The introduction also states that the inquiry found that the overhead costs of the system were enormous and capable of great reduction. It mentions fragmentation of administration in all aspects of industrial injury, from accident prevention to rehabilitation. Reform was bedevilled by the division of powers and responsibilities between States and Commonwealth.

Following the introduction is a nine-page summary of the major findings and recommendations. Then follows the body of the Report. Terms of reference are taken in

turn, commencing with the crucial term, namely, "Whether the present method of financing the system of compensation for workers is the most appropriate for the purpose or whether some other, and what, method should be used?"

The opening paragraphs show how the traditional "funded" method of financing workers compensation insurance has faced great problems in a time of rapid and unpredictable inflation and increasingly generous and "open-ended" benefits to claimants for compensation. The response of insurers has been to seek massive increases in premiums to supplement reserves found to be inadequate for accrued and continuing liabilities and to pay the statutorily-fixed benefits, which had been substantially increased at irregular intervals and with varying degrees of retroactive effect.

The costs of handling compensation insurance are examined. Over 70 insurers in Victoria are in the field. In 1975, all but the largest five insurers had management expenses of over 42 cents for every dollar paid in claims. The five largest averaged 15.6 cents per dollar paid. In addition to management expenses the private insurers also had to pay commission.

The analysis shows the clear economies of size. The logical consequence, namely, a single insurance body for the whole field, is examined. Four options for the future are presented:

- (1) A single insurer handling all industrial injury claims, called the Employment Accidents Board. It would operate on a pay-as-you-go basis, instead of a funded basis;
- (2) a variant of (1), whereby a small group of private insurers retains common law insurance, but each acts as a collecting and paying agent for a central organisation ("Employment Accidents Board") which fixes premiums and operates on a pay-as-you-go basis;
- (3) a "pool" formed by the private insurers, operating on a pay-as-you-go basis, parallel to a competitive government office (also on a pay-as-you-go basis); or
- (4) a re-vamping of the present funded system, whereby the licensing of approved insurers is used to limit the field to the low-cost offices. This would continue as a funded system.

The Board's preference was for the second option. Difficulties raised by insurance representations led to its abandonment, so the final recommendation was in favour of the first option.

An integral part of the first three options is the pay-as-you-go basis of finance. The support for this technique derives from its avoidance of the major problems which workers compensation insurers have faced, namely, the estimation of the future liabilities on current claims, the avoidance of intermittent major upward revisions of premium rates, and high overheads. The essence of pay-as-you-go is the payment of this year's liabilities out of this year's income. For that to be practical over successive years, a guaranteed annual income is needed by the relevant insurer. Hence the stress on a single central insurer, or two at the most.

The Report then recommends an administrative structure suitable for whichever option is adopted and capable of overcoming the fragmentation of the accident injury field. It is named the Accident Commission. It has five divisions: safety, motor accident, employment accident, rehabilitation, and assessment.

The rationalisation which would flow from a single coherent structure is then examined, with particular reference to the existence of the present Motor Accidents Board and its benefits. These topics are treated: compensation to dependants; compensation for common diseases; rates of weekly payments; lump sums for specified maims; and second injury funds.

The public concern at premium increases gave the Board submissions on many aspects of premiums. These submissions are then examined under headings such as interstate parity, pay roll assessment as a basis for premiums, stamp duty, and an employee contribution. The relation between premium rates and accident prevention is discussed with strong disagreement from the conclusions of the 1974 Report of the Woodhouse Inquiry. The Board considers that good safety records in industry could and should be recognised by premium adjustments.

Rehabilitation is recognised as an important part of compensation, but is noted to be at the edge of the Board's survey. There follows a large number of recommendations for relatively technical changes to the legislation. These stand independently of whatever

system of financing workers compensation is adopted, and are of immediate practical significance.

The Board had as a term of reference the study of the insurance industry's techniques for determining eligibility to compensation. Accordingly, it analyses the statutory form of policy, and finds it in need of improvement. It suggests a four weeks' excess scheme, whereby the employer optionally accepts responsibility for the compensation payable within that period. The resulting involvement of the employer in accident prevention, and the notable reduction in insurance administrative costs, make this attractive. Only a very small percentage of all compensation claims runs beyond four weeks lost time. However, an essential corollary of this scheme is the recommended transfer to Medibank and private funds of all medical and hospital expenses for industrial injury. There are shown to be financial set-offs favouring the Commonwealth which would counterbalance any immediate added cost to Medibank.

The Board recommends limited and strictly controlled allowance of self-insurance with provision made for circumstances arising out of any Medibank or pay-as-you-go changes.

The insurance industry's handling of claims is examined, and is found to be on the whole adequate. Technical changes to the Act are recommended to deal more satisfactorily with unilateral termination of compensation payments. Legislation is also drafted to enable the compensation tribunal to deal with contribution between employers.

The existence and extent of abuse of the workers compensation legislation is examined in detail. Recommendations are made for improvement. Vagueness as to entitlement, so far as concerns categories of persons who may or may not be "workers", is investigated, with recommendations dealing with contractors, share farmers, and secretaries of co-operative societies.

Finally, the appendices include the interim report delivered in June 1976, examining the methods of fixing a rate of weekly benefits, and recommending that until the use of a percentage of the average weekly wage becomes practicable, the yardstick should remain as it is, namely, by comparison with movements in the average weekly earnings index as seasonally adjusted. The important rider is that the adjustments should be made regularly, at no more than annual intervals. Recommendations as to retroactive effect are also made.

National Compensation and Rehabilitation Scheme

In January 1973, the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of a committee to report upon the feasibility of establishing a National Rehabilitation and Compensation Scheme.

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. The Committee recommended some modifications to the Bill.

The Minister of Social Security met State Government Ministers in May 1976 for exploratory discussions to determine whether the States wished to participate with the Commonwealth Government in the joint development of a national compensation programme.

Subsequently the Commonwealth and State Officers Steering Committee met in June 1976 to undertake a joint examination of various options for improving existing compensation systems. The Commonwealth is continuing to consider its participation in a joint scheme with the States. Progress has, however, been very slow.

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 obtainable under the *Workers Compensation Act 1958* (as amended) are set out on pages 228-9.

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

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. 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.

Commonwealth Government employees are exempt from the Victorian Act and are covered exclusively by the *Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1972*. Consequently some industry classifications are not covered at all, while coverage is reduced in some instances (e.g., defence services and communications).

Self-employed persons, with the exception of certain contractors as defined in the Act, are also not covered and therefore industrial accidents occurring to such persons will not appear in published statistics. This is likely to have a considerable effect when considering, for example, rural industries.

Definitions of terms used

The following definitions are relevant to an understanding of the statistics contained in the subsequent tables:

(1) *Industrial accident*. A compensated work injury causing death, permanent disability, or absence of injured persons from work for one week or more, and occurring during working hours. Included are disease cases which are considered to be precipitated or aggravated by an accidental event. Excluded are those injuries or diseases occurring during journeys to and from employment (also referred to as journey cases), and those occurring during recess periods, i.e., during breaks in the working day (also referred to as recess cases) and diseases occurring in the course of employment which are not precipitated or aggravated by an accidental event (also referred to as disease cases).

(2) *Period of incapacity*. A week conforms with that prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities and collective agreements registered with those authorities. In all but a very few instances these prescribe five working days as constituting a week.

(3) *Industry group*. In Victoria, employers are rated for the purposes of workers compensation premiums according to the type of business conducted, a premium being fixed for each "trade". All employees, regardless of occupation take the "trade" classification of their employer with the exception of domestics and most clerical workers. When the list of "trades" was compiled by insurers, it was closely linked to the industry classification used for the 1947 Census of Population and Housing. This has been brought up to date from time to time, and accordingly, the industry groups shown approximate those used for the 1966 Census of Population and Housing.

Since "communication" employees are mostly employed by the Commonwealth Government, and are consequently exempt from the provisions of the Victorian Act, the remaining small numbers have been included with "Transport". "Finance" employees, whose work is normally of a clerical nature, have been included in the "Public authority, finance, and other (n.e.i.)" industry group together with clerical workers generally, who are subject to a special premium rate distinct from that charged for the industry in which they are employed. It should also be noted that, since 1969-70, accidents to employees of the Gas and Fuel Corporation and the State Electricity Commission have been 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".

Data for employees of other authorities has also been included in the correct industry group where possible, i.e., primary, mining, manufacturing, and building and construction. However, it has not been possible to allocate all public authorities and the balance are still shown under "Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)". Data for employees of all these authorities was previously included under the "Public authority, finance, and other" industry group. Other authorities have been reclassified. Since 1969-70, data for individual industry groups, except for "Commerce" and "Amusements" is not comparable with data for previous years.

(4) *Accident factor*. This should not be interpreted as "cause of accident". In general, it has been 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 the occurrence of similar accidents".

(5) *Injury site.* In most cases the injury has been allocated to that part of the body affected by the injury. However, since the effects of poisons, electrocutions, effects of weather, etc., cannot be assigned in most cases to any particular site, they have been included under the heading "Other and unspecified".

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO
MALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Primary	2	1,328	2	1,412	4	1,189
Mining and quarrying	—	103	—	72	—	53
Manufacturing	11	12,325	5	12,811	8	11,559
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	3	1,250	4	1,074	2	1,342
Building and construction	2	3,117	6	3,956	3	3,711
Transport, storage, and communication	10	2,910	2	3,328	3	3,192
Commerce	4	4,088	3	4,413	3	4,268
Community services, etc.	—	1,060	—	1,020	3	1,184
Amusement, personal service, etc.	—	699	—	788	—	702
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	7	2,441	9	2,603	4	2,741
Total	39	29,321	31	31,477	30	29,941

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENTS TO FEMALES BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	Number of non-fatal accidents		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Primary	101	80	67
Manufacturing	2,039	2,289	2,068
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	9	15	16
Building and construction	1	3	—
Transport, storage, and communication	89	87	89
Commerce	710	758	695
Community services, etc.	753	797	892
Amusement, personal service, etc.	394	427	335
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	514	610	648
Total	4,610	5,066	4,810

NOTE. There was one fatal industrial accident claim for females in 1974-75 in the manufacturing industry group.

Further information concerning industrial accidents to females has not been included in this *Victorian Year Book*, but details can be found 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		
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
	weeks	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Primary	5,698	5,572	5,289	425	530	731
Mining and quarrying	425	319	233	46	40	55
Manufacturing	42,382	45,676	45,607	4,668	5,800	6,266
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	5,182	3,738	5,700	465	431	733
Building and construction	11,590	14,161	14,563	1,328	1,486	1,932
Transport, storage, and communication	12,233	13,422	13,539	1,221	1,501	1,800
Commerce	13,336	15,443	15,233	1,285	1,515	1,692
Community services, etc.	4,302	4,029	5,633	368	376	617
Amusement, personal service, etc.	2,969	3,521	3,184	220	370	325
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	9,514	10,901	12,711	813	1,015	1,426
Total	107,630	116,783	121,692	10,840	13,063	15,577

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
INDUSTRY GROUP BY ACCIDENT FACTOR, 1974-75

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	83	102	16	6	246	31	424	136	145	1,189
Mining and quarrying	6	2	2	—	13	1	24	4	1	53
Manufacturing	1,396	282	311	85	2,055	615	5,558	1,008	249	11,559
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	39	49	30	10	391	72	634	69	48	1,342
Building and construction	139	73	45	21	1,017	151	1,815	367	83	3,711
Transport, storage, and communication	63	285	36	14	999	134	1,474	90	97	3,192
Commerce	266	150	121	25	807	194	1,903	705	97	4,268
Community services, etc.	39	81	28	9	356	50	458	42	121	1,184
Amusement, personal service, etc.	35	18	45	6	185	23	209	40	141	702
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other	66	142	34	16	801	137	1,285	136	124	2,741
Total	2,132	1,184	668	192	6,870	1,408	13,784	2,597	1,106	29,941

(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, 1974-75

Industry group	Site of injury									Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (a)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot	General and unspecified	
Primary	50	27	28	301	187	260	254	77	5	1,189
Mining and quarrying	—	2	—	14	11	9	12	5	—	53
Manufacturing	282	253	283	3,386	1,570	3,339	1,397	1,026	23	11,559
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	42	22	49	511	145	207	266	93	7	1,342
Building and construction	109	94	110	1,190	474	793	623	306	12	3,711
Transport, storage, and communication	111	58	96	1,057	427	470	689	270	14	3,192
Commerce	120	89	107	1,204	576	1,281	541	342	8	4,268
Community services, etc.	50	13	57	417	139	179	237	81	11	1,184
Amusement, personal service, etc.	30	11	18	172	103	149	147	70	2	702
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other	88	56	124	1,014	335	409	515	193	7	2,741
Total	882	625	872	9,266	3,967	7,096	4,681	2,463	89	29,941

(a) Includes vertebral column.

VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
INDUSTRY GROUP BY TYPE OF INJURY, 1974-75

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	434	22	215	43	433	12	10	4	3	—	13	1,189
Mining and quarrying	14	2	9	—	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	53
Manufacturing	4,242	458	1,414	249	4,845	151	47	23	9	11	110	11,559
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	388	35	152	44	689	6	5	3	5	—	15	1,342
Building and construction	1,231	66	543	97	1,666	30	17	12	2	9	38	3,711
Transport, storage, and communication	993	46	399	68	1,594	17	19	15	4	—	37	3,192
Commerce	1,699	175	477	112	1,698	24	20	15	3	3	42	4,268
Community services, etc.	289	33	160	44	619	5	8	5	1	2	18	1,184
Amusement, personal service, etc.	213	50	143	28	242	6	10	1	—	—	9	702
Public authority (n.e.i.), finance, and other (n.e.i.)	804	48	316	108	1,402	7	17	4	4	2	29	2,741
Total	10,307	935	3,828	793	13,214	260	153	82	31	27	311	29,941

**VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
ACCIDENT FACTOR (a) BY SITE OF INJURY, 1974-75**

Accident factor	Site of injury								General and un-specified	Total
	Head	Eye	Neck (b)	Trunk	Arm	Hand	Leg	Foot		
Machinery	42	100	10	42	176	1,590	91	78	3	2,132
Vehicles	123	5	72	200	160	148	267	199	10	1,184
Electricity, etc. (a)	68	24	6	21	103	166	79	174	27	668
Harmful substances	9	69	—	3	17	24	15	25	30	192
Falling, slipping	197	13	219	2,016	1,000	423	2,600	400	2	6,870
Stepping on objects (a)	95	8	14	117	286	379	355	154	—	1,408
Handling objects (a)	216	118	490	6,476	1,889	2,509	850	1,236	—	13,784
Hand tools (a)	47	138	8	92	239	1,776	165	131	1	2,597
Other and unspecified	85	150	53	299	97	81	259	66	16	1,106
Total	882	625	872	9,266	3,967	7,096	4,681	2,463	89	29,941

(a) See footnotes to first table on page 234.

(b) Includes vertebral column.

**VICTORIA—NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO MALES:
ACCIDENT FACTOR (a) BY AGE GROUP, 1974-75**

Accident factor	Age group (years)						Total
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	
Machinery	296	678	419	376	249	114	2,132
Vehicles	119	346	258	236	172	53	1,184
Electricity, etc. (a)	79	216	131	126	85	31	668
Harmful substances	15	58	44	40	27	8	192
Falling, slipping	435	1,815	1,496	1,452	1,259	413	6,870
Stepping on objects (a)	111	372	282	308	250	85	1,408
Handling objects (a)	942	3,462	3,148	3,178	2,252	802	13,784
Hand tools (a)	437	922	510	413	230	85	2,597
Other and unspecified	98	318	253	220	161	56	1,106
Total	2,532	8,187	6,541	6,349	4,685	1,647	29,941

(a) See footnotes to first table on page 234.

Consumer protection

General

On 3 June 1974, the Ministry of Consumer Affairs came into operation pursuant to the provisions of the *Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 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 as was the Motor Car Traders Committee in 1976. 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 cause of action 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 Director is also required to submit annually to the Minister, for presentation to both Houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on the activities of the Ministry.

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 Consumer Affairs Act. The Bureau also advises consumers on how to obtain their rights and in matters affecting the interests of consumers to: (1) investigate such matters, (2) conduct research, and (3) 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 \$1,000.

Consumer Affairs Council

The Consumer Affairs Council is an independent advisory body of ten persons who are appointed by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, and are representative of consumers and sellers of goods and services. The functions of the Council are to investigate any matter affecting the interests of consumers referred to it by the Minister; to make recommendations with respect to any matter calculated to protect the interests of consumers; to consult with manufacturers, retailers, and advertisers in relation to any matter affecting the interests of consumers; and in respect of matters affecting the interests of consumers to disseminate information and encourage and undertake educational work. The Council is also required to submit annually to the Minister, for presentation to both houses of the Victorian Parliament, a report on its activities.

Motor Car Traders Committee

This Committee is an independent statutory authority which was established by and for the purposes of administering the *Motor Car Traders Act 1973* which Act regulates trading activities in motor cars. The Committee was transferred to the Ministry in October 1976.

In addition to licensing all motor car traders and automotive wreckers trading in new or used cars, motor cycles, trucks, and buses, the Committee also investigates complaints and breaches of the Act and Regulations. In particular, the Committee investigates complaints against used car traders arising out of the statutory warranty which applies to all cars (other than commercial vehicles as defined in the Act) sold for a cash price in excess of \$1,000. In the event of settlement by negotiation not eventuating, the Committee may arbitrate the dispute by consent of both parties. The Committee administers a Guarantee Fund which was been constituted under the Act and may authorise payments to customers who have suffered pecuniary loss as a result of a licensed motor car trader defaulting in the carrying out of his obligations under the Act.

Industrial Training Commission

With the introduction of the *Industrial Training Act 1975*, the Apprenticeship Commission was superseded by the Industrial Training Commission. The new legislation, besides consolidating and updating previous legislation dating back to 1927, allows for an expansion of activities beyond the limits of the previous legislation, which was restricted to the regulation and oversight of the training of apprentices.

While the original Act under which the Commission operated was passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1927, it was not proclaimed until 1928 when the Commission was brought into being.

Apprenticeship, as it has been in the past, will remain the principal means of training skilled tradesmen in Victoria. However, the scope of the new legislation 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 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 1978, there were 51 committees functioning in respect of the 134 proclaimed apprenticeship trades in which 36,777 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 1978. 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 an all-time record intake of apprentices for the year ended 30 June 1978 when 11,776 new apprentices were indentured, a 6.8 per cent increase on the previous best intake of 11,022 which occurred in 1973-74. The Commission regards the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training (CRAFT), which replaced the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme (NAAS) in January 1977, as having been a substantial contributor to the record established by the 1977-78 intake. Under the CRAFT scheme a tax-free subsidy is paid for all years of trade school training.

After a series of high intake years, the total number of apprentices in training dropped to a low of 33,532 at 30 June 1975. This was caused to some extent by the large number of completions of four and five year terms of apprenticeship which occurred as a result of the introduction of a maximum term of apprenticeship of four years effective from the 1971 intake. The years 1976 and 1977 showed a reversal of the downward trend with the year ending 30 June 1977 showing a record 35,980 apprentices in training. At 30 June 1978, the figure of 36,777 apprentices in training established another all-time record which was 797 higher than 1977, the previous best year.

Modular courses which were first introduced in Victoria in 1971 have been expanded to cover all trade groups except printing and the food trades. Industry is now appreciating the value of alternative areas of specialisation which has largely eliminated the necessity for splitting trade classifications. Promising results are being achieved in some trades in respect of self-paced learning, in particular panel beating and metal fabrication. A further modification of apprentice training was introduced at the commencement of the 1977 school year. The new system, termed Accelerated Training, blends the training usually given in the first and second years into the first year alone, thus reducing the trade school training term from three years to two years and increasing apprenticeship productivity in the early years of apprenticeship. At 30 June 1978, there were 16 trades which were involved in pilot Accelerated Training schemes.

As an aid to training, the Commission has introduced training journals or log-books in which the nature of the work done by the apprentice in the workshop situation and in his

prescribed trade course is recorded. Senior technical school teachers are attached to the Commission's office and act as training advisers in nineteen trades.

Victoria introduced apprenticeship training in the agricultural industry for the first time in Australia in 1974. Training is provided in two separate trades—farming and fruit growing. After study of common units in the prescribed trade course, farming trade apprentices proceed to one of three streams—cropping, dairying, or grazing—according to the nature of their employer's enterprise. In 1978, there were 23 technical schools throughout the State providing training in these trades.

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 at 30 June for each of the years 1974 to 1978 are shown in the following table. These figures have been extracted from the annual reports of the Commission.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Building trades—					
Plumbing and gasfitting	2,631	2,231	2,312	2,404	2,382
Carpentry and joinery	4,201	4,104	4,160	4,184	4,037
Painting, decorating, and signwriting	595	613	625	686	731
Plastering	37	40	39	44	52
Fibrous plastering	175	235	240	254	234
Bricklaying	644	755	640	586	565
Tile laying	34	42	42	53	47
Stonemasonry	11	10	11	20	19
Roof slating and tiling	—	34	85	181	177
Total building trades	8,328	8,064	8,154	8,412	8,244
Metal trades—					
Engineering (incl. patternmaking)	4,686	4,122	4,015	4,182	4,263
Electrical	3,922	3,598	3,588	3,712	3,700
Motor mechanics	4,752	4,679	4,984	5,303	5,295
Moulding	146	143	127	137	163
Boilermaking and/or steel construction	1,228	1,158	1,204	1,309	1,456
Sheet metal	596	546	541	541	619
Electroplating	62	59	51	57	67
Aircraft mechanics	125	98	103	92	128
Radio tradesmen	401	411	412	416	363
Instrument making and repairing	158	159	157	181	186
Silverware and silverplating	14	14	14	21	22
Vehicle industry (incl. automotive machining)	2,172	1,990	2,048	2,126	2,095
Refrigeration mechanics	254	246	258	268	259
Optical fitting and surfacing	113	90	99	103	87
Sewing machine mechanics	31	42	62	71	64
Total metal trades	18,660	17,355	17,663	18,519	18,767
Food trades—					
Breadmaking and baking	201	193	171	161	177
Pastrycooking	165	185	194	206	216
Butchering and/or smallgoods making	906	989	972	969	984
Cooking	566	627	689	766	922
Waiting	16	7	18	26	26
Total food trades	1,854	2,001	2,044	2,128	2,325
Miscellaneous—					
Footwear	110	92	78	83	110
Printing	1,367	1,299	1,265	1,285	1,300
Hairdressing	2,200	2,241	2,143	2,198	2,306

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PROBATIONERS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED—*continued*

Trade	At 30 June—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Dental technicians	111	105	109	138	150
Watch and clockmaking	53	50	64	65	60
Furniture (incl. wood machining)	1,232	1,274	1,357	1,381	1,359
Flat glass working	126	141	133	151	158
Horticultural	244	274	354	442	611
Textile mechanics	148	133	131	116	108
Shipwrighting and boatbuilding	41	43	45	56	54
Dry cleaning	38	32	30	25	18
Apparel cutting	42	53	53	57	56
Jewellery making and repairing	87	106	124	126	126
Floor finishing and covering	22	88	116	142	126
Agricultural	—	180	423	635	859
Bedding and mattress making	—	1	—	21	24
Floristry	—	—	—	—	16
Total miscellaneous	5,821	6,112	6,425	6,921	7,441
Grand total	34,663	33,532	34,286	35,980	36,777

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Registration

1. *Under Trade Union Acts.* In 1884, the Victorian Parliament passed a Trade Union Act, based on an English Act of three years earlier. The unions refused to register under it and the Act was amended in 1886. The *Trade Unions Act 1958* still makes provision for registration on compliance with certain standards. Registration gives a trade union a corporate identity and legal status for the purpose of engaging in strikes. However, registration has never been compulsory and few unions have sought the provisions of the legislation.

2. *Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under Part VIII of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*, any association of employers in any industry who have, or any employer who has employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, or any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the *Public Service Arbitration Act* provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* if its members comprise at least three fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service. Such public service organisations are included in the figures shown on page 240. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Registration under Commonwealth Government legislation began in 1906. At 31 December 1977, the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* was 79. The number of unions of employees registered at the end of 1977 was 144, with a membership of 2,303,800 representing 82 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

Trade unions

By comparison with some other countries, the typical trade union in Australia is quite small. On the other hand, forty to fifty of the larger unions, such as the Australian Workers Union, the Australian Metal Workers Union, the Australian Railways Union, and the Postal Workers Union, account for a high percentage of the total membership. The same pattern applies in Victoria. The larger industry-based unions are usually able to offer a wider range of facilities to their members at a proportionately lower cost. Generally, they are also in a stronger bargaining position in the pursuit of their industrial objectives. On the other hand, it is felt that the continued existence of a large number of small craft-type unions is justified on the grounds that more attention can be given to the particular problems of members and that management is often prepared to make concessions to a small group which they would not offer to a larger group. With the

growth of industry, there has been some amalgamation and federalisation of unions, for example, by the amalgamation of the brushmakers with the storemen and packers, and the Amalgamated Engineering Union with the sheetmetal workers and the boilermakers. Contemporary conditions are such that trade unions are becoming hybrid and moving more towards an occupational rather than a single or even multi-craft organisational basis. One alternative to amalgamation which has been adopted by a number of unions is to band together in a loose federation to deal with employers on an industry basis. The metal trades, brewing industry, paper industry, and building industry unions are typical of those that have followed this course.

Victorian trade unions usually have three clearly identifiable operational levels. The union is represented at the plant or factory level by a shop steward who enrolls members, collects dues, and acts as the intermediary between ordinary members and union management. The centre of individual trade union activity and control is at the State or branch level. Normally the State secretary is an elected full-time officer who is, subject to the policy decisions and ultimate control of an honorary president and executive, in charge of the day to day activities of the union. The secretary has the assistance of organisers who visit the individual plants and confer with shop stewards and members. The branches receive members' dues, maintain membership records, and provide personal services such as giving advice on workers compensation and interpreting members' entitlements under the various determinations and awards. Where necessary, the union will either act, or provide legal assistance, for members in industrial matters. Many of the claims which are ultimately heard before industrial tribunals are also prepared at the State branch level.

Only a small number of Victorian trade unions are not affiliated with the Victorian Trades Hall Council, which is the central labour organisation in the State, and, because individual union activity is so important at the State level, the role of the Trades Hall Council as co-ordinator and spokesman in industrial and political matters is of major significance (see the section on Central labour organisations below). Further details on the history of trade unions in Victoria can be found in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Returns showing membership by States at 31 December for each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations. The affairs of single organisations are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. In addition to the number of unions and members, the following table shows the estimated percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who are members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in rural industry and private domestic service recorded at the 1971 Population Census to the estimates of employees in all other industries at the end of each year. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the table must be regarded as approximations.

VICTORIA—TRADE UNIONS

At 31 December—	Number of separate unions	Number of members			Proportion of total wage and salary earners		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
		'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1973	159	484.7	196.8	681.6	55	39	50
1974	158	501.1	210.5	711.6	57	42	52
1975	159	506.2	216.1	722.3	60	43	54
1976	164	504.1	213.8	717.9	60	42	53
1977	162	509.6	222.7	732.3	61	44	55

Central labour organisations

Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or labour councils and consisting of representatives from a number of trade unions, have been established in each of the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such councils exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated. At the end of 1977, there were eleven provincial trades and labour councils in Victoria.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council Executive consists of the president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, and fourteen members. Of these members, seven are elected by the Council and seven by respective industry groups. With the exception of trade unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973, no union, irrespective of size, can nominate more than six delegates to attend the meeting. Those unions which have amalgamated since 1 January 1973 are at present entitled to the same representation they enjoyed prior to amalgamation. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, who are elected full-time officers, are also members of the Executive and with the two Industrial Officers are ex-officio members of committees established by Council to investigate various activities. In addition to its overall responsibilities, the Council through its Disputes Committee controls strikes which involve more than one union. At the national level the highest policy making and co-ordinating body is a Federal Council in the case of the larger trade unions and, since its establishment in 1927, the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which acts for the trade union movement as a whole.

Employers' associations

Employers' associations arise when groups of employers agree among themselves to adopt a common labour policy, to negotiate common terms of employment, and to be represented jointly on or before industrial tribunals. These functions are, in fact, often performed by bodies which are concerned also with other objectives, such as the elimination of "unfair" trading practices, the enforcement of standards of professional conduct, or the grant of tariff protection and other political concessions. Such objectives are by no means unrelated to industrial matters, since there is an obvious connection between the terms on which goods can be sold and the wages that can be paid to those who have helped to produce them. In some organisations, however, these wider objectives overshadow or supplant the purely industrial. A broad distinction may, therefore, be drawn between: (1) employers' associations in the narrower sense of bodies largely, if not primarily, concerned with industrial matters; and (2) other associations with predominantly different objectives, such as chambers of commerce, professional institutes, primary producers' unions, and many trade associations.

Employers' associations, as defined in the former category, first appeared in Victoria in the 1850s, notably in the building trade and the coachbuilding industry. The associations formed at that time, however, seem to have been temporary, their main purpose being to resist pressure for an eight hour day by the early trade unions. "Continuous" or permanent associations of employers did not appear until the 1870s. The Master Builders' Association dates from 1875 and the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures from 1877, the latter body being formed with the objective of influencing tariff policy and factory legislation, as well as resisting the eight hour day agitation. These two bodies were followed within a few years by the Victorian Employers' Union, which later changed its name to become the Victorian Employers' Federation.

A great stimulus to the growth of employers' associations in Victoria followed the establishment of the Wages Board system (see pages 212-4), particularly during the first two decades of the present century. Associations of Master Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths, Master Drapers, Master Hairdressers, and Master Grocers all followed closely upon the establishment of Wages Boards in their respective trades. Employers had to unite in order to nominate their representatives on the boards. Since it became permissible in 1934 for paid officials to represent employers, many associations have nominated officers of the Chamber of Manufactures or of the Victorian Employers' Federation to represent them on the State Wages Boards.

Employers' associations in Victoria at the present time may be divided into three groups. One group is constituted by the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, together with a large number of affiliated associations. The Chamber has 5,630 company members and 147 industry associations and sections meet within the Chamber. The Chamber is incorporated as a company limited by guarantee and is administered by a council of 26 members, plus the immediate past president. The Chamber's secretariat acts for the members before both Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. In addition to industrial matters, the Chamber has always taken an active part in proceedings before the Industries Assistance Commission. It also operates an insurance company and a wide variety of advisory commercial services for its members.

A second group is constituted by about 80 associations that are affiliated directly or indirectly to form the Victorian Employers' Federation. In addition, about 2,800 firms are individual members of the Federation. Most of the member associations operate in the building, distributive, or service industries, as distinct from but not excluding manufacturing industries. Several primary producers' unions are also affiliated with the Federation. Some of the affiliated associations are themselves federations of smaller and more specialised bodies. The Employers' Federation is an incorporated body registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, with a council of 65 members, an executive committee, seven elected office bearers (who constitute its Board of Governors), and a salaried director. The Federation provides secretarial services for about 25 of its member associations or institutes and undertakes industrial services for many others. Unlike the Chamber of Manufactures, it is not involved in tariff matters, but it has been active in organising training courses particularly in business administration at the supervisory level, in providing advisory services on financial matters to small businesses, in providing assistance in recruitment, selection and placement, surveys, wages, salaries, and fringe benefits, and in addition sponsoring various community services. It also operates a subsidiary insurance company for the benefit of the members of its affiliated associations.

Third, there is an indeterminate number of miscellaneous employers' associations that are not affiliated with either the Chamber or the Federation. Examples are the Victorian Showmen's Guild and the Electrical Contractors' Federation. In the case of some associations at least, the absence of affiliation with either the Victorian Employers' Federation or the Chamber of Manufactures is explained by the fact that they have ties with corresponding associations in other States. A few are actually branches of Australia-wide associations. It is probable that those associations which have interstate affiliations are mainly concerned with the Commonwealth industrial jurisdiction, rather than with the Victorian Wages Boards. Moreover, most of them must rely on their Federal secretariats to represent them before the Commonwealth tribunals, since very few specifically Victorian associations are registered for this purpose. Apart from the Chamber of Manufactures, the Victorian Employers' Federation, and the Victorian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, only some five or six Victorian employers' associations are registered with the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Finally, it may be noted that unlike the trade union movement, employers' associations lack any central representative organisation. This is so in the Federal as well as in the State sphere. The Victorian Employers' Federation, the Chamber of Manufactures, and many individual associations are affiliated with corresponding bodies in other States, but their Federal organisations remain formally independent of one another, although they may in practice co-operate on particular issues.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Industrial accidents and workers compensation (6302.2)
 Industrial accidents and workers compensation: preliminary statement (6301.2)
 Monthly summary of statistics (1303.2)

Central Office

Annual leave (annual) (6317.0)
 Average weekly earnings (quarterly) (6302.0)
 Award rates of pay and prescribed hours of work, adult males and adult females, State capital cities (half-yearly) (6316.0)
 Earnings and hours (annual) (6304.0)
 Earnings and hours of employees, distribution and composition (annual) (6306.0)
 Incidence of industrial awards, determinations, and collective agreements (irregular) (6315.0)
 Industrial disputes (monthly) (6321.0)
 Industrial disputes (quarterly) (6322.0)
 Labour statistics (annual) (6101.0)
 Trade union statistics (annual) (6323.0)
 Wage rates (monthly) (6312.0)
 Weekly earnings of employees (distribution) (annual) (6310.0)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VICTORIA, 1972-1977

Statistical background

The statistics of unemployment and vacancies used in this section, unless otherwise specified, relate to those collected through the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) network and may not be comparable to similar information collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, for a number of reasons relating to concept, definition, scope, coverage, etc.

Unemployed are defined as all persons who were registered with the CES at the Friday nearest the end of the month and who claimed when registering that they were not employed and who were seeking full-time employment, i.e., 35 hours or more per week. They include persons referred to employers but whose employment was still unconfirmed, and persons who had recently obtained employment without notifying the CES. All recipients of unemployment benefits are included.

Vacancies comprise all job vacancies notified to the CES which were still unfilled at the Friday nearest the end of the month and which employers claimed could be filled if labour were supplied immediately or within the following month. Vacancies for full-time, part-time, permanent, temporary, and seasonal positions are included.

Trends

The trends in unemployment and vacancies over the period 1972-1977 inclusive are shown in the following tables. Figures for both Victoria and Australia as a whole are given for comparative purposes.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Victoria				Australia			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
			Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent
1972	18,005	8,631	26,636	1.8	70,704	33,232	103,936	1.9
1973	14,163	7,796	21,960	1.4	53,360	30,774	84,134	1.5
1974	19,568	13,259	32,827	2.1	76,447	45,561	122,009	2.1
1975	44,989	28,627	73,616	4.5	172,850	96,061	268,912	4.5
1976	41,330	26,534	67,864	4.1	185,758	96,106	281,864	4.7
1977	52,333	30,805	83,138	4.9	229,049	115,612	344,661	5.6
Average 1972-1977	31,731	19,275	51,007	3.1	131,361	69,558	200,919	3.4

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—ANNUAL AVERAGE VACANCIES

Year	Victoria			Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1972	5,325	5,982	11,307	17,727	14,697	32,424
1973	11,582	8,716	20,298	39,820	24,171	63,991
1974	12,893	8,120	21,013	39,071	22,880	61,951
1975	5,818	3,345	9,163	20,455	9,654	30,109
1976	5,538	2,718	8,256	16,508	7,731	24,239
1977	5,025	2,375	7,400	14,854	7,097	21,951
Average 1972-1977	7,697	5,209	12,906	24,739	14,372	39,111

The preceding tables show that the number of unemployed persons in Victoria has averaged 51,007 or 3.1 per cent of the labour force between 1972 and 1977. In 1972, unemployment averaged 26,636 persons and in 1977 it averaged 83,138 persons. Male unemployment increased by approximately 190 per cent during the period 1972 to 1977, while female unemployment rose by 257 per cent.

Unemployment in Victoria has accounted for approximately 25 per cent of total Australian unemployment over the last five years. The annual average unemployment rates for Victoria have not differed significantly from the rates for Australia as a whole and have ranged from 1.8 per cent in 1972 to 4.9 per cent in 1977. In the decade before 1972, unemployment in Victoria averaged 1.1 per cent of the labour force compared with 1.4 per cent for Australia as a whole.

Unfilled vacancies in Victoria averaged 12,906 between 1972 and 1977 and represented approximately 33 per cent of vacancies for Australia as a whole. Vacancies for males in Victoria declined by 6 per cent over the period covered in the preceding tables, while female vacancies fell by 60 per cent.

Composition

The incidence of unemployment in Australia is unevenly distributed throughout the labour force. Imbalances exist in the supply of and demand for labour, particularly in respect of sex, occupation, age, and location. These imbalances are examined in the following sub-sections only insofar as they relate to Victoria. The ratio of unemployed to vacancies (i.e., unemployed persons divided by unfilled vacancies in the same categories) is used as an indication of the relative demand and supply situation.

Sex

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY RATIOS (ANNUAL AVERAGES) BY SEX

Year	Males	Females	Persons
1972	3.38	1.44	2.36
1973	1.22	0.89	1.08
1974	1.52	1.63	1.56
1975	7.73	8.56	8.03
1976	7.46	9.76	8.21
1977	10.41	12.97	11.23

Unemployment/vacancy ratios for males exceeded the ratios for females between 1972 and 1973. However, the situation has since been reversed, with the ratios for females being greater than those for males.

Occupation

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY RATIOS BY OCCUPATION

Occupational group	December					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Rural	4.42	1.17	3.32	13.58	19.94	23.08
Professional and semi-professional	1.71	1.38	3.65	6.50	4.46	7.18
Clerical and administrative	3.25	1.78	7.12	12.25	11.66	17.81
Skilled building and construction	3.22	1.82	6.22	13.22	12.20	35.25
Skilled metal and electrical	2.29	0.72	2.32	5.65	3.70	6.33
Other skilled	1.67	0.65	3.23	4.85	4.61	11.04
Semi-skilled	1.27	0.52	13.01	8.80	12.12	19.25
Unskilled manual	14.19	4.30	22.43	84.52	76.78	101.68
Service	2.59	1.31	4.32	11.04	12.92	15.84
Total	2.46	1.11	6.87	10.94	11.15	17.47

Unemployment/vacancy ratios for all major occupational groups have increased substantially since December 1973. The occupational groups experiencing the highest

unemployment/vacancy ratios at the end of December 1977 were unskilled manual, skilled building, and rural. Generally, these groups had the highest unemployment/vacancy ratios for any December covered in the table. The groups with the lowest unemployment/vacancy ratios were skilled metal, other skilled, and professional. In December 1973, vacancies exceeded unemployed in the skilled metal, other skilled, and semi-skilled occupational groups.

Age

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY RATIOS BY AGE

Period	Adults			Juniors			School leavers unemployed
	Unemployment	Vacancies	Ratio	Unemployment	Vacancies	Ratio	
December 1972	13,595	7,693	1.77	22,572	7,033	3.21	16,930
December 1973	11,272	16,357	0.69	16,881	9,003	1.88	11,299
December 1974	44,963	7,469	6.02	30,054	3,452	8.71	13,006
December 1975	45,500	5,449	8.35	39,636	2,336	16.97	16,822
December 1976	42,155	5,020	8.40	36,111	2,002	18.04	15,052
December 1977	56,661	4,338	13.06	42,625	1,346	31.67	17,151

The unemployment/vacancy ratio for juniors has been significantly higher than the respective ratio for adults in December each year since 1972.

However, juniors registered as unemployed increased by approximately 90 per cent between 1972 and 1977, compared with a rise of 316 per cent for adults. Vacancies for juniors declined by 81 per cent compared with a fall of only 44 per cent for adults.

Unemployed school leavers represented some 40 per cent of total junior unemployment at the end of December 1977, compared with approximately 75 per cent in December 1972. These two figures are not strictly comparable because of a change in the definition of school leavers unemployed introduced in July 1973. However, even allowing for such a change in definition, a decrease in the proportion of junior unemployed who are school leavers has certainly occurred since December 1973.

Location

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT/VACANCY RATIOS BY METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS

Period	Metropolitan				Non-metropolitan			
	Unemployment	Vacancies	Ratio	Unemployment rate (a) (per cent)	Unemployment	Vacancies	Ratio	Unemployment rate (a) (per cent)
December 1972	22,446	11,954	1.88	2.0	13,721	2,772	4.95	3.7
December 1973	16,018	21,394	0.75	1.3	12,135	3,966	3.06	3.1
December 1974	52,421	8,464	6.19	4.3	22,596	2,457	9.20	5.6
December 1975	57,005	6,298	9.05	4.6	28,131	1,487	18.92	6.8
December 1976	50,417	5,605	9.00	4.0	27,849	1,417	19.65	6.7
December 1977	68,263	4,228	16.15	5.3	31,023	1,456	21.31	7.3

(a) Based on Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs labour force estimates.

The preceding table shows that unemployment/vacancy ratios in non-metropolitan areas have been substantially higher than the corresponding ratios in metropolitan areas.

Unemployment rates for both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas show that the incidence of unemployment in non-metropolitan areas was approximately twice the incidence in metropolitan areas up to 1973. Although non-metropolitan rates have continued to be higher than metropolitan rates since 1973, the differential between the two had narrowed significantly.

Duration
VICTORIA—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
 (Percentage distribution)

Period	Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6 months and over	Total
August 1972	48.6	31.2	12.9	7.3	100.0
August 1973	43.5	30.6	15.2	10.7	100.0
August 1974	52.0	29.9	10.7	7.4	100.0
August 1975	30.3	36.4	18.9	14.5	100.0
November 1976	33.4	32.3	17.7	16.7	100.0
November 1977	30.4	31.8	18.7	19.1	100.0

The proportion of persons who had been registered as unemployed for more than three months in November 1977 was greater than the proportions in the corresponding months of the previous five years. At November 1977, 18.7 per cent of those unemployed had been registered for between three and six months and 19.1 per cent had been registered for more than six months.

A more detailed analysis of duration of unemployment for November 1977 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, NOVEMBER 1977
 (Percentage distribution)

Duration of unemployment weeks	Males		Females		Persons	Persons	
	Adults	Juniors	Adults	Juniors		Metropolitan areas	Non-metropolitan areas
Under 2	13.3	21.6	16.0	20.7	16.7	18.0	13.8
2 and under 4	12.4	14.6	15.4	14.4	13.7	14.9	11.0
4 and under 8	18.1	16.0	16.7	15.5	17.0	17.9	14.7
8 and under 13	15.3	14.5	15.6	13.1	14.8	15.5	13.2
13 and under 26	19.9	17.7	18.6	17.0	18.7	18.3	19.8
26 and over	21.0	15.7	17.7	19.3	19.1	15.4	27.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Adult males have the largest proportion registered from 13-26 weeks and 26 weeks and over. Junior females have the second highest proportion in the 26 weeks and over category and adult females the second highest in the 13-26 weeks category.

In non-metropolitan areas the proportions in the 13-26 weeks and 26 weeks and over categories are substantially higher than the corresponding proportions in metropolitan areas. In non-metropolitan areas more than 47 per cent of persons had been registered for more than 13 weeks compared with 34 per cent in metropolitan areas.

Unemployment benefit recipients

VICTORIA—UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT RECIPIENTS

Period	Unemployment benefit recipients			Unemployment benefit recipients as proportion of unemployed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
December 1972	9,347	3,194	12,541	0.39	0.26	0.35
December 1973	7,720	3,415	11,135	0.42	0.34	0.40
December 1974	28,037	13,617	41,654	0.64	0.44	0.56
December 1975	41,167	18,468	59,635	0.76	0.60	0.70
December 1976	30,729	14,483	45,212	0.63	0.49	0.58
December 1977	41,184	16,442	57,626	0.66	0.45	0.58

The total number of unemployment benefit recipients had risen from 12,541 in December 1972 to 57,626 in December 1977. Male benefit recipients rose by 31,837 and females benefit recipients by 13,248 in this period.

The proportion of registered unemployed in receipt of unemployment benefit had increased from 35 per cent in December 1972 to 58 per cent in December 1977. In

December 1977, 66 per cent of male unemployed and 45 per cent of female unemployed were in receipt of unemployment benefit. The proportion of males receiving unemployment benefit is higher than the proportion of females, since many married women are ineligible for unemployment benefit because they have working spouses.

An age breakdown of recipients undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security in May 1977 showed that some 43 per cent of recipients were under 21 years of age.

RETRAINING SCHEMES IN VICTORIA

In October 1974, the Commonwealth Government introduced the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) as part of a national manpower programme. As well as offering some new provisions, NEAT consolidated a number of existing training schemes administered by several different Departments into one scheme administered by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations through the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES). The CES had in the past been limited to its traditional role of finding labour for employers and jobs for people, but with NEAT it has been given the capacity to offer training assistance to unemployed persons. As well as unemployed persons there are special groups of people who, for various reasons, require retraining to join or return to the labour force.

For a retraining scheme to be successful, trainees should not be subjected to financial hardship. For this reason NEAT provides for a living allowance and payment of fees, books, and equipment. By providing such assistance NEAT enables assistance to be given to persons who have been unable to obtain a foothold in the labour market because they have been financially disadvantaged or lacked educational opportunity or suffered some other disability.

As well as being a comprehensive programme covering the full range of occupational skills, NEAT is characterised by its flexibility. NEAT provides for the use of formal courses at institutions providing full-time, part-time, or correspondence training. It offers subsidies to employers for in-plant training and provides financial assistance to employers who retain apprentices. It can also provide special courses of various kinds when they are required.

NEAT is not a substitution for programmes of education assistance and the duration of training that may be offered to young people is related to the length of time they have been in the labour force. On the other hand, NEAT has provided bridging courses aimed at facilitating the transfer from education to employment. NEAT has demonstrated another aspect of its flexibility with the introduction of a special youth employment training programme designed to cater for the growing number of unemployed school leavers. It has also sponsored special work programmes for handicapped young people.

There were 35,339 approvals for NEAT assistance in Victoria for the twelve months ended June 1978. Of these, 16,398 (46 per cent) were males and 18,941 (54 per cent) were females. The national figure for approvals for the same period was 134,861. Approvals were spread throughout the State with 23,821 (67 per cent) from metropolitan areas and 11,518 (33 per cent) from the country.

Soon after its introduction, NEAT received very many applications for formal training. This gave rise to administrative and budgetary pressures and it was necessary to introduce measures designed to ensure that training was related to labour market needs and not simply to the achievement of educational objectives. In the early stages of NEAT, therefore, there were considerably more approvals for formal training at institutions than for in-plant training. However, a greater emphasis has now been placed on in-plant training. At the end of June 1978, there were 783 persons in formal training in Victoria compared with 3,253 persons in in-plant training. These figures compare with 1,314 persons in formal training and 2,959 in in-plant training at the end of June 1977. A special rate of subsidy is available for employers who train young unemployed persons between 15-24 years of age who have left full-time education for at least four months, have been unemployed for at least four months in the last twelve months, and are registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. The rate of subsidy (at August 1978) under the Special Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP) was \$45 per week or award wage (if less) for four months employment and training. The following table shows the numbers involved in both schemes from March 1977 to June 1978:

VICTORIA—NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SYSTEM (NEAT) AND
SPECIAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME (SYETP):
NUMBERS IN TRAINING

Quarter ended	Formal			In-plant (a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1977—									
March	616	607	1,223	1,942	2,023	3,965	2,558	2,630	5,188
June	694	620	1,314	2,028	2,213	4,241	2,722	2,833	5,555
September	705	596	1,301	2,538	2,918	5,456	3,243	3,514	6,757
December	345	347	692	3,046	3,328	6,374	3,391	3,675	7,066
1978—									
March	530	404	934	3,472	3,442	6,914	4,002	3,846	7,848
June	417	366	783	5,388	5,725	11,113	5,805	6,091	11,896

(a) Includes SYETP participants.

MARRIED WOMEN* IN THE LABOUR FORCE

The increase in the number of women in the Australian labour force since the end of the Second World War has resulted largely from the increased numbers of married women entering the labour force. In Victoria, the total female labour force, as enumerated at Censuses of Population and Housing, grew from 217,444 persons at the 1947 Census to 606,351 persons at the 1976 Census. Over the same period, the number of married women in the labour force increased from 45,076 persons at the 1947 Census to 404,101 persons at the 1976 Census. Thus, married women represented only 20.7 per cent of women in the labour force at 30 June 1947, but by 30 June 1976 they represented 66.6 per cent. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also undertakes a monthly survey of the labour force. From the May 1978 survey, the total female labour force in Victoria was estimated to comprise 646,300 persons, of which 408,000, or 63.1 per cent, were married women.

The growing involvement of married women in the labour force in Victoria has meant that, while only 9.4 per cent of all married women aged 15 years and over were in the labour force at 30 June 1947, the participation rate† had reached 46.1 per cent by 30 June 1976. The labour force survey conducted in May 1978 estimated the participation rate at 44.6 per cent. Married women have made an important contribution to the Victorian labour force, since in May 1978 it was estimated that married women constituted 23.5 per cent of the total Victorian civilian labour force, compared with 5.1 per cent at 30 June 1947 and 24.6 per cent at 30 June 1976.

Although married women now form a significant part of the labour force in Victoria, they are still concentrated in particular occupational groups, especially clerical and production-process work, followed by service, sport and recreation (which includes cleaners, hairdressers, and domestic workers), professional, technical, and sales. In May 1978, it was estimated that 87.5 per cent of the 408,000 married women in the labour force in Victoria were working in these occupational areas. This occupational concentration indicates that married women workers may need to undergo job training or re-training if they wish to upgrade or develop a wider range of skills.

Similarly, most married women in the labour force are employed in particular industry divisions. In May 1978, it was estimated that 71.5 per cent of the 381,400 employed married women in Victoria were concentrated in the manufacturing, community services (where they are largely employed as nurses, welfare workers, and school teachers), and wholesale and retail trade (mainly retail) industry divisions.

The tendency for married women to re-enter the labour force after a period of withdrawal for child bearing and rearing is reflected in the variation in their participation rates at different ages. For example, in May 1978, it was estimated that, while well over half (61.6 per cent) of all married women in Victoria aged 20–24 years were in the labour force, the participation rate for married women aged 25–34 years was significantly lower at 49.0 per cent; however, the participation rate for the 35–44 age group was higher, at 59.6 per cent. The participation rate for the 45–54 age group was 48.1 per cent.

* Married women comprised those who are now married or permanently separated, but excludes those who have never married, or are widowed or divorced.

† The participation rate represents the number of married women aged 15 years and over who are in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the total number of married women aged 15 years and over.

There is also a significant variation between the labour force participation rates of married women born overseas and those born within Australia. For example, in May 1978, it was estimated that 52.5 per cent of all overseas-born married women aged 15 years and over living in Victoria were active in the labour force, compared with 41.1 per cent of Australian-born married women.

Successive surveys of the labour force have shown the employment position of married women to be more secure than that of other women, but generally less secure than that of men. In August 1971, 5,600 married women, or 1.7 per cent of all married women in the Victorian labour force, were unemployed. In May 1978, it was estimated that 26,500 married women, or 6.5 per cent of married women in the labour force, were unemployed. The unemployment rate was significantly higher than the overall rate in the 15-24 years age group, where it was 9.9 per cent, and in the 25-34 years age group, where it was 6.9 per cent.

As a result of the increase in the number of married women in the labour force, employers (mainly governments) have introduced provisions for maternity leave. In the Victorian Public Service, paid maternity leave for twelve weeks is available to women who have worked for at least twelve months. Leave without pay can extend the leave up to fifty-two weeks. Teachers employed by the Victorian Government who have taught full-time for at least thirteen weeks before taking confinement leave are entitled to twelve weeks paid maternity leave and leave without pay up to a total of eighteen months leave. Women employed in the Commonwealth Public Service, and in certain Commonwealth Government authorities prescribed under the *Maternity Leave (Australian Government Employees) Act 1978*, are entitled to twelve weeks maternity leave on full pay, after a twelve months qualifying period. Leave without pay may be used in the first year of service. Other leave credits and leave without pay may also be applicable. Maternity leave without pay has been granted under a few awards to women in the non-government sector.

Many married women who are in paid employment also have domestic responsibilities. Child care is frequently a major responsibility, together with the associated tasks of after-school and holiday care and care for sick children. Other duties may include the care of older and sick relatives.

An indication of the extent of persons (mostly women) in the labour force with child care responsibilities can be gained from examining the results of a special child care survey undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in May 1977. At that date, it was estimated that 181,600 persons* in the labour force in Victoria were responsible for the care of children aged 0-11 years. Of this total, 95,200 persons were estimated to be responsible for children aged 0-5 years. Various child care arrangements had been made for the estimated 66,600 children aged 0-11 years not attending school who were the responsibility of employed persons in Victoria. An estimated 21,100 of these children were cared for at home by the spouse of the employed person, while an estimated 20,800 other children were minded by relatives or others, but not at the child's home. Only 12,800 children were estimated to be in a kindergarten, pre-school, or child care centre. The 95,200 persons in the labour force in Victoria who were responsible for children aged 0-5 years represented 35.3 per cent of all persons responsible for children aged 0-5 years.

A significant proportion of married women in the labour force are engaged in part-time, rather than full-time, employment. In May 1978, it was estimated that 46.5 per cent of the 381,400 employed married women in Victoria worked less than 35 hours per week, and that the hours worked by all employed married women in Victoria averaged 29.8 hours per week. On the other hand, it was estimated that only 15.7 per cent of employed males and 25.7 per cent of employed women who were never married, widowed, or divorced, worked less than 35 hours per week in Victoria in May 1978. The hours worked by all employed males and all employed women who were never married, widowed, or divorced in Victoria were estimated to average 40.5 hours per week and 33.7 hours per week, respectively. The preference shown by married women for part-time work may indicate in part their need for more flexible working hours to carry out their dual role of domestic work at home and paid work in the labour force.

* In classifying the persons surveyed as being responsible for children, responsibility was assigned, wherever possible, to a woman (mother, step-mother, foster-mother, or female guardian). A male was classified as being responsible for a child only if there was no such woman. For Australia as a whole, males comprised less than 1 per cent of those responsible for child care.

ADMINISTRATION

Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations*

The functions of the Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth Rebate Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), and other youth training schemes; the formulation of national industrial relations policy and administration of sections of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904* 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 food services matters; 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; formulation of government policy on issues affecting the employment of women; research into these issues and dissemination of information to the Commonwealth Government and the public; and liaison and exchange of information with outside organisations on community attitudes and the needs of women in employment.

The Women's Bureau of the Department is responsible for contributing to the formulation of government policy on issues affecting women and employment. These include questions of equality of opportunity, entry and re-entry into the labour force, welfare, and conditions of work. The Bureau conducts research into these issues and disseminates information to the Commonwealth Government and the public. Liaison is maintained and information exchanged with outside organisations on the employment needs of women, and on community attitudes.

Commonwealth Employment Service

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) can be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945*, 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. The CES functions on a decentralised basis with offices in metropolitan and large provincial centres. There were 57 CES offices in Victoria in September 1978.

The National Employment and Training System aims at providing the opportunity for those who are unable to obtain employment with their current skills to train for employment in occupations which are in demand. The System has beneficial effects for the long-term restructuring of the labour force. It replaces a number of employment schemes previously administered by the former Commonwealth Department of Labour and Immigration.

Specialist facilities are provided for young people (including the new Youth Job Centre concept), handicapped persons, older workers, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational counselling is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. Counselling is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people who are leaving school and adults experiencing employment difficulties, as well as ex-servicemen and handicapped persons. The CES assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provisions of the *Social Services Act 1947*.

All applicants for unemployment benefit under the *Social Services Act 1947* must register at an office or agency of the CES, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The CES is responsible for assisting migrant workers, sponsored by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth nomination and similar schemes, to obtain suitable employment. This includes

* On 30 November 1978, the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Industrial Relations was abolished, and its functions re-allocated to two new departments—the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs and the Department of Industrial Relations.

recommending the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival and, where necessary, arranging their movement to initial employment. Assistance is also offered to other migrants. Since 1951, the CES has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the United Nations Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees, and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Applications for employment (a)	294,705	453,802	467,843	471,371	533,901
Number placed in employment	126,592	118,356	134,248	137,093	130,897
Number of vacancies notified	233,872	187,027	200,556	194,394	186,408
Vacancies at 30 June	23,561	7,868	7,187	6,816	5,291

(a) Includes unemployed persons and persons already in employment who are seeking improved positions.

Further reference: *International Womens Year, Victorian Year Book 1976, p. 296.*

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Labour force

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are either employed or unemployed. The first category comprises employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation, and occupational status, and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of the population.

For periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force are obtained through a population survey which until February 1978 was carried out by means of personal interviews at sampled households in February, May, August, and November each year. The survey is now conducted monthly (see page 253).

Estimates by industry of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) are also obtained through a monthly collection from employers (see pages 255-7).

Population Census

At the 1976 Census, the following questions were asked to determine a person's labour force status:

- (1) Did the person do any work at all last week?
- (2) Did the person have a full-time or part-time job, business, profession, or farm of any kind last week?
- (3) Was the person temporarily laid off by employer without pay for the whole of last week?
- (4) Did the person look for work last week?

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at each Census since 1966.

According to the definition, any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus, many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g., housewives, full-time students) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the monthly population sample survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from month to month 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.

The following tables show the major occupation groups and the occupational status of the population at the Census of 30 June 1976. Some very small discrepancies are evident in the tables. These have resulted from problems associated with the processing of Census data, but are too small to have any practical significance in the interpretation of the data. For additional information about the 1976 Census refer to the section entitled Characteristics of the population, Census results, in Chapter 7 of this *Year Book* (see pages 178-81).

**VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS (a) OF THE POPULATION
IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1976**

Occupation group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	106,609	85,694	192,303	10.62	14.86	12.16
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	91,072	14,614	105,686	9.07	2.53	6.69
Clerical workers	84,821	173,383	258,204	8.45	30.06	16.34
Sales workers	61,785	58,292	120,077	6.16	10.10	7.60
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	71,399	34,525	105,924	7.11	5.99	6.70
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	1,360	10	1,370	0.14	—	0.09
Workers in transport and communication operations	64,665	9,929	74,593	6.44	1.72	4.72
Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	421,332	88,832	510,163	41.97	15.40	32.27
Service, sport, and recreation workers	45,078	67,057	112,135	4.49	11.62	7.09
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	13,556	990	14,545	1.35	0.17	0.92
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	42,124	42,553	85,678	4.20	7.55	5.42
Total employed	1,003,800	576,878	1,580,678	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	34,872	29,474	64,346			
Total labour force	1,038,672	606,352	1,645,024			
Persons not in labour force	776,113	1,225,843	2,001,955			
Grand total	1,814,785	1,832,195	3,646,979			

(a) Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works.

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1976

Occupational status	Number			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer, self-employed	153,932	65,801	219,733	8.48	3.59	6.03
Employee	844,910	492,434	1,337,345	46.56	26.88	36.67
Helper (not on wage or salary)	4,956	18,641	23,598	0.27	1.02	0.65
Total employed	1,003,799	576,877	1,580,676	55.31	31.49	43.35
Unemployed (a)	34,872	29,474	64,346	1.92	1.61	1.76
Total in labour force	1,038,671	606,351	1,645,022	57.23	33.10	45.11
Total not in labour force	776,113	1,225,843	2,001,955	42.77	66.90	54.89
Grand total	1,814,783	1,832,193	3,646,977	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Unemployed persons are those who are not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week or were actively looking for work.

(b) Other than at primary or secondary school.

Population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in each month of the year. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods, and information is obtained monthly by means of personal interviews from the occupants of selected dwellings.

The survey provides particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, and broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry, and hours of work. The principal survey component is referred to as the labour force survey. Supplementary collections are also carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey (see below).

Labour force survey

Labour force surveys have been carried out since November 1960, and until February 1978 estimates were published quarterly. From February 1978 onwards, results have been published every month.

Each survey includes all persons 15 years of age and over (including full-blood Aboriginals) except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; non-Australians on tour or holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e., whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as "survey week", which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

The interviews are conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and the 12th of each month. Before February 1978, the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions especially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in published tables are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force.

Information available includes: (1) for *employed persons* the age, birthplace, year of arrival in Australia, participation rates, hours worked, the number by reasons for persons who worked less than 35 hours, and details of industry and hours worked by married women; (2) for *unemployed persons* the age, birthplace, unemployment rates, the number who were looking for full-time or part-time work, and details of occupation, industry, and duration of unemployment; and (3) for *persons not in the labour force* details of their major activity, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago, and for what reasons they had left it, and their educational qualifications.

Supplementary surveys

Data obtained from supplementary surveys to labour force surveys are published, and some of the subjects that have been covered are:

(1) *Annual leave*. A survey conducted in August 1974 obtained information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during a twelve month period.

(2) *Child care*. Surveys conducted in May 1969, May 1973, and May 1977 obtained for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility of the care of children under 12 years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiries were directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

(3) *Employment status of teenagers*. For the August 1978 survey period, detailed estimates of the labour force characteristics of persons aged 15 to 19 years were provided.

Information on the employment status, industry, occupation, weekly hours worked, and duration of unemployment of teenagers was obtained.

(4) *Evening and night work.* In November 1976, a survey, based on the then quarterly population survey, was conducted in order to obtain information about the number of wage earners who, in their main job, had worked between 7.00 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. at any time during a specified four-week period. Data collected on such persons included their family status, marital status, birthplace, industry, and occupation.

(5) *Family status and employment status of the population (labour force status and other characteristics of families).* Surveys in November 1974 and November 1975 obtained information by family status, and labour force characteristics, about the population aged 15 years and over.

(6) *Frequency of pay.* In August 1974, 1976, and 1977, surveys were conducted of the frequency of pay (whether weekly, fortnightly, or monthly) of wage and salary earners employed, by industry and occupation.

(7) *Job tenure.* Surveys conducted in February 1974, February 1975, and August 1976 obtained details of the length of time employed wage and salary earners had been in the job.

(8) *Labour force experience.* Surveys in respect of years 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1978 were conducted to obtain information about the labour force experience of civilians of 15 years of age and over. Details obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed, or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed, and other aspects of labour force experience.

(9) *Labour mobility.* Surveys conducted in November 1972, February 1975, and February 1976 obtained information about some aspects of the mobility of the labour force, e.g., for how long employed persons had held their current jobs and employees had worked at their current locations.

(10) *Leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions.* Surveys were carried out in February of each year from 1964 to 1974 to obtain information about persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years who had attended full-time at a school, university, or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, and who were intending either to return to full-time education, or not to return to full-time education (described as leavers). In 1975 and 1976, the surveys were conducted in May and this enabled details to be obtained of those who either had, or had not, returned to full-time education in those years. Additional information obtained from the May 1975 survey concerned the employment status, the industry, and occupation of those in the labour force at that time, and some details about the tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974. Additional information obtained from the May 1976 survey concerned the current employment status of persons aged 15 to 64 years, their age on leaving school, and the year in which they had left. In 1977, the survey was conducted in August and information was obtained about persons aged 15 to 25 who attended an educational institution in 1976 or 1977. Leavers were classified according to employment status, birthplace, weekly earnings, industry, and occupation. In 1978, the survey was again conducted in August.

(11) *Migrants in the labour force.* From surveys conducted each quarter between 1972 and 1976, information concerning overseas-born persons in the civilian labour force has been obtained.

(12) *Multiple job-holding.* In November 1965, August 1966 and 1967, May 1971, and August 1973, 1975, and 1977, surveys were conducted in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple job-holding. Data collected about this topic included details of marital status, age, occupational status, birthplace, hours worked, industry, and occupation of multiple job-holders.

(13) *Persons looking for work.* Surveys conducted in May 1976, November 1976, May 1977, and July 1978 obtained information about persons who had recently been looking for work, including particulars of their last job, difficulties experienced in finding a job, family status, and duration of last job.

(14) *Persons not in the labour force.* Surveys conducted in November 1975, May 1977, and March 1979 obtained information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in

the labour force. In particular, details obtained concerned their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long and for what reason they had left it, and their educational qualifications. Information was sought on the number of characteristics of discouraged job-seekers.

(15) *Trade union members.* In November 1976, questions were asked at a proportion of the dwellings included in the then quarterly population survey to obtain information about the number of wage and salary earners who were members of trade unions, their industry and occupation, and some of their demographic characteristics.

(16) *Work patterns of employees.* A survey conducted in November 1976 obtained information about the work patterns of employed wage and salary earners, including the number of days worked in a week, the days on which they worked, and the incidence of weekend work.

Labour turnover surveys

Surveys of labour turnover have been conducted in the month of March of each year since 1949 (except 1951 and 1954) up to 1976 and in the month of September for the years 1954 to 1966.

Labour turnover surveys are designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Labour turnover is measured, in accordance with general practice, by the number of engagements or separations expressed as a percentage of average employment during the period under review. Engagements and separations refer to the turnover of individual businesses, including the movement of employees from one business to another within the same industry group, and for the purpose of comparison of labour turnover rates, separations are analysed into dismissals, retrenchments, persons leaving employment on their own initiative, and other causes.

Job vacancies surveys

In 1973, the Report of the Advisory Committee on Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics suggested that the Australian Bureau of Statistics should assist the Department of Labour (as it then was) by participating in an appraisal of the Department's statistics on unemployment and job vacancies. Because of the importance of comprehensive and reliable vacancy statistics for framing general economic policy, the Committee strongly urged that the Bureau carry out quarterly job vacancy surveys. The Bureau conducted mail sample surveys in March 1974, March 1975, March 1976, March 1977, and March 1978 to investigate the practicability of such surveys and to find the most suitable methodology. From this experience the first of the quarterly surveys was introduced in May 1977 and further surveys were conducted in August 1977, November 1977, February 1978, and May 1978. Details were obtained by telephone and respondents appreciated the fact that the reporting load was thereby reduced. Information was obtained quickly and results were usually published within six weeks of the survey date. The May 1978 survey was the last in the series. As part of the measures necessary to bring the activities of the Australian Bureau of Statistics within the resources available to it, the surveys of job vacancies were terminated. Following a subsequent re-appraisal of the situation, quarterly telephone surveys of job vacancies were re-introduced in May 1979 on a similar basis to their previous conduct.

Employed wage and salary earners

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 1971. For the period from July 1971 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, current pay-roll tax returns, current returns from government bodies, and some other current returns of employment (e.g., for hospitals); the balance, i.e., unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At 30 June 1971, recorded employment

obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 90 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the Population 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 members of the permanent defence forces. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1971 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 refers 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.

In September 1971, the collection of pay-roll tax was transferred from the Commonwealth Government to the individual States. Conditions and payments are governed by the relevant State Acts of Parliament.

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 job-holding, and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

The following table shows, for Victoria, the estimated number of male and female civilian employees in the principal industry groups at June for each of the years 1971 and 1975 to 1978. The industry classification used is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, described in the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (preliminary edition), 1969, Volume 1. This industry classification is not directly comparable with those adopted for Population Censuses before 1971 and used in previously published estimates of civilian employees.

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a):
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE
('000)

Industry group	1971	1975	1976	1977	1978
	MALES				
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.7
Mining	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.2
Manufacturing	303.2	287.2	283.9	276.9	267.7
Electricity, gas, and water	26.7	27.7	27.5	27.5	28.6
Construction	86.8	90.1	83.8	83.5	80.4
Wholesale and retail trade	143.4	152.6	151.2	154.2	151.1
Transport and storage	52.5	56.0	54.6	53.9	52.8
Communication	18.6	20.6	20.3	20.3	20.0
Finance (b)	54.2	56.4	54.3	56.4	55.4
Public administration	30.1	34.2	34.0	33.5	34.0
Community services (c)	59.0	72.5	76.4	79.4	82.3
Entertainment (d)	23.4	27.7	25.7	26.4	26.5
Total	805.7	832.9	818.5	818.8	805.7

VICTORIA—CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: INDUSTRY GROUPS (a):
AT LAST PAY PERIOD IN JUNE—*continued*
(‘000)

Industry group	1971	1975	1976	1977	1978
FEMALES					
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mining	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	136.6	122.5	123.5	115.5	111.9
Electricity, gas, and water	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Construction	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	92.5	109.2	108.3	109.6	112.1
Transport and storage	8.2	10.4	9.9	10.3	10.2
Communication	7.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3
Finance (b)	42.1	46.1	45.9	47.5	47.5
Public administration	14.7	21.2	21.8	22.8	24.5
Community services (c)	94.8	122.6	130.9	135.1	141.0
Entertainment (d)	35.2	38.9	38.9	38.2	37.9
Total	439.0	487.3	495.5	495.4	501.8

(a) Excludes employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

(b) Includes insurance, real estate, and business services.

(c) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare, and religious institutions.

(d) Includes recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal services.

NOTE. Figures shown in this table are based on concepts and definitions adopted at the 1971 Population Census.

Government bodies

The following table includes employees, within Victoria, of government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, Australian Postal Commission and Australian 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	Commonwealth Government		State and semi-government		Local government		Total government	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1971	68.0	22.5	126.9	67.6	16.6	5.3	211.6	95.4
1975	72.5	26.9	144.0	87.5	22.3	7.5	238.8	122.0
1976	70.8	26.2	146.2	93.5	19.3	8.3	236.3	128.0
1977	69.9	26.6	149.1	97.8	19.7	9.4	238.8	133.8
1978	69.6	27.4	152.3	103.7	19.9	10.7	241.8	141.8

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Monthly summary of statistics (1303.2)

The labour force—Victoria (monthly) (6201.2)

Central Office

Civilian employees (preliminary) (monthly) (6212.0)

Civilian employees (monthly) (6213.0)

Information paper: questionnaires used in the labour force survey (irregular) (6232.0)

Job vacancies (quarterly) (6231.0)

Job vacancies (annual final issue March 1978) (6218.0)

Labour statistics (annual) (6101.0)

Monthly review of business statistics (1304.0)

Seasonally adjusted indicators (annual) (1308.0)

Social indicators (irregular) (4101.0)

The labour force (preliminary) (monthly) (6202.0)

The labour force—Australia (monthly) (6203.0)

The labour force (annual) (6204.0)

Unemployment (preliminary estimates) (monthly) (6201.0)

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Dwelling construction in the Victorian building industry, 1959-60 to 1976-77

Categories of building

Building activity can be placed in three main categories: dwellings, commercial buildings, and buildings for community purposes, which together comprise 97.7 per cent of total building. The remaining 2.3 per cent includes buildings for miscellaneous purposes such as defence, rural needs, and benevolent homes. In Victoria in the eighteen years from 1959-60 to 1976-77, the total value of buildings completed rose from \$296m to \$1,617m.

The emphasis in activity has changed during this period. While dwellings comprise a similar percentage of total value in 1976-77 as in 1959-60 (64.2 per cent compared with 58.9 per cent), the percentage of value of commercial building (factories, shops, offices, etc.) has decreased from 29.6 per cent to 18.6 per cent, while buildings for community purposes (education, religion, health, hotels, etc.) have increased from 10.0 per cent in 1959-60 to 14.9 per cent in 1976-77.

During the period, dwellings decreased to 53 per cent of the total value in 1962-63, commercial building rose to a peak of 32 per cent in 1966-67, while building for community purposes peaked at 22 per cent in 1962-63 and declined to a low of 11 per cent in 1973-74.

Forms of dwelling

Dwellings are recorded statistically as "houses" and "other dwellings", the latter including blocks of flats, home units, villa units, etc. The number of houses completed annually has risen steadily from 24,160 in 1959-60 to 28,901 in 1976-77, although only 18,969 were completed in 1961-62. The number of "other dwellings" has risen substantially during the same period from 2,062 in 1959-60 to 8,924 in 1976-77, that is, from 7.9 per cent to 23.6 per cent of total dwellings with a peak of 38 per cent in 1968-69 when 13,775 "other dwellings" were completed. Dwelling completions recorded since June 1977 indicate a decline from these levels, to between 20,000 and 25,000 per year.

There is no statistical breakdown between the types of "other dwellings", but between 1965-66 and 1972-73 the Housing Commission built between 600 and 2,000 high rise flats per year. The bulk of the remainder of "other dwellings" built during the mid and late 1960s, included medium rise (i.e., up to four storeys) blocks of flats mostly located in inner suburban areas and close to railway stations and other facilities. Since that time, as inner areas have become more highly developed, suitable land less readily available, and the requirements of local councils more stringent, the trend has altered to building groups of single storey villa units in less central locations. Starting in the early 1960s, this building form gathered pace when the Strata Titles Act was passed in 1968. This enabled individual ownership of each dwelling in a group under separate title, and its popularity is shown by the number of plans that have been lodged under the Act to create separate titles—460 in 1968, increasing to 2,310 in 1977.

Location and ownership

From 1959-60 to 1972-73, the number of new dwellings completed in the Melbourne Statistical Division increased, but since then the trend has been reversed. In contrast, dwelling activity in the rest of the State, which had been relatively steady until 1972-73, has since increased from 7,777 in that year to 12,178 in 1976-77, or 32 per cent of total dwellings completed. Most dwellings are built for private ownership, the number built annually for government ownership being less than 15 per cent of the annual total.

Size and construction of houses

The size and type of house built in Victoria has changed over the years since 1959-60. Information provided by Victorian lending institutions shows that the average size of houses for which loans have been made has increased from 106 square metres for the period 1955-1960 to 127 square metres for the period 1970-1975. Detailed information has been collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics since 1970-71, when the average floor area of a contract built brick veneer house completed was 131 square metres; it had risen to 147 square metres in 1976-77.

The main change in house building practice in the last eighteen years has been the increase in brick veneer construction. The proportion of such houses rose from 42.0 per cent in 1959-60 to 88.2 per cent in 1972-73, and in 1976-77 was 81.0 per cent. The increase has occurred mainly at the expense of timber clad homes which decreased from 41.3 per cent of total houses completed in 1959-60 to 4.1 per cent in 1976-77. Asbestos cement cladding has remained fairly constant at 5 to 10 per cent. Solid brick declined from 7.2 per cent of the total in 1959-60 to 1.9 per cent in 1966-67 and to 6.3 per cent in 1976-77.

Other changes in construction methods include the introduction of concrete floor slabs and the increased use of aluminium windows and plastic water and waste pipes. Local hardwood framing timber has been supplemented by locally grown softwood, and some metal framing systems have appeared. A trend is developing towards pre-fabrication of frame elements, primarily roof trusses, and more recently wall frame panels.

Complete fabrication of dwellings is not common in the private sector, except in remote locations where transport costs are high and labour scarce. Caravans are often used as permanent accommodation in such places, although they are not included in building statistics. Production of caravans in Australia has increased from 4,100 in 1959-60 to 33,600 in 1976-77 and tentative estimates by major producers put the percentage of new units intended for permanent accommodation as high as 30 per cent in 1974.

A significant feature of the mid-1970s has been the emergence of a new segment of the dwelling construction industry, namely, that specialising in alterations and additions to existing dwellings. The number of such jobs, valued at more than \$10,000, and for which a building permit was required, rose from 557 in 1973-74 to 3,780, valued at over \$63m, in 1976-77. These values quite markedly underestimate the real extent of the phenomenon, as a considerable number of jobs are valued at less than \$10,000 and for many others a building permit is not required.

Reasons advanced for this sudden trend include the lack of reasonably priced land for new building near established services, the desire to retain existing social links, and the ready availability of new and specialised products and expertise to give a home an individual atmosphere.

The Victorian Housing Commission during the 1940s and 1950s established a programme of pre-fabrication using concrete panels; this has been used mainly for medium and high-rise public dwelling projects, as well as for detached houses.

Building industry and the labour force

The total number of builders actively engaged in new building construction in Victoria increased between 1968 and 1974 by approximately 23 per cent and has since declined by approximately 6 per cent in 1977. Statistics do not reveal the number of builders specialising in dwellings, but there is a clear pre-eminence of large project house builders. As shown in the following table, 47.4 per cent of contract built houses were completed by only 5.7 per cent of all builders active in house building in Victoria during the June quarter 1977.

**VICTORIA—CONTRACT BUILT HOUSES: PERCENTAGE OF
BUILDERS AND HOUSES
COMPLETED BY SIZE (NUMBER) GROUP: JUNE QUARTER 1977**

Particulars	Number of houses completed per builder							Total
	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over	
Percentage of builders	89.4	4.8	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	100.0
Percentage of houses completed	43.0	9.6	13.6	7.4	4.1	4.5	17.8	100.0

A marked trend in recent years has been the increase in owner-builder activity. In 1971-72, the number of owner-built houses completed was 3,139 (or 12.2 per cent of total houses completed), whereas in 1976-77 it was 7,234 (or 25.0 per cent of total houses completed). It has been suggested that this has been partly due to the introduction of legislation requiring the builder to provide additional guarantees of his work and that this has led some unregistered builders to encourage a prospective owner to take out a permit in his own name so that the actual builder avoids liability under the Act. However, the level of owner-builder activity, during the period reviewed, may have been somewhat overstated as a result of the ABS definitions of owner-built houses, as those houses erected by an owner (other than a recognised builder) or under his direction without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job. This definition, coupled with the practice of allowing owner-builders to have up to two houses under construction per quarter, may have led to some speculative builders being classified as owner-builders. Evidence of possible overstatement in the level of owner-builder activity is provided by an industry survey, which estimated the proportion of houses constructed by individual persons for their own occupation, at between 10.0 and 13.0 per cent of houses completed in 1977.

The number of persons working on dwelling construction fluctuates widely, but indicates a generally increasing level of manpower until 1968-69 since when, apart from an increase from 1971-72 to 1973-74, there has been a general decline. At the end of 1976-77, there were 15,600 persons working on dwellings other than owner-built houses, compared with 25,300 at the end of 1973-74 and 19,500 at the end of 1959-60.

During the period under review there has been an increase in the number of contractors in the whole building industry and a trend to sub-contract rather than employ wages labour. Wages labour is engaged mainly in general building construction, and almost all the activities in dwelling construction, other than high-rise flats, are carried out by independent tradesmen who sub-contract to the builder.

Over the past few years complaints have consistently been raised, particularly by house builders, of the shortage of reliable, skilled tradesmen, even during times of high general unemployment. According to information supplied by the Industrial Training Commission, the number of apprentices and probationers under the building trades classification has risen from 4,940 in 1960 to 8,412 in 1977. Apprentices comprised 13 per cent of all persons recorded as working on building jobs at the end of June 1960, 18 per cent at the end of June 1974, and 25 per cent by the end of June 1977.

Finance for dwelling construction

The bulk of loan finance for new home building since 1959-60 has been provided by savings banks which provided 39 per cent of new home loans approved in Australia in 1976-77. Building societies approvals represented 30 per cent in 1976-77. Trading banks and finance companies contributed 14 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively, while government sources provided 5 per cent. The remaining 3 per cent came from life assurance offices, credit unions, and private individuals.

Further references: *Building trends since 1945, Victorian Year Book 1963*, pp. 345-7; *Developments in building methods since 1945, 1964*, pp. 365-8; *Building materials, 1966*, pp. 324-7; *Redevelopment of the inner residential areas, 1967*, pp. 599-600; *Early building in Victoria, 1968*, pp. 598-600; *Housing for aged persons, 1969*, pp. 636-8; *Building trends in Melbourne since 1961, 1970*, pp. 614-6; *Bridges in Victoria, 1971*, pp. 592-4; *Division of Building Research, C.S.I.R.O., 1972*, pp. 308-11; *Metrication in the building and construction industry, 1976*, p. 302; *Historical introduction, 1977*, pp. 323-6; *The National Estate, 1977*, pp. 326-7; *Historic Buildings Preservation*

Council, 1977, p. 328; Victorian Urban Land Council, 1977, pp. 328-9; Residential Land Development Committee, 1977, pp. 329-30; Building and Development Approvals Committee, 1977, p. 330; Use of timber in the housing and construction industry, 1978, pp. 279-81

BUILDING LEGISLATION

Supervision and control of building

The *Local Government Act 1958* and the *Town and Country Planning Act 1961* provide regulations for the uniform control of building and the preparation of planning schemes throughout Victoria.

Uniform Building Regulations

Under the *Local Government Act 1958* the power to administer Uniform Building Regulations is vested in the councils of municipalities, except where provided under certain clauses of the Regulations concerning Health Acts, Sewerage Regulations, and Water Supply Regulations, which are subject to the sanction of appropriate government authorities. These powers apply to all municipalities.

The Uniform Building Regulations define detailed provisions for building operations, and prescribe certain minimum standards which councils are bound to observe; however, councils have the power to insist on standards above those prescribed by these Regulations, provided these requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. If any doubt, difference, or dissatisfaction arises between any parties concerned, in respect of any Regulation, by-law, or decision by a council, they may appeal to a panel of referees, appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Act, for a decision which is final. These referees are empowered to modify or vary any Regulation or by-law, providing that a modification or variation might reasonably be made without detriment to the public interest.

Under the provisions of the Uniform Building Regulations, no building may be constructed, erected, placed in position, rebuilt, reconstructed, re-erected, replaced in position, altered, structurally altered, pulled down, or removed, unless it complies with the Local Government Act and Uniform Building Regulations, and is approved by a council. A written permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid as prescribed in the Regulations. The council is required to ensure that the building, during its course of construction, demolition, or removal, complies with the Act, Regulations, and the plans and specifications it originally approved.

Further reference: Urban renewal, *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 303-4

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1977

The number of applications for permits to construct new buildings or to carry out major alterations to existing buildings increased to 1,144 (1976: 1,056), and the stated cost increased from \$34.3m to \$79.1m.

The following list, supplied by the City of Melbourne, shows major buildings under construction at 30 September 1977:

Owner	Location	Stated cost (a) (\$m)
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	1-13 Therry Street	11.0
Australian Mutual Provident Society	17-65 Collins Street	250.0
Collins Wales Pty. Ltd.	360-74 Collins Street	35.0
Methodist Church Trust	15-21 Jones Lane	2.0
State Savings Bank of Victoria	65 Elizabeth Street	48.0
Victorian Government (Stages a and c)	Victorian Arts Centre	7.0

(a) It should be noted that the stated cost is at the approval stage and completed costs will be significantly greater due to rapidly increasing building costs.

BUILDING STATISTICS

General concepts

The statistics in the following pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc.

In the following tables, alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings are included in the values stated. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other new buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in the following tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, 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 Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

Private or government. Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent sale, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership, or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person, is classed as private.

Owner-built. A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

Commenced. A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Because of the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Completed. A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under construction (i.e., unfinished). Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, once a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are excluded.

Numbers. The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

Values. All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated value of the buildings on completion.

Statistical tables

Building approvals

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

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
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
1975-76	960,489	512,816	(b)103,082	1,576,387
1976-77	1,039,573	536,204	(b)104,631	1,680,408

(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, since the relationship is affected by (1) some intended buildings never being begun, and new building plans being re-submitted, (2) estimated values recorded for building approvals being affected by rising costs resulting from delays in the commencement of buildings, and (3) as previously mentioned, building permits issued up to 1 December 1972 not embracing the whole of Victoria.

Value of building jobs

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced, completed, and under construction, and in the value of work done during a 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 1973-74 to 1976-77. The figures include all alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings. Renovations and repairs are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF BUILDING JOBS
COMMENCED: CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)

Type of building	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Houses	523,977	510,952	726,099	867,801
Other dwellings	131,505	101,970	137,873	167,398
Shops	49,415	34,672	61,266	59,426
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	14,524	11,194	11,949	11,411
Factories	119,372	78,275	75,367	126,890
Offices	102,277	92,256	56,887	130,306
Other business premises	35,309	34,362	36,322	41,824
Educational	113,592	105,169	77,224	120,866
Religious	2,839	5,518	5,491	4,813
Health	29,226	51,435	42,503	63,685
Entertainment and recreation	14,227	15,007	34,228	30,298
Miscellaneous	23,015	14,131	43,424	30,704
Total	1,159,278	1,054,941	1,308,633	1,655,422

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF BUILDINGS COMPLETED:
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Houses	419,669	511,546	610,160	796,043
Other dwellings	101,311	129,749	129,924	177,775
Shops	37,237	54,506	49,335	53,597
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	10,327	24,344	11,292	16,402
Factories	94,048	100,479	92,067	83,039
Offices	131,418	87,014	171,339	107,893
Other business premises	21,094	35,792	35,584	39,553
Educational	50,092	89,578	141,455	126,422
Religious	2,222	3,120	4,905	7,278
Health	12,324	19,484	41,946	80,612
Entertainment and recreation	9,749	11,888	25,341	26,237
Miscellaneous	11,824	21,702	23,412	37,081
Total	901,315	1,089,203	1,336,760	1,551,932

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON BUILDINGS (a):
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Houses	480,637	516,322	683,949	853,456
Other dwellings	123,014	121,049	146,391	185,903
Shops	49,032	50,163	50,520	66,329
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	20,567	16,257	16,404	13,442
Factories	110,324	96,370	83,643	106,179
Offices	128,554	134,761	119,532	118,498
Other business premises	29,686	39,356	38,089	44,023
Educational	73,700	130,705	129,005	105,204
Religious	2,440	5,011	5,450	5,548
Health	23,801	38,100	64,655	59,686
Entertainment and recreation	12,635	15,329	28,024	35,980
Miscellaneous	18,709	20,204	29,565	40,457
Total	1,073,099	1,183,627	1,395,227	1,634,705

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and over to buildings other than dwellings.

NOTE: This 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 \$1,276,361,000 at 30 June 1976 to \$1,444,038,000 at 30 June 1977.

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 1973-74 to 1976-77, and the number of houses classified by material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction. Because of the new concepts used at the Census of 30 June 1966 for the delineation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Statistical Division (see page 173), 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: 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						
1973-74	21,188	9,780	19,626	8,287	12,497	8,844
1974-75	15,302	5,783	18,307	8,527	9,163	5,576
1975-76	18,598	6,167	16,833	6,179	10,478	5,413
1976-77	18,623	6,139	18,705	6,942	10,012	4,447
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA						
1973-74	9,264	2,362	7,441	1,767	6,482	1,836
1974-75	8,916	1,655	8,595	1,913	6,615	1,540
1975-76	9,836	1,892	9,302	1,995	6,903	1,411
1976-77	11,165	1,980	10,196	1,982	7,626	1,395
STATE TOTAL						
1973-74	30,452	12,142	27,067	10,054	18,979	10,680
1974-75	24,218	7,438	26,902	10,440	15,778	7,116
1975-76	28,434	8,059	26,135	8,174	17,381	6,824
1976-77	29,788	8,119	28,901	8,924	17,638	5,842

**VICTORIA—ESTIMATED VALUE OF JOBS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
AT END OF PERIOD (a): CLASSIFIED BY TYPE
(\$'000)**

Type of building	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Houses	186,587	184,431	238,952	266,180
Other dwellings	69,495	59,747	67,198	58,196
Shops	26,030	15,972	26,662	25,593
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	19,031	16,274	12,952	11,663
Factories	43,854	32,895	28,881	50,589
Offices	151,702	145,150	102,786	126,825
Other business premises	16,200	15,565	16,767	15,234
Educational	80,559	72,628	39,574	67,959
Religious	1,483	3,122	2,320	1,829
Health	36,444	52,719	36,826	50,409
Entertainment and recreation	5,469	6,619	15,685	14,611
Miscellaneous	15,668	9,838	28,556	20,856
Total	652,522	614,960	617,159	709,944

(a) Includes alterations and additions of \$10,000 and above to buildings other than dwellings.

NOTE: This table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work under construction at the end of the period was not available.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for —					Total houses and other dwellings
	Government ownership	Private ownership (a)				
		Houses		Other dwellings	Total houses and other dwellings	
		Total dwellings (a)	By contractors				By owner-builders
COMMENCED						
1973-74	2,295	23,910	4,980	11,409	40,299	42,594
1974-75	3,593	15,662	5,440	6,961	28,063	31,656
1975-76	2,270	18,860	7,645	7,718	34,223	36,493
1976-77	3,273	18,512	8,740	7,382	34,634	37,907

HOUSING, BUILDING, AND CONSTRUCTION

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP—*continued*

Year	Number of houses and other dwellings erected for					Total houses and other dwellings	
	Government ownership	Private ownership (a)					
		Total dwellings (a)	Houses		Other dwellings		Total houses and other dwellings
			By contractors	By owner-builders			
COMPLETED							
1973-74	1,519	22,330	3,937	9,335	35,602	37,121	
1974-75	3,487	20,092	4,113	9,650	33,855	37,342	
1975-76	3,243	17,712	5,630	7,724	31,066	34,309	
1976-77	2,929	19,452	7,234	8,210	34,896	37,825	
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD							
1973-74	2,890	11,813	5,104	9,852	26,769	29,659	
1974-75	2,951	6,980	6,334	6,629	19,943	22,894	
1975-76	1,898	7,908	7,953	6,446	22,307	24,205	
1976-77	2,240	6,876	8,923	5,441	21,240	23,480	

(a) See definitions on page 262.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF HOUSES: CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year	Brick, concrete, and stone	Brick veneer	Wood	Asbestos-cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1973-74	1,236	26,153	847	2,135	81	30,452
1974-75	1,283	19,954	800	2,075	106	24,218
1975-76	1,708	23,304	1,077	2,230	115	28,434
1976-77	2,015	23,802	1,476	2,329	166	29,788
COMPLETED						
1973-74	858	23,471	701	1,966	71	27,067
1974-75	1,046	23,146	676	1,935	99	26,902
1975-76	1,228	21,840	841	2,101	125	26,135
1976-77	1,833	23,418	1,196	2,312	142	28,901
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (I.E., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1973-74	1,103	15,573	564	1,702	37	18,979
1974-75	1,276	12,011	636	1,798	57	15,778
1975-76	1,751	12,866	861	1,856	47	17,381
1976-77	1,907	12,787	1,087	1,799	58	17,638

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AUTHORITIES

Commonwealth Government

General

Commonwealth 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.

Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements 1945-1973

There have been several Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements since the Second World War, namely, in 1945, 1956, 1961, 1966, and 1973. In addition, the *States Grants (Housing) Act 1971* made provision for payment of a housing grant to the States amounting to \$5.5m annually and the *Housing Assistance Act 1973* authorised special advances to States of \$6.55m in 1972-73 for rental housing.

1973-1974 Housing Agreement

Under this agreement advances were made by the Commonwealth Government to the States for public housing for the five years from 1 July 1973. The rate of interest payable on all advances was 4 per cent for allocation to State Housing Authorities and 4.5 per cent for allocations 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 were limited to 30 per cent of the total, except in Tasmania where 50 per cent and 40 per cent were permitted, respectively, in the first two years. The remainder were to be added to the stock of dwellings for rental to eligible families. Eligibility was limited by a needs test whereby the income of the main bread-winner was not to exceed 85 per cent of the quarterly seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings plus \$2 per 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 applied to establish eligibility for assistance when persons sought Home Builders' Account loans.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1972

On expiration of the 1956-66 Housing Agreement on 30 June 1971, a separate agreement was entered into between the Commonwealth and States for the erection of dwellings for servicemen and capital improvements to dwellings built for servicemen under all Housing Agreements.

Operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements in Victoria to 30 June 1977 are summarised as follows:

Loan funds advanced	\$930,239,000
Allocations from State Loan funds <i>States Grants (Housing) Act 1971</i>	\$74,000,000
Loan funds allocated to the Housing Commission, Victoria	\$751,314,000
Loan funds allocated to Home Builders' Accounts	\$252,925,000
Supplementary advances made by Commonwealth Government for housing for defence forces, 1 July 1956 to 30 June 1971	\$24,558,182
Drawings from Home Builders' Accounts by Co-operative Terminating Housing Societies	\$372,335,027
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria	81,283
Dwellings completed or purchased under Home Builders' Accounts	38,026

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement (Servicemen) 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1977

Commonwealth Government advances—construction	\$14,061,890
—improvements	\$6,279,021
Dwellings completed by Housing Commission, Victoria—construction	659
—improvements	1,698

Housing Assistance Act 1973

Commonwealth Government advances allocated to Housing Commission, Victoria	\$1,500,000
--	-------------

Defence Service Homes (formerly War Service Homes)

The *Defence Service Homes Act 1918* makes provision for assistance to be granted to persons who satisfy the eligibility conditions set out in the Act, to enable them to acquire on concessional terms a soundly constructed home that they would occupy as a residence.

VICTORIA—DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Homes provided during year				Total homes provided (a)	Annual expenditure (\$'000)	Instalments paid (b) (\$'000)	Loans repaid
	By creation	By purchase	By discharge of mortgage	Total				
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
1974-75	237	1,429	506	2,172	95,725	28,801	27,247	2,155
1975-76	307	1,302	489	2,098	97,823	31,971	33,724	2,790
1976-77	231	694	435	1,360	99,183	21,607	19,110	2,713

(a) Excludes Commonwealth State Housing Agreement Loans.

(b) Includes excess instalments payments.

Home Savings Grant Scheme

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist people to buy or build their first homes. The scheme also aims at increasing the proportion of total savings available for housing by encouraging people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The scheme was introduced in 1964 and subsequently replaced by a new scheme which applies to persons who contract to build or buy their first homes on or after 1 January 1977, in respect of acceptable savings from 1 January 1976.

The new scheme provides larger grants to a wider range of home seekers and removes restrictions that applied under the old scheme. Features of the new scheme include:

- (1) Removal of the age limit, the value limit on homes, the requirement of marriage, and the requirement of three years' residence for migrants; and
- (2) an increase in the maximum grant from \$750 to \$2,000 for three years of savings, and payment of grants of up to \$667 and \$1,333 for completed savings periods of one and two years, respectively.

A grant is not payable where the applicant or his spouse, or any other person with an interest in the home, has previously owned another home. (Legislation giving effect to the new scheme was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament on 7 December 1976).

VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: OPERATIONS

Year	Applications received	Applications approved	Grants approved	Average granted (a)
	number	number	\$'000	\$
1972-73	17,375	15,309	8,338	545
1973-74	14,644	13,659	8,707	637
1974-75	6,165	5,814	3,770	648
1975-76	2,311	2,043	1,311	642
1976-77	4,882	3,442	2,257	656

(a) The maximum grant was raised from \$500 to \$750 in respect of homes acquired on or after 16 August 1972.

Transitory Flats for Migrants

A scheme to provide fully furnished flats for occupation by newly arrived migrant families for a maximum of six months was introduced in 1967. At 30 June 1977, there were 378 flats in use of which 104 were located in Melbourne.

Dwellings for Pensioners Scheme

This scheme is directed towards single eligible pensioners living alone in unsuitable private accommodation and paying too high a proportion of their pensions in rent. Commonwealth Government assistance under this scheme was introduced to supplement the States' existing efforts in this field. To 30 June 1977, \$14,090,000 had been allocated and paid to Victoria and 76 schemes to provide 1,360 dwellings had been approved or completed. The scheme is to be replaced by a new and expanded rental assistance to pensioners scheme commencing 1 July 1978.

Housing Loans Insurance Corporation

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act 1965-1973* to insure approved lenders against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The main purpose of the activities of the Corporation is to assist people to borrow, as a single loan, the money they need, and can afford to repay to obtain a home. An amendment to the Act in 1977 broadened the scope of the Corporation's activities and in addition to loans for the purchase or construction of homes for owner occupancy, loans for the purchase of vacant land and commercial housing propositions are also insurable. During 1976-77, 4,857 loans for \$116.7m were insured in Victoria. Comparable figures for 1975-76 were 7,121 loans for \$155.8m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 336-43

Victorian Government

Ministry of Housing

On 5 December 1972, the Victorian Parliament set up a Ministry of Housing in Victoria to co-ordinate all Victorian Government housing activities. The authorities within the Ministry of Housing are the Housing Commission, the Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies, the Home Finance Trust, the Decentralized Industry Housing Authority, and the Teacher Housing Authority. Details of each of these authorities are provided in the following notes.

Housing Commission

Victoria's population at 30 June 1977 was approximately 3,781,500 persons, more than 347,300 of whom were living in Housing Commission houses and flats.

The Commission, since its inception in 1938, has provided modern, low-rental accommodation, in pleasant surroundings, for families on limited incomes and pensioners who formerly had to live in the sub-standard dwellings of depressed areas.

Over the years, special projects have been developed for the housing of the aged. In addition to the normal types of accommodation provided for elderly persons, the Commission in 1976 introduced the "Granny Flat" designed to be erected in the householder's backyard for occupancy by pensioner parents.

The Commission in recent years has laid greater stress on quality and variety in housing and, to this end, has included in its building programmes different forms of housing, house and land "packages", and contracts for houses to be built to contractors' individual designs on Commission land.

Greater emphasis has also been directed towards the provision, in collaboration with the local municipalities, and other government departments, of community facilities including schools and pre-schools. An example of this co-operation is the Birralee Estate at Wodonga, where negotiations which commenced some four years ago have now culminated in the completion by the Education Department of the first two stages of the Wodonga West High School and the Melrose Primary School, and the first stage of the Council's indoor sports stadium — all on Commission land.

Aware that Victorians are used to the concept of an individual home on its own block of land, the Commission has encouraged home ownership. Of the 84,323 dwellings completed to 30 June 1977, the Commission had sold 25,984 in the Melbourne Statistical Division and 18,286 in the rest of Victoria.

The Commonwealth also makes available funds to the Commission for the purchase or construction of homes for Aboriginal families. Twenty houses were handed over during 1976-77, bringing to 294 the number of houses provided specifically for Aborigines.

The *Urban Renewal Act 1970* provides for renewal procedures designed to ensure that urban areas can be rehabilitated through a system of co-ordinated research and consultation, which joins the interest and skills of the people of the area, the councils, and the relevant State authorities. The procedures start with an invitation from the Council to the Urban Renewal Authority to discuss the uses of renewal with regard to the borough, city, or shire. If these discussions are satisfactory to the municipal council a liaison committee is formed, comprising members of the council and members of the Commission

(in its capacity as an Urban Renewal Authority) to pursue the question of the possible use of renewal pertaining to specific areas within the municipality.

Urban renewal is one of the most significant spheres the Commission has entered during the last five years. A comprehensive article on this topic appears on pages 303-4 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical distribution (a)	Houses and flat units				
	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
COMPLETED					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,326	889	1,820	1,200	1,167
Remainder of Victoria	660	558	1,196	1,715	1,365
State Total	1,986	1,447	3,016	2,915	2,532
UNDER CONTRACT AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Melbourne Statistical Division	1,707	1,896	1,363	1,191	832
Remainder of Victoria	1,307	1,571	1,860	1,444	1,525
State Total	3,014	3,467	3,223	2,635	2,357

(a) Figures are according to boundaries as determined at 30 June 1966.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE					
Rentals	21,629	25,487	30,350	39,927	45,840
Gross surplus—house sales	3,065	6,392	10,139	10,529	17,246
Interest—					
House sales (net)	2,042	2,053	2,300	2,792	3,407
Sundry	649	2,429	2,906	2,005	3,923
Miscellaneous	585	513	954	2,216	2,103
Total revenue	27,971	36,874	46,649	57,469	72,519
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—less amounts capitalised and applied to house sales	9,636	11,365	12,742	13,875	13,799
Loan redemption—					
Commonwealth Government—State Agreement	2,434	2,460	2,603	2,753	2,832
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	18	23	29	22	23
Redemption of debentures and debenture Loan Sinking Fund contribution	7	7	7	7	7
Administration—					
General	1,674	1,872	2,491	3,238	4,120
House and land sales	1,101	1,323	1,648	1,879	2,284
Rates—less amount capitalised	3,735	4,467	5,815	6,971	7,415
Provision for accrued maintenance	3,356	3,678	5,964	9,720	13,315
Provision for irrecoverable rents	128	75	56	67	99
Communal services—flats and garden maintenance	1,377	1,783	2,439	2,800	3,072
House purchasers' Death Benefit Fund appropriation	452	452	461	468	503
Transfer to House and Land Sales Reserve Suspense Accounts	1,034	3,234	6,802	7,349	13,021
Maintenance and repairs on houses sold	228	269	437	500	553
Other	939	1,168	1,956	2,147	2,324
Total expenditure	26,118	32,176	43,450	51,796	63,367
Operating surplus	1,852	4,698	3,199	5,673	9,152

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Fixed assets at 30 June	377,295	413,677	492,274	535,232	560,702
Loan indebtedness at 30 June (a)—					
Government advances	500,934	538,574	605,776	684,646	756,801
Debenture issues	400	400	400	400	400
Death Benefit Fund Advances	5,128	5,338	4,853	5,946	7,388

(a) Excludes subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958* empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street making and sewerage installation charges; to undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but since 1956 they have received a portion of Victoria's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth Government-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June for each of the years 1973 to 1977:

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES
AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	Unit	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Societies registered	number	1,481	1,640	1,687	1,817	1,864
Members registered	number	53,395	54,581	54,125	53,108	52,240
Shares subscribed	number	3,238,762	3,410,941	3,716,949	4,066,333	4,311,597
Nominal share capital	\$m	323	341	373	406	431
Advances approved	number	44,039	45,341	58,185	44,943	43,768
Advances approved	\$m	307	330	418	391	425
Government guarantees executed	number	863	906	927	940	925
Government guarantees executed	\$m	201	210	214	219	201
Indemnities given and subsisting	number	3,854	4,403	4,940	5,099	5,857
Indemnities subsisting	\$'000	2,319	2,995	3,992	4,785	6,245
Housing loan funds paid into Home Builders' Account	\$m	141	157	195	224	253
Dwelling houses completed to date (a)	number	76,989	80,559	84,726	87,846	90,756
Dwelling houses in course of erection (a)	number	908	1,509	1,267	931	838

(a) Includes residential flats.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act 1962*. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Victorian Government, for the purpose of making loans for housing on the security of first and second mortgages. Under the terms of the Act, the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

The number of loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1977 and subsisting totalled 2,941 on the security of first mortgages, and 642 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$26.4m and \$2.2m, respectively.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1967*, p. 618

Approved housing institutions

The *Home Finance Act 1962* empowers the Victorian Government Treasurer, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit,

the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security. Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1977, there were six approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 96, the amount involved being \$158,102.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1967, p. 619

Decentralized Industry Housing Authority

The Decentralized Industry Housing Authority is a statutory authority, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 19 April 1973. Its charter is to provide housing assistance to approved decentralised secondary industries established outside an 80 kilometre radius of the Melbourne G.P.O., and their key personnel. Housing loans are made on a first mortgage basis to enable eligible persons to purchase or build residential accommodation in the towns where they are employed.

An amendment to the legislation in 1975 gave the Authority powers to grant housing assistance to persons employed in public administration who are transferred to country locations. The total value of loans approved to 31 December 1977 exceeded \$9.7m.

Teacher Housing Authority

The Teacher Housing Authority was created as a statutory authority by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 December 1970. Its objectives are to provide suitable housing accommodation for teachers and to improve existing housing conditions in respect of the accommodation provided by the Authority.

The Authority has a stock of over 2,000 houses with a total value of over \$40m spread throughout the country areas of the State. The average rent charged in respect of the houses is approximately \$19 per week.

An amendment to the legislation on 7 December 1976 gave the Authority the power to fix its own rents. It also increased the membership of the Authority by two to a total of five by inclusion of a teacher union representative and a person experienced in the building industry. Other members represent the Minister of Housing, the Minister of Education, and the Treasurer.

Its Capital Works Programme has expanded over recent years. Expenditure for new housing for 1976-77 exceeded \$3m and 300 houses have been provided since its inception. As well, 150 single teacher flats, either site-built or transportable, have been provided during this time.

Report of the Board of Inquiry into certain land purchases by the Housing Commission

This Report was presented to the Governor in Council and placed before both Houses of Parliament in March 1978.

Sir Gregory Gowans, Q.C., former Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria, was constituted and appointed by Order in Council, made on 9 August 1977, and amended on 22 November 1977, and further amended on 24 January 1978, to be a Board for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon Housing Commission land purchases in accordance with the terms of reference in the first mentioned order.

The terms of reference were:

(1) "All aspects of and matters arising from the land purchases by the Housing Commission at Pakenham, Sunbury and Melton in the years 1973 and 1974, and the proposed development of the land so purchased, and in particular to report in each case;

(a) whether any person was guilty of any impropriety, breach of law or duty, negligence or act of dishonesty in relation thereto;

(b) whether any person gave or gained improper advantage or improperly disclosed or misused confidential information;

(c) whether the valuation, or valuations, preceding the purchase was or were properly made and based;

(d) whether the price paid was fair and reasonable.

(2) Whether the procedures and methods employed and the practices observed in relation to the purchase of land by the Housing Commission are adequate or whether any or what

new procedures, methods and practices should be introduced and adopted in relation thereto."

Findings and commentaries thereon appear between pages 15-169 of the Report and the recommendations are set out on pages 170-93 under the following headings: (1) General; (2) Excess profits; (3) Compulsory acquisition; (4) *Development Areas Act 1973*; (5) Employment of agents; (6) Investigation of land; (7) Notification to planning authorities; (8) Effect of zoning; (9) Valuation safeguard; (10) Negotiations for purchase; (11) Submission for approval of purchase; (12) Purchasing authority; and (13) Criminal proceedings.

Upon publication, the Report was debated in Parliament and commented upon in the media.

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 Bank's commissioners.

Loans are made from the Savings Bank and Credit Foncier Departments. Particulars for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 can 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, the State Electricity Commission, the Victorian Railways, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

Other lenders

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the value of loans approved by major institutions to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings in Victoria for owner occupation are shown for the twelve months ending June 1977. A dwelling is classified as either a house or other dwelling. Examples of other dwellings are flats, home units, semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, etc. The amounts shown are loans approved, as distinct from actual payments, and do not include loans approved to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons constructing or purchasing homes for resale or for investment purposes.

Further reference: Rural Finance and Settlement Commission, *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 293

VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS: LOANS
APPROVED BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS TO
INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR
PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS
(\$'000)

Institution	Loan approvals 12 months ending June 1977
Savings banks	498,478
Trading banks	115,340
Permanent building societies	224,947
Terminating building societies	40,308
Finance companies	82,118
Government	85,422
Other	20,341
Total	1,066,954

NOTE. Permanent finance figures for new homes in Victoria, as shown in previous Year Books, are not available for the years after 1974-75 due to a change in collection scope.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications*Victorian Office*

Building approvals (monthly) (8701.2)

Building approvals by local government areas (annual) (8703.2)

Building approvals by local government areas (quarterly) (8702.2)

Building operations (quarterly) (8705.2)

Building operations: number of new houses and other dwellings: preliminary estimates
(quarterly) (8704.2)

Mortgages of real estate lodged for registration (quarterly) (5601.2)

Central Office

Building approvals (monthly) (8702.0)

Building statistics (quarterly) (8705.0)

ENERGY AND MINERALS

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALS AND ENERGY

In December 1976, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Minerals and Energy Act 1976*. It was assented to on 16 December 1976 and was proclaimed to operate from 1 September 1977. The Act provides for the amalgamation of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Mines Department into a Department of Minerals and Energy responsible to the Minister for Minerals and Energy. The *Fuel and Power Act 1965* was repealed and the Ministry of Fuel and Power abolished. The Mines Department was absorbed into the new Department. However, all legislation relating to mining and energy in the State remains in force and the provisions of the *Pipelines Act 1967* are now administered by the new Department in its entirety.

Other legislation administered by the Department includes the *Mines Act 1958*, *Petroleum Act 1958*, *Extractive Industries Act 1966*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967*, *Groundwater Act 1969*, *Coal Mines Act 1958*, and *Mining Development Act 1958*. The Department also plays an important role in the functioning of the *Environment Protection Act 1970* and the *Land Conservation Act 1970*.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is the designated authority under the *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967* and will continue to be responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. Thus all legislation and activities relating to energy and mining in the State will come under the direct jurisdiction of a single Minister for Minerals and Energy.

The Department of Minerals and Energy is responsible for the co-ordination of energy research and the formulation of energy policies for Victoria, particularly in relation to petroleum and brown coal.

The Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee operates within the Department. It was established in 1975 for the purpose of studying all aspects of the development of Victoria's brown coal resources, other than electricity generation, with particular emphasis on the production of liquid hydrocarbons. A Victorian Solar Energy Committee was formed during 1977 for the purpose of advising the Government on this form of energy.

The petroleum (offshore and onshore), pipeline, mining, construction, excavation, and extractive industries are regulated, ensuring that they are developed and conducted in a safe and effective manner. The Department also regulates the production, transportation, storage, and usage of explosives, inflammable liquids, gas, and liquid petroleum gas. The Geological Survey Division conducts field surveys and regional exploration, and produces geological maps and technical reports which increase understanding of the geology, petroleum, mineral, stone, and groundwater potential of the State.

Deep drilling to establish groundwater resources for town water supply purposes is undertaken, as are various other shallow drilling programmes. Core and cuttings from drilling operations are retained in a core library and a geological museum and comprehensive library are maintained. Technical and drilling assistance and loans or grants are considered for exploration, prospecting, and approved development projects. Assays and analyses of natural products are undertaken by the chemical branch of the Department, who also offer advice on mineral problems of a chemical nature. Stamp

batteries are maintained at five country locations to enable trial crushings to be made for the benefit of prospectors. The Department also undertakes certain reclamation projects on abandoned mines and the capping or filling of disused shafts on Crown land.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 295-7

ENERGY

General

In 1976-77, about 86 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs were produced by the brown coal fired generating stations situated in the coal fields in the La Trobe valley. A further 5 per cent of Victoria's electricity requirements is currently generated in hydro power stations located in the north-eastern ranges of the State and 10 per cent is obtained from the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme in New South Wales.

About 82 per cent of Victoria's petroleum refinery crude oil input comes from the State's offshore oil fields and the balance is derived from crude oil imported from the Middle East.

During recent years, natural gas has assumed an increasingly important role in the supply of energy in Victoria. Currently it provides about 16 per cent of Victoria's primary energy needs. Over 99 per cent of all gas used in Victoria for domestic and industrial purposes is produced from the offshore gas and oil fields in Bass Strait. It is estimated that this resource is adequate to provide Victoria's needs for the next 30 years. There is a small but steadily increasing use of liquefied petroleum gas (propane, butane) derived from refineries and the Bass Strait oil and gas fields.

VICTORIA—SOURCE OF PRIMARY ENERGY, 1976-77

Source	Per cent
Crude oil	42.3
Brown coal	40.2
Natural gas (including LPG)	15.5
Hydro power	1.4
Wood	0.6
Total	100.0

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy.

Brown Coal

Location

Victoria's largest resources of fossil fuels are the huge deposits of brown coal in the La Trobe valley. These extend over an area ranging from 140 kilometres to 200 kilometres east of Melbourne in the central Gippsland region. These deposits, which form the bulk of primary energy available to the State, are among the largest in the world. Smaller deposits exist in other areas in south Gippsland, in south eastern Victoria at Gelliondale and in the south-central region at Anglesea, Bacchus Marsh, and Altona. These deposits, although extensive, do not compare in magnitude and importance to those in the La Trobe valley and comprise only about 5 per cent of the total resource in the State. A map of brown coal areas of Victoria can be found on page 298 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Resources

The resources of brown coal in Victoria total about 114,000 megatonnes. This is the current geological assessment but as a result of continuing drilling programmes, knowledge of these resources is gradually being increased as more deposits are revealed in areas not yet fully explored, particularly in the eastern part of the coal bearing area of the La Trobe valley in central Gippsland.

The resources which have been proven as potentially economically recoverable are classified as reserves. The inferred or estimated balance are marginal or sub-marginal reserves but are classified as part of the total resource. This is illustrated in the following table:

VICTORIA—GEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF BROWN COAL
(megatonnes)

Area	Reserves proved	Marginal (inferred) reserves	Total resources
Eastern Victoria—			
La Trobe valley	(a) 64,923	(a) 42,923	(a) 107,846
Stradbroke (b), Won Wron	502	—	502
Gelliondale	1,321	4,093	5,414
	66,746	47,016	113,762
South-central Victoria (c)—			
Anglesea	Insufficiently delineated		115
Bacchus Marsh	Insufficiently delineated		100
Altona (d)	Possibly extensive but not defined		..
			215
Total			113,977

(a) Comprises marginal and sub-marginal reserves as part of total resources.

(b) Delineation drilling of Stradbroke field by Department of Minerals and Energy still in progress in late 1978.

(c) No delineation drilling for several years.

(d) Difficult to assess as resource is covered by thick lava flows of basalt and by sediments and would be uneconomic at present.

Sources: State Electricity Commission of Victoria, and Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, 1977-78.

La Trobe valley fields

The brown coal seams in the La Trobe valley range in geological age from Eocene to Early Miocene and are therefore between 50 and 20 million years old.

The brown coal reserves in the valley comprise about 65,000 megatonnes proven and 43,000 megatonnes inferred (marginal and sub-marginal). About 35,000 megatonnes or 54 per cent of the proven reserves 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 only about 3 per cent occurring in areas with less than 30.5 metres of overburden.

Thick coal seams occur close to the surface in the two large areas known as the Yallourn-Morwell and the Loy Yang coalfields and in several smaller areas subject to verification. The Yallourn-Morwell coalfield is split into the Yallourn-Maryvale and the Morwell-Narracan fields by the town of Morwell and the services corridor containing the Princes Highway and the East Gippsland rail line. Using the open-cut techniques currently in use, about 12,000 megatonnes can be readily recovered at approximately 1976 costs for the purpose of power generation and briquette manufacture.

Other fields

Stradbroke

This is a newly discovered field in the Strzelecki Ranges adjacent to the southern flank of the La Trobe valley with estimated reserves of 500 megatonnes which are in the economically winnable category. Drilling is continuing.

Gelliondale

The Gelliondale coalfield is located beneath the flat coastal plain adjacent to the south Gippsland highlands. The boundaries of the field have not been clearly defined, but an area approximately 10 kilometres and 2.5 to 4 kilometres wide has been closely drilled and shown to contain an important economic coalfield. The deposit is second in size to the La Trobe valley. Proved and inferred reserves total about 5,000 megatonnes of which readily recoverable reserves are estimated at 400 megatonnes.

Production, 1977-1978

During the period 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978, 30.49 megatonnes of brown coal was mined in Victoria. Of this quantity 29.38 megatonnes was won by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria from the La Trobe valley fields and 1.11 megatonnes by two privately owned companies in the south-central region (Anglesea and Bacchus Marsh).

The principal use for brown coal mined in Victoria is for the generation of electricity, 26.32 megatonnes being used in 1977-78 for this purpose. Only about 2.85 megatonnes was used during the same period for other purposes such as briquette manufacture and steam raising. During the year ending 30 June 1978, the State Electricity Commission of Victoria won 29.38 megatonnes of brown coal from the three open cuts it currently operates in the La Trobe valley.

Other uses for brown coal

Briquettes

Raw brown coal is treated and compressed into regular shaped pellets of a convenient size called briquettes to produce a high grade solid fuel having a moisture content of about 15 per cent. Briquettes are transported more economically than raw coal for industrial and domestic use. They are also used in power stations as a fuel stock for the production of char and can be used to produce liquid hydrocarbons.

Only coal from the Yallourn open cut is used for making briquettes as it is the highest quality coal available in the La Trobe valley. Approximately 3 tonnes of raw coal are used to produce a tonne of briquettes and about 1 tonne of brown coal is used for raising steam used in the process of manufacturing 1 tonne of briquettes. The annual production of briquettes reached a peak of 1.9 million tonnes during 1966 but with the advent of natural gas declined to 1,035,000 tonnes in 1977.

Char

Char is a form of high-grade carbon made by the carbonisation of brown coal. It can be used as a source of carbon or as a reducing agent in chemical and metallurgical industries. There are two privately owned plants operating in Victoria at present for the production of char. Both are in the La Trobe valley and both purchase briquettes and small amounts of brown coal from the State Electricity Commission. The larger plant, at Morwell, has an output capacity of 60,000 tonnes a year.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1971*, pp. 359-62

Electricity

State Electricity Commission of Victoria

The most widely used and extensively distributed form of energy in Victoria is electricity. This is generated and distributed by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, a public utility formed by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1920. Since it was formed the Commission has expanded and co-ordinated the generation, transmission, and supply of electricity on a State-wide basis to the point where it now produces all of the electricity generated in Victoria available for public supply.

At 30 June 1978, the Commission with 19,308 personnel and capital assets of \$2,328m distributed electricity to 1,243,300 consumers throughout Victoria. In addition, eleven metropolitan municipal councils purchased electricity in bulk from the Commission for retail distribution to a further 269,000 customers. Over 119,000 kilometres of power lines are used by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the municipal networks.

Other electricity producers

A 150 MW power station owned and operated by Alcoa of Australia Ltd produces electricity using brown coal found as a fossil fuel at Anglesea in south central Victoria to supply the company's alumina smelter at Point Henry in Port Phillip Bay. A number of other industrial enterprises such as the Shell Refinery at Corio generate electricity within their own plant.

Existing electricity system

The development of Victoria's electricity system is based on the utilisation of Victoria's extensive brown coal resources in the La Trobe valley in central Gippsland about 140 kilometres east of Melbourne with supplementary development of hydro sources in north-eastern Victoria. Victoria is entitled to receive one third (New South Wales receives two thirds) of the electricity generated in the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme after the Commonwealth Government's requirements for the Australian Capital Territory have

been met. Victoria also shares with New South Wales the electricity generated at the Hume hydro station near Albury on the Murray River.

In 1977-78, 86 per cent of Victoria's electricity needs was generated from brown coal. Brown coal is also manufactured into a high quality fuel in the form of briquettes. About 17 per cent of these are consumed in power stations, the balance being sold to industry and for domestic purposes.

The major station in the Commission's interconnected system is the 1,600 MW brown coal fired power station at Hazelwood which alone generates nearly 50 per cent of Victoria's electricity. The other brown coal fired, base load power stations in the interconnected system are Yallourn, Morwell, and Yallourn "W".

There are also steam stations in Melbourne (Newport, Richmond, and Spencer Street), and hydro-electric stations at Kiewa and Eildon, on the Rubicon and Royston Rivers near Eildon, and at Cairn Curran on the Loddon River near Bendigo.

VICTORIA—POWER STATIONS: LOCATION, RATING, AND PRODUCTION

Station	Maximum continuous rating (a)	Electricity production							
		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
		Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production	Quantity	Percentage of production
MW	Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh		Mill kWh		
Thermal stations—									
Hazelwood	1,600	8,238.0	48.4	9,132.2	50.9	9,534.3	50.1	9,228.3	47.3
Yallourn	546	2,545.1	14.9	2,360.7	13.2	2,939.5	15.4	2,183.9	11.2
Yallourn "W"	700	2,409.0	14.2	3,538.9	19.7	3,021.2	15.9	4,204.0	21.5
Morwell	170	1,263.7	7.4	1,165.3	6.5	1,159.3	6.1	830.1	4.2
Newport	198	136.6	0.8	133.4	0.7	270.1	1.4	306.4	1.6
Spencer Street (b)	90	1.0	—	1.2	—	41.1	0.2	109.9	0.6
Richmond	38	0.1	—	0.2	—	10.5	0.1	54.7	0.3
Red Cliffs (c)	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total SEC thermal	3,342	14,593.6	85.7	16,331.9	91.0	16,976.0	89.2	16,917.3	86.7
Hydro Stations—									
Kiewa (d)	184	451.9	2.6	394.3	2.2	259.8	1.4	251.5	1.3
Eildon (e)	135	539.1	3.2	415.5	2.3	278.4	1.4	263.0	1.3
Total SEC hydro	319	991.0	5.8	809.8	4.5	538.2	2.8	514.5	2.6
Total SEC	3,661	15,584.6	91.5	17,141.7	95.5	17,514.2	92.0	17,431.8	89.3
Net purchases	—	1,448.3	8.5	803.7	4.5	1,521.7	8.0	2,077.0	10.7
Total	3,661	17,032.9	100.0	17,945.4	100.0	19,035.9	100.0	19,508.8	100.0

(a) At 30 June 1976.

(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

The electrification of Victoria has been virtually completed except for some isolated properties in remote parts of Victoria. The Commission supplies electricity in bulk to eleven municipal undertakings which operate as separate supply authorities under franchises granted before the Commission was established.

The electrical transmission and distribution system in the State supply network at 30 June 1978 comprised over 119,000 kilometres of power lines, 4 auto-transformation stations, 26 terminal receiving stations, 177 zone sub-stations, and over 80,000 distribution sub-stations. Main transmission is by 8,600 route kilometres of 500 kV, 330 kV, 220 kV, and 66 kV power lines which supply the principal distribution centres and also provide interconnection between generating sources. Electricity from Hazelwood is transmitted to the Melbourne area at 500 kV. A map of Victoria's main power transmission system can be found on page 301 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

*New generating projects**Yallourn "W"*

Designed as a base load power station of 1,450 MW capacity, this station is being built in two stages at Yallourn West in the La Trobe valley. It was originally planned to comprise only 2 x 350 MW units when approved by the Victorian Government in 1965. The first was commissioned during the winter of 1973 and the second during the winter of 1975.

In 1972, the Victorian Parliament approved a proposal to extend the Yallourn "W" power station by the addition of two generating units. Each will have a capacity of 375 MW. Site works commenced in 1975 and the two new generators are expected to be in service in the early 1980s.

Newport

The Victorian Government has authorised the State Electricity Commission to build a 500 MW regulating power station at the mouth of the Yarra River and construction is proceeding.

Jeeralang

The Commission is installing 465 MW of gas turbine plant using natural gas at Jeeralang, near Morwell in the La Trobe valley, to provide additional generating capacity to compensate for the expected shortage in supply which will be caused through the delay in building the new Newport Station.

Dartmouth

The Commission is constructing a new hydro-electric power station comprising a single 150 MW generator at Dartmouth on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. The station is scheduled to commence operating in 1980.

Loy Yang

In December 1976, the Victorian Government passed an Act of Parliament authorising the construction of a power station and open cut complex at Loy Yang, 7 kilometres south east of the City of Traralgon in the La Trobe valley in central Gippsland. The development will comprise two 2,000 MW power stations with the first station (Loy Yang "A") planned to come into service between 1983 and 1987 and the second power station (Loy Yang "B") programmed to come into service between 1989 and 1992. Site works for the project began early in 1977.

Petroleum

Petroleum products were first imported into Victoria from the United States of America in drums during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Victoria's first refinery was a small one erected at Laverton. It closed in 1955. In order to cope with a rapidly increasing demand for petroleum products after the Second World War, two major refineries were erected. The first of these was Shell Australia's refinery at Corio near Geelong which was commissioned in 1954 and the second was the Standard Vacuum refinery — now Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd, which commenced full scale operations at Altona in 1955. This latter event led to the closure of the small Laverton refinery. A third major refinery was built by BP Refinery (Westernport) Pty Ltd, at Crib Point in 1965. These three refineries, all of which are within a radius of 75 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne, currently satisfy almost the whole of Victoria's market for refined products.

*Discovery and development of indigenous oil and gas fields**Exploration in the Gippsland Basin, 1960 to 1978*

Exploration for petroleum has been almost a continuous operation in the offshore waters of eastern Bass Strait during the past 17 years. The work has been carried out principally by the partnership of Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Broken Hill Proprietary Co Ltd, and Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. through Esso Australia Ltd as the operator.

Development of the Gippsland fields, 1967 to 1978

Between 1967 and 1971, four of the commercial fields discovered offshore in the Gippsland Basin in eastern Victoria were developed as an integral operation. These were

the Barracouta and Marlin gas fields and the Halibut and Kingfish oilfields, together with a small oil reservoir in the Barracouta field. During 1972 and 1973, further development was carried out on the Marlin field following delays to the initial programme caused by a blow-out and a fire on the platform. At present, work on the development of the Mackerel field is well advanced. Drilling of the scheduled eighteen production wells has commenced and oil is being produced.

During the latter part of 1976, construction of the Tuna template was completed and it was erected on site about 56 kilometres offshore in January 1977. Work on the erection of the platform continued through 1977 and development drilling of the scheduled 18 wells commenced on 2 October 1978.

Production and transportation of crude oil, 1970 to 1977

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.

The stabilised crude is then conveyed through a pipeline to Long Island Point where it is stored in eight 268,000 barrel capacity tanks. From Long Island Point the crude oil is then taken by tankers to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane and by pipeline to Victoria's three refineries. The following table sets out the production of stabilised crude oil for the years 1972 to 1977:

VICTORIA—CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION, 1972-1977

Year	Barrels			Kilolitres		
	During year	Progressive production at 30 December	Average barrels/day for year	During year	Progressive production at 30 December	Average kilolitres day for year
1972	103,262,110	246,290,446	282,136	16,418,675	39,160,181	44,860
1973	127,089,311	373,379,757	348,190	20,207,200	59,367,381	55,362
1974	126,656,461	500,036,218	347,004	20,138,377	79,505,759	55,173
1975	136,434,598	636,470,816	373,793	21,693,101	101,198,860	59,433
1976	140,559,679	777,030,495	384,043	22,347,162	123,546,022	61,058
1977	145,187,523	922,218,018	397,774	23,074,930	146,620,952	63,219

Source: Esso Australia Ltd.

VICTORIA—GIPPSLAND BASIN COMMERCIAL HYDROCARBON RESERVES AND PRODUCTION, 1 JULY 1978

Item	Initial	Produced	Remaining	Initial	Produced	Remaining
	trillion (10 ¹²) cubic feet			billion (10 ⁹) cubic metres		
Natural gas	7.730	0.662	7.068	218.983	18.756	200.227
	million barrels			'000 kilolitres		
Crude oil	2,257	981	1,276	358,837	155,967	202,870
Condensate	211	15	196	33,548	2,385	31,163
Liquified petroleum gas	506	100	406	80,451	15,900	64,551

NOTE. All figures are for products after processing.

Crude oil = C₁ + in oil reservoir; Natural gas = C₁ and C₂;
Condensate = C₂ + dissolved in gas; LPG = C₃ and C₄.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, 1978.

Refining

There are three refineries in Victoria: the Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio near Geelong, the Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd at Altona, and the BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd at Crib Point, Western Port. Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd also operates a plant at its Corio refinery for the production of lubricating oil.

Because the characteristics of Gippsland crude oil were different from that imported from the Middle East, the three refineries modified their processes when the local crude commenced to be used in 1970 and, in some instances, installed new plant. Refining capacity at June 1977 is set out in the following table:

VICTORIA—REFINING CAPACITY AT 30 JUNE 1977

	Location in Victoria and year it came on stream	Plant type (a)	Primary processing units (b)
Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd	Corio near Geelong	1954	16,536-17,490 kl a stream day (104,100-110,000BSD) 5,406,000 tonnes/year
		D	
		C	
		L	
Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty Ltd	Altona near Melbourne 1954	D	15,900 kl (100,000BSD) 4,692,000 tonnes/year
		C	
		L	
		B	
BP Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd	Crib Point, on Western Port Bay 1966	D	9,540 kl a stream day (60,000BSD) 2,550,000 tonnes/year
		B	

(a) Keys to type of plant: D: distillation; C: cracker; L: lubricating oil; B: bitumen.
(b) BSD: barrels per stream day; kl: kilolitres.

In addition, the lubricating plant of Shell Refining (Australia) Pty Ltd at Corio has an output capacity of 350 kilolitres or 2,200 barrels per stream day. This is equivalent to 102,000 tonnes a year.

Each refinery also imports crude oil from the Middle East for the production of special products including bitumen, asphalt, and certain other heavy end products. A certain amount of light ends such as motor spirit and aviation jet fuel are also produced in the process of treating these imported crude oils.

Transportation

Indigenous crude oil is shipped by tanker from the Long Island Point and Crib Point jetties at Western Port to refineries in Sydney and Brisbane. The total volume shipped by tanker during the twelve months ending June 1977 was 65,163,480 barrels or 10,360,146 kilolitres, and 172 tanker movements were involved.

During the twelve months ending 30 June 1977, the three refineries obtained by pipeline 81,267,363 barrels or 12,920,457 kilolitres of Gippsland crude and imported 4,508,000 barrels or 716,740 kilolitres of crude from the Persian Gulf, making a total supply of 85,757,363 barrels or 13,637,197 kilolitres of crude oil feedstocks. During the calendar year 1977, the refineries imported by ship 1,082,000 barrels or 172,000 kilolitres of wholly or partially refined products from overseas or other States in Australia and exported by ship 33,042,000 barrels or 5,250,000 kilolitres of wholly or partially refined products to overseas destinations such as New Zealand and 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 3,716 retail outlets (30 June 1977), the majority of which are operated by the nine major oil companies. At 30 June 1977, Victoria had the capacity to store 3,349,005 kilolitres of crude oil and petroleum products in bulk at 21 installations in Melbourne (14), Geelong (1), Crib Point (1), Long Island Point (1) and Portland (4), including refineries.

In 1977, a total of 8,510.43 thousand kilolitres or 26 per cent of the Australian total of the main petroleum fuels were marketed in Victoria's marketing area. The principal petroleum products marketed in 1977 are listed in the following table:

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS MARKETED, 1977
(’000 kilolitres)

Item	Quantity	Item	Quantity
Aviation gasoline	19.40	Industrial diesel fuel —	
Motor spirit —		Inland	229.26
Super	3,555.74	Bunkers	119.24
Standard	459.16	Total	348.50
Total	4,014.90	Fuel oil —	
Power kerosene	6.36	Inland (a)	339.12
Aviation turbine fuel	391.11	Bunkers	559.79
Lighting kerosene	61.21	Total	898.91
Heating oil	455.66	Other petroleum fuels (b)	1,154.09
Automotive distillate —		Grand total	8,510.43
Inland	1,122.29		
Bunkers	38.00		
Total	1,160.29		

(a) Excluding refinery fuel.

(b) Including refinery fuel.

Source: Petroleum Branch, Department of National Development, Canberra.

Liquefied petroleum gas (propane and butane)

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is produced by the Esso/BHP fractionation plant at Long Island Point and Victoria's three refineries. The Long Island facilities produce over 75 per cent of the total production of LPG in Victoria. The principal distributor in Victoria is the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria which supplies over 700,000 customers by reticulation and by cylinder. A number of oil companies and other marketing companies distribute LPG throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the *Gas Franchises Act 1970*. The establishment of the Long Island facilities is described in the 1977 and earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Annual production of propane and butane at the Long Island Point plant is now approximately 1,348,000 tonnes. The total storage capacity at the plant comprises six tanks, each of 10,000 tonne capacity of either butane or propane and a 20,000 tonne capacity tank to store butane. Nearly all the production at Long Island Point is shipped to Japan.

Ethane gas

Ethane gas is produced at the Long Island Point Fractionation Plant and has since 1972 been conveyed through a pipeline to the Altona Petrochemical Company Limited at Altona. A new plant has been built for Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited at West Footscray at a cost of \$60m.

Further reference: *Discovery and development of crude oil in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1974, pp. 382-5*

Gas industry

The gas industry in Victoria is based on natural gas which provides about 99 per cent of all gas used by industry and for domestic purposes. During recent years the structure of the industry has changed considerably. In 1969, the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, a State instrumentality, and three privately owned gas companies operated the gas industry in the State. Since that time, the three companies have been taken over by the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, which is now the sole distributor of natural gas in Victoria. At 30 June 1978, reticulated gas was being supplied to customers in Victoria through a network of approximately 15,000 kilometres of transmission pipelines and reticulation mains.

Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria

The Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria was established under the provisions of the *Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1950* 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 for the production of gas, instead of using New South Wales black coal, and to consolidate and rationalise the gas industry by providing for the takeover and absorption by the Corporation of private or municipal gas utilities. The Corporation commenced operating on 1 January 1951 and, through the subsequent takeover of utilities which was authorised by legislation passed by the Victorian Parliament, became in 1974 the sole distributor of reticulated gas throughout Victoria.

Recent gas industry developments

The history of the discovery and development of the Gippsland Basin fields offshore in eastern Bass Strait is described in earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book* and on pages 280-1 of this *Year Book*.

In 1974, the Esso/BHP partnership commenced a new stage of development of the Gippsland Basin fields. The first project to be undertaken was the enlarging of the Gippsland Gas Processing and Crude Oil Stabilisation Plant at Longford. A new gas plant, known as the Gippsland Gas Processing Plant No 2, was erected during 1974 and 1975 and commissioned in February 1976. It cost \$30m to build and is capable of treating 9.6 million cubic metres of gas a day. The new facilities are expected to meet the peak demands of the Gas and Fuel Corporation during the latter part of the current decade.

The Tuna field, which contains both natural gas and crude oil, is currently being developed and became operational in October 1978. The submarine pipeline to convey the gas from the Tuna platform to the Marlin platform was laid early in 1976 and is currently being connected. The Tuna platform template was erected on site in January 1977, construction was completed during the year, and development drilling of the production wells began on 20 October 1978. Plans are well advanced for the development of the Snapper gas field which lies between the Barracouta and Marlin fields.

Distribution and conversion

After being treated at the gas processing facilities at Longford to remove propane and butane and the pentanes, natural gas is conveyed to Melbourne City Gate at Dandenong through a main transmission pipeline which was laid in 1968 and 1969. Natural gas first became available to users in Victoria on 14 April 1969.

The distribution and appliance conversion programmes carried out by the Gas and Fuel Corporation and the privately owned companies now absorbed into the Corporation, is described in previous editions of the *Year Book*. Early in 1974, the Gas and Fuel Corporation through enabling legislation (*Gas and Fuel Corporation (Powers) Act 1974*), acquired the Albury Gas Company Limited on the Murray River bordering New South Wales, at a cost of approximately \$800,000. This legislation facilitated arrangements for laying a pipeline from Melbourne to supply natural gas to north-central Victoria, in particular to the Albury-Wodonga growth centre.

Laying of the 355 kilometres long system of pipelines was completed in January 1977 to supply towns along the Hume Highway, at the Albury-Wodonga growth centre, and at Shepparton. An appliance conversion programme is currently being carried out and these localities are now supplied with natural gas.

In Melbourne a new pipeline has been laid from South Melbourne to the Brooklyn Compressor Station to reinforce supply in the western suburbs of Melbourne and to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. At 30 June 1977, a total of 1,385,000 appliances owned by 570,107 customers had been converted to natural gas in Victoria.

Gas supply areas

At 30 June 1977, there was a total of 692,105 customers receiving natural gas in Victoria. A further 17,712 customers were using other reticulated gases, mainly reformed LPG, making a total of 709,817 customers. The areas supplied with reticulated gas at 30 June 1977 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH GAS AT 30 JUNE 1978 (a)

Supplier	Area supplied	
	Natural gas	Other gases (b)
Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria	Bacchus Marsh	Ararat
	Ballan	Colac
	Ballarat	Hamilton
	Benalla	Horsham
	Bendigo	Kyneton
	Castlemaine	Portland
	Euroa	Queenscliff
	Geelong	Seymour
	Lara	Stawell
	Maffra	Sunbury
	Melbourne	Warrnambool
	Morwell	
	Rosedale	
	Sale	
	Shepparton	
	Trafalgar	
	Traralgon	
	Wangaratta	
	Warragul	
	Wodonga	
	Private suppliers—	Western Port
Esso Exploration and Production Australia Inc. and Hematite Petroleum Pty Ltd (BHP)	North Geelong	

(a) Excludes Esso/BHP own plant use at Longford and Long Island Point.

(b) In addition the Gas and Fuel Corporation supplies Maryborough and Warracknabeal with bottled LPG.

Source: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, 1978.

Production and sales
VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF TREATED
NATURAL GAS (a)

Year	Quantity	
	million m ³	million ft ³
1973	1,793.526	63,338.363
1974	2,241.743	79,167.139
1975	2,565.355	90,557.032
1976	3,038.522	107,259.827
1977	3,256.752	114,963.346

(a) Includes sales, field, and plant usage.

Source: Department of National Development, Canberra.

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 1978 increased by 6.9 per cent.

VICTORIA — SALES OF GAS (a)
(gigajoules)

Year	Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria
1974-75	72,253,000
1975-76	83,628,000
1976-77	95,471,000
1977-78	102,063,000

(a) Includes Mt Gambier Gas Co. Ltd. in South Australia.

NOTE. 1 gigajoule = 9.479 therms. For sales of gas in Victoria for the years 1970-71 to 1973-74, see table on page 335 of *Victorian Year Book 1976*.

Source: Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.

MINERALS

Economic natural resources*Introduction*

Victoria lacks the diversity of mineralisation present in other Australian States. However, mineral discoveries in Victoria in the past have had an important effect both on the State and Australia as a whole. The first major mineral development occurred in the 1850s with the gold discoveries and the subsequent gold rushes. A less spectacular development, but one equally important for Victoria's economy, was the utilisation of the La Trobe valley brown coal deposits for power generation in the 1920s. Of equal significance were the oil and gas discoveries in Bass Strait during the 1960s from which Victoria now supplies about 68 per cent of Australia's crude oil requirements and the whole of the State's gas needs.

The recent world energy crisis has emphasised that liquid fuel deposits are not infinite and that in the future liquid hydrocarbons may have to be manufactured from coal. Victoria, with its vast reserves of brown coal, may be in an excellent position to continue to supply a substantial part of Australia's liquid fuel requirements in the future.

Construction materials

Apart from crude oil and natural gas, construction materials exceed other mineral production, including brown coal, in terms of quantity and value. In 1976-77, the production of construction materials, including clay and limestone for lime and cement, was approximately 39,000,000 tonnes, valued at \$77.5m. The larger portion of this quantity, estimated to be as much as 60 per cent, is both produced and used within the Melbourne Statistical Division.

Basalts from the Newer Volcanic Series remain the most important source of crushed and broken stone, although the proportion of the total production is gradually declining. The reason for this decline probably lies in the difficulties in meeting specifications and the recognition by the industry that granitic rocks and acid lavas are more uniform in quality both laterally and vertically and that the quantity of stone obtainable from a particular site is limited largely by geometrical considerations.

Fossil fuel reserves

Victoria's proven geological reserves of brown coal (lignite) amount to 66,700 million tonnes, of which 64,900 million tonnes occur in the extensive coal fields of the La Trobe valley. The total inferred geological reserves down to depths at present uneconomic to mine amount to 113,700 million tonnes, but the State Electricity Commission estimates that the present economically extractable quantity is 35,000 million tonnes. This would contain an energy content of 350,000,000 terajoules.

The Bass Strait oil and natural gas fields will supply Victoria and other markets with natural gas for more than thirty years at the anticipated rate of consumption. It is estimated that an energy equivalent of 7,800,000 terajoules will be available if new gas fields are not discovered. The crude oil reserves, equivalent to 9,000,000 terajoules, will be seriously depleted by the late 1980s unless new discoveries are made in Victoria and Australia in the next ten years.

VICTORIA—ENERGY EQUIVALENT OF RECOVERABLE FOSSIL FUEL
(million terajoules)

Crude oil	Natural gas	Gas liquids	Brown coal	Total
9.0	7.8	2.1	120.0	138.9

The crude oil from the Bass Strait oil fields is deficient in the heavier lubricating fractions and the main commercial derivatives are light petroleum liquids ranging from heating oil to motor spirit. Victoria and Australia still depend on overseas crude oil for production of medium to heavy lubricating oils.

The black coal deposits of the south Gippsland coal fields such as Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Korumburra, and Outtrim were mined during the first half of the twentieth century. The coals were of average grade, but because of thin seams and complex block faulting, mining was expensive and the final production ceased from Wonthaggi in 1968. Reserves are estimated to total 8,000,000 tonnes.

Metallic minerals

Only minor amounts of metallic minerals are produced in Victoria. The most valuable of these is gold. These minerals contribute only about 0.5 per cent of the value of mineral products.

History of mining in Victoria

Victoria owes its rapid settlement and economic growth to the rich alluvial gold discoveries of the early 1850s. Although the early settlers were pastoralists, the rapid development of mining promoted the growth of industries and financial institutions. Gold mining reached a peak in 1856 with a total production of 86,000 kilograms of gold. From 1851 to 1857, the population of Victoria increased from 97,489 persons to 456,522 persons and had reached 1,000,000 persons by 1887.

One major consequence of the gold rushes was that Melbourne became an important centre of finance and maintains this role in Australia to the present day. Exploitation of the goldfields resulted in improved transportation facilities and improved access to large areas of fertile land which in itself supported the expansion of farming and pastoral industries.

Although for a long time gold production dominated the mining industry, other minerals were mined such as tin, antimony, copper, molybdenum, and wolfram. Production of some of these metals was as a by-product of gold mining. The mining activities of Victoria in the twentieth century have been characterised by marked progress in open cut mining, particularly of brown coal, limestone, and construction materials.

Discoveries of black coal in the south Gippsland area during the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century resulted in underground mines at Coalville, Korumburra, Jumbunna, Outtrim, Kilcunda, and Wonthaggi. The black coal deposits at Wonthaggi were discovered in 1909 and the State Coal Mine operated in this area until 1968.

Brown coal mining in the Lal Lal, Bacchus Marsh, Altona, Wensleydale, Dean's Marsh, Benwerrin, Anglesea, Gelliondale, and La Trobe valley areas has continued for many years and the operations in the La Trobe valley rank among the world's largest open cut mining projects. Coal has been extracted from Yallourn North since 1889, but the major developments have taken place since 1920 when the State Electricity Commission took over the work begun by the Mines Department in 1916. Since 1924, when large-scale production began, more than 500,000,000 tonnes of brown coal have been mined from the Yallourn and Morwell open cuts.

Since the Second World War, the rapid industrial development and recurrent building growth periods have made the production of construction materials the most extensive and valuable (apart from crude oil and natural gas) mining operation in Victoria. Limestones have been mined in large open cuts at Batesford and Waurn Ponds near Geelong, and at Merrimans Creek near Rosedale in Gippsland, for the manufacture of cement. Hard rock quarries supply aggregate and crushed rock for road construction and ferro-concrete buildings. Construction sands for concrete, plaster, and moulding are an important commodity and clays are mined by open cut methods for brick, tile, and pipe manufacture.

Victoria's economy was given another major impetus by the discovery in 1965 of the first of the large oil and gas deposits in the offshore fields of Bass Strait. Oil from Bass Strait now supplies approximately 68 per cent of total Australian requirements. It is estimated that sufficient reserves of natural gas exist to supply Victoria's need as well as other markets for more than thirty years.

Geological Survey of Victoria

The Geological Survey of Victoria was formally established in 1852 following the first reported discovery of alluvial gold in the previous year. The establishment followed an appeal by Governor La Trobe to the Colonial Office in London for urgent expert geological assistance. A.R.C. Selwyn arrived in Melbourne in 1852 to become the founding Director of the Geological Survey. Selwyn immediately initiated a programme of geological mapping and mineral resource surveys to assess the distribution and nature of the gold bearing formations. In 1867, the Geological Survey was brought under the control of the Minister of Mines and at the present time functions as a division of the Department of Minerals and Energy.

The early work of the Survey included detailed surface and subsurface mapping of the important goldfield areas, and in the 1890s studies were extended to the black coal deposits in south Gippsland. This work culminated in the discovery of the Wonthaggi coal field in the early 1900s.

In the period from 1910 to 1920, the Survey intensified the mapping programmes and undertook surveys of the brown coal deposits of the La Trobe valley. The Department initiated the re-opening of the Morwell open cut at Yallourn North and developed the brown coal fields as a source of fuel before this responsibility was transferred to the State Electricity Commission in 1920.

After the Second World War, the activities of the Survey were diversified with the growing interest in petroleum exploration, groundwater investigation, engineering geology, and the extractive industries. The studies carried out by the Geological Survey on the Tertiary stratigraphy and micropalaeontology of the onshore Gippsland Basin set a basis for the discovery of the oil and gas fields of Bass Strait during the middle 1960s.

In summary, the main activities of the Geological Survey are the investigation of Victoria's geological structure, mineral, petroleum, and groundwater resources; engineering geology; and the provision of basic information on these matters in the form of geological maps, reports, and advice to industry, the public, and Commonwealth and Victorian Government departments. The Survey also serves as geological consultant to government agencies when required, and provides scientific information for the appraisal, development, and conservation of Victoria's subsurface resources.

Mining and quarry production

The mining and quarrying production of Victoria from lands occupied under the Mines Act and the Extractive Industries Act is recorded by the Victorian Department of Minerals and Energy, and from other lands by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The production from both sources for the years 1973-74 to 1976-77 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MINING AND QUARRYING PRODUCTION

Particulars	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallic minerals (a)—	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000	'000 gm	\$'000
Gold bullion	75	(b)81	249	225	119	343	42	112
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Antimony ore	2,318	57	2,703	34	507	11	1,227	21
Bauxite	6,669	57	—	—	2,366	38	5,579	47
Iron ore	466	3	487	4	6,650	73	1,785	17
Tin concentrate	9	26	5	22	—	—	2	10
Non-metallic minerals—								
Diatomite	6,000	35	4,979	22	498	34	437	48
Fireclay	38,484	80	14,280	40	14,777	64	17,944	107
Fluorspar	874	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gypsum	49,825	149	54,139	161	69,006	240	84,761	310
Kaolin, refined	27,856	1,493	26,135	1,441	16,663	1,308	18,616	1,572
Kaolin, unrefined (c)	1,623	21	8,077	40	414	7	276	4
Limestone (d)	2,424,380	n.a.	2,139,529	n.a.	2,170,684	n.a.	2,081,201	n.a.
Other clays	2,736,979	2,524	2,222,221	2,343	2,478,992	3,114	2,097,622	2,578
Silica	141,832	460	142,550	445	166,273	708	199,416	960
Fuel minerals—								
Briquettes	1,163,922	11,011	1,092,134	11,391	945,793	11,974	1,034,786	14,925
Brown coal (e)	23,253,577	27,823	24,641,462	40,556	26,711,090	48,346	28,231,206	55,905
	'000m ³		'000m ³		'000m ³		'000m ³	
Crude oil	20,712		20,930		21,795		22,647	
Liquefied petroleum gases (f)—								
Commercial butane	929		1,147		1,181		1,324	
Commercial propane	1,123		1,025		1,051		1,207	
	million m ³	330,060 (h)	million m ³	395,311 (h)	million m ³	430,634 (h)	million m ³	458,818 (h)
Natural gas (g)	1,998		2,284		2,641		2,989	
Other derivatives (f)—	'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³		'000 m ³	
Commercial ethane	40,620		63,677		73,208		103,350	
Construction materials—	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Sand	7,788	11,086	7,541	11,726	r7,765	r12,832	9,040	14,626
Gravel	4,858	4,307	4,732	3,986	r4,095	r3,304	4,743	4,367
Crushed and broken stone	17,499	35,373	17,682	43,298	r17,430	r48,742	17,884	48,388
	tonne		tonne		tonne		tonne	
Dimension stone	10,937	217	12,283	262	10,621	256	7,867	288
	'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes		'000 tonnes	
Other quarry products	4,201	3,686	3,636	4,127	r2,738	r2,905	3,327	3,886

- (a) See next table for assayed content.
 (b) Includes gold subsidy of \$36,361 in 1972-73, and \$18 in 1973-74. Gold subsidy payments ceased at 31 December 1973.
 (c) Excludes unrefined kaolin used in producing refined kaolin at or near mine.
 (d) Excludes limestone used as a construction material.
 (e) Excludes brown coal used in production of briquettes: 1973-74: 3,097,000 tonnes; 1974-75: 2,955,000 tonnes; 1975-76: 2,512,000 tonnes; 1976-77: 2,763,000 tonnes.
 (f) Excludes manufactured liquefied petroleum gases and other derivatives from petroleum refining.
 (g) Includes commercial gas and gas for field usage.
 (h) Value shown is an estimate based on prices prescribed in legislation, quoted market prices, and information from government departments. Values of individual petroleum products are not available for publication.
- Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria; Fuel Branch, Commonwealth Department of National Development; and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—ASSAYED CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS

Metal or element and mineral in which contained	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Alumina (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	1,977	2,819	—	1,214	2,829
Antimony (tonne)—					
Contained in antimony concentrate	—	—	—	—	—
Contained in antimony ore	n.a.	110	278	60	109
Total antimony	n.a.	110	278	60	109
Gold (gm)—					
Contained in antimony ore	—	158	—	—	—
Contained in antimony concentrate	—	—	—	—	—
Contained in copper concentrate	—	—	—	—	—
Contained in gold bullion	141,054	67,783	217,794	105,582	40,175
Total gold	141,054	67,941	217,794	105,582	40,175
Iron (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	310	209	—	121	324
Contained in iron ore	322	280	292	3,990	1,071
Total iron	632	489	292	4,111	1,395
Rutile (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	—	—	—	118	—
Silica (tonne)—					
Contained in bauxite	—	—	—	289	—
Silver (gm)—					
Contained in gold bullion	3,732	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tin (tonne)—					
Contained in tin concentrate	7	7	4	—	1

Sources: Department of Minerals and Energy, Victoria, and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—COAL PRODUCTION AND VALUE (a)

Period (b)	Black coal		Brown coal	
	Production	Value	Production	Value
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
1926-1930	678,901	1,786	1,539,917	386
1931-1935	479,606	888	2,484,461	512
1936-1940	330,118	568	3,666,671	712
1941-1945	290,872	818	5,090,974	1,052
1946-1950	158,798	722	6,755,137	2,404
1951-1955	145,838	1,590	8,868,202	7,186
1956-1960	102,512	1,050	12,389,332	11,302
1961-1965	53,418	599	18,607,269	16,605
1966	36,089	497	22,132,593	20,064
1967	32,581	251	23,758,913	20,686
1968	26,736	209	23,339,331	21,555
1968-69	13,312	105	23,499,703	20,879
1969-70	407	6	24,310,900	22,131
1970-71	20	(c)	23,180,539	22,975
1971-72	—	—	23,630,467	25,706
1972-73	—	—	24,121,155	28,555
1973-74	—	—	26,354,577	31,532
1974-75	—	—	27,541,462	45,341
1975-76	—	—	29,211,090	52,871
1976-77	—	—	30,994,476	61,598

- (a) Value of output at the mine. This is essentially the unit selling price of the commodity, less any unit transport costs from the mine or associated treatment works, multiplied by the production. Where a commodity is transferred to another location for further processing without being sold, the unit value is based on production costs plus an allowance for overhead and profit.
 (b) Figures for five-yearly periods are annual averages.
 (c) Under \$1,000.

Further references: Groundwater in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 384-6; Victorian clays 1970, pp. 376-8; History of the Mines Department, 1970, pp. 105-8; Minerals in Victoria, 1970, pp. 1-29; Mineral exploration, 1972, pp. 363-7; Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975, pp. 362-3; Extractive industries, 1975, pp. 364-5; Mineral deposits in Victoria, 1976, pp. 362-3; Mines Department, 1977, pp. 367-9

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS Publications

Victorian Office

Mining and quarrying commodity statistics (8401.2)

Secondary production (8301.2)

Central Office

Mineral exploration (8407.0)

Mineral production (8405.0)

Minerals and mineral products (8404.0)

Mining establishments, details of operations (8402.0)

Overseas trade, part 1: exports and imports (5409.0)

Overseas trade, part 2: comparative and summary tables (5410.0)

WATER RESOURCES AND SEWERAGE

WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR CONTROL

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

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 Victorian Government on steps to overcome the emergency at that time and to plan future water conservation works, a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of Victoria'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 Victorian Treasury, was appointed. The work of the Committee emphasised the desirability of having a co-ordinating body for Victoria's water resources.

The *Water Resources Act 1975* established the Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply for the purpose of ensuring the most efficient utilisation of the water resources of Victoria. This Act vested in the Minister of Water Supply the administration of the Water Act, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act (in respect of the water, sewerage, and drainage functions), Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act, Latrobe Valley Act, Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act, Sewerage Districts Act, Dandenong Valley Authority Act, River Improvement Act, West Moorabool Water Board Act, Groundwater Act Part V, and Drainage of Land Act.

As part of the Ministry, there is a Water Resources Council, consisting of eleven members appointed by the Governor in Council comprising the three commissioners of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the chairman, deputy chairman, and engineer-in-chief of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, a representative or nominee from each of the Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria, the Victorian Irrigators Central Council, and the Ministry for Conservation, the co-ordinator of works from the Victorian Treasury, with the Director of Water Resources as chairman. The functions of the Council are to investigate and advise the Minister generally on matters pertaining to the water resources of Victoria or to water supply, drainage, or sewerage throughout Victoria referred to it by the Minister.

The Ministry performs a co-ordinating function in assessing and developing Victoria's water resources, including the extension and development of sewerage and drainage services, and has responsibilities for long-range planning of future requirements, for achieving a balance between rural, urban, and industrial development, and for advice on priorities for construction.

The legislation does 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 implements the Victorian Government's policy of bringing both bodies under a single Ministry for the co-ordination of their activities.

Groundwater Act

The Groundwater Act, which was proclaimed in September 1970, enabled the Mines Department and 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 Victoria's groundwater resources so that total water resources and their proper use can be considered by the Victorian Government in the future.

At August 1978, 4,407 licences to extract groundwater for purposes other than domestic and stock use had been issued by the Commission, and more than 12,350 bores had been registered for domestic and stock use.

A Groundwater Conservation Area has been declared in the Koo-Wee-Rup-Dalmore District. More than 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. Investigations are in progress to determine the safe volume which may be extracted annually.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 373-4

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Introduction

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is the authority for providing water supply, sewerage, and main drainage services to the Melbourne metropolitan area. It is also Melbourne's metropolitan planning authority. The formation of a body such as the Board was urged by an 1889 Royal Commission into Melbourne's sanitary conditions after continuous agitation by local municipalities for a sewerage system in the City. The Board was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1890 and began operations in July 1891. Its initial functions were to provide a sewerage system for Melbourne and the metropolitan area, and to assume responsibility for the City's water supply, previously administered by the Public Works Department.

In the years since its inception, the Board, in addition to assuming responsibility for main drainage, has also been made responsible for maintenance and improvement of metropolitan rivers and watercourses, town planning, and metropolitan parks. With the exception of town planning, the Board's responsibilities are laid down in the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958* (as amended). Until 1 August 1978, the Board comprised of 54 unpaid commissioners, a full-time elected chairman, and from 1975, a deputy chairman. Commissioners who were required to be members of a municipal council, could not hold their seats for more than three years without reappointment, while the maximum term for the chairman was four years before his appointment was reviewed. The deputy chairman's term was also for four years. Following recommendations by a Board of Inquiry, the composition of the Board was changed on 1 August 1978. It now comprises a full-time appointed chairman and six part-time members, four elected by Area Commissions comprising of groupings of municipalities and two appointed by the Government. Their appointments are for four-year terms.

Acts of the Victorian Parliament empower the Board to levy four rates annually: the water rate, metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services), metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate, and the metropolitan improvement or planning rate, all of which are based on net annual valuations of rateable properties with certain minimum amounts payable for the three former rates. The incoming revenue is used to operate and maintain the water, sewerage, and main drainage systems, to pay interest and redemption charges on loans raised for capital works, and to meet administrative expenses.

The proceeds of the metropolitan improvement rate meet annual expenditure for town planning, 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.

Melbourne's water storages

Water to Melbourne and the metropolitan area is supplied from seven storage reservoirs drawing on the water resources of mountain catchment areas. Pipelines carry the water from on-stream storages distant from the city to off-stream storages located around the perimeter of the metropolitan area. Water is then conveyed to service reservoirs and elevated tanks throughout the suburbs for distribution to consumers.

When the Upper Yarra Dam was completed in 1957, the capacity of the storage reservoirs serving the supply system was increased to 296,000 megalitres, comprising Yan Yean Reservoir (30,000 megalitres), Maroondah (22,000), O'Shannassy (4,000), Silvan (40,000), and Upper Yarra (200,000). In the 22 years since Upper Yarra was commissioned, this storage capacity has more than doubled to 610,000 megalitres and work is under way on two new major reservoirs to add about another 1.2 million megalitres of water storage and give Melbourne, by the early 1980s, a supply system with a storage capacity equivalent to three times the expected annual demand.

The years since the completion of the Upper Yarra Dam have been the most significant in the history of Melbourne's water supply system. Major works undertaken since 1957—and particularly following the severe drought of 1967–68—include duplication of the transfer main between the Upper Yarra and Silvan Reservoirs; diversion of several Yarra tributaries into the supply system; construction of Greenvale and Cardinia Reservoirs; construction of the Yarra Valley Conduit to further increase transfer capacity between Upper Yarra and Silvan; construction of a transfer main between Silvan and Cardinia Reservoirs, as well as transfer mains from Cardinia to Dandenong, and from Dandenong to Notting Hill; and the Thomson Diversion Tunnel and Easton Diversion Works to transfer water from the Thomson River to Upper Yarra Reservoir. Major works currently in progress include the Sugarloaf Dam, with associated pumping station and water treatment works, and construction of the Thomson Dam.

The completion of the Greenvale (1971) and Cardinia Reservoirs (1973) added another 314,000 megalitres to the storage capacity of the metropolitan water supply system, bringing this capacity to its current level. Greenvale and Cardinia are off-stream storages in the sense that they are located on watercourses with little catchment of their own and hence are filled from external sources, i.e., the on-stream storages.

Greenvale Reservoir is on Yuroke Creek, a branch of the Moonee Ponds Creek to the north of the city, and serves Melbourne's north-western and western suburbs to Werribee. With a capacity of 27,000 megalitres, Greenvale is supplied by pipeline from the Silvan Reservoir near Monbulk in the Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Silvan stores water from the O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson systems.

Cardinia is by far the biggest of the Board's storages, with a capacity of 287,000 megalitres. It supplies Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs as far south as the boundary of Frankston and is fed from the Upper Yarra System via a pipeline from the southern end of Silvan Reservoir. Supply to Silvan is supplemented by the new Yarra Valley Conduit from the Upper Yarra Reservoir, which enables surplus water from the O'Shannassy and Upper Yarra catchments to be stored, and provides a marked degree of regulation of water from the diversion of the Thomson River, pending construction of the Thomson Dam.

Cardinia, with its large storage, provides a substantial reserve supply for use during extremely dry or drought periods and supplies water to both the Dandenong and Notting Hill service reservoirs. The main dam embankment, with a base width of 303 metres, is generally rockfill with an impervious earth core. It has a maximum height of 86 metres, a crest length of 1,542 metres and contains about 3.7 million cubic metres of earth and rock. Cardinia started filling in 1973 and filled for the first time late in October 1977. The reservoir, which was designed by the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation, has a shoreline of about 56 kilometres and a surface area of more than 1,295 hectares.

In mid-1973, the Victorian Government announced a dam-building programme aimed at further increasing the storage capacity of Melbourne's water supply system. Included in this programme is the Thomson Reservoir as the main component of the third stage of the Board of Works' largest water supply project to date—the diversion of water from the Thomson River, about 170 kilometres east of Melbourne, into the Upper Yarra System. Construction work on the Thomson project started in 1969 and the first stage—allowing diversion of water from the Thomson through a 19.6 kilometre tunnel to Fehrings Creek, a tributary of the Yarra—was commissioned in September 1974. Water from the Thomson was channelled into the diversion tunnel, then into the Yarra River via Fehrings Creek. From the Yarra, the flow entered the Upper Yarra Reservoir. Stage two of the project involved extending this tunnel at both its western and eastern ends. The western extension

carried the diversion tunnel to the Yarra River near the Reservoir, thereby superseding the outlet into Fehrings Creek. The eastern tunnel extension allows diversion of flow from the Thomson at a point known as Swingler, just below the confluence of the Thomson and Jordan Rivers, thus making use of a larger catchment area. Incorporating a concrete diversion dam at Swingler, stage two was completed early in the second half of 1977. The major component of the third stage of the Thomson Diversion Scheme is a large storage on the Thomson River, north of Erica, to be formed by the Thomson Dam. When completed, this dam will be about 160 metres high and the earth and rockfill structure will form a reservoir inundating about 2,200 hectares. The dam will impound about 1.1 million megalitres and the proposed reservoir will extend for some 20 kilometres north of the wall.

A final decision to proceed with the Thomson Dam and its associated works was made by the Victorian Government early in 1976 after a study of the environmental implications during both the construction and operation of the dam. During the study, members of the public were able to make written submissions, either as individuals or collectively, on any aspect of the investigation, and these submissions were taken into account during preparation of the final report and recommendations. Apart from the Thomson Dam, the works involved in the third and final stage of the Thomson scheme entail an extension of the Thomson-Yarra diversion tunnel in a south-easterly direction for about 5.5 kilometres from Swingler to emerge within the proposed Thomson Reservoir, and allowing water to be transferred to the Upper Yarra System as required, as well as outlet works in the Thomson Dam for the release of water for other uses downstream. The Thomson Reservoir will store water during the wetter years when inflows are high and thus ensure an adequate water supply for Melbourne during the drier years. This will enable the Board to operate its available storages much more efficiently than would be possible without a large back-up storage such as the Thomson. In addition, the dam will provide regulation of the stored water to supplement the variable flows in the Thomson River for the irrigators and water users in the Thomson Valley.

The augmentation programme announced in 1973 also included the Sugarloaf Reservoir (95,000 megalitres live capacity), which will store water pumped from the Yarra River at Yering Gorge and from the nearby Maroondah aqueduct. Basically, the Sugarloaf scheme comprises an intake and pumping station on the Yarra in Yering Gorge; a "pressure tunnel" from the pumping station to the reservoir; a draw-off structure and tunnel from the reservoir to carry water to a pumping station below the main dam wall; a pipeline rising from this pumping station to a water treatment plant; a covered "clearwater" storage basin adjacent to the treatment plant; and a pipeline from the storage basin through which treated water will be introduced to the supply system. Comprehensive treatment of Sugarloaf water will be necessary because it will contain agricultural and urban run-off. The treatment plant will be located close to the southern end of the main dam and will use conventional water treatment methods. Chemicals will be added to the water to encourage the settling of particles which cause turbidity and then the water will be filtered and chlorinated to kill any bacteria. The plant will produce a high quality potable water. Water from the Sugarloaf Reservoir will be introduced to the supply system via the Sugarloaf-Preston Pipeline which will run from the clearwater basin to a tunnel of the Maroondah aqueduct. Downstream of this point, the aqueduct is being converted to a 2.1 metre diameter pressure pipeline. As with the rest of Melbourne's water supply, water from Sugarloaf will be fluoridated in line with the requirements of the *Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973*. The reservoir, being an off-stream storage, is formed by a dam across the Sugarloaf Creek near Christmas Hills. The main dam will be 85 metres above stream bed level and will have a crest length of 1,000 metres. There will be two small saddle dams on the southern side of the reservoir. Sugarloaf will supply the northern and western suburbs, as well as Greenvale and Yan Yean storages, and thus reduce this component of demand on Silvan Reservoir.

Water reaches houses and industry in the Melbourne metropolitan area from the various service reservoirs situated in the highest convenient places so that a maximum pressure can be maintained, and peak demands can be met. There are 72 service reservoirs and tanks with a combined capacity of 2,017 megalitres. Underground mains and pipes convey the water from the service reservoirs to its point of use. As part of its water supply catchment management programme, the Board is carrying out extensive forest hydrology research at

Coranderrk and North Maroondah, two eucalypt forest areas south and north of Healesville. The experiments are designed to determine a scientifically based, efficient catchment management policy related to water yield and quality. At Coranderrk, the effects of two timber harvesting operations applied to mature eucalypt forests are being monitored, while at North Maroondah studies are being made to assess the effects of a regenerated eucalypt forest on water yield.

While public access to the Board of Works' forested catchment areas is not allowed, there are picnic and passive recreational facilities at all the Board's storages, except the O'Shannassy Reservoir. Public access is also available to four smaller reserves—Donnellys Weir, Coranderrk Weir, Fernshaw, and the top of Black Spur. All the reserves are easily reached by car.

Total water consumption for the year 1976-77 was 381,500 megalitres, a 7 per cent decrease over the previous year's consumption of 384,000 megalitres. Rainfall was about 10 per cent above average for this period, but stream flow about 5 per cent below. Notwithstanding the present decline in the rate of population growth, the planning of future water requirements for Melbourne has allowed for a continuous increase in water consumption due mainly to the continuing growth in households.

At 30 June 1977, there were 850,834 properties or an estimated 2,467,000 people in Melbourne supplied with reticulated water. Average consumption for the 1976-77 year was 448,000 litres per property.

Lower Yarra Development Scheme

For the first time in its history, the Board of Works is to draw water from the lower reaches of the Yarra River for supply to the Melbourne metropolitan area. A new water storage — the Sugarloaf Reservoir — is being built about 35 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. Water for the reservoir will be taken from the Yarra River and pumped through a tunnel to the reservoir itself. There will be provision to pump water from Maroondah Aqueduct into the reservoir. The water will be fully treated and fluoridated before being introduced to the general supply via the Preston Service Reservoir. The Lower Yarra Development Scheme (Stage One of which is the Sugarloaf Reservoir Project) is based on a 1967 recommendation by the Parliamentary Public Works Committee that the Board develop the Thomson River and Lower Yarra catchments as sources of water for the Melbourne metropolitan area. Work on the Thomson scheme began in 1969, but the entire project is not scheduled for completion until at least 1982. Although the Cardinia Reservoir — the Board's largest water storage so far — is in service, Melbourne cannot be sure of a desirable level of protection against drought (and water restrictions) until the Thomson development is completed. For this reason, the Victorian Government, in 1973, decided that work should proceed immediately on Stage One of the Lower Yarra Scheme as it was the best one available to meet possible short-term supply shortages.

The Sugarloaf Reservoir will be formed by a dam across the Sugarloaf Creek near Christmas Hills. The main dam will be 85 metres high and will have a crest length of 1,000 metres. It is being built of rock and random fill, with concrete facing on the upstream side. There will be two small saddle dams on the southern side of the reservoir. Sugarloaf will be an "off-river" storage in the sense that, although it will store water from the Yarra River, the dam will not be on the Yarra River itself, but on a tributary creek which has only a small catchment area. This catchment area is being acquired by the Board.

At full supply level, Sugarloaf will have a usable capacity of 95,000 megalitres, and pending completion of the big Thomson Reservoir (1m megalitres), will be the third largest of the Board's water storages after Cardinia and Upper Yarra. A pumping station on the northern bank of the Yarra River, at Yering Gorge, will pump water to the Sugarloaf Reservoir from both the Yarra River and, when required, the Maroondah Aqueduct through a pressure tunnel 1,200 metres long and 2.4 to 2.6 metres in diameter. From Sugarloaf, water will gravitate down a drain-off tunnel to another pumping station at the left abutment of the main dam where it will be lifted into a rising main and carried to a treatment plant. The treatment plant is necessary because the Sugarloaf scheme is the first in which the Board has harvested water from an inhabited catchment area. The plant will

be located close to the southern end of the main dam and will use conventional water treatment methods. Chemicals will be added to the water to encourage the settling of particles which cause turbidity, and then the water will be filtered and chlorinated to kill any disease-producing bacteria which might remain. The plant will produce a very high quality potable water, and water passing through the plant will also be fluoridated in line with Victorian Government requirements. After treatment, the water will be stored in a covered "clear water" storage adjacent to the treatment plant before being conveyed to the supply system by a pipeline. Water from Sugarloaf is expected to be available by the summer of 1980-81 and the reservoir is scheduled to be fully integrated into the system in 1981.

**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
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
1974-75	31,900	108,500	170,300	351,000	25,300	687,000
1975-76	23,000	91,400	152,400	230,900	47,200	544,900
1976-77	21,600	104,400	120,400	219,500	80,000	545,900

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 1972-73 to 1976-77:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WATERWORKS
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Yan Yean System (including Greenvale)	813	246	320	82	45
Maroondah System	47	136	802	8,574	21,286
O'Shannassy, Upper Yarra, and Thomson System (including Silvan and Cardinia)	19,923	26,350	36,678	23,041	28,473
Service reservoirs	441	1,286	1,627	4,523	3,686
Large mains and pumping stations	9,827	6,134	3,690	14,086	18,488
Reticulation	4,667	4,533	5,963	8,766	9,590
Afforestation	5	2	22	6	21
Investigations, future works	796	1,994	1,917	Cr. 91	1
Total outlay	36,519	40,681	51,019	58,987	81,589

Consumption of water

During the year ended 30 June 1977, the maximum consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs on any one day was 2,273 megalitres on 23 December 1976, and the minimum consumption was 638 megalitres on 11 April 1977.

The following table shows, for each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77, 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
1972-73	748,990	315,208	1,637	534	864	357.60	591,673
1973-74	787,052	361,858	2,202	590	991	405.48	621,161
1974-75	809,372	355,625	2,274	620	974	393.66	640,165
1975-76	829,941	384,058	2,290	658	1,049	418.56	662,912
1976-77	850,834	381,489	2,273	638	1,045	423.59	689,336

Sewerage system

Cost of the sewerage system

The cost of sewerage works during each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77, is shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SEWERAGE SYSTEM
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Farm purchase and preparation	707	496	560	898	742
Treatment works	21,091	21,265	11,425	10,409	7,458
Outfall sewer and rising mains	16,675	2,975	1,430	393	354
Pumping stations, buildings, and plant	4,770	4,935	2,772	1,969	921
Main and branch sewers	12,879	24,201	43,301	45,249	33,575
Reticulation sewers	7,001	12,096	20,067	26,554	30,667
Sanitary depots	—	Cr. 48	(a)	—	3
Investigations	149	1,057	1,437	Cr. 121	11
Total outlay	63,273	66,978	80,992	85,351	73,731

(a) Less than \$500.

Disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises

The responsibility for the collection, removal, and disposal of nightsoil from unsewered premises within the Melbourne metropolitan area was transferred from the individual municipal councils to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works by legislation in 1922. By agreement, each council pays to the Board a prescribed amount per annum to offset the cost of the service, etc. For the year 1976-77, working expenses were \$276,885, and interest \$42,922 making a total of \$319,807. Revenue was \$479,383, giving a surplus of \$159,576.

Drainage

Retarding basins

The Board of Works, acting as the drainage authority in the metropolitan area, is responsible for providing flood protection works to serve in the most effective and economical manner. This has often been done by the construction of retarding basins. A retarding basin is a reservoir, normally empty, having an outlet always open, which is smaller than the inlet, so that during heavy storms part of the flow is held back and released gradually as the storm abates.

The first retarding basin constructed by the Board of Works is still in operation in Hawthorn, after 50 years' service. Twenty-one others have been constructed since, and there are plans to construct new basins and extend two existing basins in Moorabbin. It is probable that more basins will accompany the continuing growth of Melbourne.

The Board's network of retarding basins can be divided into five systems, each system feeding one of the following watercourses: Moonee Ponds Creek, Merlynston Creek,

Hawthorn East Drain, Gardiners Creek, and Mordialloc Creek. Although each basin had unique legal and economic problems associated with its development, all have similar hydrological reasons for their inception.

As the older catchments developed, no effective legislation was available to exclude development from the flood-prone areas adjacent to the creeks. This type of growth in some cases constricted the passage of larger flows and, during heavy storms, showed the retarding basin as the most effective and economical method of reducing peak flows to a flow which can be transmitted safely along the downstream drainage system. The alternative would have been the duplication or enlargement of the existing drainage systems.

In other areas, retarding basins are included in the original design of the drainage system. In these cases the basin not only retains peak flows but also reduces the size, and therefore the cost, of drainage works further downstream.

Some regions of Melbourne were originally swamp land and unfit for development. In such areas it is desirable to reduce flows and confine them to a narrower, controlled drainage system. This, in turn, drains the marshy areas and effectively opens up new lands for development. All this can and has been achieved most economically by the careful location of retarding basins.

A retarding basin may be formed in one of two ways. It can be excavated from a relatively flat area, or it can be formed by an embankment traversing a natural valley. The embankment may be specially constructed for the retarding basin or it can be used for a dual purpose by carrying a road across the valley.

The nature of a retarding basin lends itself easily to other uses. As many of the basins are empty and dry for the greater part of the time, some, with the co-operation of local councils, have been used for reserves and playing fields. Others have been designed to blend naturally with the surrounding flora to form parks, which to the untrained eye would not be recognised as flood protection structures.

The Lake Road Retarding Basin in the City of Nunawading is an example where a permanent lake has been incorporated in the design. The area surrounding the lake is preserved as a wildlife sanctuary by the Council. In addition, Cherry's Swamp and Truganina Swamp in Altona have been developed to act as retarding basins, but the original character of the swamps has been maintained so that these areas still provide a habitat for bird life, including several migratory species from the northern hemisphere.

Finance

Assessed value of property

The net annual value of property in 1975-76 and 1976-77 for the purpose of the Board's rating is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS: ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY RATED (\$m)

Rate	Net annual value of property	
	1975-76	1976-77
Water rate	791.3	804.7
Metropolitan general rate (for sewerage services)	644.7	663.3
Metropolitan drainage and river improvement rate	680.6	690.6
Metropolitan improvement rate	822.1	838.4

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 Board is empowered under section 187 of its Act to borrow up to \$1,300m, exclusive of loans of \$4.8m originally raised by the Victorian Government for the

construction of waterworks for the supply of Melbourne and suburbs. In addition, the Board may, under section 200 of its Act, receive advances by way of loan from the Treasurer of Victoria, and the value of these loans is not included in the limit of \$1,300m quoted in section 187. At 30 June 1977, the Board's total loan liability amounted to \$1,130.5m, of which \$915.5m had been incurred under section 187. All moneys borrowed are charged and secured upon the Board's revenues.

Revenue, expenditure, etc.

The following table shows the revenue, expenditure, surplus or deficit, and capital outlay of the Board in respect of its water supply, sewerage, and drainage functions during each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77. The Board keeps a separate account of its financial activities as the Metropolitan Planning Authority.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE					
Water supply—					
Water rates and charges (including revenue from water supplied by measure)	30,960	34,926	44,960	57,140	67,189
Sewerage—					
Sewerage rates	32,083	41,294	57,688	73,237	84,228
Trade waste charges	3,168	3,490	3,471	5,033	6,681
Sanitary charges	1,225	1,329	1,280	1,456	2,423
Metropolitan farm—					
Grazing fees, rents, pastures, etc.	4	3	3	4	3
Balance, livestock account	589	756	Dr. 263	Dr. 4	229
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Drainage and river improvement rate	6,299	8,068	8,366	10,353	11,870
River water charges	13	12	16	11	12
Total	74,340	89,878	115,521	147,231	172,635
EXPENDITURE					
Water supply—					
Management	4,655	6,068	6,394	7,690	8,694
Maintenance	6,916	8,226	11,531	14,158	16,488
Water supply works	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,652	1,652
Sewerage—					
Management	4,365	5,811	9,232	9,617	10,755
Maintenance	5,098	6,616	11,364	15,320	19,599
Sewerage works	2,600	2,600	2,600	3,068	3,068
Metropolitan farm—					
Management	329	399	465	658	813
Maintenance	1,441	1,645	2,118	2,548	2,992
Metropolitan drainage and rivers—					
Management	979	1,298	1,053	1,588	1,735
Maintenance	1,626	2,097	2,734	3,421	4,162
Drainage works	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,180	1,180
Pensions and allowances	283	376	404	513	844
Loan flotation expenses	273	384	628	720	1,128
Interest (including exchange)	36,978	42,027	51,708	64,161	74,246
Contributions to—					
Sinking fund	1,883	2,023	2,210	2,408	2,727
Loans redeemed reserve	3,616	4,125	4,955	5,610	6,436
Renewals fund	988	1,109	1,151	1,466	1,796
Depreciation	341	264	320	1,015	1,019
Superannuation account	871	1,640	3,123	4,505	4,965
Municipalities for valuations, etc.	199	265	273	279	265
Rates equalisation reserve	Cr. 1,513	505	858	3,674	4,371
Appropriations for contingencies, etc.	—	—	—	1,880	3,200
Other	13	—	—	100	500
Total	74,340	89,878	115,521	147,231	172,635

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Capital outlay at 30 June—					
Water supply	283,657	324,338	375,356	434,343	515,931
Sewerage	393,716	460,694	541,686	627,037	700,769
Drainage and river improvement works	45,215	49,285	57,104	66,139	74,098

Town planning, metropolitan freeways, etc.

As a result of the passing of the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act* 1974 by the Victorian Parliament, the Board's road-making powers, road assets, etc., and certain officers and other employees were transferred to the Country Roads Board, as from 1 July 1974.

Also, under the same Act, the Board's responsibility for foreshores reverted to the Public Works Department.

In respect of its town planning functions, the Board now operates under the authority of the Minister for Local Government and Planning.

The following table summarises the revenue, expenditure, and capital outlay of the Board in connection with its functions as the Metropolitan Planning Authority during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT FUND: REVENUE ACCOUNT
AND CAPITAL OUTLAY
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Revenue—					
Metropolitan improvement rate and sundry income	9,022	11,760	12,438	14,972	16,344
Recoup from Country Roads Board	—	—	1,026	—	—
Sales of land	—	—	2,042	5,225	1,644
Other	—	—	993	665	19
Total revenue	9,022	11,760	16,499	20,863	18,007
Expenditure—					
Management	1,644	2,144	2,936	4,249	4,576
Maintenance	1,216	1,110	42	38	305
Interest	65	70	73	77	120
Contributions to sinking fund	24	24	24	Cr. 24	—
Reserved land and acquisitions	4,441	6,056	8,615	4,759	5,557
Metropolitan parks land acquisitions	—	—	3,170	3,812	6,080
Special Road Projects acquisitions, etc.	—	—	553	553	—
Construction works	—	—	81	308	894
Road and foreshore works	1,452	114	—	—	—
Contribution to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority	174	306	721	1,261	1,372
Transfer to rates equalisation fund	Cr. 163	1,778	61	5,469	1,289
Other	170	158	222	361	392
Total expenditure	9,022	11,760	16,499	20,863	20,585
Capital outlay at 30 June (a)	121,580	145,472 (b)	41,213	44,825	55,591

(a) Includes expenditure of the following amounts paid from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund: 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: 1972-73, \$9,301,000; and 1973-74, \$10,458,000.

(b) Henceforth excludes highways and bridge works, and foreshore works, responsibility for which has been transferred to other authorities.

Further references: Thomson-Yarra development scheme, *Victorian Year Book* 1974, p.253; Cardinia Reservoir, 1975, pp.188-9

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Operations

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted under the Water Act passed by the Victorian Parliament in 1905 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 Melbourne metropolitan area.

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 Victorian Government to meet the cost of irrigation works and for certain headworks to be constructed by the Victorian 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 they failed to provide a reserve water supply in dry seasons because of the lack of large storages and the unreadiness of landholders to make appropriate use of water when it was available.

Three commissioners, appointed by the Governor of Victoria, are responsible for the activities of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Commission employs a permanent work force of some 1,840 persons throughout Victoria and up to 1,300 casual staff, according to the demand for labour on Commission works. Of the total permanent staff employed (1,840) about 500 are engaged on engineering, surveying, drafting, and other professional occupations, about 650 on water distribution, district operations, and maintenance, and about 500 on accounting and administrative duties. Of the casual labour force of 1,300 persons, 350 are engaged on construction projects and 950 on district maintenance.

More than 60 large storages, 264 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. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 2,896,382 megalitres for 1977-78.

The Commission's engineering functions are divided into the following four 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; 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; and mechanical—design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the Commission's mechanical and electrical engineering works. 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 finance, accounts, stores, personnel, property and legal services, valuations, and secretarial branches of the Commission.

Outside the Melbourne metropolitan area there are now 464 reticulated town water supplies of which 147 come under the direct control and management of the Commission and the remaining 317 town supplies are administered by 207 local water authorities. There are 128 sewerage authorities, 27 river improvement trusts, and 4 drainage trusts in Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area.

The Commission has also developed, patented, and arranged for the manufacture under licence, of small control structures, of both manual and automatic operation, for use on farm (terminal) channels.

Major water supply projects completed between 1968 and 1977 included:

Project	Features
Lake William Hovell	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 13,500 megalitres
Merrimu Reservoir Stage 1	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 19,000 megalitres
Merrimu Tunnel Stage 1 (Goodmans Creek to Coimadai Creek)	Tunnel 2 kilometres long, 2.3 metres diameter
Merrimu Tunnel Stage 2 (Lerderberg River to Goodmans Creek)	Tunnel 4 kilometres long, 2.7 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 water course used as major supply and drainage carriers
Rosslynne Reservoir	Earth and rockfill off-river storage, capacity 365,000 megalitres
South Otway Pipeline	Earth and rockfill dam, storage 24,500 megalitres
Tarago-Western Port Pipeline	55 kilometres concrete-lined mild-steel pipeline of 500 mm diameter
	65 kilometres concrete-lined steel pipeline of 1,100 mm diameter

Still under construction in 1978 and due for completion at the end of that year was the Dartmouth Dam, an earth and rockfill dam of 4 million megalitres capacity.

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; licensing and control of diversions from rivers and streams and from underground resources throughout Victoria; and the assessment, licensing, and policing of discharges to water throughout most of Victoria.

Water pollution control

The Commission's Pollution Control Section was established in 1973 to implement powers delegated to the Commission by the Environment Protection Authority. These powers entailed the control of water pollution in country areas, excluding the La Trobe valley and the Yarra valley.

Pollution inspectors are located at Wodonga, Wangaratta, Shepparton, Bendigo, Ballarat, Frankston, Geelong, and Warrnambool. The inspectors at Shepparton and Bendigo work under the direct supervision of the local district engineer in close liaison with the Pollution Control Section. The inspectors have a wide range of experience in work, such as health inspection, waste treatment, laboratory work, inspection or pollution control duties in other departments, and technical teaching. On appointment, inspectors undertake an intensive two to three months training programme at the Commission's Head Office before working in the field. Bi-monthly training programmes then follow, so that the activities of inspectors throughout Victoria can be co-ordinated.

Policy on many discharges, such as farming operations and discharges from garages and car washes, are still under consideration. Septic tanks are now controlled by regulation rather than licence and this may be extended to include garages and car washes. It is now generally agreed by dairy and piggery farmers that wastes from such activities are unacceptable in streams. For the most part, effluent from these activities is being disposed of on land, a practice which is universally encouraged including on the smaller farms which are currently exempt from discharge licensing. To cope with the additional laboratory work involved, extensions have been carried out on the Commission's laboratories at Head Office.

Future programmes

The Commission's current Six-Year Programme of capital works for the period 1978-79 to 1983-84 reflects the continuing change in emphasis towards increasing expenditure on

urban water supply, sewerage, environmental protection, and water quality. The programme requires an allocation of \$351m (at December 1977 prices) over the programme period, subject to availability of funds.

Major provisions in the programme include:

- (1) The commencement of four major water conservation dams estimated to cost in excess of \$76m for urban, industrial, and irrigation supply, and including Stage 3 of the Merrimu Reservoir Project;
- (2) expenditure in excess of \$20m for the construction of large trunk pipelines to augment supply to the Mornington Peninsula water supply system and to enhance the operating capabilities of the system;
- (3) allocation of funds aimed at substantially reducing the backlog of deferred works (owing to lack of funds) in country water supply and sewerage programmes;
- (4) continuance of groundwater control programmes by extraction and disposal with partial re-use, in the Shepparton region, subject to the approval of a current inquiry by the Parliamentary Public Works Committee (PPWC);
- (5) commencement of salinity control works in the Sunraysia and Kerang regions for the interception of saline groundwater flows to the Murray River, and the disposal of saline drainage to evaporative disposal areas. Priority works for which Government approvals are available are expected to be completed by 1979-80 and the total programme, currently subject to an ongoing inquiry by the PPWC, is estimated to cost \$60m (at December 1977 prices);
- (6) continuance of surface drainage programmes in the Northern Irrigation Districts, including those programmes associated with groundwater extraction in the Shepparton region. These programmes are estimated to cost \$2m to \$3m per annum;
- (7) a continuing programme estimated to cost \$500,000 per annum for the roofing of storages within the Commission's major urban water supply systems as a prerequisite to future long-term programmes of comprehensive water treatment; and
- (8) allocations for improvements to and for water treatment at urban centres within the Commission's irrigation and waterworks districts, particularly those on the Murray River and in the Wimmera-Mallee areas. Water treatment plants are programmed for completion at Red Cliffs and Robinvale within the programme period.

Storages

Dartmouth

The Dartmouth Dam, an earth and rockfill embankment 180 metres high, is being 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 is being built at the foot of the dam to provide an annual output of 330,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power for Victoria, as well as a re-regulating dam downstream of the main dam to pond irregular discharges from the power station so that more constant flows of water can be passed downstream. (See also *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 379-81).

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 from 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 metres high was constructed immediately downstream of the original dam to impound 3,390,000 megalitres.

Hume

Hume Dam is situated 8 kilometres upstream from 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 explorers Hamilton Hume and William Hovell crossed the river in 1824. Water from the dam is used for town and irrigation supplies along the Murray River.

Waranga

Waranga Basin 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 Basin has a small catchment area of its own and supplies water to irrigation areas west of the Goulburn including Rodney, 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 7.2 kilometres long. It was built in 1970 across the end of the Winton Swamp near Benalla in north-eastern Victoria. In conjunction with the 40,000 megalitre Lake Nillahcootie, 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 365,000 megalitres.

Rocklands

Located on the Glenelg River, 14.5 kilometres upstream from Balmoral, this is the major storage of the unique Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock supply system in north-western Victoria. It marks the first example in Victoria where a south-flowing stream was diverted northwards via a tunnel. Storage capacity is 336,000 megalitres.

Eppalock

Situated on the Campaspe River, upstream from 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 a popular recreation location, 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 190,000 megalitres.

Bellfield

Built as a reserve storage for the Wimmera-Mallee domestic and stock supply 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 region. 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 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 14,500 megalitres.

Tarago

The Tarago earth and rockfill dam, 34 metres high, on the Tarago River was constructed in 1968 to provide a new storage for the Mornington Peninsula system to supplement the previously adequate aqueduct diversions. The design made provision for

raising the height of the embankment to give a 50 per cent enlargement of the storage capacity, which was completed in 1972.

Rosslynne

The Commission's most recent large dam is Rosslynne 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 has a storage capacity of 24,500 megalitres.

Buffalo

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 metres high, safeguards pumped supplies to growers of high-value crops and the City of Wangaratta in north-eastern Victoria.

Pykes Creek

Situated 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 water supply for the Melbourne satellite development at Melton. The second stage of the project provides for the diversion of the Lerderderg River by another tunnel to connect the river to Goodmans Creek. This tunnel has now been completed, and the construction of the concrete diversion weir on the Lerderderg River is well advanced. In the third stage, it is proposed to raise the dam embankment to provide storage capacity of 74,000 megalitres.

William Hovell

Lake William Hovell is located on the King River, 24 kilometres upstream from Whitfield in northern Victoria. It takes its name from the 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 13,500 megalitres.

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. 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 operations. 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 larger rural

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1976-77

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportioned including extra water right	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district										
				Total	Cereals	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
GOULBURN-CAMPASPE-LODDON SYSTEM—														
Shepparton	90,356.1	83,435.5	190,683.0	43,047.8	1,194.1	742.7	801.7	254.3	15,170.9	19,338.4	96.3	3,896.0	484.1	1,069.3
Rodney	109,257.1	100,972.2	253,546.0	63,381.0	445.0	1,147.0	354.0	785.0	25,550.0	30,114.0	82.0	3,213.0	1,281.0	410.0
Tongaia-Stanhope	30,938.6	28,351.7	104,725.0	22,047.0	21.0	100.0	140.0	—	6,075.0	15,395.0	—	215.0	55.0	46.0
Deakin	63,790.7	41,764.8	43,425.0	14,048.0	433.0	287.0	58.0	28.0	7,128.0	5,476.0	—	6.0	292.0	340.0
Rochester	75,725.0	68,883.0	147,872.0	39,057.0	996.0	385.0	433.0	100.0	15,540.0	20,677.0	—	25.0	341.0	560.0
Dingee	4,254.0	3,710.6	10,026.0	2,650.0	8.0	26.0	—	13.0	1,039.0	1,564.0	—	—	—	—
Calivil	26,592.0	24,596.6	39,842.0	12,161.0	286.0	440.0	303.0	221.0	6,779.0	4,037.0	—	—	2.0	93.0
Tragowel Plains	88,634.4	76,081.6	121,198.0	50,929.0	1,803.0	207.0	2,296.0	4,140.0	33,204.0	7,228.0	—	—	—	2,051.0
Boort	45,877.0	39,120.1	51,811.0	23,233.6	3,410.0	1,041.0	767.0	36.0	12,037.0	2,787.0	—	—	23.6	3,032.0
Campaspe	8,673.6	8,221.3	16,850.0	4,359.0	25.0	482.0	151.0	91.0	755.0	2,594.0	—	—	261.0	—
East Loddon	—	—	—	241.0	—	—	—	10.0	124.0	107.0	—	—	—	—
West Loddon	—	—	—	1,628.0	312.0	103.0	80.0	—	625.0	34.0	—	—	—	474.0
Total	544,098.5	475,137.4	979,978.0	276,782.4	8,933.1	4,960.7	5,383.7	5,678.3	124,026.9	109,351.4	178.3	7,355.0	2,839.7	8,075.3
MURRAY RIVER SYSTEM (Torrumbarry Weir)—														
Cohuna	50,444.2	47,191.4	131,418.0	39,919.0	194.0	619.0	250.0	1,602.0	17,347.0	19,677.0	—	7.0	84.0	139.0
Koondrook	38,088.4	32,738.2	72,668.0	27,285.0	3,674.0	102.0	958.0	259.0	16,604.0	4,983.0	—	181.0	7.0	517.0
Swan Hill	15,593.7	14,874.9	56,068.0	11,924.6	81.4	407.2	9.3	1,063.4	1,227.1	6,725.1	1,249.3	451.6	349.2	361.0
Third Lake	8,500.3	7,799.2	12,145.0	3,338.0	199.0	182.0	67.0	30.0	2,469.0	268.0	—	—	—	123.0
Mystic Park	8,408.0	7,470.1	11,291.0	3,157.8	363.1	48.8	24.7	76.9	2,097.4	441.5	17.4	13.3	4.7	70.0
Tresco	1,857.0	989.2	5,067.5	980.5	—	48.7	—	—	6.9	3.0	719.7	99.4	77.7	25.1
Fish Point	7,431.2	7,045.3	9,894.0	2,901.3	411.2	6.4	39.2	809.8	1,072.7	328.2	—	—	17.3	216.5
Kerang	34,323.1	29,753.4	61,914.0	22,465.0	963.0	112.0	819.0	2,059.0	13,428.0	4,313.0	—	—	4.0	767.0
Kerang North-West Lakes	—	—	—	907.0	50.0	117.0	26.0	47.0	464.0	63.0	65.0	61.0	4.0	10.0
Total	164,645.9	147,861.7	360,465.5	112,878.2	5,935.7	1,643.1	2,193.2	5,947.1	54,716.1	36,801.8	2,051.4	813.3	547.9	2,228.6
Murray Valley (Yarrowonga Weir)	121,853.1	106,804.9	245,539.0	58,552.9	1,811.1	1,227.0	764.8	112.4	24,382.7	22,951.0	135.0	1,896.0	489.9	4,773.0

VICTORIA—LANDS UNDER IRRIGATED CULTURE: EXTENT OF IRRIGATION AND AREAS WATERED, 1976-77—*continued*

Name of district, area, etc.	Total area of holdings in irrigation districts	Area classified as suitable for irrigation	Water rights apportion- ed including extra water right	Area irrigated, including lands adjoining a district										
				Total	Cereals	Lucerne grown for pasture and hay	Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	Pastures			Vine- yards	Orchards	Market gardens	Fallow and mis- cellaneous
								Native	Annual	Perennial				
	hectares	hectares	megalitres	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Direct from river by pumping—														
Nyah	1,565.5	1,321.2	9,152.9	1,081.0	—	13.6	7.6	73.1	—	160.0	647.2	56.2	97.1	26.2
Red Cliffs	5,509.3	5,201.4	43,743.5	4,938.6	2.5	4.1	12.3	—	—	42.4	4,641.5	189.3	2.3	44.2
Merbein	3,731.9	3,506.0	30,256.2	3,567.0	54.0	40.2	23.6	37.3	43.3	24.8	2,971.2	316.6	5.8	50.2
Robinvale	3,608.4	3,075.9	17,525.8	2,206.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,047.0	159.0	—	—
Total	14,415.1	13,104.5	100,678.4	11,792.6	56.5	57.9	43.5	110.4	43.3	227.2	10,306.9	721.1	105.2	120.6
First Mildura Trust	15,863.7	8,003.3	73,182.2	8,003.3	—	—	—	—	—	270.0	6,296.3	311.0	—	1,126.0
Murray River System Total	316,777.8	275,774.4	779,865.1	191,227.0	7,803.3	2,928.0	3,001.5	6,179.9	79,142.1	60,250.0	18,789.6	3,741.4	1,143.0	8,248.2
OTHER NORTHERN SYSTEMS—														
Coliban	—	—	—	4,217.1	11.8	117.5	—	242.3	854.5	2,427.5	15.0	410.0	59.5	79.0
Wimmera	—	3,048.0	—	3,236.8	—	68.8	68.1	—	10.1	3,012.7	0.2	67.8	9.1	—
Total	—	3,048.0	—	7,453.9	11.8	186.3	68.1	242.3	864.6	5,440.2	15.2	477.8	68.6	79.0
SOUTHERN SYSTEMS—														
Bacchus Marsh	2,416.1	1,346.9	3,884.6	1,170.0	—	46.0	16.0	—	—	686.0	—	177.0	245.0	—
Werribee	3,815.9	3,604.1	9,716.0	3,186.0	—	78.0	—	—	—	1,311.0	—	40.0	1,757.0	—
Maffra-Sale	34,674.1	28,397.3	64,395.0	18,435.0	23.0	80.0	31.0	294.0	—	17,986.0	—	—	21.0	—
Central Gippsland	17,897.1	15,330.0	38,726.0	11,978.0	—	—	—	115.0	—	11,863.0	—	—	—	—
Mornington Peninsula	—	—	—	118.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.4	50.0
Bellarine Peninsula	—	—	—	125.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105.0	20.0
Total	58,803.2	48,678.3	116,721.6	35,012.4	23.0	204.0	47.0	409.0	—	31,846.0	—	217.0	2,196.4	70.0
PRIVATE DIVERSIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE	—	—	—	78,339.0	2,035.0	5,441.0	1,998.0	1,291.0	13,044.0	34,581.0	3,931.0	3,609.0	8,156.0	4,253.0
GRAND TOTAL 1976-77	919,679.5	802,638.1	1,876,564.7	558,814.7	18,806.2	12,720.0	10,498.3	13,800.5	217,077.6	241,468.6	22,914.1	15,400.2	14,403.7	20,725.5
GRAND TOTAL 1975-76	917,998.8	801,200.2	1,872,020.8	578,200.1	6,431.6	13,577.7	10,570.4	15,627.4	216,225.6	243,420.8	22,649.5	16,711.6	12,899.5	20,086.0

population is supported. Delivery of irrigation water totalled 2,896,382 megalitres for 1977-78.

In 1977-78, the area watered by private diversion from rivers, lakes, etc, was 68,879 hectares and the number of private diversions authorised was 11,526. 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.

The following table shows the area irrigated in Victoria for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—AREA IRRIGATED
(hectares)

Source of supply	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Goulburn-Loddon system	276,172	234,074	264,673	262,306	276,782
River Murray system	193,963	183,488	188,045	188,298	191,227
Other northern systems	7,360	7,316	7,341	7,475	7,454
Southern systems	33,789	34,988	35,345	35,566	35,012
Private diversions	87,710	85,176	90,439	84,556	78,339
Grand total	598,994	545,042	585,843	578,201	588,814

COUNTRY TOWN SUPPLIES

Introduction

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 Victorian 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 the constitution of Waterworks Trusts to construct and manage supply works throughout Victoria. More detailed legislation to control supplies in urban areas was added in 1884. At the end of the Second World War there were 258 country towns in Victoria with water supply systems, providing reticulated supplies to 51 per cent of Victoria's population outside the Melbourne metropolitan area. Country urban communities with reticulated water supplies now number 446. Supplies to 148 of these towns 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 are managed by local water authorities especially constituted for the purpose under the Water Act.

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 systems 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 in the following section on 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 1978, there were 207 local water authorities throughout Victoria at present supplying 317 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 trusts", the commissioners of which might comprise:
 - (i) councillors for the time being of the municipality concerned plus one Victorian Government nominee;
 - (ii) councillors of one or more municipal ridings plus up to three nominees; or
 - (iii) commissioners elected directly by the water ratepayers.

Local governing bodies (25) are usually limited to cities or boroughs as their water supply districts must be essentially urban in character. Although a local governing body may be composed entirely of councillors and use the Council's name, it is a separate legal entity and its business and accounts must be kept 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 La Trobe valley, and the West Moorabool Water Board which supplies water in bulk to the local authorities at Ballarat and Geelong. A number of small townships in Victoria are still supplied by local municipal councils under powers conferred by the Local Government Act. However, the provisions of that Act in relation to water supply are 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.

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.

Types

The forests of Victoria embrace many types ranging from the tallest of hardwood forests in the world, which occupy the cool mountain regions in the east, to the stunted mallee heathlands of the arid north-west. The main types recognised within State forests are mountain forests, stringybark forests, red gum forests, ironbark and box forests, arid woodlands, arid heathlands, and forest plantations. The majority of native forests are hardwoods, while most forest plantations are of softwood species.

Mountain forests

The mountain forests occupy about 773,100 hectares of the cool, high rainfall country in the Central and Eastern Highlands, the South Gippsland Ranges, and the Otway Ranges. The forests comprise two main types, namely, sub-alpine woodland, and ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum.

The sub-alpine woodland occupies the highest elevations in the State ranging from approximately 1,400 metres to 1,800 metres. It covers about 124,900 hectares in Victoria and typically consists of snow gum forests interspersed with snow grass and herb plains. Because they occupy an area where the climate is severe, sub-alpine woodlands must be carefully managed to ensure the protection of vegetation and soils.

The sub-alpine woodland yields large quantities of water which is used for domestic, irrigation, and hydro-electric purposes. It also provides an environment suitable for specialised recreational use, including intensively developed ski resorts, scenic roads, and walking tracks. The alpine walking track, which is planned to extend along the total length of the Great Dividing Range, passes through sub-alpine woodland for a considerable portion of its length.

The ash forests of alpine ash, mountain ash, and shining gum extend from the lower limits of the sub-alpine woodland down to elevations of approximately 600 metres, or

lower on some southern aspects. They occupy the cool, moist regions to the east of Melbourne and in the South Gippsland and Otway Ranges, and cover a total area of approximately 650,000 hectares, of which 280,000 hectares are reserved forests and 320,000 hectares are protected forests.

The mountain forests play an important role in Victoria's economy because they are among the most productive forests in the State, yielding large quantities of wood and water, and providing an environment for recreational activities. They produce large volumes of timber of seasoning quality, and the majority of the hardwood pulpwood used by the paper making industry in Victoria. They occupy significant portions of the catchment areas used to supply water to major population centres. The very tall trees and dense understorey of shrubs and ferns found in ash forests provide magnificent scenery, and afford an excellent habitat for well known wildlife species, such as lyrebirds, possums, and wallabies.

Stringybark forests

The stringybark forests of Victoria include a wide variety of forest types in which various stringybark eucalyptus and associated species occur. They are the most extensive of the Victorian forest types and occupy practically all of the forest land on the coastal plains, and in the foothills to the north and south of the Great Dividing Range up to elevations of 900 metres. The total area of stringybark forests is 4,752,000 hectares of which 1,500,000 hectares are reserved forests and 2,510,000 hectares are protected forests.

The presence of the root-rot fungus *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (Rands) in the stringybark forests is currently causing concern. Sections of the coastal silvertop forest in eastern Gippsland and other stringybark forests in south-west Victoria have been damaged, and in some cases killed, by the fungus. A detailed research programme is currently in progress, and in the meantime controls have been imposed to restrict the spread of the fungus through transfer of soil by trucks and tractors.

The stringybark forests provide wood, water, and recreation. They yield some 65 per cent of the total volume of timber produced from State forests. The principal uses of the timber are for house framing, general construction, and wood pulp for hardboards, paper, and packaging material. A large portion of the total yield is now coming from the extensive forests of eastern Gippsland. Some areas of intensively managed stringybark forest in the central part of Victoria have been producing regular timber yields for up to eighty years. In western Victoria, where they are practically the only reserves of original native vegetation, they are an important source of timber for farm buildings, fencing, and fuel.

Stringybark forests occupy the water catchments of many cities and towns in Victoria. They are rich in birds, animals, and wildflowers, and their distinctive character makes them an attractive location for recreational activities. They attract large numbers of day visitors throughout the year, and are frequently used for fishing, camping, and hiking, especially during the early summer and autumn months.

Red gum forests

The red gum forests are the most widely distributed of the Victorian forest types although their total area is relatively small. Extensive areas of river red gum can be found along the flood plains of the Murray River downstream from Cobram, and along the northern reaches of its tributaries. Savannah woodlands of red gum occur on the western plains and the species is common along watercourses throughout most of Victoria.

The red gum forests produce substantial quantities of wood and are extensively used for recreational pursuits. In addition they play an important role in the control of water flows along the Murray River system and its tributaries. The forests have supported a viable timber industry since the earliest days of settlement. Red gum timber is used for sawmilling, sleepers, posts, and piles, and because of its strength, durability, and attractive appearance it is keenly sought.

The open woodland and gentle slopes of the red gum forests are well suited for outdoor recreation. Roads and tracks are inexpensive to construct and there are many suitable sites for camps and picnics. Streams and billabongs are focal points for recreation and the numerous species of birds and animals associated with the water are major attractions. The red gum forests also provide an excellent grazing area for domestic stock and native animals.

Ironbark and box forests

The major areas of ironbark and box forests occur on poor soils in the north-central regions of Victoria where low rainfall and hot, dry summers are characteristic of the climate. The main forests are mixtures of red ironbark and box eucalypts with the species mixture generally being determined by the fertility and water holding capacity of the soil. The ironbark and box forests are used for fencing timbers and fuel, and they are highly valued for honey production and recreation.

Arid woodlands and heathlands

The arid woodlands and heathlands occupy large areas of the Murray Basin plain in the north-west of Victoria. They are forests of tremendous diversity with a wealth of plant species and many distinct associations. The diversity of these ecosystems is mainly a result of variations in soil type and the history of the areas they occupy. The arid woodlands and heathlands offer environments suitable for recreation and they are of considerable scientific and aesthetic interest. Because they occupy low rainfall areas, and are of a stunted form, they are of relatively minor value for water and wood production.

Forest plantations

The lack of native species suitable for the commercial production of softwood and the presence of derelict farmland have led to the development of extensive forest plantations in Victoria. The total area of these plantations (including privately owned plantations) now exceeds 100,000 hectares, with more than half of the area having been established since 1960. Early planting trials covering a wide range of softwood species indicated that radiata pine was eminently suited to the medium rainfall environments of Victoria, and it has been used in the majority of plantations. Small areas of Corsican pine, maritime pine, ponderosa pine, and Douglas fir have also been established. Mountain ash is the only native species that has been used on any significant scale for plantation purposes.

The prime use of forest plantations is for wood production, but they also provide valuable cover for water catchments, and recreational benefits, such as those obtained from driving, picnics, and general scenic enjoyment. Another benefit from plantation development has been the reforestation of abandoned farmlands.

Management

The State forests of Victoria are managed by the Forests Commission under the *Forests Act 1958*. This Act provides for State forests to be managed to produce a sustained yield of wood, and to provide protection for water catchments, recreational and educational opportunities for people, a habitat suitable for native flora and fauna, and a range of minor forest products such as forage for grazing, honey, essential oils, gravel, and stone. The Forests Commission also has explicit responsibilities under the Act to protect State forests from misuse and damage by fire, insects, and fungi.

In order to fulfil its obligations under the Act, the Commission is organised into functional and territorial divisions. The functional divisions cover administration, forest management, forest operations, economics and marketing, forest protection, and forestry education and research. Territorial organisation is based on seven field divisions each of which is subdivided into a number of forest districts. The forest district is the basic territorial unit through which the management of State forests is implemented. There is a total of 47 districts in Victoria, each of which is under the control of a professional forester.

Establishment and tending of forest plantations

The establishment of plantations to meet future requirements for wood and to reforest derelict areas of farmland continued on a major scale in 1976-77. A total of 1,265 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 5,000 hectares of new softwood plantations was established, the whole area of which was radiata pine. Softwood plantings were again concentrated in each of eight development zones, where it is planned to establish an area of plantation sufficient to support large and integrated wood-using industries.

VICTORIA—STATE FOREST SOFTWOOD PLANTATIONS:
ESTABLISHMENT AND TENDING ACTIVITIES
(hectares)

Activity	Area			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
New planting	5,204	3,546	3,889	5,000
Re-planting felled areas	296	413	486	388
Thinning—commercial	1,054	1,026	760	934
non-commercial	14	9	32	65
Pruning	215	470	391	131
Fertilisation	870	1,817	2,110	2,764
Firming	329	358	430	—
Cleaning—ground	3,946	7,094	5,090	6,738
aerial	3,816	2,486	1,915	1,107

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 1976-77, a total of 21,530 hectares of native forest was subjected to regeneration or other silviculture treatment. Labour made available through Commonwealth Government employment schemes assisted considerably in this work.

VICTORIA—TREATMENT OF NATIVE FOREST TYPES IN STATE FORESTS,
1976-77
(hectares)

Treatment	Area treated					Total
	Ash forest	Stringy-bark gum	Box iron-bark	Red gum	Native pine	
Aerial seeding	1,181	443	—	—	—	1,624
Hand seeding	609	679	—	—	—	1,288
Induced seed fall (a)	—	4,858	18	212	—	5,088
Regeneration felling/natural seed fall	11	2,857	80	380	—	3,328
Liberation felling	390	3,287	—	548	5	4,230
Thinning	36	1,266	2,047	595	36	3,980
Coppicing	—	1	268	12	—	281
Other	201	1,311	49	150	—	1,711
Total	2,428	14,702	2,462	1,897	41	21,530

(a) Artificially induced seed fall from standing trees.

R. J. Hamer Forest Arboretum

On 22 April 1977, the Premier of Victoria, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, officially opened the new Forest Arboretum that is named in his honour and located in the Dandenong Ranges near Olinda.

The Arboretum reserve of 192 hectares is a small part of the original Dandenong and Woori Yallock State Forests. It is reserved under the *Forests Act* 1958 and is being developed and managed by the Forests Commission. When planting of it is completed, it will include patches of about 200 different species of native and exotic trees, including a wide variety of deciduous trees. Seeds of the exotic species have been specially imported from the appropriate overseas countries. These plantings will occupy about 110 hectares, the balance of the reserve, namely, about 80 hectares, being the surviving remnants of endemic natural forest that were retained to add diversity to the Arboretum.

The aim was to create an attractive forest of native species and introduced species chosen for the colour of their flowers or foliage. Such a mixture of trees is characteristic of the Dandenongs. The design of the Arboretum is based on forest formation rather than the usual scattered single-tree formation, so that each species is represented by an irregularly shaped patch of trees about a half hectare in area. The taller-growing species

are planted in locations where their growth will not obstruct the magnificent views over the Ranges and the Silvan Reservoir. When the primary overstoreys of trees are established, smaller trees and shrubs will be planted under them to complement them and to add plant diversity and a forest understorey. Tree ferns will also be re-established in the gullies to further help in recapturing the total forest environment.

Having deep fertile soils and a high rainfall, the area was originally clothed in tall mountain forest of eucalypts, with many ferns in Lyrebird Creek, the creek that virtually bisects the Reserve, and in its feeder gullies. However, a succession of fires destroyed the original trees leaving much of the area covered by bracken and scrub, the balance regenerating to endemic eucalypts. Most of the scrub and bracken covered sections were planted to softwoods for timber production in the period 1948-1955 with ornamental conifers and deciduous species being included to provide scenic diversity.

The disastrous forest fires of 1962 in the Dandenongs killed these post-war plantations. Soon after, a proposal to establish an arboretum on the area was canvassed and ultimately gained wide support. Government approval was granted for the scheme in 1970 and development began soon after. The area to be planted was prepared and groomed, a car and bus park was built, followed by a 6 kilometre main circuit road suitable for tourist buses. Thirteen kilometres of graded walking tracks have been constructed, and, for the most part, these traverse the boundaries between patches of different species of trees. A track for equestrians has been provided around the boundaries of the Arboretum. In the development of the area, the Forests Commission has provided opportunity for all categories of people to be able to enjoy the many wonders and features it will have to offer in the future.

There is considerable scope for development of special features in the Arboretum. Underplanting of the patches of the Arboretum with trees and shrubs will be, as far as possible, of species that occur in natural forests of the particular overstorey species. This will provide Victorians with a unique area for contemplation, recreation, and study. Ornamental reflective pools along Lyrebird Creek may be extended. Rockeries, landscaping, an information centre, and associated facilities are further elements that are planned. The final result is planned to create a most attractive garden of trees, shrubs, and ferns where people can walk, drive, rest, and contemplate as they escape the pressures of every-day living.

Research and development

An active programme of research is maintained by the Forests Commission to ensure that essential information is available for planning the management of the forests to meet changing community needs. Intensive studies of many aspects of silviculture of both the native hardwood and exotic softwood forests are in progress, and there are research projects also into protection, hydrology, other environmental effects, pathology, and planning techniques.

The methods of regenerating the forests after harvesting and establishing new crops are under continuing investigation. Studies are made of the soils, fertilisers and techniques in use in nurseries, methods of preparing the sites for planting and seeding, the control of weeds, the treatment of seeds and seedlings, techniques for assessment of the success of establishment in each case, and the fertiliser requirements of the growing crops in various types of soil.

In studies of the genetics of the main timber species, outstanding specimens are sought for use as sources of seed for future crops. Progenies of the selected trees are grown from seed and planted out for trial in several locations. The selected trees are propagated also by grafting for breeding and seed production purposes.

Changes in the productivity of sites used for successive crops of radiata pine are being studied in large experiments in two districts. Both native and exotic species are being tried under intensive cultivation and irrigation with drainage and sewerage effluent waters at several inland locations where economic disposal of wastes will be very beneficial.

Many experiments in the forests and laboratories are concerned with fungi and insects which are harmful to the forests, including the cinnamon fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamoni*), the honey fungus (*Armillaria*), the needle cast fungus (*Phoecocryptopus*).

goeumannii), the caterpillar of *Uruba lugens* which defoliates red gums, and the stick insect (*Didymuria violescens*).

Research into the ecology of birds and animals in the forests is conducted by surveys of the distribution and abundance of the numerous species in the habitats formed by different species of plants in the various layers of forest vegetation, especially in streamside reserves and corridors of native vegetation in plantations, in stands of seedlings and saplings, and the mature forests adjoining harvested areas. The hydrologic effects of native forests and softwood forests and the ecological effects of wildfires and controlled fires also are under investigation.

Fire research is concentrated on the behaviour of fires in various types of forests under particular conditions of temperature, wind, and humidity. The fuel which accumulates on the forest floor is studied to determine the progress of drying and the effects on fire intensity and rate of spread.

Information for planning the management of forests is assembled by analysis of growth measurements and preparation by computer of comprehensive predictions of the quantities and sizes of timber in forests of various species and ages as the stands develop under different patterns of use.

Further reference: *Victoria's Forests and Man, Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 1-35

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Value of primary commodities produced (excluding mining) (7501.2)

Central Office

Agricultural sector, part 1 — structure of operating units (7102.0)

Building materials (8327.0)

Forests and forest products (7601.0)

Manufacturing commodities, principal materials used (8210.0)

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE IN VICTORIA

Fisheries and Wildlife Division

Introduction

Conservation of Victorian fisheries and wildlife requires the management of widely diverse species and the habitats which support them. With sound management goes the research upon which it is based. Consequently the responsible authority, the Fisheries and Wildlife Division of the Victorian Ministry for Conservation, deploys its resources according to priorities prompted by the intrinsic value of the State's fauna and the recreational and commercial needs of the community.

Until the 1940s, fisheries and wildlife activities in Victoria were mainly restricted to limited enforcement programmes and the stocking of streams and lakes with trout. Before Federation the functions were the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Customs, and after 1901 they were transferred to the Department of Public Works. In 1909, the activities were taken over by the Department of Agriculture, and in 1913 a Fisheries and Game Branch was formed, under the control of the Chief Secretary. In 1933, a 50 cent trout licence was introduced and by 1940 the Branch had an annual budget of \$21,000.

The development of a research and management organisation began in the 1940s. By 1952, the Branch had a staff of 40 with a budget of \$82,000, \$5,000 of which was spent on research. Research into ducks resulted in a \$2 game licence being introduced in 1959.

In January 1973, the Ministry of Conservation was formed, and the functions and the Branch became the Fisheries and Wildlife Division in the new Ministry. By then there were 250 people on the staff and half of the \$1.8m budget was spent on research.

Research

Conservation research had become a most important function in 1973 and there were 18 scientific officers and 45 support staff in the Marine Pollution Section of the new Division. Early in 1978, this section was transferred to the Ministry itself in order to join a newly formed Marine Studies Group. In spite of this reduction in staff, the Division's permanent and exempt establishment numbered 287 by mid 1978 and was supported by a budget of \$5m. Research also covered a variety of other fields including commercial marine fishing, inland stream and lake stocking, and fauna control and environmental studies.

The fauna of Victoria, the fishes, mammals, and birds, can be considered in two categories. The first category comprises the species which have special value in so far as they form part of the unique ecosystem of the continent and which, because of environmental changes, require skilled management of their populations if they are to be maintained. The majority of native freshwater fishes, many of the marsupials, and some birds fall into this category.

The second category contains those species which because of their abundance and capacity for survival are available for food or provide recreation for the community. Examples are large numbers of fish species, mostly sea water types, ducks, quail, and deer.

Current wildlife research studies

A survey and classification of wetlands of Victoria is now in progress. Although this work has strong links with game management objectives, its significance is much greater because for the first time inland waters are being related to wildlife survival. From the results it may be possible to draw up a list of priorities for conservation on the basis of their value to many species beyond those of game interest.

Similarly, a general survey of the distribution and abundance of animals and birds in Victoria is a long-term undertaking which will provide the basic information for which future changes in the status of wildlife can be measured.

To accelerate the gathering of information about species requiring urgent attention, the Division has funded and supervised a number of projects being undertaken by universities and other organisations. One project is being carried out at Yellingbo Swamp on the helmeted honeyeater, while in other parts of the State the peregrine falcon is being studied. The latter has a declining world-wide population, apparently as a result of the effect of pesticides which reduce the strength of its egg shell.

Another co-operative study concerning the ecology is that on native rodents which will lead to a better understanding of their susceptibility to fire in heathland. In the forest environment it is hoped that some of the detrimental effects of commercial forestry on native animals may be reduced by a programme developing artificial lair and nest boxes.

Liaison with service groups

In its wildlife studies, the Division has continued to assist various government and private organisations. Groups such as the Bird Observers Club, the Victorian Field and Game Association, and the Victorian National Parks Association have benefited from Divisional participation. Amongst the Government authorities are the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, the Forests Commission, the National Parks Service, the Town and Country Planning Board, the Country Roads Board, and the State Electricity Commission.

Wildlife management

Historically most wildlife management and research in Victoria has been oriented towards game or pest control. Work of this nature is continuing, but in recent years the need to undertake other kinds of research has been recognised. This additional requirement has been related to a general community interest in conservation.

At one time, control of wild animal pests in agriculture and forestry involved exploring techniques of removing as many of the offenders as quickly and cheaply as possible. This older approach has gradually evolved into the specialised management of wildlife which requires the basic understanding of the ecology of each species, its relationship with other species, and the use of that knowledge as a basis for control. The control of rabbits by myxomatosis is an example. Studies of native fauna in Australian universities have influenced this change in approach and the knowledge gained has been of great value to the wildlife manager.

Research undertaken by the Fisheries and Wildlife Division is now oriented towards providing a better basis for management decisions. Programmes are now increasingly directed towards conservation, although the long established monitoring of duck and seal populations will continue, even if on a smaller scale.

Research, which has long-term objectives, or objectives which are difficult to define, does not easily attract the necessary funds. This type of research contrasts with that in which short-term objectives have popular appeal. Recently, government support has been made available for a number of such longer-term projects which would not have previously attracted financial assistance.

Reserves management

Fish and wildlife require a congenial environment if they are to thrive, or in some cases even survive. Therefore, to offset ever increasing demands made by an expanding human population, areas reserved for the natural propagation and maintenance of fauna and fish must be adequate. In order to be self sufficient, the Division's policy is directed to making reserves large and free from undesirable influences exerted on them by surrounding land which may be used for agricultural or other purposes. A continuing land purchase programme is in operation.

Reserves which have been proclaimed or purchased now number 58 and cover about 57,000 hectares. More than 8,000 hectares have been added since 1958 and the Division is continuing to establish and consolidate the habitat of wildlife throughout Victoria by purchasing land and recommending additions to the existing sanctuaries to form wildlife management co-operative areas. The Land Conservation Council has made final recommendations involving an additional 47 reserves of about 35,000 hectares in total area.

Wildlife habitat on reserves and other Crown land is either restored to the natural regime or maintained by the replanting of vegetation, installing water control structures, and sometimes by releasing wildlife formerly present in the area. Koalas are regularly captured and relocated, and emus and magpie geese have been re-introduced into areas around Puckapunyal and Sale Common, respectively. Rare species are propagated at the Division's Wildlife Research Station near Lara. In the animal world a similar project is being carried out for hog deer. The deer are trapped on Snake Island near Corner Inlet and transferred to the Dutson Downs-Lake Reeve region of Gippsland.

Monitoring habitat

Visual observation often indicates that physical interference has affected the indigenous animal inhabitants unfavourably. Such interference may be much less apparent and sometimes insidious.

However, as the cost of monitoring and thereby forecasting threats to all of Victoria's habitats is excessive, corrective action can often only be taken after an adverse effect on land or water is observed on the animal or fish populations; this is usually indicated by an increase in the number of fish or animal deaths or by an easily detectable decline in numbers.

Lake Burrumbete near Ballarat was the subject of investigation after excessive input of pollutants into the lake was first indicated by the production of dense masses of algae which caused the death of fish and livestock. Similar signs in the Gippsland Lakes have led to a comprehensive study of the lake system. This will incorporate investigations of water movement, inventories of aquatic and land species, and basic measurements of productivity, all of which are essential to the development of effective conservation policies and management techniques.

Fisheries management

The practical management of fisheries in Victoria is complex in the freshwater environment. Water, because of its susceptibility to physical and chemical influence, plays an important role in determining the range and density of fish populations. In the sea the primary concern is the continued adequate yield of fish for either the fishing industry and recreation, or both.

Victoria's commercial fisheries provide about 16,000 tonnes of fish worth around \$9m annually and thus considerable research and management is directed towards this industry. The Division is also aware of the importance of the recreational demands on the estuarine and inshore fish stocks. Some of the salt water species of primary importance to the fresh fish market (which constitutes about 17 per cent of the total Victorian catch) are also sought by anglers. Snapper, whiting, and flounder are examples, and in the case of snapper it is estimated that the quantity of the commercial catch is matched by that taken by amateur fishermen.

Unlike the recreational fishermen of the inland lakes and streams, those amateurs who fish the bays and coastal waters of Victoria do not contribute to the special research and development trust funds partly financed from licence fees. Because of this, money set aside for marine fisheries investigations is mainly directed towards commercial fisheries, which make a contribution through substantial licence payments.

The unrestricted exploitation of natural resources often results in irreparable damage being done to the resource itself with the consequent unfavourable effects ultimately being passed on to the exploiter and the community at large. Many of Victoria's fisheries are, therefore, subject to controls which limit exploitation by imposing ceilings on either the number of fishermen or the number of boats licenced and the quantity of fishing gear which may be used.

The licensing provisions of the Fisheries Act are, therefore, particularly important in the process of management of the fisheries. They establish the Director's prerogative, on the recommendation of the Commercial Fisheries Licensing Panel and the Fisheries Management Committee, to grant or refuse an application for a licence. Such decisions are within the context of "having regard to the welfare of the fishery concerned as well as the persons engaged in the industry". During the year, limited-entry status was afforded the non-culture segment of the eel fishery and certain of the bay and inlet scale fish fisheries. Previously licence limitation had been applied to the scallop, abalone, lobster, and some bay and inlet fisheries.

As well as maintaining research and monitoring studies on the State's established fisheries, the Division has directed attention to the development of hitherto unexploited resources. Intermittently since 1975-76, the Division has operated its research vessel in the west of Victoria with the aim of establishing an offshore trawl fishery adjacent to Portland. This work initially involved surveys of the seabed to determine suitable conditions for trawling and later led to the vessel being engaged, early in 1977, in simulated commercial trawling together with the vessel chartered by the Commonwealth Government. The results obtained were sufficiently encouraging to attract commercial interests, and participation in this fishery is now growing. The trawling ground so far discovered is in waters of from 300 to 400 metres deep and covers almost 300 square nautical miles. It is expected that the fishery will shortly support from 10 to 20 moderately large trawlers which will be based in Portland.

A major task completed during 1978 was the computerisation of the issue and renewal of commercial fishing licences. Apart from simplifying the storage and retrieval of licensing data it has meant that accurate up-to-date lists of licence holders can be prepared.

Fisheries extension work

Traditionally, extension or advisory work has been one of the duties of the Fisheries and Wildlife officers of the Field Operations Section. To a large extent this function remains, particularly in relation to advice on fisheries laws, licensing, and general information about the activities of the Division. Recently the Division's extension capability was strengthened by the employment of two liaison officers specifically appointed to assist with the management and development of commercial fisheries.

The role of these officers is to communicate to fishermen results of research conducted both by the Division and other agencies, and assist them in understanding the principles involved in fisheries management and the development of new techniques for improving their efficiency and that of Victoria's fisheries. Conversely, the liaison officers provide an effective channel by which the views of fishermen are conveyed to the Division. Apart from making individual contacts with men in the industry, the officers organise seminars at fishing ports which discuss papers presented by both government and industry. They have also been responsible for the planning and publication of a quarterly *Fisheries Newsletter* which is designed to keep the industry advised of research development and management activities relevant to commercial fisheries in Victoria.

The following table shows certain particulars about the fishing industry in Victoria for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 :

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : MEN, BOATS, AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Registered crew members	Boats registered		Value of nets and other equipment
		Number	Value	
			\$'000	\$'000
1972-73	1,573	806	7,090	1,390
1973-74	1,530	781	8,805	1,597
1974-75	1,533	772	9,469	1,633
1975-76	1,427	752	10,864	2,308
1976-77	1,565	825	11,918	2,532

The following table shows the catch of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 landed at Victorian ports irrespective of the waters in which they were caught. Up to and including 1973-74, fish, etc., landed by Victorian fishermen in South Australia are also included.

VICTORIA—FISHERIES : QUANTITY OF CATCH
(tonnes)

Year	Fish (a)	Crustaceans	Molluscs	Total
1973-74	10,138	666	9,234	20,038
1974-75 (b)	9,445	387	5,391	15,223
1975-76 (b)	7,314	531	5,295	13,140
1976-77 (b)	10,089	316	5,868	16,273
1977-78 (b)	9,209	345	6,831	16,385

(a) Includes freshwater.

(b) Collected from main points of disposal since 1974-75. Collected from fishermen before 1974-75.

Trust fund projects

Trust funds now have a special relevance to the maintenance and development of inland fisheries. A recent amendment to the Fisheries Act made provision for anglers' fees to be paid into the Fisheries Research Fund. A significant increase in these fees has now permitted an annual commitment averaging \$200,000 to projects which would otherwise not have been undertaken.

One such project is the study of the Seven Creeks River System, a small tributary of the Goulburn River. In the past it has supported natural populations of Macquarie perch and trout cod which in recent times have been restricted to a limited stretch of the stream by changes in the environment and the introduction of carp. Because the Seven Creeks is one of the few remaining streams in which trout cod and Macquarie perch are known to breed, it is being used to provide the information on home range and movements of these species, their food requirements, growth, and spawning habits; all of which will be used in the search for methods of artificial propagation and rearing. Both these species are regarded as endangered.

Trout surveys

In response to anglers' concern at the apparent general decline in Victoria's trout fishery, a Trout Management Group was formed late in 1977 to survey and report on the status of the species in all major streams. The Group has so far intensively investigated 20 streams in the eastern parts of the State. Many rivers affected by the recent droughts have been found almost devoid of trout over two years old, although the quantities of younger fish detected point to a reversal of the current decline.

The streams which now contain very few trout have been restocked with over 250,000 young fish with the objective of restoring the population to the desirable density of from 70 to 90 kilograms per hectare.

European carp

In Victoria over the past decade the introduced species known here as European carp has received considerable attention as a threat to native fish and wildlife habitat. Although harmful effects of this species are still being investigated, their present numbers have prompted the development of a small commercial fishery. Electro-fishing techniques are used. They pulse a direct current through the water thus stunning the carp which are then easily netted. Soon after the introduction of this method, the carp catch was about 1.5 tonnes per annum, but in 1973-74 had reached a level of over 300 tonnes per annum.

There is now some evidence that in particular waters electro-fishing operations are considerably reducing carp numbers, making it more difficult for the operator to maintain the supply demanded by the pet food manufacturers. Thus, the use of carp fishing as a means of lowering carp numbers below the level which has a marked impact on native fish and wildlife is thought to be limited. Carp is marketed as either fresh fish for human consumption, bait for the rock lobster fishery, or for use in the manufacture of pet food. Prices in late 1976 were about \$180 per tonne.

Carp control

In 1976, the Victorian Government approved a three year study aimed at assessing the impact of carp on fish and waterfowl. The study was planned after consultation with other fishery authorities in south-eastern Australia and with the knowledge of the Australian Standing Committees on Fisheries and Nature Conservation. Staff are now being appointed and investigations should begin late in 1978. Should this assessment programme show that carp are damaging the aquatic environment significantly, remedial action will have to be taken. With this prospect in view, a study has already begun exploring alternatives to poisoning and netting the fish, a control method used with only a limited degree of success elsewhere.

A control method being investigated in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in England and the Hebrew University in Israel is the possible use of a virus which is thought to be specific to the species which has become established in Victoria. The effect of the virus not only on carp but also on Australian native species will be studied.

Samples of the Australian strain of carp have been tested already, with some degree of success, and the collection of indigenous species for consignment to Britain for testing is now in progress.

Environmental studies

Developmental projects involving Victoria's watersheds may produce marked alterations in stream flows which are of some consequence to the aquatic environment and the conservation and management of both amateur and commercial fisheries.

One example is the construction of major dams on the head-waters of streams which enter the Gippsland Lakes System. This activity may well result in a change to the existing salinity of the lakes and the fish populations supported by them. Before management procedures aimed at counteracting these effects can be implemented, base line data on the tolerance of individual fish species to changes in temperature, salinity, acidity, alkalinity, and dissolved oxygen are required. At the moment little is known of the influence or effect of these factors on individual fish or on fish populations.

As a first step towards understanding the behaviour of native fishes under different conditions, on-site studies of estuarine, warm, and coldwater inland species have begun. These studies use a divisional hut on the Nicholson River (in Gippsland) which was equipped with constant temperature aquaria for carrying out a number of basic fish tolerance experiments. Initial observations were related to the behaviour of fish under conditions of crowding and their acceptance of food of various types. The second stage of the experiment will be directed towards determining the tolerance of the chosen species to changes in salinity, dissolved oxygen, acidity, and alkalinity.

Suitable subjects for fish tolerance studies will be chosen from a number of species under examination including bream, estuary perch, mullet, flathead, flounder, whiting, luderick, garfish, and anchovy.

Field operations

The day to day responsibility of maintaining contact with the outdoor public and of enforcing the provisions of the Fisheries and Wildlife Acts rests with the 41 Fisheries and Wildlife officers of the Field Operations Section.

Twenty-seven of these officers are stationed in strategic rural and coastal areas according to the Fisheries and Wildlife demands of the particular regions of Victoria. There are, for instance, fifteen Fisheries and Wildlife officers who occupy offices in fishing ports and direct the major part of their activities towards the commercial fisheries. In the inland, where wildlife conservation and recreational fishing takes pre-eminence, the twelve districts into which Victoria is divided, each with its own resident officer, vary considerably in area and nature of responsibility.

The Victorian Fisheries and Wildlife officers also have the delegated responsibility of enforcing Federal fisheries laws and regulations which apply to the adjacent offshore seas. With the proclamation of the 200 nautical mile declared fishing zone, this aspect of their work will increase and be assisted by the acquisition during 1978 of a fast 17 metre sea-going patrol vessel.

Angling information

One of the questions of great importance to anglers is where and when to catch fish. In many cases information regarding particular species and size is also sought. To answer these questions, the Division has published an *Angling Guide* which lists over 50 inland angling waters in Victoria and describes the type of water, the surrounding country, and any special problems or fishing restrictions likely to be encountered. The Guide lists the fish type, their abundance and expected size, and in some cases it also gives advice on the best times to go fishing and the methods most likely to succeed. This publication has been in great demand since first launched, and is now in its second edition.

Further reference: *Water pollution, Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 347-8

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications*Central Office*

Fisheries (7603.0)

Fisheries (preliminary) (7602.0)

16

RURAL INDUSTRY

FARMING IN VICTORIA

Land settlement

Beginnings

The first permanent settlement of the then Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales occurred in 1834 when the Henty brothers "squatted" on Crown land at Portland. They were followed by Batman and Fawcner who in 1835 similarly squatted on the present site of Melbourne. Although squatting was illegal, settlement had extended some 130 kilometres inland by 1836.

Efforts were made to legalise the position of the squatters and in 1836 regulations were drafted to enable them to acquire for \$20 as much land as they wished. This resulted in some very large holdings. At one time four pastoralists held approximately 3 million hectares of the District. By 1840, most of the southern and western parts had been occupied. Also, because of the favourable reports of Major Mitchell, who led an expedition through the area, pastoralists were bringing their flocks south of the Murray River, resulting in extensive settlement in northern areas from New South Wales.

Various Acts of Parliament were proclaimed to give the squatters security of tenure and to break up the large holdings and make land available to more people. However, by the use of "dummy settlers", vast areas of land still remained in the hands of a few.

The early settlers were all pastoralists. Such crops as were grown were for their own consumption and for food for livestock. With the large increase in population that came with the gold rushes and in the aftermath of the Irish potato famines, land-use had to be diverted from grazing to agriculture and large holdings had to be broken up to make land available to the small farmer.

In all, some ninety Acts of Parliament were proclaimed dealing with land settlement. To enable closer settlement to take place, the Government re-purchased land from the original holders and then offered it for sale to small farmers to use for cropping instead of grazing. Full details of these Acts of Parliament can be found in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Land occupation

The following tables show alienation and utilisation of Crown land in Victoria:

VICTORIA—ALIENATION OF LAND AT 30 JUNE 1977

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Lands alienated in fee simple	13,740,684
Lands in process of alienation	131,138
Crown lands	8,888,178
Total	22,760,000

VICTORIA—CROWN LANDS AT 30 JUNE 1977

Particulars	Area
	hectares
Land in occupation under—	
Perpetual leases	15,249
Grazing leases and licences	2,498,427
Other leases and licences	12,458
Reservations—	
Reserved forest	2,285,490
Timber reserves (under Land Act)	59,638
Water catchment and drainage purposes	85,452
National Parks (under National Parks Act)	227,320
Wildlife reserves	54,402
Water frontages, beds of streams and lakes (not included above)	342,248
Other reserves	128,084
Unoccupied and unreserved but including areas set aside for roads	3,179,410
Total	8,888,178

NOTE: Crown lands, alienated in fee simple during the years ended 30 June 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977 were 24,323, 39,195, 33,019, 61,200, 57,589, and 41,585 hectares, respectively.

Physical characteristics

Statistical divisions

Introduction

In previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book*, the description of land utilisation in Victoria has been based on the division of the State into eight Agricultural Districts which were combinations of counties, i.e., land areas with immutable boundaries.

From the 1978 edition, land utilisation has been described in terms of twelve statistical divisions (see Figure 7 on page 325), the standard Australian Bureau of Statistics regions which are combinations of local government areas forming coherent socio-economic zones. These regions were adopted by the Victorian Government for planning purposes. Statistical divisions are subject to change as local government areas change and as socio-economic conditions change. (See also pages 168 to 173).

Melbourne

As the Melbourne Statistical Division is largely occupied by the metropolitan area, it is of comparatively small agricultural significance. Nevertheless there is quite a range of soils, climates, and agricultural activities.

The basalt plains stretch eastwards from the western plains to the mountains and hills. The topography in the west is quite flat, and hilly to mountainous in the north and east. The Mornington Peninsula comprises the southern boundary.

The predominant soils are Podsollic derived from basalt, sedimentary rocks, and unconsolidated sediments, and Red-Brown Earths. Other soils are the Kranozems and the peaty soils (very acidic, black, and consisting mainly of organic matter over clay subsoils). Rainfall varies from 475 mm in the west to 1,250 mm in the east.

The western area has been well regarded for its hay and barley production. The peripheral shires in most of the remainder of the Division support mainly small farms with dairying, orchards, poultry raising, flower growing, and stud farming. Some of these areas are under wooded hills and mountains, although the land is much clearer to the south.

A recent development has been the proliferation of subdivisions into small farms, many of which are owned by city residents. Many of these properties are kept for recreation; others for small commercial ventures. Recreation is in fact a substantial industry in this Division, as there are a number of golf courses and country clubs. Another trend has been the industrialisation of areas away from Melbourne, e.g., Dandenong and Hastings, which has resulted in additional inroads into the rural areas.



FIGURE 7. VICTORIA—statistical divisions

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101 +	
Meat cattle	1,548	74	28	7	4	1,661
Orchard and other fruit	257	101	83	26	6	473
Vegetables	135	107	120	93	43	498
Nurseries	91	64	57	49	25	286
Poultry	63	23	46	61	61	254
Potatoes	27	15	22	35	3	102
Other	928	293	203	69	17	1,510
Total	3,049	677	559	340	159	4,784

(a) Establishment is a term used in economic statistics and refers to the full range of activities at the smallest operating level of a business, which in general corresponds to a location. Establishments are classified according to their predominant activity based on the estimated value of commodities produced; the sum of these comprises the "estimated value of operations" of the establishment as a whole.

(b) The period covered in this and most subsequent tables in this Chapter is the 1976-77, season which in general refers to the year ended 31 March 1977, but also includes activities which may have been finalised after 31 March (e.g., grape picking). In most of these the growing period occurred before 31 March.

Barwon

Barwon is one of Victoria's smallest statistical divisions and lies west of the south-west corner of Port Phillip Bay. It comprises nine shires. In the south, the main topographical feature is the Otway ranges, a steep mountainous region with high rainfall, ideally suited to forestry. To the north is the flat volcanic plain which is used mainly for grazing as well as a little cropping. Intermediate between these extremes are the coastal plains which have a mixture of soil types and topography.

Most of the soils are Podsollic, being derived from basalt, unconsolidated sediments, and sedimentary rocks. Others are Red-Brown Earths. The average annual rainfall varies between 450 mm and 1,200 mm in various parts of the Division.

About 75 per cent of the Division is under primary production. The main agricultural industries are dairying, and beef and sheep raising, but there are also quite significant areas of cereal and oilseed crops as well as grass seed production, beekeeping, and pigs. Forestry is also important in and around the Otway Ranges.

There has been a tendency during recent years for farmers to go out of dairying. Beef and wool production are the main activities on the volcanic plains, and prime lambs are raised in the southern areas of the Division.

VICTORIA—BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41 +	
Milk cattle	274	386	283	34	977
Meat cattle	731	53	22	10	816
Sheep	266	100	86	41	493
Other	495	197	199	163	1,054
Total	1,766	736	590	248	3,340

(a) See footnote to table above.

(b) See footnote to table above.

South Western

The South Western Statistical Division covers a large portion of the south-west of Victoria, being bounded on the south by the sea and the west by the State boundary with South Australia. It is mainly located on volcanic and coastal plains, with some rising country in the south-east of the Division. Rainfall varies from about 500 mm in the extreme north to 1,200 mm in the Otway ranges in the south-east corner. Temperatures

are generally cooler away from the coast where the sea has an ameliorating influence during the winter.

Few rivers flow through the area, and those that do show a considerable variation in the content of dissolved salts. Lakes in the basalt areas vary from fresh water to brine. Underground water is widely available at fairly shallow levels with salt content varying from 1,000 to 7,000 parts per million.

Many of the soils have developed from lava flows with acid grey loams and sandy loams coming from the older flows. Some of the more recent lava has not weathered greatly and the soils from it are skeletal with stony rises. The dominant soil type is the one which is derived from basalt and unconsolidated sediments. Sub-dominants are derived from sedimentary rocks and the miscellaneous soil group. Soils in the red gum areas have a sandy topsoil with clay below.

A large portion of the Division is farmed; the remainder is covered by natural forest or planted commercial forests. Substantial areas of the farmed land are under improved pasture.

The Western District, within this Division, is a traditional woolgrowing area. Sheep numbers fell during the early 1970s but are now recovering. Dairying is popular along the southern section and beef cattle are also raised. Numbers of the latter have begun to decline and the numbers of dairy farms and dairy cattle are also falling.

The main crops are oats, wheat, and barley. Oilseeds such as sunflowers, linseed, and rape, have gained popularity during recent years.

VICTORIA—SOUTH WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Milk cattle	478	1,062	845	145	4	2,534
Sheep	445	437	482	189	29	1,582
Sheep and meat cattle	412	374	456	250	71	1,563
Meat cattle	1,121	167	74	37	6	1,405
Other	286	86	122	94	19	607
Total	2,742	2,126	1,979	715	129	7,691

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

Central Highlands

The Central Highlands are a very important statistical division, with Ballarat near its eastern boundary and Ararat near the west. The district is a mixture of extinct volcanic cores, basaltic plains, and uplifted sedimentary strata of Ordovician age. Elevation ranges from about 200 metres to 500 metres above sea level. The Great Dividing Range passes a few kilometres north of Ballarat, and the Pyrenees Range enters the north-west corner of the Division. The western section stretches into plains, and finishes near the Grampians.

The main soils are Podsollic, derived from basalt and sedimentary rocks; Kranozems are sub-dominant. Annual rainfall varies from 425 mm to 1,050 mm. The main streams which rise in the area are the Wimmera, Avoca, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers, flowing north, and the Mt Emu, Fiery, Hopkins, Leigh, Woady Yallock, Moorabool, and Werribee flowing south.

About 75 per cent of the Division is farmed, the remainder being Crown land and forest. Most of the Crown land and forest is in the Daylesford-Trentham, Smythesdale, Enfield, and Mt Cole areas.

The main agricultural produce comprises wool, prime lambs, potatoes, beef, cereals, and oilseeds, with some dairying and small seeds production. The plains produce very heavy crops of oats and good crops of wheat.

Improved pastures have increased the carrying capacity of the plains greatly and have improved soil fertility, enabling productive clover ley farming to be undertaken.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101 +	
Sheep	651	278	269	124	16	1,338
Meat cattle	729	42	16	5	3	795
Sheep and meat cattle	292	108	84	53	13	550
Potatoes	48	45	63	65	15	236
Other	533	178	212	141	27	1,091
Total	2,253	651	644	388	74	4,010

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

Wimmera

The Wimmera is one of Victoria's largest and most productive statistical divisions. It stretches broadly from the South Australian border in the west to Stawell in the south-east and Hopetoun in the north-east. It is primarily a large plain, sloping gently to the north, but has the distinctive Grampians Range of mountains on its south-east border.

The dominant soils groups are Grey and Brown soils of heavy texture (alkaline clay loams and clays over clay subsoils—friable calcareous self-mulching grey soils) and Podsolc soils derived from unconsolidated sediments. The sub-dominant groups are Red-Brown Earths, Mallee soils, Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. Rainfall ranges from 350 mm to 880 mm a year.

Most of the area, except the uncleared desert country in the north-west and south-west of the Division, is farmed.

Cereal growing is the dominant agricultural industry, with heavy crops of wheat being produced in good seasons. Barley is grown primarily on the Rosebery Ridge between Beulah and Hopetoun, while oats and rye, which are grown in the lighter soils, are also produced. Some sunflowers have also been grown in recent years.

Grazing, which encompasses both the running of some excellent medium to strong Merino sheep flocks in the south and of fat lambs in the north, is also important. A number of beekeepers also use the flowering eucalyptus to advantage.

VICTORIA—WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101 +	
Sheep and cereal	190	298	524	326	37	1,375
Cereal grains	193	297	714	680	67	1,951
Sheep	358	181	147	52	10	748
Other	478	107	124	82	24	815
Total	1,219	883	1,509	1,140	138	4,889

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

Northern Mallee

This large Division extends along the Murray Valley from the Kerang area to Mildura and on to the South Australian border. It is essentially a vast plain, sloping to the north-west from about 100 metres above sea level in the south to 35 metres at Lake Cullulleraine. Low superficial land forms of ridges and dunes are also present.

The dominant soil group is the Solonised Brown Soils (Mallee Soils)—alkaline brown sandy soils over more clayey highly calcareous soils. Several sub-dominant groups occur. These are grey and brown soils of heavy texture, Red Brown Earths, and Alluvial Soils. This Division is relatively dry, with rainfall ranging from 240 mm to 370 mm a year.

Most of the Division has been cleared for agriculture except for two major tracts of country along the South Australian border—the Sunset Country, south-west of Mildura, and the Big Desert which extends south into the Wimmera Division.

The main broadacre farming is cereal growing, associated with wool, prime lambs, and beef cattle. Wheat is the principal crop, followed in order by barley and oats. Dairying is conducted primarily in the irrigated country around Swan Hill and Kerang.

Horticulture is concentrated around Mildura, Robinvale, and Swan Hill. A high proportion of Victoria's grapes, (for drying, table use, and wine), olives and citrus fruits are grown in this Division. Vegetables are also grown.

VICTORIA—NORTHERN MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Grapes	354	819	649	148	19	1,989
Cereal grains	106	132	351	639	129	1,357
Sheep and cereal	39	49	93	113	21	315
Orchard and other fruit	90	36	42	43	7	218
Other	616	264	218	72	34	1,204
Total	1,205	1,300	1,353	1,015	210	5,083

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

Loddon-Campaspe

The Loddon-Campaspe Division stretches from the Central Highlands in the south to the Murray River. The hilly and woody country of the south gives way to flat treeless plains. Red-Brown Earths are the dominant soils. Sub-dominant groups are grey and brown soils of heavy texture (both friable and dense grey soils), Podsollic soils derived from sedimentary rocks, and alluvial soils. Rainfall ranges from about 350 mm to 650 mm a year.

Grazing in the south of the Division gives way to heavy cropping in the west and dairying on irrigated land in the north and east. Sheep are run in conjunction with cereal growing, and there are intensive poultry and pig raising industries in the Bendigo area.

VICTORIA—LODDON-CAMPASPE STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41+	
Meat cattle	1,272	87	29	19	1,407
Sheep	738	191	146	76	1,151
Milk cattle	223	396	368	71	1,058
Sheep and cereal	175	227	364	212	978
Sheep and meat cattle	307	109	82	33	531
Pigs	79	36	45	58	218
Other	773	189	224	201	1,387
Total	3,567	1,235	1,258	670	6,730

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

Goulburn

The Goulburn Statistical Division, which occupies an area on the east side of central Victoria, encompasses a wide range of topography and agricultural activities. From the mountainous part of the Great Dividing Range in the south, it stretches to the Murray River as a wide plain, much of which is known as the Goulburn Valley. In the north-west corner, the principal landscape features are treeless plains, old watercourses, riverside woodland, and swamps. The Goulburn, Loddon, and Campaspe Rivers drain the area to the north.

The main soils are Red-Brown Earths (slightly acid brown loams over alkaline clay subsoils containing calcium carbonate) and Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks (grey loams, silty loams, and fine sandy loams with a more or less bleached sub-surface over clay subsoils). A sub-dominant group of alluvial soils occurs. Rainfall varies from 430 mm to 1,400 mm a year.

Most of the area, apart from the wooded hills, is farmed. Farming activities range from dairying (in the river valleys and highly productive irrigated country) to cereal growing; orchards, especially in the Shepparton and Cobram districts; and grazing. Irrigated cash crops of wheat or oilseeds (principally sunflowers) are becoming important. Vegetables are also grown.

During recent years there has been a decline in dairying, especially in the dry country, and, in the early 1970s, an increase in cattle raising. However, cattle numbers have, until recently, declined with the fall in prices for beef.

VICTORIA—GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Milk cattle	437	1,084	884	142	4	2,551
Meat cattle	1,406	188	80	30	2	1,706
Sheep and meat cattle	367	294	173	50	5	889
Orchard and other fruit	106	114	167	97	30	514
Meat cattle and cereal	97	83	64	15	1	260
Other	1,189	520	495	227	50	2,481
Total	3,602	2,283	1,863	561	92	8,401

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

North Eastern

The North Eastern Statistical Division is characterised by mountainous country and some highly productive river valleys. There is also some cultivable country in the north-west corner of the Division.

Two dominant soil groups occur—Podsolc soils derived from sedimentary rocks and a miscellaneous group comprised of Podsolc, peaty, and skeletal soils, and red loams of the mountainous regions. Rainfall varies from 500 mm to 1,900 mm.

Traditional agricultural industries have included cropping, particularly around Rutherglen and Yarrawonga; winegrowing in the Rutherglen-Wahgunyah district; dairying along the valleys; beef cattle, particularly in the upper reaches of the Murray River; and hop growing, stonefruits, walnuts, and a high proportion of Victoria's tobacco growing, in the Ovens Valley, centred around Myrtleford.

A recent innovation has been the attempt to grow oilseed crops, particularly lupins, in the higher rainfall area to the south and as an addition to the cereal rotation in the north. There have been increases in the area of vines, lucerne production, and the area irrigated; and a decline in hop gardens, due to higher yields from the currently recommended variety of hops.

VICTORIA—NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101+	
Meat cattle	1,280	240	76	24	3	1,623
Milk cattle	138	231	224	39	—	632
Tobacco	37	21	104	142	40	344
Sheep and meat cattle	160	89	55	11	—	315
Other	412	139	181	79	21	832
Total	2,027	720	640	295	64	3,746

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

East Gippsland

East Gippsland covers a large area of south-east Victoria with the Great Dividing Range in the north, the New South Wales border on the north-east, and Bass Strait on the south. The Division can be divided into five main areas: (1) The coastal plain from south of Sale to Lakes Entrance, including the Gippsland Lakes. Here there are mainly sandy to sandy loam soils over clay or gravel. Sheep and cattle are the main industries in this area; (2) the foothills, undulating country which carries mainly sheep and cattle; (3) the highlands, carrying sheep and cattle on undulating to steep country; (4) the river valleys beginning in the west at the sources of the La Trobe and McAlister Rivers, and running east along the Tambo, Snowy, Cann, and other rivers; and (5) the productive irrigation district around Sale and Maffra.

Soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks, and the Miscellaneous Soil Group. The sub-dominant group comprises Podsols derived from unconsolidated sediments. This Division has quite a wide range of annual rainfall varying from 520 mm west of Bairnsdale to 1,150 mm in the mountains.

Apart from major areas of development in the plains in the western part of the Division which includes the irrigated area around Sale and Maffra, and the Omeo and Gelantipy districts, most agriculture is confined to the river valleys.

Beef cattle, sheep, and dairying are the most important livestock industries in the area. There is little broadacre cultivation. Vegetables are grown on the river flats at Lindenow and Orbost. The main crop, beans, is harvested green and sent to Melbourne to be frozen. Other crops include edible beans, sweetcorn, capsicums, and gherkins.

VICTORIA—EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41 +	
Meat cattle	841	127	67	21	1,056
Milk cattle	164	210	230	58	662
Sheep and meat cattle	160	148	105	40	453
Other	267	80	64	41	452
Total	1,432	565	466	160	2,623

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

Central Gippsland

Central Gippsland is bounded on the south by Bass Strait, on the north by the mountains, on the west by an irregular line running north from near Wonthaggi, and on the east by a diagonal line passing just east of Sale. The main part of the area consists essentially of two mountain systems—the foothills of the Great Dividing Range and the Strzeleckis—separated by an east-west trough known as the Great Valley of Victoria. The remainder consists of low-lying hills and coastal plains.

The average rainfall ranges from 900 mm to 1,150 mm over most of the area, falling to about 700 mm at Yarram and 760 mm in the vicinity of Western Port Bay. The Division has a large number of soil-types ranging from sands to clays and loams, with some acid swamp soils and calcareous sand dunes. The dominant group is the Podsols, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments. Kranozems also occur.

There are about 6,000 rural establishments, a substantial portion of which are under pasture. The main improved pasture species are perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, white clover, and subterranean clover.

The main agricultural and pastoral industries are potato growing, fruit growing, vegetables, dairying, beef raising, and fat lamb production. Other industries include forestry, coal mining, and sand mining. There are several milk processing factories and an important paper mill in the Division.

VICTORIA—CENTRAL GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)					Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41-100	101 +	
Milk cattle	701	1,532	1,057	164	4	3,458
Meat cattle	1,378	185	101	22	3	1,689
Other	502	161	168	153	29	1,013
Total	2,581	1,878	1,326	339	36	6,160

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

East Central

The East Central Statistical Division forms a very narrow corridor between what is virtually Melbourne's metropolitan area and Central Gippsland which has Moe as its approximate geographic centre. The East Central Division stretches from Bass Strait to the Upper Yarra area of the Great Dividing Range.

The soils are mainly Podsollic, derived from sedimentary rocks and unconsolidated sediments (sandy loams over clay subsoils and deep sands). Other groups include peaty soils and Kranozems (red loams). Rainfall is fairly uniform at about 900 mm to 1,000 mm a year. Some of the Division is still under forest, scrub, and Crown land. There is a relatively small orchard industry around Pakenham, some berry growing in the hills, and dairying in some of the valleys. There are a number of small farms engaged in potato growing and flower production, and some stud properties.

VICTORIA—EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION: NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (a), 1976-77 (b)

Main activity of establishment (a)	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)				Total establishments
	<11	11-20	21-40	41 +	
Meat cattle	653	57	14	5	729
Milk cattle	212	253	135	18	618
Other	288	80	85	79	532
Total	1,153	390	234	102	1,879

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) See footnote to table on page 326.

Pasture improvement

A substantial proportion of Victoria's beef, sheep, and dairy farming is conducted on improved pastures, which can support much higher rates of stocking than native pastures. During the past 40 years, the area of improved pasture in Victoria has increased from about 2 million to 7 million hectares. Much of this increase has resulted from widespread use of superphosphate and subterranean clover. At present, improved pastures are based on introduced clovers, medics, and perennial grasses, such as ryegrass, cocksfoot, and phalaris.

There are still about 4 million hectares of unimproved (or "native") pasture in Victoria. These pastures consist mainly of unproductive indigenous grasses such as wallaby grasses, kangaroo grass, weeping grass, and spear grasses, with no leguminous species of any value. They do not respond to fertiliser, and have a low carrying capacity.

Where annual rainfall is 750 mm or more, mainly south of the Divide, improved pastures of perennial grasses, white clover, and subterranean clover are used for intensive dairying and beef production. In the medium rainfall areas (500 mm to 750 mm) of north-east through to south-west Victoria, beef and sheep are run on pastures of perennial grasses and annual clovers, particularly subterranean clover. The remaining pastoral areas (250 mm to 500 mm rainfall) grow pastures of annual medics or clovers, with volunteer annual grasses such as barley grass, Wimmera ryegrass, and bromes, which are suitable mainly for sheep.

Irrigated pastures, based on highly productive perennial grasses and clovers, are grown on about 400,000 hectares of the northern plains, and about 40,500 hectares in southern Victoria, mainly Gippsland. They are primarily used for dairying.

In the past 20 years, the use of fertilisers such as potash, nitrogen, molybdenum, and copper, as well as superphosphate, has contributed greatly to increased pasture productivity. A rise in the price of superphosphate in 1974-75 resulted in an initial large decline in its use on pastures (to about one third of previous use). There has been a subsequent slow recovery in the amount used. Other developments have included a more informed approach to pasture management and the introduction of improved cultivars of cocksfoot and phalaris grasses, and white and subterranean clovers.

The advent in 1977 of new and potentially devastating aphid pests of lucerne and other pasture legumes has stimulated the importation and local development of legume cultivars which are resistant to these and other problems.

Fertilisation

James Cuming, who arrived in Victoria in 1862, established the superphosphate industry in Australia, using bones and guano as a source of phosphate. Later, rock phosphate was imported from the United States of America. Since the First World War, supplies of rock phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, and Christmas Island have provided almost all of the requirements for superphosphate manufacture in Australia. Recently, Christmas Island has become the major supplier, with Nauru remaining important, but Ocean Island providing little. Most of the sulphur used in the industry comes from Canada.

Since the 1920s, the need to topdress pastures with superphosphate for high productivity has become generally accepted, and soil fertility has been much improved by the practice. Although superphosphate is designed to supply mainly phosphorus, its contents of sulphur and calcium are also essential for plants in certain areas of Victoria. In 1976-77, 500,492 tonnes of superphosphate were used in Victoria of which 294,497 tonnes were applied to pastures. This represented an extraordinary fall in use and was associated with unfavourable conditions in the pastoral industries and, to some extent, with the rapid increase in the cost of superphosphate. Re-introduction of the Government bounty early in 1976 partly offset the increases in the cost of superphosphate.

While phosphorus and, to a lesser extent, nitrogen are the most important nutrients in Victorian agriculture generally, in certain areas potassium and sulphur are no less important. The use of nitrogenous fertiliser has become almost static in recent years and, despite the wide range of forms available, requirements are met mainly by ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, and sulphate of ammonia. However, since the 1950s, there has been a rapid and continuing expansion in the use of potassic fertilisers in southern Victoria. Usually, potassium is applied to pastures as mixtures of muriate of potash and superphosphate. In Victoria, the trace elements molybdenum, copper, zinc, and cobalt are also supplied in a variety of mixtures with superphosphate.

Since the Artificial Manures Act was introduced in 1897, the law has required fertilisers to be sold according to a guaranteed analysis. Under the *Fertilizers Act 1974* manufacturers must register the brands and analyses of their products with the Department of Agriculture. A list of registrations is published in the *Victorian Government Gazette*.

In 1976-77, 593,746 tonnes of artificial fertilisers were used on 1,012,298 hectares of wheat; 582,165 hectares of other cereal crops; 17,758 hectares of vegetables; 18,581 hectares of vineyards and orchards; 23,889 hectares of other crops; and 2,229,059 hectares of pastures. Superphosphate is the main fertiliser used on both crops and pastures and in 1976-77 amounted to 500,492 tonnes, or 84 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used on all crops, and 294,497 tonnes or 83 per cent of that used on pastures.

VICTORIA—ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS

Year (a)	Crops			Pastures		
	Number of holdings	Area fertilised '000 hectares	Quantity used '000 tonnes	Number of holdings	Area fertilised '000 hectares	Quantity used '000 tonnes
1972-73	n.a.	1,565	232	34,274	4,277	782
1973-74	n.a.	1,547	240	35,374	4,488	869
1974-75	n.a.	1,383	223	n.a.	3,487	654
1975-76	n.a.	1,473	223	n.a.	1,953	323
1976-77	n.a.	1,655	241	n.a.	2,295	353

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 326.

Further references: Superphosphate, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 302-3; Forest clearing, 1978, pp. 358-60

Irrigation

Information about water supply and land settlement can now be found in Chapter 13 of this *Year Book*, but previous references to this material when it appeared in this Chapter are as follows:

Further references: Irrigation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 479-83; Wimmera-Mallee region water supply, 1963, pp. 499-501; Flood protection, river improvement, and drainage, 1963, pp. 501-2; Underground water, 1964, pp. 544-5; Water supply in Victoria, 1964, pp. 535-44; Goulburn-Murray Irrigation District, 1965, pp. 477-9; Spray irrigation in agriculture and dairying, 1965, p. 502; Private irrigation development, 1966, pp. 477-9; Water Research Foundation, 1966, pp. 479-80; River improvement, 1967, p.298; Rivers and streams fund, 1967, p.298; Dandenong Valley Authority, 1968, pp. 300-1; Water conservation, 1969, pp. 309-10; Water supply to Western Port, 1971, pp. 288-90; Lake William Hovell dam, 1972, pp. 294-5; River Murray Agreement and the River Murray Commission, 1972, pp. 296-301; Ten year plan, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa pipeline project, 1974, pp. 296-7; Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974, pp. 298-304; Millewa Scheme, 1975, pp. 403-6; Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975, pp. 406-7

Private storage dams

Early Victorian pastoralists commenced constructing small private dams and weirs in the 1850s. Sir Samuel Wilson became one of the first developers of farm water supplies, when he built private weirs on creeks near his property at Longerenong and so diverted water, primarily for stock purposes. By the turn of the century small dams were being built throughout the State, particularly in areas near highly populated cities. Doncaster orchardists, for example, had built a vast network of dams by this time.

Due to the concentration on large-scale public irrigation schemes by successive Victorian Governments, the later development of private dams did not progress as rapidly as it did in other States. However, a start was made in 1944, when the Victorian Government passed the Farm Water Supplies Act, which established a scheme under which advances were made to farmers to finance farm water supply projects. The Act was administered by the Department of Lands. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission formed a Farm Water Supplies Branch for the special purpose of providing advice to all farmers interested in taking advantage of its provisions.

In 1965, the Soil Conservation (Water Resources) Act was passed, which permitted the Soil Conservation Authority of Victoria to "... provide for landholders an advisory service with respect to the development and use of the water resources available to them". Under this Act, the Authority provides advisory, survey, and design services. A loan scheme to finance private soil and water conservation projects (the latter not to be located within declared irrigation districts), including the construction of private farm dams, was initiated in 1971. The Soil Conservation Authority assesses the technical feasibility of the projects and the Rural Finance and Settlement Commission of Victoria administers the financial aspects of the scheme. By the end of June 1976, over \$1m had been advanced to Victorian landholders on a long-term, low interest basis.

Originally, in the 1850s, private dams were erected with a centre core of puddle clay. These dams were built up gradually from thin layers of materials set in place by using horse-drawn carts or barrows. Compaction of these thin layers was effected by the combined traffic of feet, both human and animal and vehicle wheels. Later contractors, using horse teams and scoops, developed successful techniques of placing layers of soil, which were trodden down and compacted by the horses.

Horse power was gradually replaced by mechanised earth-moving plant during the Second World War. With the adoption of this equipment in private dam construction, it was reasonably assumed that improved compaction would result, but unfortunately this progress did not automatically follow. A major problem was that, when a bulldozer alone was used, many small dams suffered from inadequate compaction, because the tracks of bulldozers are designed to spread and not concentrate their load. In the absence at the time of suitable rollers, such as the modern sheepsfoot roller, many private dams failed because of insufficient compaction.

Today, Victorians spend about \$1.5m each year on private dam construction, and government engineers and agricultural officers ensure that contractors are aware of the need for correct compaction and moisture content when building dams. However, the costs of this work have risen steeply over recent years, and private dams for irrigation are now costing farmers about \$200 per megalitre.

One current problem in Victoria, particularly in the semi-arid regions, is the poor run-off from small catchments into private dams. The Soil Conservation Authority, in conjunction with the Agricultural Engineering Section of the University of Melbourne, is at present conducting a joint investigation into methods of developing low cost treatment of small catchments to provide an improved yield or run-off.

Control of insect pests and plant diseases

The work in plant pathology and entomology, now done at the Plant Research Institute, Burnley Gardens, owes its origins to concern felt during the 1880s over the near destruction of the vine industry by phylloxera and the depredations of other pests and diseases.

The vine industry was eventually saved by using resistant root stocks, but there was little development in pesticides, apart from petroleum sprays, until the introduction of synthetic organic insecticides after the 1940s. Although expensive, they were highly lethal to pests, and products such as DDT and parathion were rapidly adopted. For the first time, a wide range of fruit and vegetable pests could be readily controlled at a low cost and broadacre treatments became practicable. Pastures could be protected against the devastations of cockchafers and other pests, and field crops against noctuid caterpillars.

However, the very efficiency of the new products caused problems. Pests became resistant to them, or had their parasites and predators killed off, while the toxicity and persistence of many chemicals posed risks to users, consumers, and the environment. As a result official concern and public disquiet over pesticides forced changes in their use, with a growing emphasis on integrated control of pests and diseases and the use of all possible control methods, including appropriate pesticides, based on full understanding of the pest's biology.

Although pesticides still remain the leading weapon against pests and diseases, their registration is now approved only for specific uses following a full review of efficiency, toxicity, and environmental hazards. The assembled data is stored in computer files and possible environmental pollution from pesticides is continually monitored.

This new approach is proving successful. The introduction of biological control has saved citrus growers from having to spray regularly for red scale, virtually eliminated green vegetable bug, and achieved substantial control of two-spotted mite on deciduous fruits.

Insect damage and pesticide residues in stored grain can be minimised by good farm hygiene, and the new technique of aeration with cool air.

The use of insect diseases for the control of codling moth, noctuid caterpillars, and various orthoptera is under study as is the use of various growth regulatory chemicals, and sex-attractant scents. Genetic manipulation of populations has been investigated for cricket control and fruit fly outbreaks can now be suppressed with attractant bait spraying, thus reducing the need for costly quarantining of interstate fruit.

As with insecticides, the range of fungicides now available, combined with sanitation, resistance breeding, and clean seed schemes, has greatly helped the production of sound produce.

A major advance has been the mass culture of pathogen-free plants, based on specialised propagation techniques. The strawberry industry was quite changed as a result

of the release of virus-free varieties, while the pathogen-tested seed potato industry has become the basis for international scientific co-operation, and a developing export trade. Vine varieties are being freed of virus, and nematode tolerance is being bred into new wheat varieties. Pathogen tested ornamentals have also been released.

Despite quarantine screening, overseas pests and diseases enter occasionally. Ornamental trees are affected by several new problems, and two species of destructive aphid have completely upset lucerne pasture production, necessitating Australia-wide co-operation on biological control and resistance breeding programmes.

Phytophthora cinnamomi, now recognised as the cause of widespread die-back problems in native forests, is also a serious problem with urban ornamental plants. Nurseries now sterilise potting soils against this and other pathogens.

As part of the Victorian Government's "Victoria—The Garden State" campaign, the Department of Agriculture, in 1977, set up a special Garden Advisory Service to help home gardens and nurseries with their plant and pest problems. The Fly Suppression Unit handles fly problems.

Livestock disease eradication

Victoria is free of many of the most serious livestock diseases as a result of successful Government quarantine and other disease control measures and its favourable climate. The nature of many livestock diseases makes their eradication difficult or practically impossible, but control measures can minimise their impact.

The Department of Agriculture conducts several major programmes to control and eradicate animal disease. Meat inspection is used to ensure a high quality of meat for human consumption and to detect disease in slaughtered animals. Traceback procedures are used to identify the properties of origin of diseased cattle and pigs. Animal Health field staff, supported by Regional Veterinary Laboratories, investigate disease in livestock and conduct control and eradication procedures.

As part of the National Brucellosis and Tuberculosis Eradication Programme, all Victorian breeding cattle are being tested for brucellosis by Department of Agriculture staff and by private veterinarians under contract. Infected animals are slaughtered, and the owners are compensated. Herds free of disease can become accredited, allowing them to be advertised and to profit by their disease-free status. Victoria is expected to be declared provisionally free of bovine brucellosis by 1 January 1984. The State is already provisionally free of bovine tuberculosis.

An ovine brucellosis ram-flock accreditation scheme is also conducted to encourage stud breeders to have rams examined and tested annually. A Footrot Control Area has been declared in western Victoria in which sheep footrot is subject to rigorous control. The impact of the disease has been greatly reduced and it is hoped that it can be eliminated. Various other diseases are also subject to control under the Stock Diseases Act.

Through its research and extension activities the Department of Agriculture assists the livestock industries overcome disease problems and keep abreast of new developments in control and eradication.

Vermin and noxious weeds control

The control of pest animals and plants affects both the agricultural and pastoral industries of Victoria, as well as the forests and natural bushlands environments, such as wildlife and game reserves. The Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, which was established in 1959 to work with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, is responsible for intensifying the control of vermin and noxious weeds and implementing a philosophy of pest control.

The targets of the Board's operation are the 95 plants which are proclaimed noxious weeds, under the *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act* 1958, throughout Victoria except in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the eight proclaimed vermin animals, such as rabbits and foxes. Two birds, the sparrow and the starling, are also considered vermin. Blackberries, ragwort, and rabbits are the most serious pests in Victoria.

Noxious weeds and vermin control policy decided on by the Board is implemented throughout Victoria by 142 Departmental Land Inspectors under the supervision of eighteen regional Senior Land Inspectors. Each Land Inspector has a team of workmen

together with appropriate equipment to carry out weed and vermin control, and is backed up by workshop and research facilities. The annual cost of maintaining this service to the rural community in Victoria is more than \$10.5m.

As well as being responsible for maintaining a good working relationship with landholders, the Land Inspector is also responsible for the control of vermin and noxious weeds on Crown land, and as the Board has agreements with many other government departments concerned with agriculture, forestry, national parks, roads, railways, municipalities and so on, he may also be called upon to carry out control work in these areas.

Land cultivation

The following table shows details of the broad utilisation of land under occupation in Victoria for agricultural and pastoral purposes for the season 1976-77:

VICTORIA—LAND IN OCCUPATION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURPOSES, 1976-77 (a)

Statistical division	Number of holdings (b)	Area of crops	Area of sown pasture and lucerne	Balance of holding (c)	Total area of holdings
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
Melbourne	3,266	29,195	154,820	91,357	275,372
Barwon	2,672	49,113	323,750	135,532	508,395
South Western	6,902	64,135	1,355,119	411,155	1,830,409
Central Highlands	3,017	76,489	574,610	234,314	885,413
Wimmera	4,419	651,685	983,652	800,606	2,435,943
Northern Mallee	4,678	584,591	600,311	1,400,225	2,585,127
Loddon-Campaspe	5,053	252,507	683,268	689,535	1,625,310
Goulburn	7,042	168,264	766,790	575,447	1,510,501
North Eastern	3,106	47,935	326,804	462,543	837,282
East Gippsland	2,111	8,686	231,798	955,565	1,196,049
Central Gippsland	5,330	11,819	466,519	215,812	694,150
East Central	1,398	3,585	81,390	29,839	114,814
Total	48,994	1,948,004	6,548,831	6,001,930	14,498,765

(a) See footnote (b) to table on page 326.

(b) A rural holding is an area of land of 10 hectares or more in extent, used for the production of crops or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products. Rural holdings of less than 10 hectares operated by a legal entity with \$1,500 or more estimated gross value of agricultural operations are also included. In general, a holding corresponds to an establishment; however, an establishment can comprise more than one holding if their operational financial records are combined. (See also footnote (a) to table on page 326).

(c) Balance of holding includes fallow.

Economic contribution

Gross value of agricultural production

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced provides a measure of the output from farming. The gross value of commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. In general, the "principal markets" are the metropolitan markets in each State. In cases where commodities are consumed locally or where they become raw materials for a secondary industry, these points are presumed to be the principal markets.

Quantity data is, in the main, obtained from the Agricultural Census held at 31 March each year, and from supplementary collections which cover crops that have not been harvested at the time of the Census. Information covering such commodities as livestock slaughtering, dairy produce, and bee farming is obtained from separate collections and from organisations such as the Department of Primary Industry. Price data for commodities is obtained from a variety of sources including statutory authorities responsible for marketing products, e.g., the Australian Wheat Board, marketing reports, wholesalers and brokers, and auctioneers. For all commodities, values are in respect of production during the year, irrespective of whether or when payments are made.

The gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Victoria during 1976-77 (\$1,363m) contributed 20.4 per cent of the Australian total of \$6,771m.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED
(EXCLUDING MINING)
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June—			
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Crops—				
Cereals for grain	199,053	276,873	224,404	219,742
Hay	79,598	67,025	61,378	78,263
Industrial crops	20,558	22,491	23,168	28,156
Vegetables	61,064	62,371	73,270	70,067
Grapevines	38,555	37,453	37,477	55,386
Fruit	53,993	54,961	47,382	48,899
Other	23,081	19,245	17,120	21,895
Livestock slaughtering and other disposals—				
Cattle and calves	245,661	114,309	184,873	222,730
Sheep and lambs	103,958	58,410	75,225	89,533
Other	64,943	71,334	71,440	81,803
Livestock products—				
Wool	248,232	193,623	174,055	176,732
Dairy products	239,767	266,659	220,867	230,020
Other	42,038	45,869	45,353	39,853
Total	1,420,501	1,290,623	1,256,012	1,363,079

RURAL PRODUCTION

Introduction

In the following pages some detailed descriptions and statistical information about all the main crops, livestock, and livestock products produced in Victoria are given. The section deals, first, with the field crops including wheat, barley, and oats; and then with the intensive crops including fruit and vegetables. The section then discusses livestock including sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry, bees, goats, and deer, together with the various livestock products.

It should be noted that the statistical information is in terms of Statistical Divisions, *not* Agricultural Districts as in previous *Victorian Year Books* (see page 324 for further details).

Field crops

The cereals wheat, barley, and oats, are the principal field crops in Victoria. These, together with hay production, represent about 90 per cent of the total area sown, although there is some variation from year to year.

Wheat

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop. The average area sown in the ten-year period 1967-68 to 1976-77 was 1.20 million hectares, about 60 per cent of the State's total cropping area. The area under wheat is normally subject to fairly minor fluctuations. The 1968-69 season produced a Victorian record harvest of 2.47 million tonnes of wheat from 1.6 million hectares. However, this production coincided with a large Australian harvest and a saturated world wheat market. As only about 20 per cent of Victorian production is used for home consumption, the difficulties in marketing export wheat in 1969 led to considerable storage problems. To reduce production levels, the *Wheat Marketing Act* 1969 implemented the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme which allocated deliveries in accordance with market demand and storage capacity. Quotas effectively reduced the area of wheat sown in 1970-71 to 760,000 hectares. Effective quota restrictions were removed by 1973-74 in response to a world demand for wheat, and the legislation ceased to operate from 30 September 1975. In 1976-77, 1.8 million tonnes of wheat were produced from 1.1 million hectares.

More than 90 per cent of Victorian wheat is grown in the Northern Mallee, Wimmera, and Loddon-Campaspe Divisions. The average annual rainfall in the main wheat belt varies from about 300 mm in the north-west to about 500 mm to 750 mm in the eastern

and southern areas. With the exception of a small area of intensive cropping in the Wimmera, wheat is grown under a ley system of farming in which it is produced in rotation with fallow, pastures, and other crops, principally oats and barley. Surveys of the Wimmera have shown that many paddocks are under-cropped and that the potential exists to increase cropping intensity without risk to the stability of the farm system. Levels of soil nitrogen in the region are highly correlated with the ability to support cereal crops, and a soil nitrogen testing service introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1974 now adds precision to the complex decision on cropping rotations within the ley farming system of the Wimmera.

Since the adoption of legume based pastures (subterranean clover or medic) into Victorian cropping rotations, nitrogenous fertilisers have found only limited application. Nitrogen is applied only in specific circumstances, namely, on light sandy soils and land infested with skeleton weed in the Northern Mallee, and on intensively cropped land in the Wimmera and southern areas. Superphosphate is applied at seeding to virtually all crops to correct a phosphorus deficiency inherent in nearly all Australian soils.

Diseases of wheat are not normally a major problem but in 1973-74 heavy losses were incurred through attack by stem rust, Septoria leaf spot, and root diseases.

During the 63 years from 1911 to 1973, stem rust occurred in some part or parts of Victoria in varying degrees of severity, in sixteen seasons. In only four of these years, 1934, 1947, 1955, and 1973, did the disease cause heavy losses of production, 1973 being the heaviest on record. The only effective control is to breed disease-resistant varieties, a continuing project in Victoria since 1950. The main variety, Kalkee, which was released in 1976, is currently resistant to all known rust strains. Another disease problem, the ball smut fungus, is effectively controlled by fungicide, applied when the seed is graded. Crop failures following the use of seed which had been treated with fungicide in 1973 and carried over to be sown in 1974, and field experiments by the Department of Agriculture, emphasised the fact that treated seed should not be carried over from one season to the next as seed viability is greatly reduced and re-sowing costs are high.

The most serious problem facing the cereal industries, wheat in particular, is the control of insect pests in grain storage, as the loading of wheat and other cereals for export is prohibited if insects are present. Strains of insects have developed which are resistant to rates of insecticides approved for the international grains trade. The grain insect campaign initiated by the Department of Agriculture in 1973 has improved awareness of farmers to the problem of ensuring the delivery of insect-free grains to the export terminal. Processors and retail outlets have also been encouraged to improve their standards of grain hygiene.

Wheat marketing in Australia is controlled by the Australian Wheat Board under the provisions of the present *Wheat Industry Stabilization Act* 1974 operating until 1978. This legislation provides for a guaranteed "stabilisation" price, adjusted annually on the basis of movements in export markets. When average export prices are higher than the stabilisation price, growers are required to contribute to a fund (subject to a minimum and maximum level.) These moneys are used to maintain returns to growers should export prices fall below the stabilisation price. In the event of the fund being exhausted, the Commonwealth Treasury will provide an interest-free loan, up to a maximum of \$80m, to operate the plan.

Most wheat varieties grown in Victoria are of the soft white class. The environment generally does not favour the production of wheat of the harder types, although large areas of the newer hard variety Condor are now sown in north-west Victoria where wheat with protein content above the Victorian average is usually produced.

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN

Variety in order of popularity in season 1976-77	Season 1974-75		Season 1975-76		Season 1976-77	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Halberd	520,043	45.2	494,707	45.8	429,846	38.5
Olympic	302,574	26.3	323,061	29.9	331,587	29.7
Condor	(a)	(a)	15,023	1.4	139,263	12.5
Summit	122,199	10.6	109,521	10.1	75,185	6.7

VICTORIA—PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN—*continued*

Variety in order of popularity in season 1976-77	Season 1974-75		Season 1975-76		Season 1976-77	
	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown	Hectares sown	Percentage of total area sown
Zenith	(a)	(a)	2,861	0.3	30,468	2.7
Insignia	67,683	5.9	36,266	3.4	27,073	2.4
Pinnacle	32,921	2.9	29,566	2.7	23,685	2.1
Egret	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	22,985	2.1
Emblem	38,112	3.3	24,589	2.3	14,337	1.3
Heron	34,503	3.0	22,975	2.1	8,009	0.7
Insignia 49	13,283	1.2	6,916	0.6	4,870	0.4
All other including mixed and unspecified	18,778	1.6	14,934	1.4	8,875	0.9
Total	1,150,096	100.0	1,080,419	100.0	1,116,183	100.0

(a) Included with "All other".

VICTORIA—WHEAT FOR GRAIN

Season	Holdings growing wheat	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	A.S.W. (a)
					wheat standard
		'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes	kg/h.l.
1972-73	10,428	1,087	1,405	1.29	82.3
1973-74	9,524	1,258	1,490	1.18	77.5
1974-75	9,156	1,141	2,091	1.83	81.2
1975-76	9,265	1,073	1,579	1.47	76.9
1976-77	9,310	1,103	1,780	1.61	81.2

(a) Australian Standard White.

Further references: Australian Wheat Board, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 439-40; Grain Elevators Board of Victoria, 1977, pp. 440-1

Oats

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. The average annual area sown between 1971-72 and 1976-77 was 332,942 hectares of which about 73 per cent was harvested for grain, some of it after being grazed during the winter. During the last decade, oats have been displaced by barley as Victoria's second most widely grown cereal crop. This change has been most evident on the lighter soils where winter waterlogging is not a problem.

The predominance of oats in the higher rainfall areas has been maintained by the greater tolerance shown by oats to wet conditions and by the demand for oats for stock feed. About half of the oats produced in Victoria is held on farms or used as stock feed, especially during periods of seasonal shortage or in drought conditions. About a quarter of the crop goes to mills, but only a small fraction of this is processed for human consumption. The bulk of the "milled" oats is destined for incorporation in proprietary stock feeds or as unkilned oats for export. The remaining 25 per cent of the crop is exported as grain.

Unlike wheat and barley which are marketed through the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, respectively, oats are sold on the free market. Domestic prices are markedly affected by the size of the crops and pasture conditions during winter and spring.

Since 1972, the world feed grains market production base has been eroded by land being redirected to wheat production. As the U.S.A. provides 50 to 60 per cent of the total world trade in feed grains, the U.S.A. crop decisively influences the market. Other factors which can influence export markets include the general level of economic activity and the demand for coarse grains for lot-fed livestock enterprises. The dominant export market for oats is Japan which accounts for almost 80 per cent of Australian exports. Italy is another significant importer of feed oats. Oats are also supplied to a speciality market in West Germany for baby food production.

VICTORIA—OATS FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	tonnes
1972-73	255	238	0.93
1973-74	271	233	0.86
1974-75	198	186	0.94
1975-76	243	282	1.16
1976-77	241	309	1.28

Barley

Barley is now the second largest crop grown in Victoria. Barley production in Victoria (95 per cent of which is of the two-row type) increased significantly between 1965-66 and 1975-76. In 1975-76, a record 344,000 hectares of barley produced a record 445,000 tonnes harvest. By comparison, production in 1965-66 was only 73,000 tonnes from 78,000 hectares. So far, the Australian Barley Board in Victoria has been successful in selling this large increase in production.

During this period, impetus was added to an already established trend of increased production by the introduction of the Wheat Delivery Quota Scheme in 1969-70, which had the effect of reducing the area of wheat sown in the cereal belt. Barley proved to be the most popular alternative crop to wheat, particularly in the Northern Mallee. In other areas, oilseeds, such as rapeseed and safflower, were also prominent.

Increased wheat quota allocations in 1972-73 and 1973-74 resulted in a slight fall in the area sown to barley as land was diverted back into wheat. However, the general trend for increased production of barley in Victoria is well established and seems unlikely to suffer further significant reduction in the absence of a marked shift in the price ratios between the cereal crops. The provision of bulk handling facilities for barley by the Grain Elevators Board of Victoria since 1963 has contributed to the increased production of this grain.

While some barley is grown in all divisions, production has been traditionally centred in two distinct areas where high quality grain is produced. The largest production is in the south-west of the Northern Mallee and the adjacent north-western Wimmera where the best quality barley is grown on the sandier soil types. The crop is sown either on cultivated ley ground without fallow or on wheat stubble land. Until 1970, the variety Prior was almost exclusively sown in this area.

A new variety Weeah, was introduced in 1968 and steadily displaced Prior to a significant extent. However, another barley variety, Clipper, is now recommended to replace Weeah for sowings in the Northern Mallee and Wimmera. The barley industry is moving toward a changeover to Clipper in the malting grades by 1979. Clipper has a 5 per cent greater yield than Weeah and is less susceptible to wind damage. The Victorian malting industry processes most of Victoria's barley production for both the local brewing industry and export to overseas breweries. Clipper is better for malting than Weeah, and is being sought by overseas markets.

The second source of high quality barley grain is in an area between Melbourne, Geelong, and Bacchus Marsh in southern Victoria. In this area, barley is the principal crop and it is normally sown with superphosphate on fallowed land. Yields of barley in this region average about 1.7 tonnes/hectare compared with about 1.0 tonnes/hectare in the northern Mallee-Wimmera. The area has the further advantage of proximity to the main barley shipping terminals. Consequently, freight costs are much lower than for northern areas.

The variety Lara, which was introduced in 1971, has displaced Research types as the main variety grown in this area. Lara suffered some initial resistance to its acceptance by growers, in spite of its inherent higher yielding potential than the Research type varieties. Its small grain led to a number of samples being refused classification as suitable for malting, and being declared unsuitable for handling in mixed bulk samples with Research types. Lara has since gained acceptance with both growers and maltsters, and has been declared compatible with Research for the purposes of bulk handling.

The substantial increase in barley production has meant that, in normal seasons, Victoria is self-sufficient in barley for malting, food, and manufacturing in the distilling, pearling, and prepared stock feed industries. It also contributes to Australian export markets. Barley is received and marketed in Victoria through the Australian Barley Board on a pool basis. The Board is responsible for setting prices for sales to domestic users. The price received for exports is determined by the world supply and demand situation, and can vary greatly from year to year. Japan provides the main export market; smaller quantities go to the United Kingdom and Europe. In 1973-74, the Australian Barley Board negotiated its first direct sale to the U.S.S.R. and is hopeful of developing this market in the future. However, Australia is a minor contributor to the world barley market, which is determined by climatic and economic conditions in the principal exporting countries, namely, Canada and France.

VICTORIA—BARLEY PRODUCTION

Season	Area		Production		Average yield per hectare		
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	Total
	'000 hectares	'000 hectares	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1972-73	269	9	207	7	0.77	0.78	0.77
1973-74	217	4	281	5	1.29	1.25	1.29
1974-75	238	5	314	5	1.32	1.00	1.31
1975-76	337	7	436	9	1.29	1.29	1.29
1976-77	362	4	397	5	1.10	1.25	1.10

Further reference: Australian Barley Board, *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 404-5

Maize

Maize is grown on a small scale in Victoria, both for grain and for green fodder, and is cultivated mainly in Gippsland. Lower values in the late 1960s and other more profitable alternatives in vegetables and livestock, led to a substantial decline in the production of maize grain. The area and yield of maize for each of the five seasons 1972-73 to 1976-77 were:

VICTORIA—MAIZE PRODUCTION

Season	For green fodder	For grain						
		Area			Production			Average yield per hectare
		Hybrid	Other	Total	Hybrid	Other	Total	
hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	
1972-73	636	493	3	496	1,490	16	1,506	3.04
1973-74	536	646	8	654	1,873	17	1,890	2.89
1974-75	485	536	10	546	1,891	36	1,927	3.53
1975-76	359	521	5	526	2,510	3	2,513	4.78
1976-77	389	411	22	433	1,685	25	1,710	3.95

Rye

Cereal rye is of minor importance in Victoria and is not usually grown as a cash crop. European migrants to Australia have created a small demand for this cereal for human consumption, thus helping to stabilise the market for rye grain. The chief purpose for which rye is grown is the stabilisation of loose sand or sandhills in the Northern Mallee Statistical Division. There is also some interest in it for winter grazing in cold areas during the winter months.

VICTORIA—RYE FOR GRAIN

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
1972-73	2,615	975	0.37
1973-74	2,956	882	0.30
1974-75	1,750	671	0.38
1975-76	1,471	648	0.44
1976-77	1,401	936	0.67

Fodder

The stability of livestock production on Victorian farms depends largely on fodder conservation. Natural irregularities in the diet of grazing animals are met by conserved fodders, fed as supplement, when the paddock ration of crop or pasture is deficient in quantity or quality. Such deficiencies occur regularly with seasonal changes, e.g., spring lush growth contrasts with winter-short or summer-dry pastures. Deficiencies also occur when the unexpected turns up, such as extended dry, or excessively cold or wet periods; ravishment of pasture by pests or disease; failed crops; floods or fire. All or any of these events may result in feed shortages for grazing animals. Fodder conservation provides a means of overcoming such shortages.

VICTORIA—HAY PRODUCTION, SEASON 1976-77

Variety	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Pasture	405,104	1,599,513	3.95
Oaten	66,330	233,934	3.53
Lucerne	34,174	138,335	4.05
Wheaten	8,752	22,469	2.57
Barley and other	3,632	9,799	2.70
Total	517,992	2,004,050	3.87

VICTORIA—ENSILAGE MADE AND FARM STOCKS OF ENSILAGE AND HAY (tonnes)

Statistical division	Ensilage made, season 1976-77	Stocks at 31 March 1977	
		Ensilage	Hay
Melbourne	18,034	12,447	100,317
Barwon	9,168	9,980	168,150
South Western	17,679	18,806	562,764
Central Highlands	2,469	5,828	203,814
Wimmera	1,088	5,174	115,557
Northern Mallee	821	1,941	60,908
Loddon-Campaspe	3,899	7,264	205,345
Goulburn	4,906	10,262	365,411
North Eastern	5,448	8,727	135,899
East Gippsland	3,241	5,332	94,304
Central Gippsland	40,940	27,489	358,798
East Central	10,725	7,666	63,318
Total	118,418	120,916	2,434,585

Oilseeds

Demand for high-protein meals for livestock feed, together with a general world-wide trend to increased consumption of vegetable oils, has been reflected in Australia, where domestic oilseed prices rose in sympathy with prices on world markets and reached record levels during 1973-74. Aggregate oilseed production expanded rapidly between 1968-69 and 1971-72 in response to both increased oilseed prices and the introduction of wheat quotas. However, larger wheat quotas and higher prices for wheat and coarse grains, together with agronomic problems, resulted in an immediate decline in the production of rapeseed and safflower. The area sown to sunflower and safflower has increased rapidly between 1974-75 and 1976-77 due to abnormal sowing conditions for the more traditional cereal crops and attractive prices for these oilseeds. Sunflower production continued to increase in 1976-77 in both dry land and irrigation districts with an estimated area sown of 15,000 hectares.

VICTORIA—SELECTED OILSEED PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield
	hectares	tonnes	per hectare
	LINSEED		
1972-73	5,843	5,471	0.94
1973-74	4,336	4,668	1.08
1974-75	4,924	3,812	0.77
1975-76	4,513	3,056	0.68
1976-77	4,694	5,393	1.15
	RAPESEED		
1972-73	13,674	8,016	0.59
1973-74	5,967	3,498	0.59
1974-75	3,707	2,288	0.62
1975-76	4,681	2,907	0.62
1976-77	2,495	1,915	0.77
	SAFFLOWER		
1972-73	556	328	0.59
1973-74	971	520	0.54
1974-75	2,813	1,269	0.45
1975-76	3,952	1,701	0.43
1976-77	3,698	1,405	0.38
	SUNFLOWER		
1972-73	2,129	2,046	0.96
1973-74	3,325	2,526	0.76
1974-75	7,973	4,766	0.60
1975-76	7,815	5,725	0.73
1976-77	13,271	8,405	0.63

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 444-5

Grain legumes

Interest in the production of cheap sources of protein for both human and livestock consumption is world-wide. The legumes, including soybeans, field peas, and lupins comprise a major group of high protein grains. Of these, field peas have been grown on a limited scale over much of the wheat belt since early settlement, and recent research by the Department of Agriculture and experience by growers has shown that lupins have much potential.

The average area sown to field peas in the decade 1966-67 to 1975-76 was about 5,000 hectares, with more than 60 per cent of this area and 55 per cent of the total production being in western and central Victoria. There was, however, renewed interest in field pea production in the Loddon-Campaspe Division in 1976. This was brought about by the increased awareness by farmers of the necessity of maintaining soil fertility and also the attractive prices being offered for field peas.

Lupins with 25 to 30 per cent protein are more readily acceptable than peas as a substitute for soybean meal in rations for poultry and pigs. A potential market also exists in the production of a meat substitute for human consumption. The lupin industry has expanded considerably in Victoria. Since 1973, the area sown to lupins has risen from about 100 hectares to about 3,000 hectares in 1977. Average yields are about 1.25 tonnes per hectare.

Intensive crops

Fruit

Introduction

When the members of the Henty family established the first settlement in Victoria at Portland in 1834, they were probably the first to plant apple trees in this State. The first vineyard, which was planted around 1837, was at Yering, near Lilydale, and the first orchard was started at Hawthorn on the banks of the Yarra River in about 1848. A variety of tree fruits, berries, and grapes carted to the Melbourne market provided the main source of income of many early settlers in the hills to the north, north-east, and east of Melbourne.

In the second half of the last century, fruit and vine growing gradually extended into the western, central, north-eastern, and Gippsland areas of the State. The foundation of Mildura in 1887, and the establishment of irrigation facilities there, marked the beginning of the development of one of the major horticultural districts in Victoria. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas, a flourishing canning-fruit industry was developed after the First World War. Similarly to tree fruits, vine acreage increased steadily until the 1870s when Phylloxera devastated vineyards at Geelong, Bendigo, and Rutherglen. However, within a few years, new vineyards had been established in the Sunraysia district. After the First World War, the planting of dried vine fruit varieties extended along the Murray River to Robinvale and Swan Hill.

In Victoria in 1976-77, the area planted with fruit, nuts, and berries was almost 19,000 hectares, and the area of vineyards was just under 21,000 hectares. This total of approximately 40,000 hectares is hardly more than 2 per cent of the total area under crops in Victoria, yet fruit and vine growing make an important contribution to the economy of the State.

Tree fruit

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, the main fruit growing areas are in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area, the Mallee, the eastern metropolitan area, the Mornington Peninsula, West Gippsland, Bacchus Marsh, and the North Eastern area.

Almost all the canning fruit is grown in the Goulburn Valley-Murray Valley irrigation area which also produces large quantities of dessert pears and Granny Smith apples. Dessert apples and stone fruit are the main crops in the southern areas, while early stone fruit is grown in the northern Mallee around Swan Hill. The main concentration of citrus fruit production is in the Northern Mallee Division with additional groves in the north-east. Lemons are also produced in the eastern metropolitan area.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF ORCHARD FRUIT TREES (EXCLUDING CITRUS) BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1977

Statistical division	Pears	Apples	Peaches	Apricots	Cherries	Plums	Olives	Nectarines	Other
Melbourne	56,332	455,493	69,622	5,657	106,188	30,030	n.p.	13,991	2,938
Barwon	888	4,256	1,400	n.p.	n.p.	340	—	n.p.	n.p.
South Western	230	17,035	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—
Central Highlands	2,785	43,638	3,580	1,483	993	310	—	2,835	n.p.
Wimmera	2,262	3,220	3,104	1,498	—	432	48,010	n.p.	725
Northern Mallee	2,211	8,628	9,392	61,206	636	45,694	43,263	17,778	3,805
Loddon-Campaspe	25,416	89,632	3,484	1,207	2,890	1,673	n.p.	n.p.	390
Goulburn	986,410	254,781	603,025	123,493	6,864	27,983	6,002	6,075	5,425
North Eastern	831	62,938	2,390	364	7,264	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
East Gippsland	n.p.	5,776	n.p.	n.p.	—	n.p.	—	—	—
Central Gippsland	n.p.	16,787	—	—	—	222	—	n.p.	—
East Central	8,347	145,021	6,157	—	3,464	3,122	n.p.	2,987	415
Total	1,085,924	1,107,205	702,390	195,708	128,432	110,149	98,349	44,197	13,832

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF CITRUS TREES BY STATISTICAL DIVISION AT 31 MARCH 1977

Statistical division	Oranges	Lemons and limes	Grapefruit	Mandarins
Melbourne	—	30,530	n.p.	—
Barwon	—	223	—	—
South Western	—	—	—	—
Central Highlands	—	n.p.	n.p.	—
Wimmera	n.p.	86	n.p.	n.p.
Northern Mallee	585,473	65,080	60,637	51,886
Loddon-Campaspe	—	120	—	—
Goulburn	61,067	20,057	7,490	1,013
North Eastern	14,701	5,537	279	442
East Gippsland	—	n.p.	n.p.	—
Central Gippsland	n.p.	n.p.	—	—
East Central	—	5,098	—	—
Total	665,882	128,021	68,821	53,525

(2) *Size of production.* Since the early 1950s, many of the old lower producing or marginal orchards have been pulled out, and new orchards with a small number of higher yielding and more popular varieties of fruit trees have been planted on more suitable soils. These factors, as well as greatly improved technology, have increased production potential. During the 1950s and 1960s, there were only slight changes in the area of most types of fruit trees, yet production showed an increasing trend, particularly with canning fruits and dessert pears; here the Victorian production greatly exceeded local demand and increasing amounts were exported. This situation changed during the early 1970s. Following the wet winter in 1973, about 300,000 canning peach trees died, causing a significant drop in production. At about the same time, residential and industrial developments in the eastern metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas greatly reduced the area planted to apples. These changes coincided with the deterioration of overseas market prospects for Victorian fruit and many growers are now forced to limit production or leave the industry. In the citrus industry, the same economic pressures have not operated as keenly as in other fruit industries because of an eight-fold increase in the demand for orange juice on the local market over the last twenty years, and recent restrictions on the importation of low-cost citrus juice from overseas.

VICTORIA—TREE FRUIT PRODUCTION
(tonnes)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Pears	154,247	132,781	125,496	103,429	103,675
Apples	97,213	61,604	81,357	51,836	61,139
Peaches	66,507	34,345	38,441	32,017	24,329
Apricots	12,835	9,308	8,949	7,598	6,712
Cherries	4,339	3,693	3,503	3,139	2,562
Plums	4,221	2,753	3,009	3,575	2,946
Olives	1,024	1,109	1,120	814	1,889
Nectarines	1,388	1,258	820	1,218	1,119
Prunes	348	266	266	169	306
Quinces	209	194	143	118	148
Figs	41	14	25	16	10
Oranges—					
Valencias	28,087	21,130	25,550	24,647	21,472
Navels	15,838	13,307	14,592	14,570	13,056
Other	450	594	579	371	764
Lemons and limes	5,772	5,417	5,666	5,365	6,000
Grapefruit	3,554	3,415	3,561	3,728	3,000
Mandarins	2,610	2,529	2,762	2,407	2,842

(3) *Marketing.* Most of the fruit grown in Victoria for the fresh fruit market is sold locally in Melbourne, as well as in Sydney and Brisbane. While in Melbourne up to half of the total crop sold as fresh fruit may be sold direct to supermarkets or at the orchard gate, the price established at the Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market still provides the basis for all Victorian sales.

The Fruit and Vegetable Act and Regulations outline standards of produce and the size and marking of containers. Produce presented in accordance with this Act and within the provisions of the Health Act may be sold in Victoria. There are also restrictions on the introduction of fruit and certain vegetables from interstate to prevent the spread of pests and diseases and, in particular, fruit fly, into the main fruit growing areas of the State.

The development of cool storage techniques towards the end of the last century made possible the exporting of dessert apples and pears from Australia to Britain, during the off-season in the northern hemisphere. Since then, cool storage methods have improved constantly and with the general acceptance of controlled atmosphere storage by Victorian apple growers during the late 1960s, apples and pears can now be sold right through the year in Victoria.

While efficient cool storage techniques have extended the local market, they have also had an adverse effect on the northern hemisphere export market where the availability of locally grown fruit from cool stores has eroded the seasonal advantage of fruit from the

southern hemisphere. This has been one of several factors causing the decline in the prospects of Victorian fruit on traditional markets. Other important factors have been the phasing out of preferential treatment for Australian produce following Britain's entry into the E.E.C., disadvantages because of changes in the currency exchange rate, and greatly increased labour and freight charges in Australia. Alternative market outlets for Victorian pome fruit are being developed in the U.S.A., South East Asia, and the Middle East.

In order to help the apple and pear industry to overcome marketing problems, the Commonwealth Government established the Apple and Pear Corporation in 1974. The Corporation has taken over the export control role of the former Apple and Pear Board and also has powers to trade in its own right and to promote the use of both fresh and processed apples and pears.

The establishment of the Citrus Marketing Board in Victoria in 1973 has enabled all citrus fruits to be marketed in an orderly manner. Sales of citrus fruit on export markets (mainly to New Zealand) have not been very significant and most of the crop is sold on the domestic market, either as fresh fruit or juice.

(4) *Financial assistance.* In 1971, the Commonwealth Government set up an Apple and Pear Stabilization Scheme to help pome fruit growers by lessening the effect of price fluctuations for different varieties on overseas markets. In 1972, the Commonwealth Government introduced the Fruit Growing Reconstruction Scheme to help growers who wanted to reconstruct or reduce their orchard area, or to leave the industry.

In recent years, citrus processors have been importing quantities of juice concentrate to overcome periods when the demand exceeds local availability of fresh fruit. The price of the imported juice was significantly lower than the local product, and in order to prevent excessive imports the Government has imposed a duty on citrus juice imported in excess of a certain maximum volume.

Small fruit

(1) *Distribution.* Climatic requirements have restricted the commercial production of strawberries, and cane and bramble fruits in particular, to the cooler southern regions of Victoria, and most of the fruit is grown in the hills of the eastern metropolitan and Mornington Peninsula areas which are relatively close to the Melbourne market. During the last few years, fruit growers in other parts of the State interested in diversification have considered strawberry production for local demand. With cane and bramble berries, the development of mechanised harvesting requires production on flat sites, and several plantations have now been established in river valleys north of the Dividing Range.

(2) *Size of production.* In the 1950s, practically all strawberry planting material available in Victoria was heavily infected with virus diseases and, as a result, the industry almost ceased to exist. The successful Runner Certification Scheme conducted by the Department of Agriculture revitalised the industry between 1960 and 1970 and total production increased tenfold. More recently there has been increasing demand for cane and bramble berries from the processors. As the use of mechanical harvesters replaces expensive hand picking, there will be a potential for the development of a viable cane and bramble berry industry in the State.

VICTORIA—SMALL FRUIT PRODUCTION (kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Strawberries	1,351,925	1,333,615	1,138,339	910,069	1,004,395
Youngberries	261,881	222,448	202,072	125,762	129,756
Raspberries	136,013	160,106	114,385	91,167	88,995
Gooseberries	48,163	26,816	14,494	13,669	11,096
Loganberries	11,259	9,425	5,417	2,189	5,511
Other berries	23,520	14,671	13,494	17,696	15,779
Passionfruit	16,224	16,100	25,169	11,968	5,377

(3) *Marketing.* Berry fruits are mainly sold on the fresh fruit market or sent to processors. Recently, several growers have introduced the "pick your own" system of sales where the general public is invited to pick the fruit for themselves. This method greatly reduces

harvesting and marketing costs, and growers with land on routes near holiday resorts, in particular, achieve a good public response and increased net returns.

Increased use of berry fruits in health foods (yoghurt), and cakes and tarts, is likely to produce a larger outlet for these fruits in the future.

Nuts

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria a wide range of nuts can be grown such as almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, hazelnuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, and others. In the past, only a few of these trees have been grown in commercial plantings. In most cases they have been planted as windbreaks around orchards and vineyards (almonds) or in groups in the farm orchard.

Almonds were mainly planted in the northern areas; walnuts and chestnuts in situations with deep soil in the north-east, the Dandenongs, and Gippsland; and hazelnuts on shallower soils in the hills.

Since the early 1970s, many orchardists and farmers who wanted to diversify, have shown interest in planting nuts. Although it has been difficult to obtain young trees with proven capacity, several new plantations have been established in suitable localities. In the Northern Mallee Division, two large almond groves of about 150 to 300 hectares have been established. These groves are just starting to come into production.

(2) *Size of production.* The production of almonds decreased from 50,000 kilograms in 1960-61 to 10,400 kilograms in 1976-77. Once the newly established almond groves start bearing, almond production will increase again. There has not been much change in the quantity of other nuts produced. Because of the long establishment period for most of them, recent plantings have had little effect on production at this stage.

VICTORIA—NUT PRODUCTION
(kilograms)

Type of fruit	Year ended 31 March—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Walnuts	46,435	72,898	70,800	66,345	67,403
Chestnuts	14,053	17,105	13,234	20,028	18,172
Almonds	3,661	3,734	15,475	13,548	10,401
Filberts	662	355	73	586	100

(3) *Marketing.* Almonds and other nuts are keenly sought after by wholesalers who pre-pack the shelled or salted product for retail sale, and by confectioners who use nuts as ingredients for their products. To satisfy local demand, almonds and other nuts are being imported regularly. Thus there is an opportunity to increase local production as long as the price of local nuts can be kept at or below the level of the imported product.

Grapes

(1) *Distribution.* In Victoria, most vine grapes are grown under irrigation in the Northern Mallee Division, and in the Goulburn Valley and Murray Valley areas. Wine grape varieties are also being grown in the traditional non-irrigated areas in the north-east (Rutherglen) and in the west (Great Western) of the State. With the increasing interest in wine grapes over recent years, many vineyards of varying sizes have been established in other suitable areas throughout the State.

(2) *Wine.* During the 1960s and 1970s, the demand for grapes for winemaking increased quite significantly, and as a result, many new areas were planted both by established vine growers and by many others without previous experience. Further, to satisfy winery demand, large quantities of sultanas and grapes of other varieties suitable for drying and winemaking have been diverted to wineries. Between 1960 and 1977, the intake of grapes by wineries has increased from 11,000 tonnes to 62,000 tonnes. Many of these grapes are now mechanically harvested.

Until recently, wineries were able to absorb the greatly increased volume of grapes produced in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. During the 1977 harvest, there were signs of over-production in red varieties. This became a serious problem in 1978. Due to a world wine surplus there seems little potential for developing the very small export trade in wine. Nevertheless imports are increasing.

(3) *Dried fruits.* The production of sultanas and other drying varieties has remained fairly steady at around 45,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes (dry weight). Only about one third of the

Victorian crop is marketed locally and the rest has to be exported. Thus growers' returns depend largely on prices established at world markets according to supply and demand. Recent increases in production of dried vine fruit, especially in Afghanistan, Greece, and Turkey, have increased the world supply. This fact and other factors concerning the export of fresh and canned tree fruits have had a detrimental effect on the export market. Currently, the diversion of sultanas to wineries provides a useful alternative outlet, but, in the long run, without improved efficiency, restriction of the production of drying varieties may be necessary.

(4) *Table grapes*. The traditional table grape production in closed containers, in recent years, has remained steady at around 8,000 tonnes. A direct sales market based largely on sultanas, Waltham Cross, and Black Muscats, and using open returnable cases, has developed in recent years. It is estimated to take around 20,000 tonnes annually. The table grape season is lengthening due to the introduction of new table grape cultivars, a number of which are earlier than traditional varieties, and also by improved handling and storage techniques. The above factors, combined with developing air and sea freighting facilities are leading to some development in the small table grape export trade.

VICTORIA—VITICULTURE: NUMBER OF GROWERS, AREA, AND PRODUCTION

Season	Number of growers	Area		Production for —		
		Bearing	Non-bearing	Wine making	Drying (a)	Table and other use
		hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1972-73	2,485	20,036	1,582	33,192	185,021	9,592
1973-74	2,405	20,000	1,597	44,425	156,246	5,725
1974-75	2,338	20,541	1,807	53,021	220,560	8,682
1975-76	2,246	19,625	1,652	60,869	218,528	8,199
1976-77	2,202	19,598	1,197	63,252	201,090	8,246

(a) Production for drying is estimated fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 461-6

Vegetables

Victoria is the leading State for vegetable production in Australia, closely followed by Queensland and New South Wales. The principal crops grown in Victoria are potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cauliflowers, cabbages, peas, and onions.

VICTORIA—VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Main type	Area sown		Production	
	1975-76 (a)	1976-77 (a)	1975-76 (a)	1976-77 (a)
	hectares		tonnes	
Potatoes	10,940	9,892	244,467	243,625
Onions	754	843	15,011	18,807
Carrots	911	916	25,989	30,370
Parsnips	179	166	4,689	5,045
Beetroot	57	43	1,135	869
Tomatoes	2,406	2,649	66,490	65,971
French beans	1,352	1,137	8,294	5,048
Green peas—				
Sold in pod	346	308	525	614
Processing	4,813	4,433	(b)6,687	(b)10,102
Cabbage and Brussels sprouts	943	941	25,037	29,520
Cauliflowers	959	884	28,835	27,770
Lettuce	796	783	14,852	23,990
Pumpkins	874	1,004	10,928	13,021

(a) See footnote to table on page 326.

(b) Shelled weight.

Tobacco

Tobacco growing in Australia has traditionally been regarded as a rather speculative proposition, because of wide fluctuations in production and in market conditions. Technical advances in the use of fertiliser, disease control, and other cultural factors

influencing crop production, have in recent years led to marked improvements in the level and consistency of average yields.

The introduction of a Tobacco Stabilisation Plan in 1965 promoted further stability in the industry. This scheme, now in its fourth term, provides for the annual sale, at a guaranteed minimum price, of up to 15,422,000 kilograms of leaf which meets defined quality standards. This plan is operated by the Australian Tobacco Board together with a Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board in each producing State.

Australian tobacco is mainly used in the manufacture of cigarettes. The use of domestic leaf is encouraged by a statutory mixing percentage applied in conjunction with concessional rates of import duty. The statutory percentage is currently 50 per cent and, at this level, it is important that only leaf of high smoking quality is produced. This requires friable and well drained soils, appreciable summer rainfall, and freedom from high winds and extremes of temperature.

The Victorian tobacco crop is usually rather more than one-third of the total Australian production. While the crop is predominantly of the flue-cured or Virginia type, a significant area of burley, a light air-cured tobacco, has been grown in Victoria in recent years, and is increasing. Suitable growing conditions are found in north-east Victorian river valleys, the industry being concentrated along the Ovens, Kiewa, and King Rivers and their tributaries, with small outlying areas in the northern part of Victoria.

Most Victorian tobacco is produced under sharefarming agreements on the general basis that the landowner provides land, facilities, and equipment, the sharefarmer provides labour and operating costs, and the proceeds of sale of produce are shared equally.

The major proportion of tobacco production costs is accounted for by manual labour requirements, and in recent years, considerable attention has been given to the reduction of labour by mechanisation. As a result, equipment such as semi-automatic transplanters, topping machines, harvesting aids, stringing machines, and bulk curing units, is now replacing tedious manual operations on most Victorian tobacco farms.

The Department of Agriculture helps tobacco growers to increase yield and improve leaf quality by research in agronomy, plant pathology, and plant breeding at the Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford, and by an intensive farm-to-farm tobacco advisory service in all producing districts.

The Department of Agriculture has released flue-cured varieties resistant to common strains of blue mould, and blue mould-resistant burley breeding lines currently show promise. Other advances in tobacco production include improved nursery practices to give more effective and economical control of blue mould in seedlings, identification of the effects of soil and climatic variables on tobacco crop production, the testing and development of mechanical harvesting and associated curing methods, and techniques of producing high quality burley tobacco.

VICTORIA—TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	hectares	tonnes (dry)	tonnes (dry)
1972-73	4,068	5,769	1.42
1973-74	3,940	5,634	1.43
1974-75	3,926	6,086	1.55
1975-76	3,755	5,683	1.51
1976-77	3,821	5,999	1.57

Hops

The hop is a summer-growing perennial plant. The rootstock produces vines which may grow up to 10 metres high each season before being cut back during the autumn.

Victorian hops are of high quality when measured against world standards and the area given over to hops in this State increased during the first half of the present decade. However, because of uncertain markets, production has tended to decline slightly since then.

Hops need a good rainfall, evenly distributed throughout the growing season, deep-well-drained soils, and protection from wind. In Victoria, the industry is confined to alluvial

soils in the valleys of the Ovens and King Rivers where the availability of liberal supplies of good quality irrigation water is essential to supplement the natural summer rainfall.

Hops are planted from root cuttings, or sets, on a square spacing to give some 2,200 plants per hectare, supported on a system of trellising about 6 metres above the planted area. The size of hop gardens in Victoria varies considerably from 2 hectares to about 70 hectares.

In all cases, production is by family and hired labour. The labour needs vary from month to month, being heaviest at pruning, training, and harvest time, and the average is about one man for each 3 hectares. Before the advent of mechanical harvesting, much more labour than this was needed.

Machine harvesting is practically universal in Victorian hops, the whole vine being cut down and brought to a stationary picker which separates the cones from the rest of the plant. Conveyor belts and mechanical loaders ensure that the passage of the hops through the drying kiln generally requires little manual effort.

In small gardens, harvesting is commonly done under contract or by neighbours sharing fully mechanised equipment. Other processes, such as pruning, are also becoming increasingly mechanised.

Hops are normally grown under annual contract to merchants, known as hop factors. Annual hop production in Australia currently exceeds the total quantity demanded by domestic brewers, leaving a substantial proportion of the crop for export.

The high quality Victorian bred variety *Pride of Ringwood*, which is now virtually the only variety grown in Victoria, has been well received on world markets but profitable export sales have nevertheless been difficult to negotiate in seasons of overall world surplus.

The Department of Agriculture conducts research and extension services in the Victorian hop industry, current emphasis being on improvement of hop quality and control of certain soil-borne-diseases. This work has been intensified, and additional investigations on long-term fertiliser requirements and control of weeds and insect pests have recently been introduced.

VICTORIA—HOPS PRODUCTION

Season	Area	Production	Average yield
	hectares	tonnes	per hectare
1972-73	453	662	1.46
1973-74	508	915	1.80
1974-75	478	831	1.74
1975-76	469	746	1.59
1976-77	424	809	1.91

Plant nurseries

In Victoria, in 1974-75, the total area of nurseries was about 950 hectares, including about 340 hectares of glass, plastic film, and bushhouses; the total value of sales of nursery products exceeded \$16.5m.

A census of commercial Victorian nursery establishments covering the 1974-75 season resulted in the following information:

VICTORIA—NURSERIES (a), 1974-75

Item	Amount
Number of nurseries	373
Sales of nursery products (\$'000)—	
Seeds and bulbs	1,458
Seedlings	2,849
Cut flowers (including orchids)	3,758
Cultivated turf	167
Fruit trees and vines	642
Rose bushes	937
Other shrubs and trees	6,792
Total nursery sales	16,603

(a) For the purpose of the census, a nursery was defined as a location commercially engaged in growing or raising nursery products from seeds, bulbs, cuttings, etc., or significantly "growing-on" any of these items.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 471-2

Livestock and livestock products

Introduction

The first significant development in Victoria, or as it was then known, the Port Phillip District, was the pastoral industry. Millions of hectares of lightly timbered land lay before the newcomers, and the quickest way to wealth was evidently by the division of the land into runs and the depasturing of sheep and cattle. Settlers and stock came at first from Tasmania and eventually from New South Wales.

According to early statistical records there were 26,000 sheep, 100 cattle, and 57 horses in the District on 25 May 1836. On 1 January 1841, as a result of five years of livestock importation and breeding, there were 782,283 sheep, 50,837 cattle, and 2,372 horses. By 1 January 1851, the livestock population had increased to 6,032,783 sheep, 378,806 cattle, 21,219 horses, and 9,260 pigs.

The following table shows the numbers of livestock in Victoria at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1971, and the numbers of livestock on rural holdings for each of the six years 1972 to 1977. From 1957, no allowance has been made for the small number of livestock not on rural holdings.

VICTORIA—SELECTED LIVESTOCK: NUMBERS (a)
(‘000)

Year	Cattle (b)		Sheep	Pigs	
	Dairy	Beef			
1871 at 31 March	—	721	—	10,762	131
1881 at 31 March	—	1,286	—	10,360	242
1891 at 31 March	—	1,783	—	12,693	282
1901 at 31 March	—	1,602	—	10,842	350
1911 at 1 March	—	1,548	—	12,883	333
1921 at 1 March	—	1,575	—	12,171	175
1931 at 1 March	—	1,430	—	16,478	281
1941 at 1 March	—	1,922	—	20,412	398
1951 at 31 March	1,489	—	727	20,012	237
1961 at 31 March	1,717	—	1,147	26,620	319
1971 at 31 March	1,974	—	3,086	33,761	520
1972 at 31 March	1,927	—	3,508	29,496	590
1973 at 31 March	1,957	—	3,488	24,105	585
1974 at 31 March	1,933	—	3,906	25,787	424
1975 at 31 March	1,939	—	4,235	26,411	383
1976 at 31 March	1,871	—	3,996	25,395	393
1977 at 31 March	1,681	—	3,423	21,925	397

(a) A table showing livestock numbers for each year from 1837 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book* 1973, pages 1090-1.

(b) Separate figures for beef and dairy cattle are not available for the years before 1943.

The following table shows details of the stock slaughtered in Victoria during each of the five years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED
(‘000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June —				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sheep	7,856	3,134	4,147	5,677	4,956
Lambs	6,673	5,258	5,685	5,696	5,456
Cattle	1,895	1,696	1,814	2,253	2,398
Calves	665	564	684	1,044	1,197
Pigs	1,210	1,081	969	882	933

Sheep

Distribution

Sheep are widely distributed throughout Victoria's grazing areas. The greatest densities of sheep are found in the Central Highlands and South Western statistical divisions (3.7 and 3.2 sheep per hectare of rural holdings, respectively, at 31 March 1977). The numbers of sheep in each division are shown in the table on page 353.

During 1976-77, the Victorian sheep population declined a further 13.5 per cent to 21.9 million head—35 per cent below the 1971 peak of 33.8 million; the lowest since the early

1950s. The greatest falls (17 per cent to 19 per cent) occurred in the north of Victoria, hardest hit by drought and poor lambings (Wimmera, Northern Mallee, Loddon-Campaspe, Goulburn, and North Eastern divisions). However, with the exception of Central Gippsland which enjoyed a relatively good season, all parts of Victoria showed declines of 8 per cent or more.

As well as poor lambing performances, heavy sales of sheep for slaughter and higher death rates on farms contributed to the decline. The decline was most evident in lambs and hoggets (down 28.5 per cent), so that its effects are likely to persist for some years.

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION
AT 31 MARCH 1977
(’000)

Statistical division	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs	Total
Melbourne	4	116	88	34	242
Barwon	19	695	311	205	1,230
South Western	82	3,237	1,597	1,258	6,174
Central Highlands	37	1,645	1,267	523	3,472
Wimmera	41	1,753	1,073	549	3,416
Northern Mallee	14	644	125	228	1,011
Loddon-Campaspe	30	1,344	839	404	2,617
Goulburn	28	1,140	508	302	1,978
North Eastern	8	259	92	83	442
East Gippsland	7	360	198	129	694
Central Gippsland	9	349	93	140	591
East Central	1	41	1	15	58
Total	280	11,583	6,192	3,870	21,925

Main sheep breeds

Victorian sheep can be divided broadly into “wool” and “meat” breeds. The distinction is necessarily an arbitrary one, since wool is an important source of income from ewes kept for prime lamb production, while mutton is produced mainly from surplus or aged sheep from “woolgrowing” flocks.

The Merino is the most numerous breed in Victoria, although not as dominant as in the other mainland States. At 31 March 1977, the 12 million Merinos comprised 55 per cent of the Victorian flock, compared with 48 per cent in 1974.

The traditional Victorian Merino is a comparatively small framed Saxon type, producing fine to superfine wool. This type is now giving way to larger, heavier cutting, broader woolled strains, in response to reduced price margins for fineness, greater stress on carcase values, and sharp increases in production costs.

Other breeds derived from Merino crossbreds and kept mainly for wool production include the Corriedale, 11 per cent (half Merino, half Lincoln), and Polwarth, 3 per cent (one-quarter Lincoln). Comebacks (predominantly Merino, fine-woolled crossbreds) make up another 5 per cent. Other stronger woolled crossbreds are used mainly for prime lamb production. These contributed 19 per cent (4 million) to the total in 1977, compared with 25 per cent in 1974.

British meat breeds and Australasian breeds developed from them, such as the Poll Dorset, are widely used as sires in crossbreeding programmes, so that their influence is much greater than their contribution to total numbers (8.3 per cent in 1977) would suggest. British longwool breeds, such as the Border Leicester and the Romney Marsh, are commonly mated to Merino ewes to produce crossbred breeding ewes and prime lambs. Shortwool breeds, such as the Dorset Horn, Poll Dorset, and Southdown are used mainly as terminal sires, mated with crossbred, Corriedale, or Merino ewes to produce prime lambs.

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)

Breed	1971		1974		1977	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Merino	16,739,818	49.58	12,256,133	47.53	11,973,587	54.61
Corriedale	3,717,225	11.01	2,492,255	9.66	2,419,208	11.03
Polwarth	1,008,052	2.99	688,378	2.67	626,895	2.86

VICTORIA—BREEDS OF SHEEP (INCLUDING RAMS) AT 31 MARCH (a)—*continued*

Breed	1971		1974		1977	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
Border Leicester	615,620	1.82	431,096	1.67	782,107	3.57
Cheviot	9,574	0.03	9,797	0.04	4,687	0.02
Dorset Horn	464,249	1.38	491,367	1.90	389,699	1.78
Poll Dorset	161,445	0.48	215,328	0.84	209,465	0.96
Perendale	5,794	0.02	7,200	0.03	7,871	0.04
Romney Marsh	445,171	1.32	262,800	1.02	280,854	1.28
Ryeland	22,445	0.07	19,173	0.07	12,870	0.06
Southdown	133,302	0.39	115,559	0.45	89,612	0.41
Suffolk (including South Suffolk)	11,173	0.03	9,588	0.04	18,625	0.08
Zenith	70,722	0.21	50,670	0.20	40,912	0.19
Comeback	2,199,043	6.51	1,887,569	7.32	1,031,150	4.70
Crossbreed (including half breed Merino and coarser)	8,143,820	24.12	6,533,446	25.33	4,017,269	18.32
Other (including unspecified)	14,034	0.04	317,192	1.23	20,639	0.09
Total	33,761,487	100.00	25,787,551	100.00	21,925,450	100.00

(a) Not collected in 1972, 1973, 1975, or 1976.

Lambing

The lambing performance of the Victorian flock fluctuates according to seasonal conditions around a fairly static twenty year average of 83 lambs marked for each 100 ewes mated.

Poor seasonal conditions in the year ended 31 March 1977 contributed to the poorest lambing for many years. Only 6.6 million lambs were marked from 9.6 million ewes mated (69 per cent). Victoria's largest lambing occurred in 1970-71, when 12.7 million lambs were marked from 14.8 million ewes mated (86 per cent).

VICTORIA—LAMBING

Season	Ewes mated	Lambs marked	Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated
	'000	'000	per cent
1972-73	11,381	9,452	83
1973-74	9,885	8,182	83
1974-75	10,622	8,823	83
1975-76	10,376	8,359	81
1976-77	9,551	6,566	69

Wool production

In 1976-77, Victoria produced 126 million kilograms of wool (greasy basis). Although 9 per cent lower than in 1975-76, this still represented 18 per cent of Australian production and 5 per cent of the world total.

Victoria reached a peak of 201 million kilograms in 1970-71, although the most valuable clip (\$254m) was produced in 1972-73 during a brief period of boom prices. Since 1970-71, the size of the clip has declined in line with the continued decline in sheep numbers. The Victorian clip spans a very wide range of wool types, ranging from superfine Merino, through the stronger grades of Merino and Comeback, to coarse crossbred and Lincoln. A small number of speciality carpet wool sheep, which grow a proportion of hairy fibres, have recently been introduced from New Zealand.

VICTORIA—SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL CLIPPED

Season	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
1972-73	27,455	6,390	121,220	7,855	4.42	1.23
1973-74	24,564	5,982	120,957	8,256	4.92	1.38
1974-75	26,385	6,591	128,614	9,887	4.87	1.50
1975-76	23,271	5,839	102,798	8,020	4.42	1.37
1976-77	21,734	4,404	91,378	5,769	4.20	1.31

VICTORIA—SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN, SEASON 1976-77

Statistical division	Shorn		Wool clipped (including crutchings)		Average	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Per sheep	Per lamb
	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	kg	kg
Melbourne	214	41	979	58	4.57	1.41
Barwon	1,241	233	4,663	297	3.75	1.27
South Western	5,982	1,448	24,713	1,966	4.13	1.36
Central Highlands	3,505	493	13,567	641	3.87	1.30
Wimmera	3,537	617	15,959	804	4.51	1.30
Northern Mallee	910	232	4,422	341	4.86	1.47
Loddon-Campaspe	2,733	479	12,099	596	4.43	1.24
Goulburn	1,978	409	8,205	481	4.15	1.18
North Eastern	423	103	1,695	120	4.01	1.17
East Gippsland	654	128	2,753	153	4.21	1.20
Central Gippsland	513	203	2,138	288	4.17	1.42
East Central	44	17	184	24	4.18	1.41
Total	21,734	4,404	91,378	5,769	4.20	1.31

VICTORIA—TOTAL WOOL PRODUCTION

Season	Clip	Stripped from and exported on skins, etc. (greasy)	Total quantity (greasy)
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
1972-73	129,987	43,248	173,235
1973-74	129,212	26,143	155,355
1974-75	138,501	27,043	165,544
1975-76	110,818	27,152	137,970
1976-77	97,146	28,001	125,147

Further reference: Australian Wool Corporation, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 452

Mutton and lamb production

Victoria is the leading State in the production of mutton and lamb. However, part of this production is derived from sheep and lambs originating in other States, especially from southern New South Wales.

Mutton, the meat from adult sheep, is mainly produced from surplus sheep from the wool industry so that production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1976-77, Victoria produced 96,000 tonnes of mutton (70 per cent for export), well down on the 1971-72 peak of 247,000 tonnes.

Prime lamb production fell 5 per cent to 90,000 tonnes, in 1976-77. Of this, 18 per cent was exported, a higher proportion than has been common in recent years and reflecting a rapid growth in markets in the Middle East, especially Iran. Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas in the Murray and Goulburn Valleys. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Mid to late-season producers are located mainly in the South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, and parts of the North Eastern Divisions of the State.

Export of live sheep

Exports of Australian live sheep for slaughter in the country of destination have grown from approximately 150,000 head in 1965, mostly to Singapore, to 4.5 million head in 1977; 97 per cent of these were consigned to Middle East markets, notably Iran (2.6 million). In 1977, live sheep exports accounted for about 12 per cent of the total turn-off from Australian flocks.

Western Australia, the nearest source, has been the main supplier during this period of expansion, but shippers have recently had to look increasingly to the eastern States to fill their contracts. Victorian flocks contributed approximately 500,000 head to shipments from Victorian and South Australian ports during 1977.

Middle East demand for sheep meat has been enhanced by rapidly growing populations and increasing wealth from oil revenues. Local custom (and the lack of refrigeration) favours meat from freshly killed sheep. However, the high costs of importing live sheep and a growing demand for lamb and young mutton (not suitable for live transport) are among factors which have encouraged a parallel expansion in carcase meat imports. These have been built up as rapidly as suitable refrigerated storage and distribution facilities could be installed, and traditional habits modified. Opposition by Australian meat industry unions is another factor which will tend to limit live sheep exports to an essentially developmental role in these valuable markets.

Australia's long-established export trade in breeding sheep continued at a high level during the year ended 30 June 1977, taking 39,000 head. Of these, 30,000 head were consigned to Iran from Victorian ports (not necessarily all derived from Victorian flocks).

Beef cattle

Cattle were introduced into southern Australia by the early settlers. These first cattle were poor stock from Africa intended to meet the needs of draught, milk, and meat, and were quickly replaced by herds of beef cattle imported from Britain.

In its early years, the beef cattle industry faced many natural hazards including drought, disease, and pests. More recently, changing economic conditions and patterns of land-use have been most important in determining the size and distribution of the beef cattle population. Refrigeration, pasture improvement, the relative prices received for other primary products, and the export markets for beef, have all been important factors.

In the early 1970s, high prices for beef, and marketing difficulties in sheep, dairy, and wheat industries, encouraged farmers to build up breeding herds. As a result, beef cattle numbers in Victoria rose from 1.5 million to 3.5 million from 1968 to 1973. There was no increase in the number of beef cattle from 1972 to 1973, reflecting the drought conditions prevailing in many areas during the summer of 1972-73; however, a further increase to 4.0 million occurred in 1974 because producers, who were retaining animals for slaughter at older ages when high prices were being paid for bullocks suitable for export, withheld these animals from sale when prices dropped. With the continuation of low prices during 1975, there was a further increase in beef cattle numbers to 4.2 million. However, a combination of dry conditions and low prices resulted in a drop in numbers from 4.0 million head to 3.4 million head in 1976 and 1977, respectively.

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze pasture throughout the year. The following table shows the numbers and types of beef cattle in each Statistical Division at 31 March 1977:

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1977
(‘000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers	Calves under 1 year	Other	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year				
Melbourne	4	1	89	46	31	171
Barwon	3	1	86	43	32	165
South Western	18	4	398	187	142	749
Central Highlands	4	1	105	55	40	205
Wimmera	3	1	69	46	22	141
Northern Mallee	2	1	52	38	17	110
Loddon-Campaspe	5	2	129	81	48	265
Goulburn	11	3	234	136	90	474
North Eastern	6	2	178	97	75	358
East Gippsland	6	1	145	80	44	276
Central Gippsland	9	2	190	105	116	422
East Central	2	1	40	22	22	87
Total	73	20	1,715	936	679	3,423

Most of the Victorian breeding herd (bulls and cows) are in the South Western, Goulburn, North Eastern, and Gippsland Divisions, with a high proportion of "other" (steers and bullocks) in the Central Gippsland and East Central Divisions. There were

large decreases from 1976 in the total meat cattle populations of the Wimmera, Loddon-Campaspe, and Goulburn Divisions.

In the early 1970s, beef production increased rapidly. Producers withheld some stock in 1974 and 1975 and hence, production declined marginally. Production peaked in 1976 at 493,000 tonnes. Exports constituted about 44 per cent of Victorian beef and veal production in 1976-77 and the main markets were U.S.A., Japan, Soviet Union, and other Eastern European countries. The new Middle East and Asian markets continued to increase in importance during 1976-77.

The low prices for beef on the domestic market saw the estimated apparent consumption of beef and veal increase from about 40 kg per head per annum during the early 1970s, to peak at 70 kg in 1975-76 and remain just below this record level at 65 kg in 1976-77. Attention is drawn to the historical table of livestock numbers on page 352, and the table on livestock slaughtering on page 352.

Further reference: Australian Meat Board, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 453-4

Dairy cattle

Distribution

Until recent years, dairy farming was conducted over a very large area of Victoria. However, in the past few years, the costs/prices squeeze on dairy farmers has resulted in dairying becoming more and more confined to those areas in the State that are most suitable for it. As a result, dairying is now mainly in the higher rainfall areas of Gippsland and the Western District, and also in the northern irrigation areas.

In general, the trend has been to milk more cows, but on fewer farms. In 1976-77, about 13,600 Victorian dairy farmers milked 1.2 million cows, with the average number of milking cows per farm being 88.

VICTORIA—DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE AT 31 MARCH 1977 (’000)

Statistical division	Bulls for service		Cows and heifers for milk and cream			House cows and heifers	Total
	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Cows in milk and dry	Heifers			
				1 year and over	Under 1 year		
Melbourne	1	—	39	10	6	1	57
Barwon	2	—	74	17	13	1	107
South Western	6	2	226	49	37	3	323
Central Highlands	1	—	14	4	3	1	23
Wimmera	—	—	5	2	1	2	10
Northern Mallee	1	—	26	7	5	1	40
Loddon-Campaspe	2	1	93	21	18	2	137
Goulburn	5	2	229	53	41	2	332
North Eastern	1	—	51	12	10	2	76
East Gippsland	1	—	62	15	11	1	90
Central Gippsland	7	2	300	63	47	1	420
East Central	1	—	47	9	7	—	64
Total	28	7	1,166	262	199	17	1,679

Recent developments

The capital value of a modern fully equipped and stocked dairy farm is at least \$100,000. It is now necessary to milk 85 or more cows to meet all farm costs and gain a reasonable livelihood.

The high capital investment is largely a reflection of advances in dairy farming technology. These have been marked by progress in the mechanisation of milking, the introduction of farm refrigeration and tanker collection of milk from properties, and the improvement in systems of cleaning dairy shed equipment and of disposing of milking shed wastes. These advances have contributed towards expansion of dairy farm enterprises which one, two, or three people can operate. Improvements in pasture production and grazing management, and increased mechanisation in growing and harvesting fodder, have made it possible to carry more stock on farms.

Contract labor is used by dairy farmers mainly to meet peak labor demands such as hay making. Usually the contractor owns most of the equipment.

VICTORIA—MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION
(’000 litres)

Purpose for which used	Year ended 30 June—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Butter	2,652,225	2,652,686	2,435,763	2,186,791	1,804,081
Cheese	447,588	433,675	420,693	489,095	471,247
Processed milk products	358,993	342,568	415,585	410,504	496,463
Other purposes	485,793	487,599	472,591	431,373	440,456
Total milk produced	3,944,599	3,916,528	3,744,632	3,517,763	3,212,247

Marketing

The marketing function for manufactured products has been divided between the Australian Dairy Corporation and individual companies within the industry, while the Victorian Milk Board was responsible for marketing liquid milk until 30 June 1977.

The Victorian Government established the Victorian Dairy Industry Authority to replace the Milk Board from 1 July 1977. The purpose of the Authority is to streamline decision making within the Victorian dairy industry and allow greater emphasis to be placed on rationalising the industry and on marketing of dairy products, including liquid milk.

One of the Authority's tasks is to re-organise the purchase of all liquid milk used in Victoria. Unless surrendered or cancelled earlier, all milk contracts will cease on 30 June 1986. Compensation is being paid to farmers who surrender all or part of their contracts before the final date. With the surrender of many contracts, the Authority is now obtaining a large quantity of liquid milk from non-contract holders. Payment for this non-contract milk is being made each month to all Victorian non-contract holders whose milk meets the required standards. The payment they receive is proportional to the total quantity of milk they supply each month; irrespective of whether the milk is used for manufacturing purposes or for the liquid milk market.

Further reference: Australian Dairy Corporation, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p. 456

Pigs

Victoria is a major pig-producing State in Australia. In the past, a substantial part of its supplies of pig meat came from other States, but as a result of the development of the pig industry, most of the pig meat consumed in Victoria is now produced in this State.

Australians are relatively large meat eaters, but they eat much less pig meat than most other nations. Pig meat provides about only 12 per cent of the total meat consumed by Australians. This is due partly to traditional eating habits and partly to the relative costs of sheep and cattle meat, produced on low cost pasture, and pig meat, produced from concentrated foods such as grain.

The pig industry was developed largely in conjunction with the dairy industry. Pigs were used to salvage separated milk, buttermilk, and whey — by-products of butter, cheese, and casein manufacture—and those foods provided the greater part of their diet. In the 1950s and 1960s more milk was used for human food, and less was available for pigs. Pig production then became less dependent on milk but more on grain feeding, protein foods, animal by-products such as meat and bone-meal, fish-meal, and whale solubles. With this change in the major source of food for pigs, the structure of the pig industry changed to fewer but larger pig herds.

Pigs mature early, are prolific, and grow fast. A sow can produce a litter when she is twelve months old; her pigs can be ready for pork when three and a half to four months old, or for bacon when five to six months old, at which time the sow can be producing her second litter.

The large variations in the annual production of pigs caused fluctuations in the prices farmers received for their pigs. The variations in supply are caused more by the rapid production potential of pigs, and the absence of adequate forward information on trends, than by changes in seasonal conditions.

In recent years, the increased demand for pig meat has resulted in a consistent upward trend in production, with prices remaining fairly stable. For example, between 1966 and 1972, production of pig meat increased by some 60 per cent, which was all consumed by the domestic market. However, during 1973, the situation altered. An oversupply of pigs

led to a sharp decline in prices at a time when food costs were rising. Many people left the industry and by March 1974 the Victorian pig population had fallen by 27 per cent. The resultant shortage of pigs caused pig prices to rise to record levels. During 1975, the pig population fell a further 10 per cent and stabilised with a slight increase of 2.5 per cent in 1976. Pig prices during this time stabilised just above the previous record levels. Despite this, high capital costs and escalating feed prices are tending to deter people from entering the industry. There is no scheme to support pig prices in Australia.

In the 1930s and early 1940s, Australia exported pig carcasses, mainly to the United Kingdom, where it had a protected market. In 1941, more than one third of Australia's pig production was exported. Since then, production and local demand have come closer together and only an insignificant part of the country's production is exported. In 1972-73, as a result mainly of orders from Japan, exports amounted to only 6 to 7 per cent of production.

Pigs now provide the major part of the income from the farms on which they are kept. More capital and skilled management are involved in the individual units.

The number of pigs in Victoria at 31 March 1977 was 396,754. The following table shows classification (in Statistical divisions) of pigs, together with the numbers of pig keepers. The historical table on page 352 and the table on slaughtering on page 352 contain further information about the pig industry.

VICTORIA—PIGS AND PIG KEEPERS AT 31 MARCH 1977

Statistical division	Boars	Breeding sows	All other	Total pigs	Pig keepers
Melbourne	328	3,756	30,732	34,816	124
Barwon	151	1,512	7,352	9,015	91
South Western	377	2,429	12,715	15,521	260
Central Highlands	263	2,544	20,269	23,076	149
Wimmera	702	5,774	35,785	42,261	686
Northern Mallee	537	4,152	24,175	28,864	382
Loddon-Campaspe	1,229	14,909	97,427	113,565	571
Goulburn	846	10,573	61,739	73,158	447
North Eastern	337	3,579	22,720	26,636	233
East Gippsland	86	790	3,756	4,632	99
Central Gippsland	310	3,337	18,131	21,778	211
East Central	44	466	2,921	3,431	26
Total	5,210	53,821	337,722	396,753	3,279

Poultry

The trend in the Victorian egg industry has been towards large specialised farms, for example, egg producers, hatcheries, and pullet growers, all of which use modern poultry housing, equipment, and labour saving machinery.

The greater proportion of Victoria's estimated 3.4 million adult female fowls are now contained within the commercial egg industry. There are, however, small household flocks in suburban and country areas. The main areas of commercial production are centred on the outskirts of the Melbourne metropolitan area and in the Bendigo district, with large centres around Ballarat and Geelong, and substantial populations in the Wimmera, Goulburn Valley, and north-east.

Farms consisting of one man or one family usually manage 5,000 to 10,000 layers. There are, however, many larger farms employing labour with up to 30,000 layers, and a few much bigger establishments.

Housing is planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or multiple bird cage units. Most of the new housing is based on the laying cage system. A proportion of layers are kept in fully enclosed, windowless houses in a fully controlled environment. Artificial lighting is used on almost all commercial egg farms to stimulate egg production.

Feeding is based on grains (wheat, oats, and barley) and their by-products (bran and pollard), with meatmeal used as the major protein supplement. A wide range of commercial, ready-mixed poultry rations is available.

Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced cross between the White Leghorn and Australorp breeds. The average State egg production is estimated at approximately

225 eggs per bird per year. Commercial stock of the local breeding farms and hatcheries is tested for profitability using the Department of Agriculture's Random Sample Laying Test at Burnley.

Chicks are hatched continuously throughout the year, with an emphasis on the June to November period. Hatcheries are large and use modern incubators of about 65,000 egg capacity. Most commercial egg-type chicks are sexed at one day old by machine or hand methods, and the cockerels discarded. The main power source used in the brooding of chicks is electricity, but gas brooders and hot water brooders fired by oil burners are also used.

The marketing of eggs is controlled by the Victorian Egg Marketing Board. Flocks with over twenty adult female fowls come within the Board's jurisdiction. Victoria produces a surplus of eggs which is exported through the Australian Egg Board.

Advisory and research services to the egg industry are provided by the Department of Agriculture and by commercial firms concerned with the sale of feed, chickens, drugs, and equipment.

VICTORIA—HEN EGGS SET AND CHICKENS HATCHED (‘000)

Period (a)	Hen eggs set (b)	Chicks hatched (c) intended to be raised for—				Total hatched
		Meat production	Egg production	Breeding		
				Pullets	Cockerels	
MEAT STRAINS						
1972-73	36,487	27,746	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(e) 27,746
1973-74	41,902	32,089	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(e) 32,089
1974-75	34,772	27,306	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(e) 27,306
1975-76	40,738	r33,219	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(e) 33,215
1976-77	42,615	34,694	(d)	n.a.	n.a.	(e) 34,694
EGG STRAINS (f)						
1972-73	14,354	489	4,875	146	14	5,524
1973-74	17,657	351	6,027	176	28	6,582
1974-75	14,924	r316	5,005	196	39	5,556
1975-76	11,480	r196	4,012	145	36	4,389
1976-77	11,482	173	3,804	141	28	4,146

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Includes eggs which failed to hatch.

(c) Excludes chicks destroyed.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Incomplete.

(f) 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 99,462 in 1971-72; 81,875 in 1972-73; 79,199 in 1973-74; 98,054 in 1974-75; 60,397 in 1975-76; and 34,692 in 1976-77.

Broilers

The raising of chicks for meat on a large scale has emerged in Victoria since the mid 1950s. Chickens are most efficient in converting poultry feeds, grain, and protein supplements to meat, and are also multiplied cheaply and rapidly through scientific breeding and modern artificial incubation methods.

It now takes approximately 2.1 kilograms of poultry feed to produce 1 kilogram of poultry meat, and a 2 kilogram chicken is grown in ten weeks. This efficient conversion and rapid growth has been achieved by extensive breeding programmes, by the use of "high energy" poultry feeds, highly supplemented with vitamins, minerals, growth promoters, and disease control drugs, and by the development of enclosed, factory-like broiler houses with controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation, and light all of which are conducive to fast growth. Broiler houses are fully enclosed; each house grows a "crop" of about 20,000 to 50,000 broilers about five times a year. A one man or one family farm raises approximately 175,000 to 500,000 birds a year. Growers are usually contracted to supply large broiler organisations which hatch and supply the specially bred meat chickens and receive broilers back for processing and distribution.

The organisation of the broiling industry as a continuous, production-line, factory-type operation has been a major factor in the significant reduction in the price of poultry meat to consumers. Breeders, hatcheries, contract growers, poultry processors, and distributors have all been co-ordinated to ensure efficient and continuous production. Seasonal effects

are no longer a consideration and prices do not fluctuate. As a result, poultry meat, once a luxury, is now cheap and a normal part of the diet.

The main broiler production centres are near the processing works and the main centres of consumption on the Mornington Peninsula, in areas east and south-east of Melbourne, and in the Geelong area. Most of Victoria's production is consumed locally; very little is exported, but considerable numbers of interstate broilers are imported.

The Broiler Chicken Industry Act requires all commercial broiler growing to be under an agreement or contract approved by the Negotiation Committee of grower and processor representatives set up under the Act. The Committee negotiates and sets growing fees and conditions for the industry.

The following statistics have been compiled from statistical returns submitted by all known Victorian hatchers and all poultry slaughterers slaughtering more than 1,000 birds annually:

**VICTORIA—POULTRY SLAUGHTERED
FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(^{'000})**

Period (a)	Chickens (i.e. broilers, fryers, or roasters)	Hens and stags	Ducks and drakes
1972-73	23,101	1,919	219
1973-74	27,256	1,752	124
1974-75	26,324	2,044	104
1975-76	29,233	1,646	84
1976-77	31,435	1,831	55

DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (b) (c) (^{'000}kg)

Period (a)	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen	Fresh and frozen
1972-73	28,322	3,044	327
1973-74	34,333	2,754	188
1974-75	33,140	3,196	166
1975-76	36,332	2,610	131
1976-77	39,785	2,881	89

(a) Year ended 30 June.

(b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces, and giblets intended for sale as reported by producers.

(c) Fresh: sold immediately after slaughter or chilled for sale soon after. Frozen: frozen hard for storage of indefinite duration.

Miscellaneous livestock

Bees

Honey production in Victoria fell from 3,476 tonnes in 1975-76 to 1,713 tonnes in 1976-77 as a result of a poor season and little flowering of native eucalypts. The bulk of the honey produced from the 529 beekeepers with 40 or more beehives in Victoria, is sold to large processors who clarify and pack the honey. About half the annual production is exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom. In recent years, the United States has become a significant importer of Australian honey.

VICTORIA—BEE HIVES, HONEY, AND BEESWAX

Season ended 31 May —	Beekeepers	Hives	Production	
			Honey	Beeswax
	number	number	tonnes	tonnes
1973	1,342	104,235	3,769	50
1974	1,160	98,539	3,161	47
1975 (a)	r 468	r 87,972	r 2,788	r 35
1976 (a)	492	91,203	3,476	61
1977 (a)	529	92,734	1,713	30

(a) Not comparable with figures for previous years. Information from beekeepers with 40 or more registered hives, instead of 5 or more as previously.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 460-1

Goats

The main breeds of goats in Victoria are the Angora (mohair producer) and the various milking breeds consisting of the Saanen, Toggenburg, British Alpine, and Anglo-Nubian. Angora goat numbers, although still small, have increased rapidly in recent years. In 1977, there were about 4,000 registered purebred and part Angora breeding animals in Victoria.

Goat milk production has declined in recent years because of a Commonwealth Government ruling on pharmaceutical benefits. In 1976, the upper age limit for subsidised goats milk for children allergic to cows milk was reduced from 6 years to 18 months. As a result, the main processor and outlet ceased production of canned goats milk in 1976-77.

Although Victoria has few feral goats, this State exports significant quantities of meat from goats caught in New South Wales. In 1976-77, Victoria exported 308 tonnes of goat meat valued at \$1.6m.

Deer

Deer produces two valuable products, namely, venison and antler velvet. Farming of deer has begun on a small scale, and in 1977 there were about 1,000 domesticated deer in Victoria. The main breeds of deer are the fallow and red deer.

SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE

Introduction

There are many organisations, both government, e.g. the Department of Agriculture, and private, e.g., pesticide contractors, engaged in providing services to the agricultural industries. One possible categorisation of these services is by function, and this section sets out the various regulatory, research, educational, and transport services to agriculture together with the bodies responsible for providing these services. The types of services listed here do not provide an exhaustive list of services to agriculture, and it is proposed to expand on the range of services discussed in future editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

Further references: *Marketing, Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 401-2; *Financial services, 1978*, pp. 403-7

Regulatory services

As farming is essentially based on the land, it is subject to the various regulations on land-use which apply in Victoria, as well as to regulations on farming activities. A number of government authorities exercise regulatory powers in such fields as planning, water supply, forestry, and environmental protection, while the Department of Agriculture is the major body regulating farming activities.

In this section, more detail is given about the activities of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey in issuing leases and licences for land occupation; the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board in controlling vermin and noxious weeds; and the Department of Agriculture's role in regulating farm activities. Further reference to other organisations engaged in the regulation of land utilisation can be found elsewhere in this *Year Book*.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

The present legislation dealing with Crown land in Victoria is the successor of some of the earliest legislation enacted for the then infant Colony of New South Wales. The legislation, which is mostly contained in the *Land Act 1958*, enables Crown land to be licensed, leased, or sold, or to be reserved from occupation or sale for a wide variety of public purposes.

The main types of licences fall broadly into three categories: those which simply entitle a licensee to enter Crown land, usually for a short-term and for a particular purpose; those which allow a licensee to occupy Crown land from year to year for a particular purpose; and those of a similar type to the latter, but with the added benefit that a Crown grant in fee simple may eventually issue.

Of the first type of licence, the most usual are those granted for the removal of material, such as gravel, sand, etc., and are issued upon payment of a fee and an amount of royalty per cubic measure of material taken.

The second category of licence covers a very wide range of purposes. Included are: the grazing of stock; the occupation of unused roads and rivers or lake frontages; the production of eucalyptus oil; the operation of bee farms and ranges; the construction of

jetties and slipways; the operation of market gardens; provision of car parks; and general industrial purposes. These licences require the payment of annual rentals and are granted subject to conditions appropriate to the purposes for which they are issued, including in some cases, limitation on the area to be licensed or on the number of stock to be grazed, and restrictions as to use or development.

The third form of licence mainly refers to those granted for purposes that require the establishment of improvements, often of a substantial nature. These licences may be for houses, factories, shops, warehouses, or other industrial purposes. They are also subject to a variety of appropriate conditions and call for the payment of annual rental, which is credited over a period of years towards the purchase of the licensed land.

Leases of Crown land are now granted either for terms ranging up to 50 years without the right of purchase, or for generally shorter terms with the right of purchase, upon the payment by instalments of the purchase money and the fulfilment of pre-determined conditions. These may demand residence on or close to the leased land, or the development of the land to a certain stage. The usual form of this latter type is known as an Improvement Purchase Lease.

Leases are granted without the right of purchase for the purpose of grazing stock; for many different sorts of amusement and recreation facilities, such as golf courses, bowling greens, rifle and pistol ranges, and car-racing tracks; for commercial and industrial purposes; for providing tourist accommodation and facilities; and for ski-lodges and ski-tows.

Leases with the right of purchase are granted for the commercial growth of trees, for general farming purposes, for residence in certain limited circumstances, and for industrial purposes outside the metropolitan area.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the administration of appropriate legislation within Victoria including the registration and inspection of dairy farms and dairies, and factories producing butter, cheese, and other dairy produce, to ensure proper standards of hygiene and equipment; the registration 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 infections with prescribed diseases; the elimination of bulls not of a reasonable standard in respect of type, conformation, and breeding; the control and regulation of the artificial breeding of stock; the control of processing of poultry intended for sale; the inspection and testing of seeds for sale to ensure compliance with prescribed standard of purity and germination; the conduct of seed certification schemes; the control of the spraying of agricultural chemicals from aircraft; the control of rain-making operations; and the control of agricultural colleges.

In addition, the Department undertakes on behalf of the Commonwealth Government the inspection of fruit and grain for export, and the inspection and quarantining of imported animals and plants to prevent the introduction of diseases.

Further reference: *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, Victorian Year Book 1978, pp. 392-3*

Research

Research is undertaken into all phases of farm production ranging from research into the various farm processes, which aims to improve productivity, to research into agricultural products in either their raw or processed form.

A number of organisations, such as government departments, universities, and marketing boards, are involved in agricultural research. For example, the CSIRO undertakes a wide range of process and product research projects in the agricultural field,

while the Bureau of Agricultural Economics conducts various economic research studies, and the Australian Bureau of Statistics is prominent in the field of statistical information.

Research work is a very important function of the Department of Agriculture. Fundamental and applied research activities, mainly in conjunction with Victoria's primary industries, are conducted at a number of research institutes and laboratories and on many private properties throughout the State.

Agricultural research is also undertaken by other Departments such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Crown Lands and Survey, Fisheries and Wildlife, Soil Conservation, and the Forests Commission.

The University of Melbourne School of Agriculture and Forestry also conducts research as do several private companies which manufacture and sell agricultural chemicals and other products. These companies also engage in research into such aspects as hops and other foodstuffs.

The Department of Agriculture's research institutes and stations are:

Animal Research Institute, Werribee

This Institute, established in 1976, comprises what were previously the State Research Farm (1912) and the S.S. Cameron Laboratories (1960). It is situated at Werribee, 23 kilometres west of Melbourne. Research is done on reproduction, nutrition, growth, breeding, and management of dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry. Plant breeding, irrigation research, and fodder conservation research are also undertaken.

Pastoral Research Institute, Hamilton

This Institute, established in 1959 as the Pastoral Research Station was renamed in 1976. It is 300 kilometres south-west of Melbourne. Research is done on reproduction, nutrition, breeding, and management of beef cattle and sheep; and on pasture maintenance and production.

Rutherglen Research Station, Rutherglen

The Station was established in 1912, 290 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. It carries out research on reproduction, nutrition, and management of cattle and sheep; and on cereal cropping, weed control, and alternative crops.

Ellinbank Dairy Research Station, Warragul

The Station was established in 1951 at Warragul, 90 kilometres east of Melbourne. It carries out research on dairy cow reproduction, nutrition, management, and lactation; calf growth and development; and on pasture productivity.

Irrigation Research Station, Kyabram

The Station was established in 1959, 200 kilometres north of Melbourne. Research is carried out on irrigated pastures and crops, salinity, and dairy cow nutrition, disease, and management.

Veterinary Research Institute, Parkville

This Institute was established as part of the Faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Melbourne in 1906. In the late 1920s when the Faculty was discontinued, the Institute reverted mainly to a diagnostic laboratory, attached to the University of Melbourne. It was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1973.

Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Hamilton

This Laboratory was established in 1971 at Hamilton, some 300 kilometres south-west of Melbourne. It is engaged in diagnosis, research, and extension services, particularly in relation to the campaign to eradicate bovine brucellosis from Victoria.

Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Bendigo

This Laboratory was established in 1974 at Bendigo, about 150 kilometres north of Melbourne. It is engaged in diagnosis, research, and extension services, particularly in relation to the campaign to eradicate bovine brucellosis from Victoria.

Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Benalla

This Laboratory was established in 1976 at Benalla, about 200 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. It is engaged in diagnosis, research, and extension services, particularly in relation to the campaign to eradicate bovine brucellosis from Victoria.

Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Bairnsdale

This Laboratory was established in 1976 at Bairnsdale, 300 kilometres east of Melbourne. It is engaged in diagnosis, research, and extension services, particularly in relation to the campaign to eradicate bovine brucellosis from Victoria.

Horticultural Research Institute, Knoxville

This Institute was established in 1950 as a Horticultural Research Station, and renamed in 1976. It is located 27 kilometres east of Melbourne. Work has been concentrated on fruit tree physiology as a background to developmental and applied research in temperate fruit tree agronomy, supplementary irrigation methods, and cool storage and post-harvest handling of fruit. Current developments will encompass new fruit crops, ornamentals, and nursery operations, while continuing its expert work on pome, stone, and berry fruits.

Irrigation Research Institute, Tatura

This Institute was purchased for a Horticultural Research Station in 1929 and the first trees were planted in 1937. It became a research institute in 1976, and is located 180 kilometres north of Melbourne. The main research has been aimed at increasing productivity of canning fruits by breeding new varieties, or by using plant physiological factors such as light interception, and chemical growth regulators, or by evaluating practices such as pruning, closer planting, and trellis training. New developments include studies to increase the productivity of row crops and forage crops.

Plant Research Institute, Burnley Gardens

This Institute was established as the Biology Branch in 1929 and renamed in 1965 as the Victorian Plant Research Institute, and in 1976 as the Plant Research Institute. It is located about 7 kilometres east of Melbourne. It conducts research into the control of insect pests and plant diseases, and provides a diagnostic and advisory service to increase the efficiency of agricultural production while minimising hazards to the community. Services include a plant quarantine service run by the Chief Quarantine Officer (Plants) for the Commonwealth Department of Health. Other projects include the production of pathogen-tested elite planting material for fruits and ornamentals.

Victorian Wheat Research Institute, Horsham

This Institute was established in 1967 as a joint undertaking between wheatgrowers and the Department of Agriculture. It is located in the Wimmera, about 340 kilometres north-west of Melbourne. Research includes plant breeding, plant pathology, soil and cereal chemistry, and plant nutrition. Investigations have begun into alternate sources of phosphate for the time when existing materials used for making superphosphate are no longer available. The Institute also carries out agronomic research into crop rotation and weed control. The commercial sowing of sunflowers in the Wimmera arose from research conducted at this Institute.

Mallee Research Station, Walpeup

This Station, established in 1932, is located 510 kilometres north-west of Melbourne. The major functions include the selection and testing of superior varieties of field crops and pasture; studies with new crops and management of crop land; and investigations with sheep and cattle, as they fit in best with Mallee farming practices.

Cereal Experimental Centre, Longerenong Agricultural College

This Centre was established in 1912 at Longerenong Agricultural College, about 330 kilometres north-west of Melbourne. The major disciplines are agronomy, plant physiology, plant nutrition, weed science, and agrostology (the study of grasses).

Vegetable Research Station, Frankston

The Station was established in 1962, and the research work began in 1967. It is located 45 kilometres south-east of Melbourne. The wide range of applied research projects includes investigations into plant nutrition, pest disease and weed control, irrigation, and vegetable varieties.

Potato Research Station, Healesville

The Station was established in 1944 and the first experiments began in 1946. It is located 80 kilometres east of Melbourne. Initial research work was on the cultural aspects of potato growing, and the breeding and introduction of new varieties. Recent emphasis

has been on the production of pathogen-tested seed potatoes, potato quality and storage, and variety evaluation.

Tobacco Research Station, Myrtleford

This Station was established in 1950, and is located 310 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. The wide range of investigations includes the evaluation of varieties, crop nutrition, pest, disease and weed control, breeding new varieties, labour saving methods in the tobacco industry, and, recently, a hop research programme.

Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology

This Institute was established in 1939 at Werribee, 23 kilometres west of Melbourne. It conducts research into dairy chemistry, chemical engineering, microbiology, and process technology.

Turf Research Institute, Frankston

This Institute was established in 1973, and is situated about 30 kilometres south-east of Melbourne. It carries out research and extension work on recreational turf such as lawn bowling greens and golf courses.

Agricultural Engineering Centre, Werribee

This Centre was established in 1976, 23 kilometres west of Melbourne. It carries out research and development into engineering as it affects agriculture, the testing of tractors, their fittings, and other machinery in relation to safety and standards, liaison with agricultural machinery firms, and extension in the field of agricultural engineering.

Educational services

Agricultural information is disseminated to farmers through both formal education courses and a variety of information services such as the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and the media, particularly the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the rural press. A number of these sources of information are discussed below.

Courses

Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Colleges

The Department of Agriculture administers five colleges through its Division of Agricultural Education: Dookie Agricultural College (est. 1886) in the north-east of the State; Longerenong Agricultural College (1889) in the Wimmera; Burnley Horticultural College (1891) on a bend of the Yarra River in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and the newer colleges—Glenormiston Agricultural College (1971) and the McMillan Rural Studies Centre (1977) which are situated in the Western District and Gippsland, respectively. The colleges are financed chiefly from Victorian Government funds.

The objectives of the colleges are to improve the skills, competence, and knowledge of people involved or interested in any aspect of agriculture and horticulture, by the provision of a flexible range of educational opportunities which are primarily concerned with post-secondary and recurrent education matched to State and regional needs.

While the colleges provide a total system of agricultural education in conjunction with the Extension Services Division of the Department of Agriculture, each has its own characteristics which reflect the needs of the community in its region. For example, since 1976 Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges have both offered three-year courses leading to a Diploma in Agriculture. These share common ground in that each emphasises farm management, but they are different and oriented towards the agricultural activities in their regions. Glenormiston Agricultural College offers a two-year course leading to the Diploma in Farm Management, and Burnley Horticultural College provides a three-year course for the Diploma of Horticultural Science. These four colleges are also heavily involved in providing short courses, seminars, field days, and part-time certificate courses for farmers and people involved in the horticultural industries.

The McMillan Rural Studies Centre, which opened in 1977, is unique in that it has no campus at this stage. Regional Education Officers at four centres—Bairnsdale, Leongatha, Maffra, and Warragul—provide educational programmes in response to district needs, using existing facilities. A principal, with support staff, is located at Warragul providing the co-ordinating centre for such on-going courses as are seen to be required by the region.

All of these activities are supported by the resources of the Department of Agriculture and take advantage of the personal contacts made by its extension officers with farmers, as well as the continuing contact maintained with agricultural industries.

University of Melbourne—Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

The Faculty of Agriculture was established in 1905 by statute of the Council of the University, and the first Professor of Agriculture, Dr Thomas Cherry, was appointed in 1911. However, it was not until 1921, following the passing of the *Agricultural Education Act 1920*, that provision was made for a building to house the school and for the appointment of permanent staff. In 1973, the Department of Forestry, then a Department of the Faculty of Science, was amalgamated with the Faculty of Agriculture, and the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry was established.

The purpose of the four-year Bachelor of Agricultural Science course is to give students a sound basic training in scientific principles as applied to agriculture. The first year is devoted to science subjects, and is followed by a year in residence at the University Field Station at 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.

University of Melbourne—Department of Civil Engineering—Agricultural Engineering Section

The University of Melbourne also offers training in the more physical aspects of agriculture, leading to a degree in Agricultural Engineering. This course is the only one of its type at an Australian university, and is closely linked with complementary postgraduate and research programmes. Some of the specific field tasks handled are the interactions between soil, crops, and machinery in regard to function, safety, and economics; the control of natural and irrigation waters to achieve maximum production; the estimation of water resources and disposal of wastes; work study and organisation of farming systems; processing of farm products, such as refrigeration and drying; and mechanical handling and transport of a wide range of materials such as fruit, grain, and wool. The course is of four years duration and leads to a B.E.(Agr.).

La Trobe University—School of Agriculture

La Trobe University, which admitted its first students in March 1967, opened its School of Agriculture a year later. The emphasis of the course is on the sciences relevant to an understanding of the rural environment, covering the relation between the soil, the plant, the animal, and the environment. Substantial emphasis is also given to the study of the economic and social aspects of agriculture and farm management. The four-year course leads to a B.Agr.Sc. (pass or honours degree).

Some six hectares of the University campus are presently used by the School of Agriculture for field work involving crops, pastures, and livestock, enabling students to have day to day contact with agricultural experimentation as well as with the more applied aspects of crop and animal husbandry. At least twelve weeks practical experience on approved farms supplements these facilities on the campus.

Marcus Oldham Farm Management College

Founded privately near Geelong in 1961, the Marcus Oldham Farm Management College specialises in farm management education for the sheep, cattle, and cropping industries. Students with previous practical experience attend the College for three years, during which time they complete a "sandwich" course of an eight month academic period, a twelve month practical period on an approved property, and then a final eight month academic period. Thus while there are only 70 students in residence at one time, the College is dealing with about 105 students each year. About 35 students complete the course every year.

The College farm is used as a teaching laboratory rather than a training area for manual work. It covers 190 hectares in a 533 mm annual rainfall area, and is commercially self-

supporting from the income received from Merino sheep and Hereford cattle. Course work consists of lectures, demonstrations, and field trips, which provide the subject of extensive written reports on the farm, its management, financing, and budgeting. There are four broad subject groups in the lecture programme: plant and environmental sciences, animal science, farm management and economics, and agricultural engineering.

The entry requirements are a minimum age of 19 years, at least one year of practical experience since leaving school, and the completion of a full secondary course; a Higher School Certificate pass is not necessary. Preference is usually given to older students with more practical experience.

Apprenticeships

(1) *General farming and fruit growing.* Apprenticeships in general farming and fruit growing were offered for the first time in Australia in 1975. Courses were established in six technical schools by the Technical Schools Division of the Education Department, with active co-operation from farm industry organisations and the Department of Agriculture. The general farming courses incorporate instruction to cater for individual needs in such areas as grazing, dairying, and cropping. Also, advanced basic vocational and technician programmes have been developed for post-apprenticeship training together with middle level programmes designed to meet the needs of owner-operators of small farms.

(2) *Horticultural trade training.* Historically Australia relied on Britain for a steady stream of skilled gardeners to supply its gardening needs. From the 1930s, however, these tradesmen ceased to be attracted to the country so that by the 1950s there was a critical shortage of skilled gardeners. Following representations from the parks industry in the early 1960s, the Apprenticeship in Gardening was proclaimed in 1966 for municipal councils in the metropolitan area. Schooling commenced in 1968, and an evening course was established to train people already in the trade. In 1971, the proclamation was broadened to include all municipal councils, golf courses, racing clubs, and cemetery trusts in Victoria. Then in 1975, the horticultural trades were proclaimed as four separate trades: gardening, turf management, landscape gardening, and nurseryman, and training programmes were developed by the Education Department.

Information services

Agricultural extension services

Advancing technology and increasing competition on world markets have intensified the need for farmers to be advised quickly about new developments so that they have the requisite knowledge on which to base the many decisions they have to take as a consequence of rapid change. Extension services to provide advice and training in these matters are conducted by several government departments and by commercial firms such as the manufacturers of agricultural chemicals, farm machinery, and stock foods and medicines. Some farmers employ professional consultants on a personal basis.

In Victoria, the major extension service is provided by the Department of Agriculture, which, in addition to its research and regulatory staffs, has a large group of extension workers throughout the State. Whereas the main emphasis of this service for many years was on the answering of farmers' questions and the dissemination of research results and other information, it is now devoting increasing attention to educational programmes which help to train farmers to make decisions according to their individual circumstances. Consequently, special emphasis is given to farm economics and financial management.

The Department's extension services are co-ordinated throughout Victoria by a regionalised Extension Services Division, administered locally by regional centres located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Benalla, and Warragul. There are 17 district offices in Victoria, each of which is under the leadership of a Senior District Officer who 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 talks involving up to 20 farmers provide effective informal discussions about current methods and problems.

Occasionally groups within an area combine to hold schools for farmers or to tour together to other similar areas in Victoria, other States, and sometimes New Zealand. Subsequent discussions are helpful in assessing the potential local application of ideas which have been seen elsewhere. More formal schools for farmers are held in local halls, woolsheds, and Education Department classrooms. Emphasis is being given to financial management in courses which continue, one night a week, for several weeks. Between classes, farmers apply what they have learned to their individual circumstances and raise points for discussion at the next session. Meetings and conferences also provide opportunities for farmers to receive new information and discuss problems. Exhibits at agricultural shows are often focal points of discussion.

Both person-to-person activities and group work are complemented by articles in newspapers and magazines, specialised notes, 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.

Media services

Victorian primary producers, and other persons who are interested in agriculture, have access to information from both government and commercial sources. In fact much information from government advisers reaches farmers through commercial newspapers and radio and television stations. In addition, many commercial organisations supply information direct to farmers, including market news and details of chemicals, such as insecticides and fungicides.

The main government agencies are the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Department of Agriculture, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Other agencies such as the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Soil Conservation Authority, and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey also provide considerable information. The CSIRO's main publications are *Rural Research* and *Ecos* which provide up-to-date interpretations of the Organisation's findings and background information on matters such as those affecting the environment.

The Department of Agriculture has a wide range of publications, as has been described in the previous section. The Department also has a wide-reaching radio service, and provides films and other information for television stations. Its weekly television session *On the Land* has been transmitted from STV-8 Mildura for more than ten years.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission's radio and television programmes are a major source of information for primary producers. They also provide a very important link between the rural and urban communities. Commercial stations also provide rural news and information programmes.

The ABC's regional radio stations at Horsham (3WV) and Sale (3GI) provide special sources of rural information and its State-wide *Country Hour* has a large audience. In

recent years, the ABC has produced a daily public affairs rural television programme, and has screened many educational documentaries. The advent of colour television has added to the value of this medium for farmers in such matters as the identification of pests and symptoms of diseases.

All the media noted above are especially valuable as disseminators of information during campaigns on such subjects as droughts and locust plagues; they also help to draw the community's attention to the achievements and problems of the State's primary industries.

Transport in agriculture

Introduction

Agriculture is one of Australia's leading income earners from other countries. Virtually all of Australia's agricultural exports are carried by ship. Likewise, materials, such as lubricating oil, rock phosphate for fertiliser manufacture, and agricultural machinery, such as some harvesters and tractors, come to Australia by ship. The cost of transport by ship is therefore important in deciding how competitive Australian farm products can be on world markets.

Internal transport

The methods of transporting agricultural products have been steadily improved with the object of lowering carrying costs and preserving the quality of products more effectively.

In the past few years a great change has taken place in the transport of milk in Victoria. Milk was for many years stored and carried in 45 litre cans; more recently it was stored on the farm, after water-cooling, in non-refrigerated vats. However, most dairy farms now receive the milk from the milking machines into bulk refrigerated vats. Insulated tankers collect it regularly and carry it to factories for processing or to cities for distribution. The largest of these tankers hold about 18,000 litres, and the latest techniques have improved the quality of milk.

The largest quantities of agricultural material carried in Victoria have been the annual consignments of fertiliser, mainly superphosphate, to grazing and grain-growing areas, and of wheat and barley to city mills, maltsters, and export terminals. Many branch railway lines in the country used to carry mainly fertiliser and grain, but since some of these have recently been closed, and railway freight centres have been established, motor trucks now carry the consignments between these centres and farms.

External transport

Wheat and barley are well suited to bulk transport and storage; they are augered from the harvesters into bulk bins on motor trucks (in many cases owned by the farmer) and carried to local silos. The grain is received, classified according to the standards of the Australian Wheat Board and the Australian Barley Board, and stored in segregation by the Grain Elevators Board until it is required by domestic or overseas buyers. Wheat is carried by railway wagons from country silos to shiploading facilities at Geelong and Portland for much of the year. Silos, harvesting machinery, trucks, and railway wagons are all regularly cleaned and treated with insecticides to prevent infestation of grain by pests.

Wool, has for many years, been transported in bales to selling centres in Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland, and then taken to ports for loading after sale. Recently, however, some wool has been sold by sample, or by a test certificate which describes the properties of the wool in a "lot" according to defined terms which give the measurement of the properties important to the buyers. In this case, the bales of wool may be transported, usually by motor truck, direct to the Melbourne container terminal and loaded into container ships after sale.

Sheep, pigs, and cattle are carried mainly by road transport to selling centres and processing works. The bigger trucks consist of a prime mover and a trailer, and are usually operated by transport specialists.

Meat is exported in either chilled or frozen form, the chilled form being preferred by consumers, but having a shorter storage life. Meat is carried in refrigerated bulk containers on ships. Chilled meat must be rapidly unloaded and distributed at the port of destination. The Middle East has recently taken increased quantities of Australian mutton and lamb. Because of delays and inadequate refrigerated storage in some Middle East

ports, containers with self-contained refrigeration have been used for shipping certain consignments of this meat. Sometimes chilled lamb has been exported to Iran by air direct to inland centres such as Teheran, thus avoiding delays in seaports.

About 20 ships carry live sheep from Australia to the Middle East for slaughter in places where refrigerated storage and transport facilities are not yet available and some of these sheep are from Victoria. As meat distribution facilities are improved in importing countries, it is expected that fewer live sheep will be shipped. Breeding animals, mainly sheep, are also occasionally exported from Australia, most by ship, but some by air, to save delays in overseas seaports. Some frozen semen of bulls is imported by air to Australia for artificial insemination.

Other aspects

Aircraft have been used in agriculture for rainmaking experiments, spraying of diseases and plague locusts and other insect pests, and the application of fertiliser; in at least some of these applications the machine is being used as both a means of transport of materials and as an implement of distribution.

Fruit is a perishable agricultural product which, for many years past, has been stored in cool stores and exported in refrigerated ships. This technology has been extended to containers. "Clip-on" refrigerators keep the fruit cool in the container until it is loaded onto the ship and connected to the ship's refrigerator.

Quarantine

One aspect of transport that is very important to Australian agriculture, even though it does not involve the transport of agricultural products, is quarantine. Australia has fewer known agricultural pests and diseases than other countries. For example, about 6,000 diseases of plants that are known to exist overseas have not been found here. Australia has 500 known economic insect pests; the United States of America has some 10,000. However, while Australia at present remains free of some important animal diseases, including foot and mouth disease, there is always the danger that overseas travellers arriving mainly by air, could bring pests and diseases with them. The quarantine service seeks to prevent this from happening.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Agriculture: preliminary statement (7101.2)
 Apiculture (7204.2)
 Apples and pears in cool stores (monthly: March-November) (7302.2)
 Fruit and vegetables (7301.2)
 Land utilisation and crops (7105.2)
 Livestock (7202.2)
 Livestock: preliminary numbers (7201.2)
 Nursery and cut flower census (7303.2)
 Potatoes (7306.2)
 Principal cereal crops: area survey (7304.2)
 Value of primary commodities produced (excluding mining) (7501.2)
 Viticulture (7309.2)

Central Office

Beekeeping (7214.0)
 Crop statistics (7302.0)
 Dairying and dairy products (7209.0)
 Fruit statistics (7303.0)
 Livestock statistics (7203.0)
 Meat statistics (7206.0)
 Wheat statistics (7307.0)
 Wool statistics (7212.0)

MANUFACTURING

NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCATION

Natural resources

Victoria's natural resources—a temperate climate, adequate rainfall and water supply, and productive soils—have been used to provide both raw materials and power for industry. For example, clay deposits for brick, tile, and pottery making are worked near Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and in other areas of Victoria. Sand, used in foundries, and concrete and glass works, is obtained in the Port Phillip and west Gippsland districts. Stone and gravel are quarried in many parts of Victoria, but, since large loads are expensive to transport, sites are concentrated within 80 kilometres of the principal market, metropolitan Melbourne. Inside a similar radius, the availability of limestone has attracted the establishment of cement works at Geelong and Traralgon, while the Lilydale deposits are extracted to produce agricultural lime.

Although Victoria's historic gold rush has long since passed, gold is still mined in the Castlemaine, Gaffneys Creek, and Harrierville 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 286–90.

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 292-6.)

Power supplies and the fuels from which they are derived are basic for industrial development. Victoria's range of carboniferous fuels is not great and, in the past, it was necessary to import significant amounts of black coal from New South Wales. Subsequently, the State Electricity Commission developed the brown coal resources of the La Trobe valley. The open-cut mines of the Yallourn-Morwell region presently produce about 29.4 megatonnes per year for use in the steam-generation of electricity and briquette making. The Commission now delivers the bulk of Victoria's public electricity requirements; the balance is purchased interstate.

The discovery, in February 1965, and subsequent development of sizable offshore reserves of oil and natural gas in the Gippsland basin have augmented Victoria's power and chemical resources. In March 1969, natural gas for commercial use flowed from the Barracouta field and, a month later, the first domestic customers were connected. The Marlin field began to operate in January 1970. Natural gas is now piped from Longford to Melbourne and then to Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. Oil in commercial quantities

has been produced from the Barracouta field since October 1969, from Halibut since March 1970, and from Kingfish since April 1971. Petroleum refining is carried out at Altona, Geelong, and Crib Point, and petrochemical manufacturing at Altona, Geelong, Dandenong, and Footscray.

Location

Victoria's earliest industries were located in Melbourne, the entry port for most of the people and their supplies. As Victoria developed, Melbourne became its most populous centre, major port, the hub of the railway and road network, and major manufacturing centre. At 30 June 1977, 82.0 per cent of Victoria's 8,735 manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and all single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons (see pages 378-9 for further details), and 83.5 per cent of its work force engaged in manufacturing were located in the Melbourne Statistical Division. There are basic reasons for this: Melbourne's function as port and transport focus makes the collection of raw materials and the distribution of manufactured goods relatively easy; the concentration of Victoria's population in the city means a concentration of potential purchasers and potential workers; and by locating their operations in Melbourne, manufacturers can enjoy easy interchange of materials, parts, and services with other manufacturers.

Melbourne's early industrial suburbs grew on the fringes of the city centre in Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Richmond, Collingwood, Spotswood, Fitzroy, and Footscray. In these suburbs a wide range of manufacturing industry is to be found. The more recent new industrial municipalities are Altona, Broadmeadows, Moorabbin, Oakleigh, and Dandenong, where extensive areas are available for the establishment of new industries.

Apart from smelting and large-scale steel making, most types of secondary industry are to be found in Melbourne. In terms of employment, engineering and metal processing constitute Melbourne's major industries, but a high proportion of Victoria's chemical, textile, paper, furniture, food, and building materials industries are also concentrated there.

Outside the metropolitan area, Geelong is the most important industrial centre, with port facilities, close proximity to the Melbourne market, and rich surrounding rural areas. Industries established in the area include petroleum refining, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, aluminium ingots and extruded products, textiles, chemical fertilisers, glass, clothing, carpets, foodstuffs, cement, fertilisers, and sporting ammunition.

The other country areas in which more than 1,000 persons are employed in manufacturing establishments (ranked in order of the number of persons employed in factories) are the Ballarat Statistical District, Bendigo Statistical District, Shepparton-Mooroopna Statistical District, Morwell Shire, Wodonga Rural City, Warrnambool City, Wangaratta City, Portland Town, Maryborough City, and Castlemaine City. The factory population in country areas is engaged in the production of food and textiles from locally produced raw materials, in clothing, and in engineering plants, some of which had their origin in the gold mining era of the nineteenth century, and more recently in decentralised plants with defence significance. 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* 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*; *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, 1974-75, and 1975-76). Current information on factory products is available in the *Monthly summary of statistics* and the monthly Victorian publication *Secondary production*.

In addition to the above mentioned publications there is also a monthly series of eight *Production Bulletins*, each relating to the production of a particular group of commodities for Australia.

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 time tables realised in respect of 1967-68 and previous years, and, as far as possible, 1976-77 data appears in this chapter. (See also pages 378-9).

Manufacturing developments during 1977

During 1977, activity in the Victorian manufacturing sector remained at depressed levels with increased under-utilisation of productive capacity, little improvement in demand, increased unit costs, continued import competition, and considerable industrial unrest. For some industries, this resulted in rationalisation and reduced employment. Overall, aggregate industrial activity was marginally below 1976 levels.

In the food and allied products industry there were two developments of note. A \$4m tomato processing plant was built at Echuca in northern Victoria. This plant employs up to ninety persons during the peak tomato processing season. Plans were announced during 1977 by a major international confectionery company to build a \$13m confectionery factory at Ballarat. The factory will employ about 200 persons and will mainly produce confectionery bars. It was expected to be operating by mid 1979.

In the building materials industry, a \$14m particle board plant was built at Portland. This is one of the most advanced Australian plants of its type and was expected to begin operation in early 1978. The plant will aim to produce 12 million square metres of board a year from 50,600 hectares of private and State radiata pine forest.

The light engineering sector experienced depressed consumer demand which in the case of colour television manufacture led to severe price competition and some rationalisation in the industry.

Despite reduced sales of locally produced motor vehicles and trucks, manufacturers continued to announce expanded investment programmes and to plan for new model releases. A major Australian truck and farm machinery manufacturer announced plans for a \$6.5m expansion for its truck manufacturing division at Geelong. Two Japanese car manufacturers commenced construction of 4 cylinder engine plants at Clayton and Altona. Each plant was to cost about \$40m. A \$150m expansion programme incorporating 4 cylinder engine production was commenced at Fishermens Bend. Expansion plans were continued for motor vehicle production facilities at Campbellfield and Geelong.

Market conditions in the textile, clothing, and footwear industries remained depressed. Employment in these industries fell substantially in spite of the continuation of import restraints and extension of tariff quota restrictions to an increased range of items in this area. Closures and contraction of activity continued in the spinning, weaving, and carpet manufacturing industries. In November 1977, the Commonwealth Government announced a three year programme of assistance to the textiles and clothing industry with the aim of maintaining activity and employment levels.

There was a significant rationalisation in heavy engineering industries. Some smaller firms ceased operations and others operated at lower levels of manufacture.

Construction of the 2,050mm hot strip mill at Western Port was completed. Commissioned in 1974 the mill's final cost was \$160m. It was to commence operations in March 1978. On land adjacent to the new strip mill construction commenced on a sheet processing line at an estimated cost of \$5m. This plant was to become operational in 1978 and service Victorian and South Australian customers for black sheet steel.

In the chemical sector, a large manufacturer announced plans to build a polyvinyl chloride plant costing \$36m at Laverton to be operational towards the end of 1979. Production of styrene monomer commenced from a new \$80m plant at West Footscray. Several companies began preliminary investigations regarding expansion of the production capacity for ethylene.

Drilling commenced from the *Mackerel* oil drilling platform and the *Tuna* jacket was set in place. Full production was planned to commence in 1978 and 1979, respectively, at a combined cost of \$180m. Contracts were let for the building of a platform for the *Snapper* gas field to commence in early 1978.

Construction commenced on the Newport intermediate load power station. Major tenders were called and contracts were let for the initial stage of the Loy Yang Power Station planned for commercial service in the 1980s and 1990s at a cost of \$2,000m.

Government activities

Industrial legislation

The *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 represents the development and consolidation of industrial legislation which had its beginnings in 1873. Among other matters, the Act deals with the registration and inspection of factories, guarding of machinery, and conditions of employment. The Act also provides for the appointment of Wages Boards and the Industrial Appeals Court. Further information on these matters may be found on pages 212-4.

Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

The Department of State Development was established in 1971 to promote and co-ordinate the development of primary, secondary, and tertiary industries, including tourism, and to implement the State's decentralisation programme.

In 1978, the State Development, Decentralization and Tourism Act was passed. This Act consolidates previous legislation and also introduces a new function to be performed by the Department—the promotion and development of the export capacity of industry throughout Victoria. In addition, the Act has widened the charter given to the Department in relation to decentralisation activities.

The Department is comprised of five Divisions:

- (1) Investment and Export Promotions Division;
- (2) Research, Policy and Development Division;
- (3) Administration Division;
- (4) Decentralization Division; and
- (5) Tourism Division.

Further details on the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism and in particular, its role in industrial development, can be found on pages 411-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources

The Department is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a major world trading nation, through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, development of export markets, and formulation of policy proposals for the Commonwealth Government's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium, and hydrocarbon fuels.

Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce

The Department makes policy directed towards the economic development of secondary and tertiary industry (including small business and tourism). It advises the Commonwealth

Government on industry and commerce, including the monitoring of trends and the analysis of economic information.

Commonwealth Department of Productivity

The Department's three main responsibilities are productivity improvement in industry, patents and inventions and registration of trade marks and designs, and the manufacture of goods and provision of services for Defence purposes. The Regional Office (Victoria) participates in planning and operating departmental projects, provides policy advice to Central Office, and develops relations with industry and other State organisations. It also encourages government-industry initiatives and disseminates productivity information.

Prices Justification Tribunal

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established by the Commonwealth Government in August 1973 pursuant to the *Prices Justification Act 1973*. (The Act was subsequently amended in 1974 and 1976). The functions of the Tribunal are outlined in section 16 of the Act and provide that the Tribunal will consider the justification of proposed price increases put to it by companies which are subject to the notification provisions of the Act. Companies, or groups of related companies, are subject to the notification provisions of the Act (unless exempted by the Tribunal) if their receipts for the supply of goods or services exceed \$30m annually. The activities of subsidiary companies with annual receipts of less than \$5m are not taken into account. Following an amendment to the Act in August 1974, the prices charged by companies which are not required to notify price increases may also be examined by the Tribunal. Under the amending Act of 1976 it was provided that in exercising its functions under section 16, the Tribunal should have due regard to the need for the company or companies concerned to achieve a level of profitability that is sufficient to enable the company or companies to maintain an adequate level of investment and employment.

On 18 October 1978, the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, announced a change in Commonwealth Government policy relating to the Tribunal. Practically all companies are now exempted from the requirement to notify the Tribunal of proposed increases in prices. Public inquiries into prices may be carried out by the Tribunal but henceforward only with the approval of the Minister. The Tribunal may also now be used to conduct special inquiries or investigations not necessarily directly related to a price or a proposed price increase.

The Tribunal consists of a chairman and such number of other members, full-time, part-time, or associate, as are from time to time appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the Act. The staff required to assist the Tribunal in the performance of its functions consists of persons appointed or employed under the *Public Service Act 1922*. Further information concerning the Tribunal is contained in its annual reports to the Commonwealth Parliament.

Small Business Development Corporation

This body, established in 1976, brings to small business the expert knowledge which is available to large companies, but which is usually beyond the resources of small businessmen.

Its aim is "to do all things necessary to be done for or in connection with encouraging, promoting, facilitating, and assisting in the establishment, carrying on, expansion and development of small business". The Corporation, which is financed by the Victorian Government, is an independent body which relies greatly on the expertise of specialist advisers both in other Government departments and trade organisations. Since its establishment, the Corporation has been providing a service to small businesses, particularly those adversely affected by the changing economic climate.

Scientific research and standardisation

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is a statutory body established by the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949*. Under the Act,

the CSIRO replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research which was established in 1926. Its principal functions under the Act are the carrying out of scientific research in connection with Australian primary and secondary industries or any other matter referred to it by the Minister for Science; the training of scientific research workers and the awarding of studentships; the making of grants in aid of scientific research; the recognition and support of research associations; the maintenance of the national standards of measurement; the dissemination of scientific and technical information; the publication of scientific and technical reports; and acting as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters of scientific research.

Standards Association of Australia

This Association is the officially endorsed national organisation for the promotion of standardisation in Australia. It is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, having the full recognition and support of the Commonwealth and State Governments and industry. Formed as the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association in 1922 it was reconstituted as the Standards Association of Australia in 1929. Approximately 45 per cent of its funds are provided by Commonwealth Government grants, the remainder coming from membership subscriptions and the sale of publications.

A Council composed of representatives of Commonwealth and State Government departments, associations of manufacturing and commercial interests, and professional institutions controls the Association's activities. The technical work of the Association is carried out on a voluntary basis by committees composed of experts in the particular subjects for which standards have been requested.

Australian standards are developed by co-operative effort and negotiation on the part of those most concerned, whether as producers or as users. They are based on what is best in present practice. They do not attempt to attain an ideal which might be too costly to adopt under industrial and commercial conditions. They are constantly revised to take account of new developments and to eliminate outmoded practices.

Industrial associations, firms, or government departments may request standards relating to such things as terminology, test methods, dimensions, specifications of performance and quality of products, and safety or design codes. In general, standards derive authority from voluntary adoption based on intrinsic merit. It is only in special cases where safety of life and property is involved, that they may have compulsory application. The Association owns a registered certification trade mark which manufacturers may obtain a licence to use.

The Association has international affiliations 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, governmental, educational, and commercial testing authorities. The Association is recognised by all State Governments, the Commonwealth Government, and industry associations. Registered laboratories have the right to endorse their test documents in the name of the Association.

Industrial Design Council of Australia

The Industrial Design Council of Australia has established its new Victorian headquarters at the Australian Design Centre, 37 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. At the Australian Design Centre there is a small changing exhibition of products which have received the Australian Design Award. The Australian Design Award has been created to give proper recognition to Australian products of high quality and to direct consumer attention to the many Australian products which can compete with products from overseas.

At the Victorian headquarters of the Council, field officers are available to assist manufacturers with new product development. In co-operation with the Victorian Government, the Council may, in certain circumstances, provide financial assistance for new product development. The Council's education officers work with teachers in schools and State Colleges, assisting them to develop programmes which will create an awareness and appreciation of design in primary and secondary students. School groups are welcome to visit the Design Centre.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Basis of collection

A series of substantially uniform statistics exists from 1901 to 1967-68 when the framework within which manufacturing statistics were collected was changed. The table on page 379 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. From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards only a limited range of data—employment and wages and salaries—is collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses, while at the same time only marginally affecting statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of establishments from which the full range of data is collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed) is considered to provide reliable information for the

evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy. All tables in this and subsequent *Victorian Year Books* will show details collected from all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing four or more persons, while for 1974-75 some tables also show data collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons.

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 twelve industry sub-divisions permitting comparisons to be made between States, but did not permit comparisons to be made between 1968-69 and previous years because of the changes in the definition of the establishment, bases of classification, and forms.

In respect of 1976-77, 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 169,314 persons or 41.4 per cent of the total employment in manufacturing establishments in 1976-77, 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 58,380 or 14.3 per cent, followed by Clothing and footwear (sub-division 24), and Paper, paper products, and printing (sub-division 26) with 46,822 and 32,656, respectively, or 11.4 per cent and 8.0 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

Year	Manufacturing establishments	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Value of—			
				Materials and fuel used	Value added	Output	Land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1901	3,249	66,529	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25
1911	5,126	111,948	18	51	32	84	28
1920-21	6,532	140,743	43	135	77	212	71
1932-33	8,612	144,428	42	122	82	204	136
1946-47	10,949	265,757	156	368	263	631	244
1953-54	15,533	331,277	472	1,154	817	1,971	679
1960-61	17,173	388,050	776	1,914	1,418	3,332	1,642
1965-66	17,980	439,149	1,077	2,597	2,028	4,625	2,386
1967-68	18,030	449,945	1,244	2,957	2,395	5,351	2,685
1968-69	(c) 11,563	431,651	1,342	(d) 3,861	2,542	(e) 6,336	(f) 278
1969-70	(c) 11,393	445,663	1,497	(d) 4,307	2,799	(e) 6,998	(f) 300
1971-72	(c) 11,408	450,026	1,800	(d) 4,812	3,328	(e) 8,055	(f) 374
1972-73	(c) 11,735	455,029	2,045	(d) 5,392	3,738	(e) 9,078	(f) 438
1973-74	(c) 12,070	469,838	2,524	(d) 6,486	4,546	(e) 10,669	(f) 418
1974-75	(g) 8,924	432,851	2,961	(d) 7,024	5,131	(e) 11,730	(f) 455
	(h) 2,834	5,727	17	(d) 53	48	(e) 100	(f) 2
1975-76 (g)	(c) 8,874	417,131	3,287	(d) 7,564	5,765	(e) 13,222	(f) 462
1976-77 (g)	(c) 8,735	409,196	3,650	(d) 8,696	6,629	(e) 15,040	(f) 495

(a) Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

(b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

(c) Number of establishments operating at 30 June.

(d) Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(e) Turnover.

(f) Fixed capital expenditure.

(g) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.

(h) Single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed.

NOTE. A line drawn across a column between the figures indicates a break in continuity in the series. No census of manufacturing establishments was conducted for the year ending 30 June 1971.

A comparison between manufacturing activity in Victoria and the other States is shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (*g*), 1976–77

State or Territory	Establishments (<i>c</i>)	Employment (<i>a</i>)	Wages and salaries paid (<i>b</i>)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales	9,982	438,896	4,027	9,599	7,219	16,433	500
Victoria	8,735	409,196	3,656	8,696	6,637	15,040	495
Queensland	3,001	112,757	982	3,382	1,991	5,261	223
South Australia	2,242	115,394	981	2,280	1,597	3,768	153
Western Australia	2,035	66,750	595	1,809	1,154	2,884	134
Tasmania	617	27,766	246	694	533	1,199	35
Northern Territory	67	1,624	18	84	46	124	4
Australian Capital Territory	101	3,448	31	47	57	104	4
Total	26,780	1,175,831	10,536	26,592	19,234	44,814	1,548

For footnotes see page 379.

The total value added in 1976–77 was \$6,637m. Of this amount the Metal products sub-divisions contributed \$2,708m which represented 40.8 per cent of the total. The Food sub-division followed with \$1,132m or 17.1 per cent, and the next in order were the Paper, paper products, and printing sub-division with \$530m, 8.0 per cent, and the Clothing and footwear sub-division with \$498m, 7.5 per cent.

The following table contains a summary of manufacturing establishments by sub-division of industry in Victoria during the year 1976–77:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (*g*) BY SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY, 1976–77

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Establishments (<i>c</i>)	Employment (<i>a</i>)	Wages and salaries paid (<i>b</i>)	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	963	58,380	528	1,998	1,132	3,104	64
23	Textiles	319	21,075	176	407	295	699	15
24	Clothing and footwear	1,141	46,822	331	512	498	1,002	7
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,088	19,640	151	330	285	606	22
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	866	32,656	309	535	530	1,047	57
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	283	20,462	219	670	432	1,076	57
28	Non-metallic mineral products	373	13,580	141	285	312	579	18
29	Basic metal products	173	13,197	141	499	276	744	73
31	Fabricated metal products	1,118	35,830	315	576	547	1,104	33
32	Transport equipment	425	62,171	576	1,355	1,044	2,311	77
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,281	58,116	524	1,001	841	1,811	36
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	705	27,267	243	528	445	957	35
Total		8,735	409,196	3,656	8,696	6,637	15,040	495

For footnotes see page 379.

The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments operating in Victoria at 30 June 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977, 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	1973	1974	1975		1976 (<i>g</i>)	1977 (<i>g</i>)
				(<i>g</i>)	(<i>h</i>)		
21–2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,220	1,205	1,014	165	992	963
23	Textiles	398	420	322	58	332	319
24	Clothing and footwear	1,596	1,613	1,283	189	1,219	1,141
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,488	1,569	1,044	516	1,083	1,088

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY
SUB-DIVISION OF INDUSTRY AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1973	1974	1975		1976 (g)	1977 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	1,205	1,238	880	324	875	866
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	363	373	275	73	280	283
28	Non-metallic mineral products	445	472	353	100	367	373
29	Basic metal products	211	219	181	30	176	173
31	Fabricated metal products	1,518	1,553	1,124	420	1,087	1,118
32	Transport equipment	471	507	402	122	427	425
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,717	1,740	1,299	442	1,299	1,281
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,103	1,161	747	395	737	705
	Total	11,735	12,070	8,924	2,834	8,874	8,735

For footnotes see page 379.

The size classification of manufacturing establishments is based on the number of persons employed at 30 June 1977 (including working proprietors). The following table shows the number of manufacturing establishments classified according to the number of persons employed:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING
ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING
WORKING PROPRIETORS)
AT 30 JUNE 1977

Manufacturing establishments employing persons numbering	Number of establish- ments	Number of persons employed (b)
Less than 10	3,747	22,633
10 to 19	1,941	27,330
20 to 49	1,536	47,718
50 to 99	680	48,404
100 to 199	445	61,100
200 to 499	285	79,752
500 to 999	69	46,009
1,000 and over	32	58,885
Total	8,735	391,831

(a) All manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. In addition, there were 3,041 single establishment enterprises employing 6,173 persons in the one to three persons employed group.

(b) Excludes persons employed in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving more than one establishment, plus those serving only one establishment and which have ten or more employees and are located in a different Local Government Area to the establishment they serve. There were 13,565 persons employed in such separately located administrative offices and ancillary units at 30 June 1977.

The relative importance of large and small manufacturing establishments is illustrated in the preceding table. At 30 June 1977, 3,747 such establishments employing less than ten employees had a total employment of 22,633 persons. 42.9 per cent of manufacturing establishments—those employing less than ten persons—employed 5.8 per cent of the persons engaged. The most numerous of the establishments with less than ten persons were printing, stationery, and bookbinding, furniture (excluding sheetmetal), joinery and wooden structured fittings, and industrial machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified.

A general indication of the geographical distribution of manufacturing establishments in Victoria at 30 June 1977 is shown in the following table where they are classified according to statistical divisions:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)
IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1976-77**

Statistical division	Establishments (c)	Employment (a)	Wages and salaries paid (b)	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added	Turnover	Fixed capital expenditure
	number	number	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Melbourne	7,159	341,541	3,073	7,088	5,516	12,373	395
Barwon	274	21,439	209	486	387	847	31
South Western	109	4,980	40	163	69	223	12
Central Highlands	199	8,978	71	144	128	263	6
Wimmera	71	1,323	9	17	16	32	1
Northern Mallee	80	1,053	7	25	17	41	1
Loddon-Campaspe	191	9,411	73	189	132	312	5
Goulburn	196	6,129	51	176	99	281	5
North Eastern	117	4,909	42	141	109	244	7
East Gippsland	104	2,196	17	57	36	92	2
Central Gippsland	176	5,802	52	172	108	275	26
East Gippsland	59	1,435	11	38	21	58	4
Total	8,735	409,196	3,656	8,696	6,637	15,040	495

For footnotes see page 379.

Manufacturing establishments in the Melbourne Statistical Division constituted 82.0 per cent of the total number in Victoria at 30 June 1977, 83.5 per cent of the persons employed, and 83.1 per cent of the value added.

The number of manufacturing establishments and persons employed therein, classified according to statistical division, is shown in the table on page 383.

It should be noted that Geelong is located in the Barwon Statistical Division, Bendigo, Castlemaine, and Maryborough in the Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division, Ballarat in the Central Highlands Statistical Division, Warrnambool in the South Western Statistical Division, Shepparton in the Goulburn Statistical Division, Wangaratta in the North Eastern Statistical Division, and Morwell and Yallourn in the Central Gippsland Statistical Division.

Employment, wages, and salaries

Employment

From 1968-69, all persons employed in a manufacturing establishment and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment (including proprietors working in their own businesses) are included as persons employed. The grouping of occupations comprises (1) working proprietors; (2) administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees; and (3) production and all other employees.

The figures showing employment in manufacturing establishments represent either the average number of persons employed, including working proprietors, over a full year, or the number of persons employed at June each year.

VICTORIA—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1972-73 TO 1976-77

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	63,847	63,668	60,848	362	59,172	58,380
23	Textiles	28,410	29,337	22,933	127	23,811	21,075
24	Clothing and footwear	60,896	60,096	49,195	403	49,441	46,822
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	20,340	20,921	19,231	999	19,301	19,640
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	34,476	35,470	34,187	670	32,527	32,656
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	22,566	23,175	21,749	151	20,239	20,462
28	Non-metallic mineral products	14,595	15,659	14,027	202	13,524	13,580
29	Basic metal products	12,829	13,181	12,983	71	12,709	13,197
31	Fabricated metal products	38,205	39,061	37,796	860	35,989	35,830
32	Transport equipment	60,909	64,982	61,663	239	60,391	62,171
33	Other machinery and equipment	66,601	71,297	68,851	876	62,384	58,116
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	31,355	32,991	29,388	767	27,643	27,267
Total		455,029	469,838	432,851	5,727	417,131	409,196

For footnotes see page 379.

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.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) AND PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL DIVISION AND INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION, 1976-77

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Statistical division											Total	
		Melbourne	Barwon	South Western	Central Highlands	Wimmera	North-ern Mallee	Loddon-Campaspe	Goulburn	North Eastern	East Gippsland	Central Gippsland		East Central
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g)														
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	555	39	36	33	29	38	52	58	35	21	52	15	963
23	Textiles	270	20	1	6	2	—	4	5	3	1	5	2	319
24	Clothing and footwear	1,056	13	5	13	2	—	18	13	3	1	14	3	1,141
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	768	45	17	36	8	5	23	40	26	54	44	22	1,088
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	726	24	16	17	8	10	13	15	10	7	13	7	866
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	257	10	3	3	—	—	5	1	1	—	3	—	283
28	Non-metallic mineral products	214	23	11	19	6	13	25	22	14	8	16	2	373
29	Basic metal products	148	9	—	7	—	—	4	2	1	—	1	1	173
31	Fabricated metal products	978	32	9	22	4	5	22	14	8	4	17	3	1,118
32	Transport equipment	363	14	3	19	—	3	9	6	4	2	2	—	425
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,151	35	8	18	9	6	14	14	12	4	6	4	1,281
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	673	10	—	6	3	—	2	6	—	2	3	—	705
	Total	7,159	274	109	199	71	80	191	196	117	104	176	59	8,735
NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)														
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	40,946	2,174	2,613	1,307	530	634	2,296	3,646	1,627	598	1,498	511	58,380
23	Textiles	16,336	1,668	n.p.	401	n.p.	n.p.	641	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	335	n.p.	21,075
24	Clothing and footwear	39,668	1,754	1,012	740	n.p.	n.p.	1,667	365	n.p.	n.p.	846	n.p.	46,822
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	14,168	687	351	720	105	52	403	663	582	1,111	581	217	19,640
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	28,934	385	185	470	n.p.	132	298	329	257	96	n.p.	159	32,656
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	18,755	1,286	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	20,462
28	Non-metallic mineral products	10,634	1,230	59	574	65	81	268	238	145	n.p.	225	n.p.	13,580
29	Basic metal products	9,475	2,665	n.p.	764	n.p.	n.p.	124	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	13,197
31	Fabricated metal products	32,356	801	63	713	23	27	851	258	151	n.p.	367	n.p.	35,830
32	Transport equipment	52,811	n.p.	27	2,272	n.p.	n.p.	1,036	67	78	n.p.	n.p.	121	62,171
33	Other machinery and equipment	51,027	2,893	203	877	176	104	1,560	211	507	96	n.p.	n.p.	58,116
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	26,431	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	76	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	27,267
	Total	341,541	21,439	4,980	8,978	1,323	1,053	9,411	6,129	4,909	2,196	5,802	1,435	409,196

For footnotes see page 379.

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 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, and 1977:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT**

At 30 June—	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees	Production and all other employees	Total
1973	7,101	108,364	348,066	463,531
1974	7,459	109,870	359,479	476,808
1975 { (g)	4,358	103,382	313,911	421,651
{ (h)	3,130	922	2,260	6,312
1976 (g)	4,287	102,638	311,746	418,671
1977 (g)	4,318	102,699	297,946	404,963

For footnotes see page 379.

The following table shows the nature of employment in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1977 classified according to industry sub-division:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : TYPE OF
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION AT 30 JUNE 1977**

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	650	15,190	41,760	57,600
23	Textiles	75	4,220	15,755	20,050
24	Clothing and footwear	708	6,182	39,021	45,911
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	803	3,848	15,207	19,858
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	401	10,161	22,391	32,953
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	58	9,135	11,445	20,638
28	Non-metallic mineral products	135	3,308	10,171	13,614
29	Basic metal products	62	4,593	8,482	13,137
31	Fabricated metal products	527	9,221	26,077	35,825
32	Transport equipment	175	14,115	45,782	60,072
33	Other machinery and equipment	410	16,065	41,636	58,111
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	314	6,661	20,219	27,194
	Total	4,318	102,699	297,946	404,963

For footnotes see page 379.

Although "production and all other employees" constitute 73.6 per cent of the total number employed in manufacturing establishments, the percentage varies from 85.0 per cent in sub-division 24 to 55.5 per cent in sub-division 27. Sub-division 27 also has the highest percentage of "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees", 44.3 per cent, compared with the Victorian average of 25.4 per cent.

Where small establishments predominate there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than on the average and a smaller than average managerial and clerical staff. This is particularly evident in sub-division 25 where working proprietors comprise 4.0 per cent of the total number employed.

Female workers in manufacturing establishments at 30 June 1977 were 29.3 per cent of the total number employed. Females exceeded males in the Clothing and footwear sub-division (24) where they accounted for 75.2 per cent of the sub-division total; in the Clothing group (242) within this sub-division, 81.9 per cent of the total number employed are females.

In sub-division 29, Basic metal products, the proportion of females to total persons employed is at its lowest, 10.4 per cent.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AT 30 JUNE**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Number at 30 June—					
		1973	1974	1975		1976 (g)	1977 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco—						
211	Meat products	3,279	3,315	3,101	16	3,093	3,007
213	Fruit and vegetable products	2,193	2,132	1,587	1	1,532	1,376
216	Bread, cakes, and biscuits	3,758	3,979	3,428	64	3,274	3,204
217-8	Sugar and other food products	3,314	4,144	3,482	10	3,424	3,649
	Other	4,755	5,127	4,922	34	4,503	4,215
	Total	17,299	18,697	16,520	125	15,826	15,451
23	Textiles—						
231-2	Textiles, yarns, and woven fabrics	8,977	8,586	6,721	20	6,936	6,106
	Other	3,151	3,384	3,048	34	2,997	2,319
	Total	12,128	11,970	9,769	54	9,933	8,425
24	Clothing and footwear—						
241	Knitting mills	9,987	10,098	8,184	37	8,521	7,887
242	Clothing	29,699	28,748	23,220	175	24,035	21,834
243	Footwear	6,745	5,866	4,944	19	4,600	4,801
	Total	46,431	44,712	36,348	231	37,156	34,522
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,994	3,337	3,015	216	3,049	3,213
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	9,580	10,004	8,899	254	8,714	8,781
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	5,951	6,256	5,617	49	5,188	5,151
28	Non-metallic mineral products	2,026	2,273	1,812	43	1,800	1,760
29	Basic metal products	1,466	1,585	1,400	16	1,417	1,363
31	Fabricated metal products	8,168	8,812	7,353	149	7,639	7,316
32	Transport equipment	9,527	11,788	8,852	45	10,124	9,344
33	Other machinery and equipment—						
332	Appliances and electrical equipment	12,364	13,805	10,894	69	10,061	9,235
333	Industrial machinery and equipment	4,129	4,514	3,868	112	3,620	3,450
	Other	1,781	1,884	1,857	16	1,893	1,855
	Total	18,274	20,203	16,619	197	15,574	14,540
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	11,250	12,139	9,485	250	9,103	8,599
	Total	145,094	151,776	125,689	1,629	125,523	118,465

For footnotes see page 379.

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 1976-77 and earlier years are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1901-1977**

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Average per 10,000 of male population	Number	Average per 10,000 of female population	Number	Average per 10,000 of total population
1901	47,059	778	19,470	325	66,529	553
1911	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	847
1920-21	96,379	1,283	44,364	574	140,743	923
1932-33	91,899	1,020	52,529	575	144,428	796
1946-47	188,758	1,876	76,999	745	265,757	1,303
1953-54	240,698	1,979	90,579	751	331,277	1,367
1960-61	280,207	1,925	107,843	750	388,050	1,341
1965-66	310,303	1,937	128,846	809	439,149	1,375
1967-68	316,108	1,912	133,837	812	449,945	1,362
1968-69	297,411	1,771	134,240	800	431,651	1,286
1969-70	306,917	1,794	138,746	812	445,663	1,303
1971-72	310,750	1,751	139,276	785	450,026	1,268

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT (a) OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1901-1977—*continued*

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
1972-73	314,259	1,744	140,770	782	455,029	1,263
1973-74	320,921	1,758	148,917	816	469,838	1,287
1974-75	302,234	1,634	130,617	706	432,851	1,170
{(g)}	4,275	23	1,452	8	5,727	15
1975-76 (g)	291,757	1,565	125,374	671	417,131	1,118
1976-77 (g)	288,743	1,537	120,453	639	409,196	1,087

For footnotes see page 379.

Wages and salaries

The next table gives details of wages paid in the various classes of industry in Victoria in 1976-77. Amounts paid to "administrative, office, sales, and distribution employees" are shown separately from those paid to "production and all other workers". It should be noted that in all tables of salaries and wages paid the amounts drawn by working proprietors are excluded.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
WAGES AND SALARIES PAID, 1976-77
(\$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	156	372	528
23	Textiles	45	131	176
24	Clothing and footwear	62	269	331
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	37	115	151
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	102	207	309
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	110	109	219
28	Non-metallic mineral products	38	103	141
29	Basic metal products	54	87	141
31	Fabricated metal products	100	215	315
32	Transport equipment	171	405	576
33	Other machinery and equipment	171	353	524
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	72	171	243
	Total	1,119	2,537	3,656

For footnotes see page 379.

Of the total amount of wages and salaries paid in Victoria in 1976-77—\$3,656m—the metal fabricating sub-divisions (29-33) (including transport equipment, machinery, and other equipment), were responsible for \$1,556m or 42.6 per cent; Food, beverages, and tobacco, \$528m or 14.4 per cent; Clothing and footwear, \$331m or 9.1 per cent; and Paper, paper products, and printing, \$309m or 8.5 per cent.

Turnover

The following table shows the value of turnover of manufacturing establishments. The figures include sales of goods whether produced by an establishment or not, transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise, bounties and subsidies on production, plus all other operating revenue from outside the enterprise, such as commission, repair and service revenue, and the value of capital work done on own account. Rents, leasing revenue, interest, royalties, and receipts from the sale of fixed tangible assets are excluded.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,168	2,391	2,548	8	2,767	3,104
23	Textiles	505	621	534	2	674	699
24	Clothing and footwear	681	800	799	7	942	1,002
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	318	393	438	14	521	606
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	617	725	833	11	939	1,047
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	617	751	803	3	904	1,076
28	Non-metallic mineral products	307	369	403	6	487	579
29	Basic metal products	340	467	548	2	577	744
31	Fabricated metal products	620	758	845	15	959	1,104
32	Transport equipment	1,227	1,387	1,648	5	1,909	2,311
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,109	1,315	1,566	16	1,696	1,811
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	569	693	766	12	845	957
	Total	9,078	10,669	11,730	100	13,222	15,040

For footnotes see page 379.

Purchases, transfers in, and selected items of expense

In the following table the figures include purchases of materials, fuel, power, containers, etc., plus transfers in of goods from other establishments of the enterprise, plus charges for commission and sub-contract work, repair and maintenance expenses, outward freight and cartage, motor vehicle running expenses, and sales commission payments:

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: PURCHASES,
TRANSFERS IN, AND SELECTED ITEMS OF EXPENSE
BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$m)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,510	1,695	1,763	5	1,808	1,998
23	Textiles	311	402	300	1	391	407
24	Clothing and footwear	371	451	405	3	495	512
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	175	221	238	7	286	330
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	308	371	438	5	467	535
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	351	422	486	2	514	670
28	Non-metallic mineral products	152	188	197	3	239	285
29	Basic metal products	235	332	389	1	378	499
31	Fabricated metal products	324	423	448	7	497	576
32	Transport equipment	746	848	1,038	2	1,093	1,355
33	Other machinery and equipment	591	737	891	8	938	1,001
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	316	395	430	7	460	528
	Total	5,392	6,486	7,024	53	7,564	8,696

For footnotes see page 379.

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	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
		OPENING					
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	252	266	295	1	382	383
23	Textiles	94	105	149	—	126	140
24	Clothing and footwear	105	113	144	1	130	159
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	41	41	54	1	64	73

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
STOCKS BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION—*continued*
(\$m)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	79	81	104	1	138	133
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	113	119	131	—	189	175
28	Non-metallic mineral products	36	35	41	—	52	57
29	Basic metal products	59	64	79	—	105	131
31	Fabricated metal products	113	118	149	1	180	194
32	Transport equipment	229	220	282	—	379	382
33	Other machinery and equipment	291	295	370	1	475	473
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	89	95	121	1	144	151
Total		1,502	1,553	1,919	7	2,364	2,451
CLOSING							
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	271	296	376	—	396	409
23	Textiles	100	149	124	—	139	143
24	Clothing and footwear	115	141	129	1	154	167
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	42	55	62	1	72	83
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	78	100	138	1	134	152
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	119	135	181	—	176	200
28	Non-metallic mineral products	34	44	52	—	57	75
29	Basic metal products	68	81	104	—	130	161
31	Fabricated metal products	120	148	173	1	197	213
32	Transport equipment	217	277	380	—	377	471
33	Other machinery and equipment	294	368	475	1	491	504
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	94	122	150	1	149	168
Total		1,553	1,915	2,344	6	2,473	2,746

For footnotes see page 379.

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	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	677	727	866	3	973	1,132
23	Textiles	200	263	209	1	296	295
24	Clothing and footwear	320	377	379	3	471	498
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	144	186	208	7	244	285
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	309	372	428	6	468	530
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	271	345	368	1	377	432
28	Non-metallic mineral products	153	189	216	2	254	312
29	Basic metal products	113	155	183	1	225	276
31	Fabricated metal products	303	361	421	8	479	547
32	Transport equipment	469	596	709	2	814	1,044
33	Other machinery and equipment	521	651	780	8	775	841
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	258	325	365	6	390	445
Total		3,738	4,546	5,131	48	5,765	6,637

For footnotes see page 379.

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 1976-77 are given in the following tables:

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g):
COSTS AND TURNOVER, 1976-77
(\$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	1,998	528	+ 26	604	3,104
23	Textiles	407	176	+ 3	119	699
24	Clothing and footwear	512	331	+ 8	167	1,002
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	330	151	+ 10	135	606
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	535	309	+ 19	222	1,047
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	670	219	+ 24	211	1,076
28	Non-metallic mineral products	285	141	+ 18	171	579
29	Basic metal products	499	141	+ 30	134	744
31	Fabricated metal products	576	315	+ 19	232	1,104
32	Transport equipment	1,355	576	+ 89	469	2,311
33	Other machinery and equipment	1,001	524	+ 31	317	1,811
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	528	243	+ 17	203	957
	Total	8,696	3,656	+293	2,981	15,040

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 379.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : PERCENTAGE OF
SPECIFIED COSTS TO TURNOVER, 1976-77
(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	64.37	17.01	+ 0.84	19.46	100.0
23	Textiles	58.23	25.18	+ 0.43	17.02	100.0
24	Clothing and footwear	51.10	33.03	+ 0.80	16.67	100.0
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	54.45	24.92	+ 1.65	22.28	100.0
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	51.10	29.51	+ 1.81	21.20	100.0
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	62.27	20.35	+ 2.23	19.61	100.0
28	Non-metallic mineral products	49.23	24.35	+ 3.11	29.53	100.0
29	Basic metal products	67.07	18.95	+ 4.03	18.01	100.0
31	Fabricated metal products	52.18	28.53	+ 1.72	21.01	100.0
32	Transport equipment	58.64	24.92	+ 3.85	20.29	100.0
33	Other machinery and equipment	55.28	28.93	+ 1.71	17.50	100.0
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	55.18	25.39	+ 1.78	21.21	100.0
	Total	57.81	24.30	+ 1.95	19.84	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs and overhead expenses such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 379.

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 33.0 per cent and the purchases and selected items of expense 51.1 per cent of the values of the finished articles, while in sub-division 21.22 the expenditure on wages amounts to 17.0 per cent and that on purchases, etc., to 64.4 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 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77:

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			
1972-73	5,392	2,045	+ 51	1,692	9,078
1973-74	6,486	2,524	+ 362	2,021	10,669
1974-75 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (g) \\ (h) \end{array} \right.$	7,024	2,961	+ 425	2,170	11,730
	53	17	—	30	100
1975-76 (g)	7,564	3,287	+ 108	2,476	13,222
1976-77 (g)	8,696	3,656	+ 293	2,981	15,040

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 379.

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			
1972-73	59.4	22.5	+ 0.6	18.7	100.0
1973-74	60.8	23.7	+ 3.4	18.9	100.0
1974-75 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (g) \\ (h) \end{array} \right.$	60.0	25.2	+ 3.7	18.5	100.0
	53.0	17.0	—	30.0	100.0
1975-76 (g)	57.2	24.7	+ 0.8	18.7	100.0
1976-77 (g)	57.8	24.3	+ 1.9	19.8	100.0

(a) Balance available to provide for all other costs, such as rent, interest, insurance, pay-roll tax, income tax, depreciation, etc., as well as drawings by working proprietors and profit.

For other footnotes see page 379

Fixed capital expenditure and rent and leasing

Fixed capital expenditure is the outlay on new and second-hand fixed tangible assets less disposals. Rent and leasing expense is the amount paid for renting and leasing of premises, vehicles, and equipment.

VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (g) : FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND RENT AND LEASING EXPENSES, 1976-77
(\$'000)

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	Fixed capital expenditure			Rent and leasing expenses
		Land, buildings, and other structures	Vehicles, plant, machinery, and equipment	Total	
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	11,322	52,660	63,982	25,396
23	Textiles	-843	15,517	14,674	7,844
24	Clothing and footwear	-558	7,712	7,154	12,435
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	5,229	16,427	21,656	10,220
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	3,640	53,381	57,021	12,467
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	6,385	51,059	57,444	6,838
28	Non-metallic mineral products	2,258	16,112	18,370	3,042
29	Basic metal products	9,853	62,909	72,762	3,537
31	Fabricated metal products	10,747	22,530	33,277	14,229
32	Transport equipment	10,937	66,385	77,323	12,404
33	Other machinery and equipment	2,986	33,427	36,414	21,266
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	7,933	27,117	35,050	12,685
	Total	69,890	425,237	495,127	142,363

For footnotes see page 379.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	64,052	76,211	70,690	165	50,694	63,982
23	Textiles	12,248	29,981	19,088	19	14,522	14,674
24	Clothing and footwear	10,815	11,333	7,727	121	8,152	7,154
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	12,333	15,431	11,860	313	16,072	21,656
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	38,163	33,284	49,453	243	37,093	57,021
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	61,332	32,606	34,598	20	61,343	57,444
28	Non-metallic mineral products	17,564	42,488	30,030	56	42,350	18,370
29	Basic metal products	88,140	21,442	27,750	21	59,370	72,762
31	Fabricated metal products	21,159	20,642	36,387	267	31,782	33,277
32	Transport equipment	56,097	61,758	91,590	89	61,902	77,323
33	Other machinery and equipment	35,613	42,900	45,456	321	45,102	36,414
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	20,838	30,024	30,163	474	33,765	35,050
Total		438,354	418,099	454,794	2,108	462,149	495,127

For footnotes see page 379.

Electricity and fuels used

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: VALUE OF
ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED BY INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION
(\$'000)**

ASIC code	Industry sub-division	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
21-2	Food, beverages, and tobacco	21,814	24,517	30,930	180	35,682	38,219
23	Textiles	7,694	8,544	8,740	32	10,226	10,930
24	Clothing and footwear	4,277	4,593	4,857	66	5,595	5,530
25	Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,927	3,508	3,868	120	4,618	5,600
26	Paper, paper products, and printing	10,819	11,827	13,237	104	14,393	13,191
27	Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	12,908	14,863	18,908	30	21,049	25,740
28	Non-metallic mineral products	13,284	15,117	17,066	74	18,232	21,524
29	Basic metal products	13,254	15,715	19,207	28	21,385	24,028
31	Fabricated metal products	7,084	7,842	9,328	200	10,220	11,673
32	Transport equipment	10,897	11,915	14,685	46	14,223	17,342
33	Other machinery and equipment	9,088	10,662	12,698	143	13,509	13,763
34	Miscellaneous manufacturing	8,623	9,584	10,978	132	12,260	13,606
Total		122,667	138,686	164,502	1,154	181,393	201,146

For footnotes see page 379.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
VALUE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS USED
(\$'000)**

Commodity	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
			(g)	(h)		
Electricity	76,026	85,853	97,819	931	107,344	117,847
Coal and coke—						
Black coal	471	67	r27	—	53	65
Brown coal	1,207	1,610	r1,314	—	1,568	1,468
Brown coal briquettes	3,500	3,289	3,522	10	3,626	4,111
Coke (including coke breeze)	2,316	2,685	r2,908	9	2,573	3,346
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—						
Light oils, etc.	2,156	2,518	3,031	74	3,391	4,590
Industrial diesel fuel	3,097	3,204	4,280	22	4,835	6,141
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	17,336	18,175	r23,948	29	23,759	19,688
Reticulated gas	11,189	15,841	20,791	40	25,431	35,669
Other fuels	5,369	5,444	6,862	38	8,811	8,220
Total	122,667	138,686	164,502	1,154	181,393	201,146

For footnotes see page 379.

**VICTORIA—MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS:
QUANTITIES OF FUELS USED**

Commodity	Unit	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		1975-76 (g)	1976-77 (g)
				(g)	(h)		
Coal and coke—							
Black coal	tonne	36,364	4,068	r1,462	8	1,700	1,470
Brown coal	"	458,882	576,498	r427,889	19	386,547	331,417
Brown coal briquettes	"	449,614	410,401	r403,979	673	345,222	337,738
Coke (including coke breeze)	"	60,266	59,158	r54,161	225	38,376	39,719
Petroleum fuels (non-gaseous)—							
Light oils, etc.	'000 litres	42,421	43,639	32,276	683	29,652	35,103
Industrial diesel fuel	tonne	101,686	94,363	r78,557	398	63,760	74,009
Furnace oil and other fuel oil	"	852,450	746,136	r573,960	577	442,938	310,055

For footnotes see page 379.

Some principal factory products of Victoria and Australia

Annual quantity and value

The following table shows quantities of some of the principal articles manufactured in Victoria, and corresponding figures for Australia during 1976-77 and 1977-78. Owing to the limited number of producers, it is not permissible under statute to publish particulars regarding some articles of manufacture which would otherwise appear.

From February 1976, production statistics have no longer been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises employing less than four persons or from establishments predominantly engaged in non-manufacturing activities but which may carry on, in a minor way, some manufacturing activity. However, except for a few commodities, the effect of this modification on production levels and movements is marginal.

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
023.18, 20	Bacon and ham—bone-in bone-out	'000 tonnes	3	4	16	16
023.19, 21		"	13	13	41	46
027.02-29, 72-77; 023.17	Meat—canned (excluding baby food)	"	32	28	53	49
051.61		Ice cream	mill litres	72	77	211	216
051.72-73	Milk—powdered: full cream	'000 tonnes	42	66	59	78
052.20, 24	Butter	"	89	90	118	112
053.45	Cheese	"	55	60	104	113
062.01, 32	Flour, plain—wheaten (including sharps)	"	253	241	1,132	1,080
063.11, 21, 31	Malt	"	205	217	386	436
064.21	Biscuits	"	53	50	127	125
074.61, 65	Natural fruit juices	mill litres	32	44	107	134
076.08, 15, 22	Canned or bottled apricots, peaches and pears	'000 tonnes	71	72	102	104
076.60	Jam, etc.	"	21	22	27	28
094.02-47	Vegetables canned or bottled (including pickled)	"	33	32	125	122
104.06-18	Confectionery— Chocolate or containing chocolate	"	25	22	56	53
104.21-29		Other	"	30	27	60	58
123.18	Sauce—tomato	mill litres	16	16	22	22
152.06	Pollard	'000 tonnes	54	54	237	227
159.01	Canned cat and dog food	"	157	138	170	152
171.03, 04, 07, 08	Aerated and carbonated waters, canned or bottled (b)	mill litres	226	222	968	988
242.07-11	Wool-scoured or carbonised	'000 tonnes	24	25	75	72
261.41	Briquettes—brown coal	"	1,035	1,064	1,035	1,064
372.22-50	Cloth piece goods woven—woollen or predominantly woollen	'000 sq m	3,565	2,781	10,341	6,404
372.52-66; 374.51-57	Blankets, bed (c)	'000	1,228	1,027	1,581	1,449
403.02, 18, 20, 52-96; 404.01-98		Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 tonnes	274	298	469	494
472.01, 03	Bricks—clay		mill	538	451	2,044	1,895
472.12, 475.30	Tiles, roofing	"	67	56	230	203
475.90	Ready mixed concrete	'000 cub m	2,870	2,868	10,331	10,336
503.13-32	Electric motors	'000	762	783	3,239	2,762
581.02-08, 10-16	Finished motor vehicles (d)— Cars	'000	210	191	367	315

VICTORIA AND AUSTRALIA—PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED (a)—*continued*

Commodity Code No.	Article	Unit	Victoria		Australia	
			1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
582.04-28	Other	'000	29	19	61	49
773.02-35	Shirts (men's and boys')	'000 doz	1,262	1,217	2,508	2,722
	Underwear—					
773.90, 94, 96, 97; 774.01-03, 06, 08, 11, 13, 15, 17, 36-39	Men's and boys'	'000 doz	1,010	1,084	2,382	2,380
774.44, 46, 48, 49, 61, 63, 68-73						
	Women's and girls'	'000 doz	2,551	2,310	3,946	3,391
775.01-19	Stockings—women's (e)	'000 doz pairs	4,768	3,881	5,984	5,198
775.51-82, 91-98; 776.01-42	Socks and stockings—men's, children's, and infants'	"	2,688	2,507	3,002	2,752
	Footwear—boots, shoes, and sandals (f)—					
793.05, 08, 21, 22, 31, 32, 41, 46, 51, 65, 66	Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	5,799	6,078	9,612	9,891
793.06, 09, 24, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 68						
	Women's and maids'	'000 pairs	7,925	8,839	11,240	11,886
793.04, 07, 10, 25, 35, 43, 48, 53, 69	Children's (including infants')	"	4,162	4,453	5,673	5,925
832.41	Footballs—Australian rules	'000	141	127	159	144
844.22-67	Mattresses—all types	'000	429	392	1,252	1,248

- (a) By all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed.
- (b) Includes bulk aerated and carbonated waters.
- (c) Double, three quarter, single cot, bassinet, pram, etc.; wool mixture, and other fibre. From 1 July 1975 includes tufted blankets.
- (d) Excludes vehicles finished by specialist body building works outside the motor vehicle manufacturers' organisation.
- (e) Includes panty hose.
- (f) Excluding wholly of rubber.

Monthly production statistics

The Australian Bureau of Statistics collects monthly production returns and makes available printed tables of Australian production statistics within a few weeks of the month to which they relate. A list of the subjects included in these production bulletins is given in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—PRODUCTION BULLETINS

No.	Subject	No.	Subject
1	Electricity, Gas, and Electrical Appliances	5	Building Materials and Fittings
2	Clothing and Footwear	6	Chemicals and By-Products
3	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	7	Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories
4	Textiles, Bedding, and Floor Coverings	8	Miscellaneous Products

In addition, statistical publications for the meat 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 in production bulletins than are published in the *Monthly bulletin of production statistics*. Victorian figures are published in the Victorian monthly publication *Secondary production*.

Further references: History of manufacturing, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 531-5; Motor vehicle industry, 1962, pp. 591-4; Chemical industry, 1963, pp. 615-20; Petrochemical industry, 1964, pp. 650-4; Glass industry, 1965, pp. 606-8; Agricultural machinery industry, 1966, pp. 587-9; Aluminium industry, 1967, pp. 415-8; Automation and technical development in industry, 1967, pp. 376-82; Textile industry, 1968, pp. 416-20; Canning of foodstuffs, 1967, pp. 432-5; Butter, cheese and processed milk products, 1970, pp. 431-6; Heavy engineering, 1971, pp. 419-22; Light engineering, 1972, pp. 392-5; Secondary industry and the environment, 1974, pp. 418-21; Concrete pipe industry, 1975, pp. 500-1; Paper industry, 1976, pp. 466-8; Wine industry in Victoria, 1977, pp. 510-11; Timber industry in Victoria, 1978, pp. 434-7

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications*Victorian Office*

Manufacturing establishments: details of operations (8201.2)

Manufacturing establishments: selected items of data classified by industry and employment size (8202.2)

Manufacturing establishments: small area statistics (8203.2)

Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations (8205.2)

Manufacturing establishments: usage of electricity and fuels (8204.2)

Secondary production monthly (8301.2)

Central Office

Census of manufacturing establishments—summary of operations by industry sub-division (preliminary statement) (8201.0)

Manufacturing establishments—details of operations by industry class (8203.0)

Manufacturing establishments—summary of operations by industry class (8202.0)

Production bulletins Nos 1 to 8 (see page 393 of this *Year Book*) 8357.0–8364.0

INTERNAL TRADE

RETAILING

Censuses of Retail Establishments

Statistics of retail sales have been compiled for the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62, 1968-69, and 1973-74 from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia.

In general terms, these censuses have covered the trading activities of establishments which normally sell goods at retail prices to the general public from shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Particulars of retail sales obtained from these censuses are designed principally to cover sales to the final consumer of new and 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 publications for the 1968-69 and 1973-74 censuses are available from the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Economic Censuses, 1968-69

For the year ended 30 June 1969, the Censuses of Wholesale Trade, and of Retail Trade and Selected Services were conducted for the first time on an integrated basis with Censuses of Mining, Manufacturing, and Electricity and Gas Production and Distribution. The integration of these economic censuses was designed to increase substantially the usefulness and comparability of the kinds of statistics already being collected and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and to form a basis for the sample surveys which supply current economic statistics from quarter to quarter.

The integration of these economic censuses meant that for the first time they were being collected on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics for the industries covered by the censuses are now provided with no overlapping or gaps in scope, and in such a way that aggregates for certain important economic data such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, and stocks can be obtained on a consistent basis for all sectors of the economy covered by the censuses.

The standardisation of census units in the integration of economic censuses means that the basic census unit (the establishment) in general now covers all the operations carried on under the one ownership at a single location. The retail establishment is thus one predominantly engaged in retailing, and the wholesale establishment one predominantly engaged in wholesaling, but the data supplied for them now covers, with a few exceptions, all activities at the location.

Establishment statistics, other than number of establishments, also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units serving the establishment and forming part of the business (enterprise) which owns and operates the establishment.

These units, such as head offices, storage premises, transport depots, and motor vehicle repair and maintenance workshops, were formerly excluded from censuses.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1968-69

The definition of retail trade adopted in the 1968-69 Retail Census is the same as the definition used in previous retail censuses, i.e., the resale of new and used goods to final consumers for personal and household consumption.

Because of the changes which have occurred in the definition of census units, the scope of the census, the items of data collected, and in the boundaries of many statistical areas, it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the figures obtained from the 1968-69 Retail Census and those obtained from previous retail censuses or from the monthly and quarterly retail surveys based on previous retail censuses.

For further information concerning such changes and their effects on comparisons with other statistics of retail trade, and the definitions of items used in the following tables, reference should be made to pages 368-89 of the *Victorian Year Book 1971*, and to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Economic Censuses, 1968-69: Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments, Final Bulletins, Parts 1-4*.

Census of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments, 1973-74

The 1973-74 Census was the seventh in the series of censuses of Retail Trade and Selected Service Establishments conducted in Australia. The census was conducted primarily to provide data to enable a new sample to be selected for the retail surveys. These surveys are conducted each month and each quarter throughout Australia and are the means by which estimates of the movements in the value of retail sales are obtained regularly during the period between censuses.

The scope of the 1973-74 Census and the data collected in the Census were limited to the scope and data required for the surveys. For this reason, bread and milk vendors, footwear repairers, motion picture theatres, and laundries and dry cleaners were excluded from the Census because they are not included in the scope of the surveys. Similarly, a number of data items which were collected in the 1968-69 Census were not collected in the 1973-74 Census, e.g., purchases, stocks, capital expenditure, etc.

The census units (shops) for which statistics were collected were defined and classified on the same basis as in the 1968-69 Census, using the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition) 1969*, Vol. 1. The definitions of data items for which information was collected were also similar to those used in the 1968-69 Census.

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of retail and selected service establishments which were in operation at 30 June 1974. Separately located administrative offices and ancillary units are not included.
- (2) *Persons employed.* Working proprietors at 30 June 1974 and employees (including part-time) on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1974. Unpaid helpers and unpaid members of the proprietor's family are not included; such helpers were included in persons employed in the 1968-69 Census. The figures include persons employed at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units where those offices or units reported employment of twenty or more persons.
- (3) *Wages and salaries.* The wages and salaries of all employees of the establishment, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in Victoria. Drawings of working proprietors are excluded.
- (4) *Retail sales.* Total value of retail sales of goods recorded on census forms.
- (5) *Wholesale sales.* Value of wholesale sales made by retail and selected service establishments to other retailers, institutions, or other businesses. They also include retail sales of the following commodities: building materials (including paint), timber, commercial refrigerators and freezers, agricultural machinery and equipment, grain, feed, fertilisers and agricultural supplies, and business machines and equipment.
- (6) *Other operating revenue.* Operating revenue other than the value of retail and wholesale sales, e.g., repair and service revenue, hiring of consumer goods, takings from meals and accommodation, hairdressing, commission and other income except rent, interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets.
- (7) *Turnover.* Sales of goods (retail and wholesale) and all other operating revenue.

**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.

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 for the 1973-74 Census to enable a direct comparison to be made between the two Censuses.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1973-74**

Statistical division (a)	Number of establishments at 30 June 1974	Employment at 30 June 1974 (b)			Wages and salaries for 1973-74 (c)	Retail sales
		Males	Females	Persons		
					\$'000	\$'000
Melbourne	29,100	96,201	95,803	192,004	527,099	3,840,901
Barwon	1,994	6,355	6,598	12,953	34,511	250,074
Central Highlands	1,313	3,467	3,306	6,773	15,326	126,719
South Western	1,215	3,356	2,962	6,318	14,144	119,363
Wimmera	793	1,794	1,671	3,465	7,436	61,828
Northern Mallee	908	2,744	2,440	5,184	13,212	90,437
Loddon-Campaspe	1,820	4,293	4,329	8,622	18,181	158,042
Goulburn	1,504	4,018	3,843	7,861	18,012	146,147
North Eastern	849	2,288	2,557	4,845	10,552	80,111
East Gippsland	692	2,010	1,835	3,845	9,638	73,241
Central Gippsland	1,412	3,744	3,727	7,471	16,839	137,988
East Central	458	866	911	1,777	3,265	27,817
Total	42,058	131,136	129,982	261,118	688,221	5,112,667

(a) Boundaries of statistical divisions have been changed since 1969, and two new statistical divisions have been created. Hence no direct comparison can be made with the 1968-69 Retail Census figures.

(b) Includes working proprietors.

(c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-74**

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
		\$'000
Groceries, other food items, etc.—		
Groceries	8,259	613,671
Fresh meat	3,294	278,288
Confectionery, ice cream, soft drinks, etc.	10,188	146,429
Other food (b)	10,195	255,693
Beer, wine, and spirits, cigarettes, etc.—		
Beer, wine, and spirits	2,837	418,103
Cigarettes and other tobacco products	13,362	148,295
Fabrics, clothing, and footwear—		
Clothing and drapery	5,971	617,949
Footwear	1,896	100,420
Hardware—		
Domestic hardware, china, glassware, jewellery, watches, clocks and garden equipment (c)	3,308	147,770
Household appliances—		
Radios, radiograms, tape recorders, television sets and accessories, musical instruments, records, sheet music, etc.	1,713	124,570
Domestic refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, stoves, household heating appliances, and other household appliances (including bottled liquid petroleum gas)	1,401	153,461

VICTORIA—RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND VALUE OF RETAIL SALES
BY COMMODITY ITEM (a), 1973-75—*continued*

Commodity item	Number of establishments	Retail sales
Furniture and floor coverings—		
Furniture, mattresses, blinds, etc., including installation and repairs	1,203	134,105
Floor coverings, carpets, lino, etc., including laying of floor coverings	1,061	92,855
Miscellaneous—		
Cosmetics, perfumes, and toilet preparations	4,264	87,712
Prescriptions and patent medicines and therapeutic appliances	2,001	102,690
Books, stationery, newspapers, etc.	3,470	134,724
Goods not included above (d)	6,874	202,142
Motor vehicles, petrol, boats, caravans, etc.—		
New motor vehicles, new and used motor cycles, boats, and caravans	1,163	581,131
Used motor vehicles	1,342	333,841
New and used parts and accessories, petrol, oils, tyres, batteries, etc.	5,259	438,816
Total retail sales	..	5,112,667

- (a) Many establishments reported taking in more than one commodity item. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting sales for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments.
- (b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, cakes and pastry, fish (fresh and cooked), chips, hamburgers, and cooked chicken.
- (c) Excludes basic building materials, builders' hardware, and supplies such as tools of trade, paint, etc.
- (d) Includes photographic equipment and supplies, sporting goods, bicycles, toys, antiques, disposal and 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, and tyre retreading	5,410	227,650
Other repairs	1,349	12,476
Other revenue—		
Hiring or leasing household appliances, etc., and other consumer goods	516	7,929
Takings from meals (b)	3,523	155,462
Takings from accommodation	1,202	27,771
Takings from hairdressing	2,936	36,873
Other income	3,391	26,831
Total other operating revenue	..	513,701

- (a) Many establishments reported takings in more than one item of other operating revenue. Accordingly the sum of the number of establishments reporting takings for individual items will exceed the total number of retail and selected service establishments reporting other operating revenue.
- (b) Excludes take-away meals, which are included in commodity item "Other food".

Survey of Retail Establishments

During the periods between censuses, estimates of the value of retail sales are made on the basis of returns received from a representative sample of retail establishments. Sample returns are supplied by retail businesses which account for approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia. Estimated totals are calculated by methods appropriate to a stratified sample.

The sample used for the Quarterly Survey of Retail Establishments is drawn from the population of retail establishments enumerated in the periodic censuses of retail establishments. Estimates published for quarters up to and including September quarter

1972 were obtained from a sample based on the 1961-62 Census of Retail Establishments and, as such, are directly comparable in terms of scope and definition with the results of that Census. Estimates for the December quarter 1972 were the first to be obtained from a new sample, which is based on the 1968-69 Census of Retail Establishments.

Estimates obtained from surveys based on the 1968-69 Census are not strictly comparable with those based on the 1961-62 Census. There are two main reasons for this: (1) *Changes in the composition of broad commodity groups in 1968-69.* Commodity groups used in survey estimates were changed to some extent as a consequence of the introduction of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) at the time of the 1968-69 Census. The more important changes are:

- (i) "smallgoods" and "frozen poultry and vegetables" are included in the commodity group "groceries" in the new survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on that Census they were included in the commodity group "other food";
- (ii) "boats and outboard motors" are included in the commodity group "motor vehicles, etc." in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods"; and
- (iii) "watches, clocks, and silverware" are included in the commodity group "domestic hardware" in the 1968-69 based survey estimates, whereas in the 1961-62 based surveys they were included in the commodity group "other goods".

A major recent development in retail trade statistics has been the introduction of a quarterly series of the value of retail sales at constant prices using as a base year the 1968-69 Retail Census results. Further details of the nature, concepts, and methods of compilation of these series can be found on pages 5-7 of the explanatory notes of the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Retail Sales of Goods* (reference number 11.4), December quarter 1974.

(2) *Changes in scope and coverage in 1968-69.* Additional classes of establishments, particularly licensed clubs, were included in the 1968-69 Census and there was also extended coverage of certain classes of establishments such as mail order establishments, newsagents engaged only in the delivery of newspapers and periodicals, and canteens and caterers.

There was a further difference between the surveys based on the 1961-62 Census and the surveys based on the 1968-69 Census, involving changes in the definition of a retail establishment. All establishments which made retail sales exceeding \$1,000 were included in the 1961-62 Census, whereas the 1968-69 Census included only those establishments whose predominant activity was retailing. However, the value of retail sales made by mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, and wholesaling establishments in that year is available from the censuses of these establishments. This information has been used as a basis for adjusting the estimate of the value of retail sales obtained from the sample based on the 1968-69 Census, so that the published estimates of the monthly and quarterly values of retail sales include an estimate of the retail sales made by these other types of establishments.

VICTORIA — VALUE OF RETAIL SALES (\$m)

Commodity group	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74	1974-75	1976-77
Groceries	472.1	535.5	638.7	760.2	876.8
Butcher's meat	224.2	231.8	290.4	296.0	347.6
Other food (c)	375.8	358.4	456.4	538.3	529.5
Total food and groceries	1,072.1	1,125.7	1,385.5	1,594.5	1,753.9
Beer, wine, and spirits (d)	312.7	362.4	445.7	516.0	604.0
Clothing and drapery	455.2	528.3	662.0	734.0	805.0
Footwear	79.9	88.1	102.2	110.0	133.5
Domestic hardware, china, etc. (e)	81.8	115.3	158.5	185.7	209.7
Electrical goods (f)	180.0	237.2	298.9	362.9	475.4
Furniture and floor coverings	139.6	169.5	226.1	244.1	297.1
Chemists' goods	161.5	183.9	215.8	242.3	284.6

VICTORIA—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES—*continued*
(\$m)

Commodity group	1971-72(a)	1972-73(b)	1973-74	1974-75	1976-77
Newspapers, books, and stationery	100.9	121.1	154.0	181.9	186.9
Other goods (g)	301.9	292.7	371.3	435.0	483.4
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc.)	2,885.6	3,224.2	4,020.0	4,606.4	5,233.5
Motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. (h)	1,006.3	1,080.4	(i)	(i)	(i)
Grand total	3,891.9	4,304.6	4,020.0	4,606.4	5,233.5

(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 sets 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.

Further references: Retailing in Victoria since 1957, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 735-6; Retailing in Victoria, 1975, pp. 510-2; Wholesaling in Victoria, 1977, p. 521; Consumer protection, 1978, pp. 438-9

Small Business Development Corporation

A description of the activities of this Corporation can be found on page 376.

TOURISM

General

Tourism is making an increasingly significant contribution to the State's economy and, in 1976, it is estimated that tourism generated the spending of some \$550m in Victoria. This makes it one of the State's largest industries.

To foster the growth of the tourist industry the Government has given financial support to tourist attractions such as the Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, Sovereign Hill Historical Park, Moe Folk Museum, and the Port Restoration Scheme at Echuca. These projects are creating interest among both Victorians and visitors to the State; Victoria is in fact beginning to be known for its major tourist projects. Through the Department of State Development's Division of Tourism, the Victorian Government encourages tourism in Victoria and assists tourist projects and the promotion of travel within Victoria. The Division allocates subsidies and loans for the establishment or improvement of tourist facilities and attractions from the Tourist Fund (General) to local municipalities, and government and semi-government bodies. Subsidies and loans to municipalities for motor boating facilities on coastal and inland waters throughout Victoria are provided through the Tourist Fund (Boating). Financial assistance is also provided from a fund administered jointly with the Country Roads Board for the construction of short lengths of access roads to places of tourist interest.

The Division conducts major publicity campaigns to foster the growth of tourism within Victoria. One of the most significant contributions made to tourism since 1975 has been the encouragement given to country areas to join and form Regional Tourist Authorities. These authorities are a partnership between the Victorian Government, local government, and the private sector. In 1977, ten of the State's eleven regions were in operation. Under this scheme, a number of communities co-operate as a single tourist entity. They can pool their resources, and the travelling public is helped because the authorities produce professional tourist literature, provide a local information service, and generally foster tourism in their region. These authorities are subsidised by the Government, and the Ministry of Tourism provides guidance and co-ordination.

Victorian Government Travel Authority

The Victorian Government Travel Authority was established in 1977 as an independent organisation responsible to the Minister for State Development. The three member

Authority, comprising a full-time chairman-general manager, and two part-time members, one experienced in finance and the other experienced in the travel industry, has taken over the operation and management of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

The functions of the Authority are to promote and market travel, to make travel arrangements, to provide travel information services, and to advise the Minister upon any matters that are referred to the Authority by him for advice. In carrying out these functions, the primary responsibility of the Authority is to promote, market, and arrange travel to and within Victoria. The Authority has the power to do all things necessary for the promotion and marketing of travel and in particular has the power:

- (1) To acquire real or personal property for the purposes of its Act, whether the property is situated in Victoria or elsewhere;
- (2) to promote and market travel whether by itself or in conjunction with the Government of any other place or any corporation, firm, or individual;
- (3) to act as an agent for any person or body engaged in the provision of travel or tourist facilities;
- (4) to provide travel information services by itself or in conjunction with the Government of any other place or any person or body; and
- (5) to demand and receive fees, retainers, or commissions for acting as an agent or for the sale of travel or accommodation or associated services.

Survey of Tourist Accommodation Establishments

Introduction

The development of tourism has been a consequence of the increase in urbanisation, mobility, affluence, leisure time, and technical progress. Throughout the world, a large part of the need of people for recreation is met by a temporary change of environment.

Tourism starts, by definition, when short-term accommodation outside the traveller's permanent place of residence is used.

The growing importance of tourism is now recognised by a wide cross-section of both public and private organisations. In order to satisfy the urgent need for statistics on tourism, the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics commenced regular quarterly accommodation surveys from September quarter 1975, in order to satisfy the needs of the relevant government authorities and private organisations concerned with the development and promotion of tourism in Australia.

Scope and coverage

The scope of the surveys is similar to the scope of the 1973-74 Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments, except for the omission of caravan parks. Therefore, all accommodation establishments (except caravan parks) in Classes 9212 and 9213 of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, i.e., hotels, motels, and guest houses which provide accommodation predominantly to short-term visitors and which also provide breakfast, are included in the surveys. It should be noted that holiday flats and houses available for tourist accommodation were not in the scope of the Census and are therefore not included in the surveys.

Type of establishment

The various types of accommodation establishments have been regrouped in the survey into the following categories:

- (1) *Licensed hotels with facilities.* Establishments which provide tourist accommodation, are licensed to operate a public bar, and provide bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms.
- (2) *Licensed and unlicensed motels, private hotels, and guest houses with facilities.* Establishments which provide tourist accommodation and provide baths or showers and toilets in most guest rooms, but are not licensed to operate a public bar. This category also includes motels that are licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (3) *Licensed hotels, private hotels, and guest houses without facilities.* Establishments which provide tourist accommodation but which do not provide baths or showers and toilets in most guest rooms.

Definitions

Definitions of items included in the following tables are:

- (1) *Number of establishments.* The number of tourist accommodation establishments in operation at 30 June 1977.
- (2) *Guest rooms.* The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc., available for accommodating paying guests during the period surveyed.
- (3) *Bed spaces.* The maximum number of guests that could be accommodated in beds normally in place at the accommodation establishment during the period surveyed. Three-quarter beds were counted as one and double beds as two bed spaces.
- (4) *Room occupancy rate.* The proportion of guest rooms occupied expressed as a percentage of the number of bed spaces available.
- (5) *Bed occupancy rate.* The proportion of bed spaces occupied expressed as a percentage of the number of bed spaces available.
- (6) *Takings from accommodation.* Revenue received from the provision of accommodation during the period surveyed. Where meals and accommodation are a combined charge, an estimate of takings from meals was excluded. In the case of some establishments, payments may be made in advance of or may be received after the provision of accommodation to guests and therefore the figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the period.
- (7) *Employment.* The number of persons working at tourist accommodation establishments at 30 June 1977. Included are working proprietors or partners, salaried directors, and employees on the pay-roll for the last pay period in June 1977. Employees absent on paid sick leave, holidays, or long service leave are included while unpaid helpers and those who, during the whole of the last pay period, were stood down or were absent because of an industrial dispute, are excluded.

**VICTORIA — HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES: CAPACITY,
OCCUPANCY RATES, AND TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION: BY
TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1976-77**

Particulars	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels, private hotels and guest houses with facilities	Hotels, licensed and private, and guest houses without facilities	Total
Establishments at 30 June 1977	165	417	473	1,055
Capacity—				
Guest rooms	4,121	10,780	6,223	21,124
Bed spaces	9,486	29,538	10,523	49,547
ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES (per cent)				
1976—September qtr	47.8	55.3	26.6	44.9
December qtr	53.2	58.0	27.8	47.7
1977—March qtr	57.0	60.8	31.3	51.4
June qtr	52.1	57.6	26.7	47.5
BED OCCUPANCY RATES (per cent)				
1976—September qtr	30.4	34.6	20.9	30.7
December qtr	33.2	36.0	20.8	32.1
1977—March qtr	37.3	43.1	24.9	37.9
June qtr	32.1	36.2	20.7	32.1
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)				
1976—September qtr	3,909	10,704	1,502	16,115
December qtr	4,601	11,045	1,469	17,116
1977—March qtr	4,893	12,921	1,670	19,485
June qtr	4,468	11,681	1,340	17,488

VICTORIA — HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES: NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, OCCUPANCY RATES AND TAKINGS: BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1976-77

Statistical division	Number of establishments at 30 June 1977	Capacity at 30 June 1977		Room occupancy rates (per cent)				Bed occupancy rates (per cent)				Takings from accommodation 1976-77
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	September qtr 1976	December qtr 1976	March qtr 1977	June qtr 1977	September qtr 1976	December qtr 1976	March qtr 1977	June qtr 1977	
Melbourne	219	8,136	18,574	52.4	58.2	57.4	56.8	33.3	37.1	42.2	36.1	\$'000 36,334
Barwon	78	1,361	3,273	27.9	37.5	55.7	33.5	18.0	24.1	38.8	23.1	3,141
South Western	87	1,329	3,118	31.7	37.3	49.5	40.6	20.6	24.5	37.7	29.4	3,331
Central Highlands	66	873	1,980	39.0	43.3	46.6	44.9	32.0	34.7	36.3	35.3	2,552
Wimmera	69	862	1,860	39.8	41.5	40.2	40.2	31.3	32.1	30.5	30.3	2,027
Northern Mallee	67	1,510	3,746	56.3	52.6	47.9	53.4	40.9	39.2	36.8	40.3	5,213
Loddon-Campaspe	99	1,119	2,571	43.1	45.1	45.6	48.9	31.3	32.0	33.0	34.2	2,949
Goulburn	103	1,376	3,210	43.5	37.5	44.7	37.5	31.5	26.0	30.6	25.7	3,184
North Eastern	86	1,517	3,833	54.3	42.3	46.6	45.0	40.7	27.7	33.6	30.8	4,534
East Gippsland	72	1,206	3,093	33.7	40.0	50.0	36.8	22.8	27.5	38.7	26.1	3,079
Central Gippsland	69	1,034	2,274	32.2	36.2	41.1	39.4	21.7	24.3	30.0	26.3	2,006
East Central	40	801	2,015	28.6	34.5	48.4	32.8	21.3	25.4	40.0	24.2	1,855
Total	1,055	21,124	49,547	44.9	47.7	51.4	47.5	30.7	32.1	37.9	32.1	70,204

VICTORIA — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES: EMPLOYMENT BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, AT 30 JUNE 1977

Statistical division	Males		Females		Persons	
	Full time	Other	Full time	Other	Full time	Other
Melbourne	2,205	1,862	1,760	2,385	3,965	4,247
Barwon	174	169	174	370	348	539
South Western	187	167	172	375	359	542
Central Highlands	123	74	108	247	231	321
Wimmera	105	62	111	177	216	239
Northern Mallee	164	120	216	345	380	465
Loddon-Campaspe	165	85	155	300	320	385
Goulburn	232	136	239	289	471	425
North Eastern	175	73	205	244	380	317
East Gippsland	119	49	170	263	289	312
Central Gippsland	133	141	143	327	276	468
East Central	109	41	98	113	207	154
Total	3,891	2,979	3,551	5,435	7,442	8,414

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Census of tourist accommodation establishments, 1973-74 (8602.2)

Retail establishments and selected service establishments (preliminary), 1968-69 (8605.2)

Survey of tourist accommodation establishments (quarterly) (8601.2)

Central Office

Census of retail establishments and selected establishments, 1973-74 (8617.0)

Retail sales of goods (provisional) (monthly) (8501.0)

Retail sales of goods (quarterly) (8503.0)

EXTERNAL TRADE

GENERAL INFORMATION

Historical background

From a traditional pattern of partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia has become in recent years more a trading partner of Japan and the United States of America and this is also the trading pattern in Victoria. Similarly the place occupied by European countries such as France and Italy in the 1950s has diminished proportionately in Victoria's trading pattern since the implementation of the European Economic Community. In 1976-77, the proportion of Australian trade at Victorian ports was 35.2 per cent of imports and 19.0 per cent of exports. Major imports were machinery, transport equipment, textile yarns, fabrics, petroleum, and petroleum products, while major exports were wool, meat, wheat, and dairy products. The major countries contributing to imports were the United States of America, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the German Federal Republic, while the major countries receiving exports were Japan, New Zealand, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 527-8

Legislation and agreements

Introduction

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia confers on the Commonwealth Parliament exclusive power to impose duties of customs and excise. Responsibility for the collection of these duties, and for the administration of various controls over imports and exports, rests with the Commonwealth Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

Customs Tariff

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference for certain imports from Commonwealth countries and certain developing countries. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g., potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are two major scales of customs duty — the Preferential Tariff and the General Tariff. The Preferential Tariff applies to goods which are the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and Ireland, provided that they have been shipped from those countries without trans-shipment (or, if trans-shipped, if Australia was the intended destination of the goods when originally shipped). It applies also to most goods produced or manufactured in Canada, with certain exceptions (all of which pay a lower rate of duty), to goods which are the produce or manufacture of Papua New Guinea, and to specified goods imported from declared preference countries, all of which are, or were, British Commonwealth countries or British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, or trust territories. From 19 July 1973, goods which are the produce or manufacture of New Zealand attract a special rate of duty which is less than the preferential rate — before that

date all New Zealand goods (with certain exceptions which paid a lesser rate of duty) attracted the preferential rate.

Preferential rates of tariff have been operating since 1966 for selected products imported from certain declared "less-developed" countries. A revised scheme was implemented from 1 January 1974 covering all imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, apart from certain exceptions comprising mainly those products where developing countries are already competitive or are likely to quickly become competitive at General Tariff rates of duty.

The General Tariff applies to goods imported from British Commonwealth countries but not qualifying for the Preferential Tariff, and to goods imported from other countries.

Primage duties

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3 per cent, 7 per cent, or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of goods. Goods which are the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Norfolk Island, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, or the Territory of Christmas Island are exempt from primage duty. A number of specified goods for use by primary producers, many machines, tools of trade, raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia, and a wide range of other goods are also exempt from primage duties. The Industries Assistance Commission is expected soon to report to the Commonwealth Government on the matter of primage duties.

Anti-dumping duties

Protection of Australian industries against various forms of unfair trading is provided by the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975*. Under this act, dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the goods (where this causes or threatens material injury to an Australian industry), and countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production. These duties are additional to the normal duties imposed by the Customs Tariff.

Customs by-laws

Schedules 1 and 2 to the Customs Tariff contain several items relating to "goods, as prescribed by by-law". Such goods are admitted at concessional rates of duty, usually duty free. Generally, by-law entry is accorded to imported goods provided suitably equivalent goods are not reasonably available from Australian manufacturers or production.

Goods which automatically qualify for by-law admission are named in a document, the "Consolidated Customs By-law References", which is published by the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs.

For goods which are not listed in that publication, individual by-law applications may be lodged with the By-law Branch of the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs in Canberra. Responsibility for providing evidence that suitably equivalent goods are not reasonably available from Australian production rests with the person or organisation making the by-law application.

Industries Assistance Commission

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence on 1 January 1974 as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* by the Commonwealth Parliament. The Commission replaced the Tariff Board, which since 1921 had been responsible for advising the Commonwealth Government on assistance for industries mainly in the secondary sector of the economy. (The *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* was amended in March 1978).

The Commission is an advisory authority, advising the Commonwealth Government. Its functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Commonwealth Government in respect to matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy, and in respect to other matters referred to the Commission by the

Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Government is required to seek the Commission's advice before it makes changes in the long term assistance afforded industries; but it is not obliged to accept the Commission's advice.

References from the Commonwealth Government requiring the Commission to inquire into and report on certain matters mainly arise from representations to the Commonwealth Government from organisations, companies, or individuals seeking assistance. References are also initiated by the Commonwealth Government and the Commission itself has the power to initiate an inquiry. The receipt of a reference from the Commonwealth Government is the official document directing the Commission to inquire into and report on matters in accordance with the terms of reference and the guidelines as set by the Commonwealth Government.

Public hearings are held by the Commission in Canberra and in capital cities throughout Australia. At these hearings evidence is taken on oath or affirmation. The Act requires the Commission to take into consideration only sworn evidence. The inquiry subject and the date and location of public hearings are advertised in the press and advised by Commission circular.

If after receiving a report from the Commission, the Commonwealth Government decides that assistance afforded a particular industry should be changed, it introduces a proposal to this effect in Parliament. Thus the final responsibility for altering assistance given to particular industries within Australia rests with Parliament. Copies of the Commission's reports, when released for publication by the Commonwealth Government, are sold by the Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

The Commission is also required to report annually to the Commonwealth Government on its operations and on the general structure of industry assistance within Australia and its effects on the economy.

Temporary Assistance Authority

The Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA), which replaced the Special Advisory Authority set up under the Tariff Board Act, came into operation on 1 January 1974 under the provisions of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973* (since amended). The main function of the TAA is to undertake inquiries and submit reports to the Commonwealth Government within 45 days of receipt of a reference from the Commonwealth Government on the question of whether urgent action is necessary to provide assistance to any industry that is experiencing difficulty due to the importation of specified goods. If urgent action is necessary the Authority recommends the nature and extent of the assistance to be provided.

The Authority's reports on individual inquiries are normally made public once the Commonwealth Government's decision is announced and are available, as is the annual report, from the Australian Government Publishing Service bookshops.

Bilateral trade agreements

Australia has numerous trade agreements with overseas countries. The principal ones, describing the main features of the agreements, are outlined in the following notes.

Canada

Signed 1960. Provides for each country to give the other tariff preferences on specific goods and for the exchange of preferences in each country's tariff derived from the preferential agreements each had with Britain. The termination of these agreements with Britain created a need for Canada and Australia to review their own preferential trading arrangements. An Exchange of Letters governing the future operation of the 1960 Agreement was signed on 25 October 1973. The Exchange provides for a continuation of the tariff preferences, but on a more flexible basis, with some other modifications of provisions of the 1960 Agreement, particularly those relating to indirect shipment of goods and to anti-dumping procedures.

New Zealand

The New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), signed in 1965, came into force on 1 January 1966 and formally established a free trade area between Australia and

New Zealand. However, complete free trade was not thereby achieved. The Agreement provides only for free trade in certain scheduled goods. Provision is made for additions to the free trade schedule. It also provides in respect of non-scheduled goods, for the two governments to agree on special measures (including the remission or reduction of duties) beneficial to the trade and development of each country.

The 1933 Agreement continues in effect as part of the Free Trade Agreement except as superseded or modified by it. Following the termination in early 1973 of the trade agreements which they had with Britain, Australia and New Zealand entered into an interim arrangement on tariffs and tariff preferences on 7 May 1973. This has been replaced by a new agreement which came into effect on 1 December 1977 and allows for the continuation of the contractual right of both countries to margins of preferences in each others' markets.

Malaysia

Signed 1958. The Agreement provides for each country to accord preferences to the other on certain specified goods. The exchange of these preferences was placed on a more flexible basis by an Exchange of Letters on 21 February 1975. The Agreement further provides for protection of Malaysia's tin and rubber exports to Australia and of Australia's wheat exports to Malaysia against dumped or subsidised competition. There are also certain guarantees of market access for Australian wheat in the Malaysian market and for natural rubber in the Australian market provided that the Papua New Guinea natural rubber crop is absorbed. The Agreement also assures Malaysia that Australian tariff or import licensing treatment of natural rubber will be the same as for synthetic rubber.

India

Signed 1976. The Agreement confirms that trade between the two countries shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It provides for encouragement and co-operation between India and Australia and establishes a Joint Trade Committee to meet annually and review the operation of the Agreement and advance its objectives.

Republic of Korea

Signed 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.

Philippines

Signed 1965. Provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports from either country; recognises preferential agreements of both countries; provides consultations on request of either Government; and supports the principle of international action to improve international trade in primary products.

In August 1978, notes were yet to be exchanged between the two Governments formally to bring into force a revised Trade Agreement signed in June 1975.

Papua New Guinea

Came into force 1977. The Papua New Guinea–Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA) provides, *inter alia*, that subject to certain exceptions, trade between Australia and Papua New Guinea shall be free of duties and other restrictions.

Indonesia

Signed 1972. Current Agreement replaced earlier Agreement signed in 1959 and provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports; expresses support for trade initiatives and arrangements among member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); and declares support in principle for international commodity agreements and encouragement for Australian commercial investment in Indonesia.

Iran

Signed 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

Signed 1957. The current Agreement on Commerce between Australia and Japan was initially signed in 1957, amended in 1963 and formally ratified on 27 May 1964. It provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports while recognising the 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 Commonwealth Government purchases from suppliers overseas. It also provides for close consultation between the two countries on matters relating to trade.

People's Republic of China

Signed 1973. The Agreement provides, *inter alia*, 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.

Vietnam

Signed in 1974. Provides, *inter alia*, for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment for imports and expresses support for the principle of long term commercial contracts.

U.S.S.R.

Signed 1965. The Agreement provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment of imports and recognises the preferential agreements of both countries. A supplementary Agreement on the Development of Trade and Economic Relations was signed in 1973 and provided, *inter alia*, for encouragement and facilitation of trade between the two countries; encouragement of industrial and technical co-operation; and support for international commodity agreements. It also established a Mixed Commission to provide a forum for regular consultations on measures to develop bilateral trade and on bilateral trade problems, and to further the aims of the Agreement.

Eastern Europe

The Trade Agreements Australia has signed with the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria (all in 1974), Romania (in 1975), and Poland (in 1978 supplementary to the earlier 1966 Agreement) 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, Poland, 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 are also established by these Agreements to provide a forum for regular bilateral discussions on trade development and trade related issues and problems. Other Bilateral Trade Agreements are in force with Yugoslavia, signed 1970, and Czechoslovakia, signed 1972. A protocol (to the Trade Agreement with the German Democratic Republic) on Industrial and Technical co-operation was signed in Berlin in 1977.

Brazil

Signed 23 February 1978. The Agreement represents a significant development in strengthening trade and economic links between Australia and Brazil. It basically confirms the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rights and obligations, and emphasises industrial co-operation including investment. A significant feature is the ten year initial life of the Agreement to cover long term commodity contracts. It also establishes a Joint-Consultative Committee which meets annually.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

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 November 1978, eighty-four countries, whose foreign trade represents around 85 per cent of the total volume of world trade, were full contracting parties to the Agreement, three had acceded provisionally, and twenty-four had 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 consequence of both direct negotiation by Australia and 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 GATT and non-GATT members, are participating 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 the safeguarding of measures against the disruption of domestic industries by imports. The problems of developing countries are being given special consideration.

Excise Tariff

The Excise Tariff applies to certain articles which can be manufactured only under licence and subject to certain conditions. The tariff relates to beer, spirits, amylic alcohol and fusel oil, 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), canned fruit, crude oil, and liquid petroleum gas.

Import controls

There are two methods of effecting import restrictions through import quotas. One is the use of tariff quotas which utilise the tariff by legislating for temporary additional duties to be applied to subject goods falling outside quota levels. The other method is through the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations which are used to impose a

quantitative restriction. Subject goods outside the licensed quota are prohibited from importation.

Import licensing and tariff quota controls are imposed by the Commonwealth Government when it is considered necessary to afford short-term protection against disruption to local industry caused by imports of competitive goods. In addition to these controls the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the "Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations", and include dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Export controls

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions. This commodity control is imposed to supervise exports of strategic importance, to conserve materials which may be in inadequate supply, to control the export of goods involved in marketing arrangements, and to assist exchange control operations in preventing the export of capital in the form of goods. The goods subject to the control are listed in the "Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations".

In terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations under the Banking Act, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Business and Consumer Affairs for the export from Australia of any goods not specifically exempted from exchange control. The licensing system ensures that the proceeds from the overseas sale of Australian goods are received into the Australian banking system in a currency, and within a period, approved by the Reserve Bank. An exporter is paid an amount in Australian currency equivalent to the proceeds received into the banking system.

Trade Services

Trade Commissioner Service

The stimulation of interest overseas in Australia's exports is an important government activity in which the Australian Trade Commissioner Service plays a prominent role. Since the end of the Second World War the Service has grown steadily, and by late 1978 there were 160 Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners, and 60 posts had been established in 47 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 and in consultancy and construction fields; 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; helping to attract desirable investments overseas by Australian firms; and providing information on Australia to overseas firms interested in investing in Australia.

In some countries Trade Commissioners also participate in inter-governmental negotiations in the 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 Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources (as distinct from the diplomatic and consular services administered

by the Commonwealth 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 September 1978, the Commonwealth Government had sent 139 trade and survey missions and five trade ships overseas as part of the campaign to increase exports. The experience acquired has indicated the need for flexibility in techniques to suit particular products or markets. At present the following types of trade missions are in use:

(1) *Survey missions*. These are organised to obtain precise knowledge about the export trade potential for specific products in one or more overseas markets. Such methods are used to explore export prospects in new or developing areas where commercial intelligence is not readily available or where a complex industry is involved and the industry requires special export knowledge.

(2) *Specialised and general trade missions*. Arrangements are made for specific industries or groups of firms representing a number of industries to participate in a planned selling campaign in overseas markets with known sales potential. The mission visits the market, publicises its products, and subsequently negotiates sales.

Trade displays, fairs, exhibitions, and store promotions

Since 1949, the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources has organised Australian participation in numerous major trade fairs, exhibitions, and displays throughout the world.

Initially the emphasis was on participation in general trade fairs directed at the public and the general commercial community. With the development of more sophisticated export promotion techniques and the increased diversity of Australian manufactured goods available for export, more emphasis is now placed on individual Australian trade displays and participation in specialised trade shows directed almost entirely at the business community. In addition, display rooms attached to Trade Commissioner offices are currently in use in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Port Moresby, and Suva.

Export incentives

Export incentives have been an important feature of the trade policies of successive Commonwealth Governments since 1961. On 13 April 1978, the Minister for Trade and Resources announced that the Commonwealth Government would introduce, as soon as possible, legislation to give effect to an export incentive programme.

The Export Market Development Grants Scheme, which was first introduced on 1 July 1974 for five years, will be extended with amendments designed to improve its effectiveness and will now operate until 30 June 1982.

An Export Expansion Grants Scheme based on improved export performance was introduced in 1978 to apply for five years with effect from 1 July 1977. Both schemes are administered by an independent Export Development Grants Board responsible to the Minister for Trade and Resources. Any individual, partnership, company, or association carrying on business in Australia and incurring eligible expenditure or having eligible export earnings is entitled to apply for grants under the schemes. Further details of the two schemes are given below.

Export Market Development Grants Scheme

The scheme is designed to encourage firms to seek out and develop overseas markets and to participate in Commonwealth Government sponsored promotions. Under the scheme, grants are payable to claimants on eligible export market development expenditure incurred for any goods, services, industrial property rights and know-how which are substantially of Australian origin, and value added industrial services performed on imported goods owned by foreigners and subsequently exported.

From the 1978-79 grant year, grants are payable at a single 70 per cent rate of grant for all eligible expenditure. However, for expenditure incurred in relation to Commonwealth

Government sponsored promotions an 85 per cent grant rate applies to those promotions which have already received Government sponsorship and which took place on or before 31 December 1978. After this date the 70 per cent rate applies.

There is a ceiling on annual payments to any one claimant of \$100,000, plus an additional amount of up to \$25,000 in respect of eligible expenditure on Commonwealth Government sponsored trade promotions. Wholly owned subsidiaries and their parent corporations will be treated as separate entities and each is entitled to claim up to the maximum grant ceiling.

Export Expansion Grants Scheme

This is a new scheme under which grants are calculated on a formula applied to the increase in eligible exports in the grant year, over the average annual eligible exports in the three immediately preceding years. The grant rate scale to be applied to the increase in exports is:

AUSTRALIA—EXPORT EXPANSION GRANTS SCHEME: GRANT RATE

Value of increase	Grant rate-cents in the dollar
\$	
1-500,000	15
500,001-5,000,000	10
5,000,001-10,000,000	5
10,000,001 and over	2.5

Grants are based on the increase in eligible exports in 1977-78 over the average of the three years 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77.

The scheme covers exports of manufactured goods, some bulk farm and agricultural products, services provided overseas, value added industrial services provided in Australia performed on imported goods subsequently re-exported, and the sale of industrial property rights and know-how that are substantially Australian in origin. Specific exclusions are minerals, wool, wheat, sugar, livestock, and meat sold to the United States of America and Canada under quota.

Export of consulting services

Australian professional consultants, with the assistance of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, have been increasingly successful in obtaining overseas commissions and are contributing significantly to Australia's foreign exchange earnings.

The consultants are representative of a wide range of disciplines, including engineering, architecture, agriculture, mining, surveying, and urban and regional planning.

Most opportunities for Australian professional consultants arise through development projects financed by international aid and lending organisations such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Asian Development Bank.

To enable Australian consultants to improve their competitive position as compared with that of foreign consultants, the Commonwealth Government established the Consulting Services Feasibility Study Fund in 1973. This facility is used to finance selected feasibility studies of approved developmental projects overseas carried out by Australian consultants in developing countries.

The Department of Trade and Resources maintains close contact with the respective professional bodies representative of consultants, particularly the reconstructed Australian Professional Consultants Council.

Construction contracts overseas

The Australian Overseas Construction Council, which was formed by the Master Builders' Federation of Australia and the Australian Federation of Construction Contractors, assists construction contractors in the securing of contracts overseas. It has a

close liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, which provides information on construction opportunities overseas.

The Commonwealth Government has decided to establish the Australian Overseas Projects Corporation (AOPC). It was expected that the Corporation would be operational early in 1979. The basic objective of the AOPC would be to assist Australian industry to compete for large-scale development projects overseas. It would do this at the request of Australian industry, by acting in a co-ordinating role, especially when a project involved a range of skills and required a number of firms to combine as a consortium to provide a single competitive bid. In some cases, the inclusion of Commonwealth Government expertise may be required by Australian industry and this may be made available through the Corporation.

The AOPC would be directed by a Board drawn primarily from Australian private enterprise. It would operate on a commercial basis and charge a fee for its services.

Investment overseas

The Commonwealth Government promotes and encourages direct private Australian investment overseas, particularly in developing countries where the investment is undertaken on a joint venture basis with participation by local partners, and which is in accordance with the social and economic development priorities and investment plans of the host countries. Investments overseas should also be in Australia's national interest. The Commonwealth Government assists worthwhile new investment by a number of measures, including:

Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme. Insurance of overseas investments against the non-commercial risks of expropriation, exchange control restrictions, and war damage can be effected with the Export Finance Insurance Corporation. Since February 1975, the scope of the scheme has been broadened to include all new investments which might assist in the economic and social development of an overseas country. The scheme has also been extended to include new eligible investments in Papua New Guinea.

General Investment Information and Advisory Service. To assist Australian firms in evaluating investment prospects in overseas countries, a comprehensive range of investment information on a number of overseas countries is held by the regional and head offices of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources, and is available free on request to investors and potential investors. The Department also arranges seminars on investment opportunities and prospects in specific countries.

Victorian Government involvement in overseas trade

There are no specific Victorian trade services, although Victorian Government representatives overseas indirectly stimulate trade in performing agency functions. The Victorian Government has acted as co-sponsor or patron for trade fairs.

Further references: *Victoria's pattern of trade, Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 781-5; *Export Payments Insurance Corporation*, 1975, pp. 531-2; *Historical background*, 1977, pp. 527-8

EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

Compilation

A description of the method of compilation of external trade statistics can be found on pages 537-8 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Recorded value of imports and exports

Before 1 July 1976, all values in overseas trade statistics were determined on a "free on board (f.o.b.) port of shipment" basis. This meant that all charges (in particular the cost of freight and insurance) incurred after the goods had been exported from the port of shipment were excluded. Only transport and service charges incurred, or usually incurred, before export were included in the determination of trade values.

On 1 July 1976, a new system was introduced for valuing imports for customs purposes. Under the new system, which is based on the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value, the value for duty is now based on the normal price, i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time when the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. The goods are valued in the country of exportation, i.e., freight and insurance are excluded.

Overseas trade of Victoria

Statistics of Australia's overseas trade passing through Victorian ports are compiled from documents obtained under the Customs Act and are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS TRADE: RECORDED VALUES OF IMPORTS
INTO AND EXPORTS FROM VICTORIAN PORTS
(\$'000) (a)

Year	Imports	Exports			Excess of imports
		Australian produce	Re-exports	Total	
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
1974-75	2,793,411	1,631,044	65,784	1,696,828	1,096,583
1975-76	2,875,342	1,752,502	65,742	1,818,244	1,057,098
1976-77	3,665,917	2,131,432	84,803	2,216,235	1,449,682

(a) For footnote see page 416.

Note. Minus (—) sign denotes excess of exports.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE
AND PROPORTION HANDLED AT VICTORIAN PORTS

Year	Australian trade			Proportion of Australian trade handled at Victorian ports		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
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
1974-75	8,083,099	8,672,762	16,755,861	34.6	19.6	26.8
1975-76	8,240,187	9,600,748	17,840,935	34.9	18.9	26.3
1976-77 (a)	10,410,617	11,646,412	22,057,029	35.2	19.0	26.7

(a) For footnote see page 416.

Classification of overseas imports and exports

The value of trade according to Australian Import Commodity Classification (AICC) and Australian Export Commodity Classification (AECC) classifications is shown in the following table for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77:

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(\$'000) (a)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
00	Live animals	5,350	5,794	3,995	3,265
01	Meat and meat preparations	531	460	178,507	253,763
02	Dairy products and eggs	7,864	9,410	152,665	152,982
03	Fish and fish preparations	21,449	32,919	12,248	19,522
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	3,509	5,169	244,349	214,426
05	Fruit and vegetables	20,941	26,556	64,714	72,967
06	Sugar and sugar preparations and honey	3,520	4,184	2,526	1,730
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, and manufactures thereof	39,598	80,185	8,902	17,768
08	Feeding-stuff for animals (except unmilled cereals)	1,723	3,004	7,428	19,639
09	Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food	3,395	4,081	2,260	2,255
11	Beverages	7,703	11,289	5,139	4,243
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	25,233	18,480	3,175	958
21	Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	1,533	1,885	66,667	116,248
22	Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1,542	1,448	1,039	461
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	21,790	26,897	1,388	935
24	Wood, timber, and cork	23,215	38,336	154	312
25	Pulp and waste paper	14,608	19,282	51	238
26	Textile fibres and their waste	41,021	39,080	286,528	449,635
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones)	22,119	21,441	1,705	1,719

VICTORIA—CLASSIFICATION OF OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—*continued*
 (\$'000) (a)

Division number	Description	Imports		Exports	
		1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	437	372	44,108	53,314
29	Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.c.	7,192	8,559	9,847	11,026
32	Coal, coke, and briquettes	230	148	2,560	4,189
33	Petroleum and petroleum products	109,329	107,205	111,895	118,859
34	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	34	36	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats	475	169	21,231	21,512
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	19,145	21,833	588	711
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	1,889	2,359	1,221	2,147
51	Chemical elements and compounds	86,203	118,931	10,764	11,132
52	Mineral tar and crude chemicals from coal, petroleum, and natural gas	1,268	993	5,123	2
53	Dyeing, tanning, and colouring materials	16,766	21,690	3,660	5,023
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	25,192	29,228	9,997	14,707
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing, and cleansing preparations	5,937	7,808	2,226	2,061
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	2,288	3,683	1,124	15
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3,667	4,214	1,435	2,359
58	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose, and artificial resins	81,736	105,848	16,200	23,265
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.c.	31,384	42,200	20,445	21,970
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.c. and dressed fur skins	10,232	9,615	2,508	2,997
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.c.	33,028	42,197	2,028	2,777
63	Wood and cork manufactures (except furniture)	16,024	19,556	590	985
64	Paper, paperboard, and manufactures thereof	65,482	97,112	4,330	6,244
65	Textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles, and related products	256,669	294,213	11,052	14,072
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.c.	52,136	70,606	8,184	11,537
67	Iron and steel	66,619	87,874	8,594	24,480
68	Non-ferrous metals	14,476	19,670	45,795	56,908
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.c.	68,590	100,277	37,276	39,037
71	Machinery (except electric)	428,012	604,408	74,605	80,606
72	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	289,734	337,873	38,034	38,018
73	Transport equipment	451,867	585,557	71,136	67,590
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting fixtures and fittings	8,746	12,278	949	1,237
82	Furniture	12,214	19,920	707	538
83	Travel goods, handbags, and similar articles	6,737	9,352	38	86
84	Clothing and clothing accessories; articles of knitted or crocheted fabric	82,465	94,572	6,421	7,367
85	Footwear, gaiters, and similar articles and parts thereof	25,788	33,345	427	441
86	Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches, and clocks	106,836	131,310	27,114	30,674
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c.	144,671	191,315	16,805	18,351
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	57,138	61,040	(c) 118,194	(c) 147,334
	Total merchandise	2,857,280	3,647,266	1,780,651	2,176,637
9B	Commodities and transactions not included in merchandise trade	18,061	18,651	37,594	39,598
	Total	2,875,342	3,665,917	1,818,244	2,216,235

(a) The recorded value of imports is the value for duty for Customs purposes. On 1 July 1976, the f.o.b. valuation basis relating to imports was replaced by the Brussels Definition of Value, i.e., the price the goods would fetch at the time the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. Because of this change, the import figures for 1976-77 are not strictly comparable with those before July 1976. Export figures remain valued on the f.o.b. basis.

(b) Included in Division 9A.

(c) Includes Division 34.

Trade with overseas countries

The value of trade with overseas countries for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS: COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND CONSIGNMENT

(\$'000) (a)

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Arab Republic of Egypt	273	46	76	38,891	40,141	37,330
Belgium-Luxembourg	28,902	24,883	32,383	8,717	20,888	19,174
Canada	75,105	57,967	92,952	31,244	28,144	37,741
China—						
Excluding Taiwan						
Province	25,822	22,787	30,414	51,694	49,193	28,542
Taiwan Province only	41,616	54,922	88,135	23,443	36,843	30,354
Denmark	12,586	12,161	13,003	2,413	2,536	2,626
Fiji	655	1,484	2,349	18,268	14,852	17,208
France	57,463	55,704	69,831	46,125	49,007	71,102
Germany, Federal						
Republic of	261,072	251,077	352,456	42,782	40,475	67,485
Hong Kong	64,058	85,241	100,984	30,695	40,790	46,578
India	21,261	20,446	28,422	11,149	17,800	33,560
Indonesia	7,113	8,503	18,185	39,682	37,899	36,400
Iran	6,036	8,190	3,267	22,428	12,682	37,664
Iraq	64,038	38,969	740	2,795	844	5,072
Italy	73,821	66,770	82,192	24,187	36,005	70,541
Japan	478,637	564,515	711,075	313,653	399,581	504,449
Korea, Republic of	18,613	30,491	39,084	14,692	19,730	33,113
Kuwait	7,878	8,234	22,883	3,856	3,909	6,583
Malaysia	20,870	31,524	44,616	41,405	34,544	42,983
Netherlands	48,557	61,126	72,279	20,279	18,556	16,742
New Zealand	67,856	95,783	124,032	217,874	185,415	224,088
Pakistan	2,139	2,786	3,417	16,604	7,238	3,127
Papua New Guinea	10,939	12,310	28,139	45,300	45,600	52,586
Philippines	6,863	9,325	14,576	39,606	36,710	41,550
Poland	2,866	2,023	2,561	16,225	15,030	30,467
Qatar	—	—	—	2,113	1,324	728
Saudi Arabia	12,325	20,184	30,442	16,360	14,814	26,698
Singapore	19,366	30,549	49,454	55,262	54,530	56,505
South Africa	11,966	10,668	18,052	30,389	29,662	15,468
Spain	14,223	14,600	16,945	5,004	5,876	10,633
Sri Lanka	5,593	4,952	6,465	12,989	7,629	5,352
Sweden	70,315	67,169	86,873	10,038	8,310	9,020
Switzerland	35,561	40,298	55,653	5,262	3,350	4,555
Thailand	5,514	7,321	9,315	17,179	14,507	23,793
United Kingdom	453,895	411,944	447,898	97,559	84,901	101,933
United States of America	599,966	603,087	813,463	121,370	164,508	170,297
U.S.S.R.	2,514	1,673	2,205	38,991	72,632	97,424
Yugoslavia	1,269	1,368	1,791	15,268	13,342	24,601
Other and unknown	155,865	134,262	149,310	145,037	148,447	172,163
Total	2,793,411	2,875,342	3,665,917	1,696,828	1,818,244	2,216,235

(a) For footnote see page 416.

Interstate trade

Statistics of trade between Victoria and other Australian States are incomplete and relate mainly to seaborne trade. Although a substantial quantity of freight is carried by road and rail transport between Victoria and neighbouring States, no details of this traffic are available. A small tonnage of freight is carried interstate by air.

Interstate trade by sea

In terms of quantity, the principal cargoes carried interstate by ship to and from Victorian ports are coal and briquettes, petroleum and petroleum products, steel, sugar and sugar preparations, and timber. However, there is also a considerable trade in foodstuffs, motor vehicles, and other manufactured goods, particularly through the Port of Melbourne.

Port of Melbourne

Interstate exports during 1976-77 totalled 2,883,761 tonnes. The principal commodities were petroleum products, 1,054,614 tonnes; transport equipment (including touring passenger cars), 380,229 tonnes; chemicals, 84,493 tonnes; food preparations, 61,705 tonnes; fruit and vegetables, 47,345 tonnes; beverages, 34,317 tonnes; and machinery, 33,569 tonnes.

Interstate imports during the same period totalled 3,008,806 tonnes, the principal commodities being petroleum products, 327,506 tonnes; iron and steel, 281,268 tonnes; paper (newsprint and other), 289,317 tonnes; timber, 279,505 tonnes; sugar and sugar preparations, 227,263 tonnes; touring passenger cars, 181,870 tonnes; and gypsum, 172,926 tonnes

Port of Geelong

Total interstate exports during 1977 amounted to 1,472,213 tonnes, of which petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 1,449,018 tonnes. Total interstate imports for the same period amounted to 479,055 tonnes, and consisted mainly of aluminium, 190,219 tonnes; petroleum and petroleum products, 135,701 tonnes; and cement constituents, 89,819 tonnes.

Trade of Victoria with Western Australia and Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and other States are available only for trade with Western Australia and trade with Tasmania.

Western Australia

Exports from Victoria to Western Australia are valued in terms of landed cost (i.e., c.i.f. basis) at port of entry. Imports from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent at the port of shipment of the price at which the goods were sold. The small proportion of goods received by rail is valued at the f.o.r. equivalent.

For the year 1976-77, the value of exports from Victoria to Western Australia totalled \$714.8m. Transport equipment, \$140.9m; machinery other than electric, \$89.0m; clothing and clothing accessories and articles of knitted or crocheted fabric, \$54.9m; and electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, \$50.9m, were the main types of commodities included in this total.

Imports from Western Australia during the same period were valued at \$77.9m. Machinery other than electric, \$15.4m; Chemical elements and compounds, \$13.8m; and petroleum and petroleum products, \$6.1m, were the main types of commodities imported.

Detailed statistics of this trade appear in the publication *Statistics of Western Australia, Trade (Interstate and Overseas), 1976-77 (5401.5)* issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Perth.

Tasmania

Details of trade between Victoria and Tasmania include both air and sea trade. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.o.b. basis.

For the year 1976-77, exports by sea and air from Victoria to Tasmania were valued at \$417.4m. Petroleum products, \$72.0m; transport equipment, \$66.1m; clothing and accessories, \$31.3m; and machinery other than electric, \$19.5m, were the main types of commodities exported. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1976-77 were approximately \$36.0m.

Imports from Tasmania during the same period amounted to \$317.5m. Major items for which no figures can be released were newsprint, and printing and writing papers. Values for other main imports were timber, \$30.9m; preserved vegetables, \$25.6m; tungsten ores, \$22.3m; and refined zinc, \$17.5m. The value of tourists' motor vehicles included in the total for 1976-77 was approximately \$35.9m.

Customs and excise revenue

The total gross customs duties collected by the Commonwealth Government in Victoria in each of the three years 1974-75 to 1976-77 were \$305.8m, \$358.2m, and \$426.2m, respectively. Collections include duty received on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude duty in respect of goods imported into other States but consumed in Victoria.

The principal commodities produced in Victoria on which the Commonwealth Government imposes excise duty are shown in the following table, together with the gross amount of duty collected on account of each item for each of the three years 1974-75 to 1976-77. 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		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
	'000	'000	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Spirits (potable) litre al.	1,868	1,823	2,054	16,526	18,159	21,027
Tobacco kg	439	453	490	3,577	4,311	4,241
Cigars and cigarettes kg	8,060	7,742	7,784	128,032	144,479	150,624
Petroleum and liquid petroleum gas (a) tonne	..	10,371,421	13,390,858	..	130,680	168,725
Petrol litre	3,569,379	3,599,761	3,673,185	175,078	176,568	180,170
All other articles (b)	..	..	..	161,001	224,544	236,399
Total	..	..	..	484,214	698,741	761,186

(a) Operative from 19 August 1975.

(b) Includes excise duty collected on beer, which is not available for separate publication.

AUSTRALIA—VALUE OF OVERSEAS TRADE, GROSS CUSTOMS, AND EXCISE DUTY COLLECTED BY STATES, 1976-77
(S'000)

State	Imports	Exports	Excess of exports	Gross duty collected	
				Customs	Excise
New South Wales	4,278,450	2,718,352	-1,560,098	499,922	971,444
Victoria	3,665,917	2,216,235	-1,449,682	426,192	761,186
Queensland	835,771	2,815,608	1,979,837	99,605	333,718
South Australia	629,309	789,872	160,563	76,398	181,031
Western Australia	829,411	2,596,110	1,766,699	63,037	203,852
Tasmania	94,622	338,657	244,035	7,682	60,359
Northern Territory	72,341	169,733	97,392	8,191	8,332
Australian Capital Territory	4,799	1,843	-2,956	903	197
Australia	10,410,617	11,646,412	1,235,795	1,181,930	2,520,118

NOTE. Minus (—) sign denotes excess of imports.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Monthly summary of statistics (1303.2)

Central Office

Australian exports, country by commodity (5411.0)

Australian imports, country by commodity (5414.0)

Exports and imports of merchandise at constant prices (quarterly) (5421.0)

Export by commodity division (preliminary) (monthly) (5402.0)

Exports by mode of transport (quarterly) (5415.0)

Export of major commodities by country (monthly) (5403.0)

Export and imports, Australia: trade with selected countries and major country groups (preliminary) (quarterly) (5422.0)

Exports of major commodities and their principal markets, Australia (5423.0)

Imports cleared for home consumption: part 1 chapter 1-67 of customs tariff (5412.0)

Imports cleared for home consumption: part 2 chapters 68-99 of customs tariff (5413.0)

Imports by commodity divisions (preliminary) (monthly) (5405.0)

Imports of assembled new passenger motor cars (preliminary) (monthly) (5416.0)

Overseas trade, part 1: exports and imports (5409.0)

Overseas trade, part 2: comparative and summary tables (5410.0)

PUBLIC FINANCE

VICTORIAN BUDGET SUMMARY, 1978-79

Introduction

The Victorian Budget for 1978-79 was presented in the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Victoria on 13 September 1978, by the Premier and Treasurer, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, E.D.

Aspects of the Budget highlighted by the Premier were: (1) Substantial reductions in land tax; (2) further reductions in pay-roll tax through increased exemptions; (3) maximum effort to maintain Victorian Government works programmes; (4) strict economy in departmental spending; (5) further improvements to the public transport system; and (6) special provision for energy research and development.

The Premier said that the Victorian Government fully supported policies to defeat inflation as a first priority, to firmly hold expenditure in the government sector, to reduce interest rates, and to transfer resources to the private sector, which provided three quarters of jobs. The Victorian Government welcomed efforts to reduce expenditure by government in Australia as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product. The Premier stressed the importance of the building and construction industry in private sector economic activity.

Revenue, 1978-79

Estimated total receipts into the Consolidated Fund in 1978-79 increased by \$259m to \$3,554m.

Under the income tax sharing arrangement, each State is entitled to a specified share of an amount equal to 39.87 per cent of actual personal income tax collections in the preceding financial year. However, this is subject to the guarantee provision that a State will not receive less than it would have received if the previous Financial Assistance Grants formula still applied. As total personal income tax collections in 1977-78 amounted to \$11,804m, which was \$753m less than the Commonwealth originally estimated for the year, the guarantee provisions applied and the tax sharing entitlement for Victoria for 1978-79 was \$1,090m.

With effect from 1 January 1978, the Victorian Government would provide a complete exemption from land tax for the ordinary home block up to an unimproved value of \$33,000. In all cases where the unimproved value of the residential land exceeds \$33,000, there would be a straight out deduction from tax of the amount applicable to \$33,000. To qualify for this concession, the land must be used exclusively by the owner as his principal place of residence. However, the existing requirement that the residential land be less than half a hectare in area would be removed. Revised land tax rates would apply from 1 January 1979; the 15 per cent discount operating in 1978 would be incorporated in the scale, which reduced the maximum rate of tax from 4 cents to 3 cents in the \$1. The cost of land tax concessions outlined above would total \$29m in a full year. The ultimate overall aim of the Victorian Government was to abolish altogether land tax on land used as the principal residence of the owner.

From 1 January 1979, the exemption level from pay-roll tax would be \$66,000, reducing by \$2 for each \$3 increase in total pay-roll above that figure to a flat exemption of \$29,700 at pay-rolls of \$120,450 and above.

The Victorian Government proposed to amend the provisions of the Stamps Act relating to the payment of stamp duty on certain classes of non-life insurance business, but the rate of duty would remain unchanged. The Victorian Government would abolish the annual licence system and, in place, insurance companies would be required to register with the Comptroller of Stamps, to submit monthly returns and to pay duty at the present rate of 7 per cent on the amount of premiums collected in the preceding month.

Expenditure, 1978-79

The level of government works programmes for 1978-79 was held by the Loan Council at exactly the same level, in money terms, as for the preceding year. Commonwealth funds under the Hospitals Development Programme had been withdrawn, and the Commonwealth commitment in several other programmes, such as Community Health and the School Dental Scheme, had been reduced. Commonwealth payments for capital purposes in the education and urban public transport fields were estimated at \$64.6m, an increase of \$4.6m. Taking all these factors into account, as well as the need to cover an expected shortfall of \$5.5m in the current account, the estimated appropriation from the Consolidated Fund to the Works and Services Account in 1978-79 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Account Act was \$432m.

These funds were allocated to provide the maximum level of work and employment in those sections of the building and construction industry which were heavily dependent on public sector contracts. A further long-term commitment was made of \$30m of available Victorian Government balances through co-operative housing societies with the twin objectives of assisting first home buyers to buy or erect new dwellings, and of stimulating the home building industry.

The new money borrowing programme approved by the Loan Council for semi-government and local government authorities each proposing to borrow over \$1m during 1978-79, was \$383m.

Education

The provision for expenditure on education for 1978-79 was \$1,280m: \$1,139m derived from State sources and \$141m from the Commonwealth. Provision for education salaries was \$799m. The total capital programme on education would be \$164m (\$107m of State funds and \$57m from the Commonwealth). No new teaching studentships or scholarships were to be made available in 1979. The Premier referred to action taken to train young persons for entry into the labour force and to Victorian Government concern with the unemployment situation. Per capita grants to independent schools would be calculated on the basis of 20 per cent of the equivalent cost of educating a child in a Victorian Government school; cost in 1978-79 was estimated at \$51m.

Health services

Total provisions for expenditure on health services was \$601m. The newly constituted Health Commission of Victoria was soon expected to be fully functional. Payments from the Hospitals and Charities Fund towards the running costs of public hospitals, hospitals for the aged, and other institutions was estimated at \$291m. The total provision for mental health services in 1978-79 was \$137.6m. The 60 bed psychiatric unit under construction at the Geelong Hospital was estimated to cost \$7m. New facilities at Warrnambool and Footscray Psychiatric Hospitals would be brought more fully into service. A nurse aide training course would be established at Kew Mental Hospital. Support to subsidised day training centres would total \$7m. Following reduced Commonwealth commitment, the student intake to the Dental Therapy School in 1979 would be reduced to 40 students. While growth continued in projects under the Community Health Programme, Commonwealth funding had diminished. Reduced Commonwealth subsidies for home help had led to increased State support in order to maintain and increase these services.

Social welfare

Funds available for the Social Welfare Department would exceed \$100m for the first time. A major programme of new works and improvements to Victorian prison facilities was under way. A total provision of \$26m was made for pensioner rate concessions and fare concessions.

Police

The allocation to the Victoria Police was \$176m. Police strength passed 7,000 for the first time. Provision has been made for a further increase in strength of 350 and employment of an additional 60 civilian employees. An additional 80 motor vehicles were to be purchased and a police helicopter was to be brought into service. As well as provision for capital expenditure on police stations, provision was made for expenditure on development of the PATROL computer system, giving mobile police immediate access to Motor Registration Branch records.

State development, decentralisation, and tourism

Provision for the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism was \$40m. The Premier stated that preference would be given to Victorian manufacturing industry tendering for government and semi-government contracts. However, it was the Victorian Government's wish that the whole system of State preferences, other than for decentralised industries, should be abolished by States and that all industry should compete on an equal footing. The Victorian Government would continue to support provision of basic infra-structure and services for the Albury-Wodonga growth centre. The establishment of the Melbourne Tourism Authority and the Victorian Government Travel Authority was strengthening development of the tourist industry.

Minerals and energy

The allocation for the Department of Minerals and Energy for 1978-79 was \$8m. The Premier referred to oil exploration in Bass Strait, brown coal research, solar energy research, and to stimulus to search for base metal deposits following mineral discoveries in north-east Victoria.

Agriculture and rural matters

The proposed stage 2 of the National Dairy Marketing Arrangements had been replaced by a Commonwealth scheme which would provide for selective underwriting in 1978-79 for butter, skim milk powder, casein, cheese, and wholemilk powder. Milk marketing campaigns of the new Victorian Dairy Industry Authority were proving most successful. The lending programme of the Rural Finance Commission would be maintained at \$24m in 1978-79. Farmers receiving longer-term accommodation from the Commission would have their interest rates reduced to 9.5 per cent from 1 November 1978.

Public transport

The allocation for public transport, leaving aside debt charges, was \$111m. The estimated subsidy for railway operations was \$160m. The allocation of funds for Railways from the Works and Services Account was \$51m, including Commonwealth Funds provided under the States Grants (Urban Public Transport) Act. Priority would be given to replacement of passenger and freight rolling stock, reconstruction of bridges, and development of regional freight centres. Ten new stainless steel trains would be purchased each year over a five year period. An order had been placed for an additional 100 new trams. An allocation of \$60m was made under the Semi-Government Borrowing Programme for peak year expenditure on the underground rail loop project.

Housing

Commonwealth commitment to welfare housing loans would be reduced to \$82m in 1978-79. Of this, \$34m was conditional on a matching amount from Victoria. The Victorian Government would more than make up the shortfall in Commonwealth support and called on banks and other financial institutions to make maximum funds available for housing.

The arts

The allocation for the Ministry for the Arts was \$46.3m. The subsidy for municipal free libraries would increase to \$3 per capita. Expenditure during 1978-79 on construction of

the theatre complex and concert hall at the Arts Centre was expected to exceed \$20m. An allocation of \$2m was made from the Works and Services Account for Regional Performing Arts Centres. A grant of \$1.4m would be made to the Victorian Film Corporation and funds available for cultural grants would be increased to \$3m.

Youth, sport, and recreation

The Budget allocation to the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation would be \$1.3m. Coupled with \$8m funds from Totalizator Agency Board turnover and Soccer Pools, over \$9m would be available to the Department. An amount of \$2m was allocated to the Youth Programme. A new State Swimming Centre would be constructed on the site of the Beaurepaire Pool in Batman Avenue. The Olympic Pool would be converted into a major indoor sports and entertainment centre, and a State Equestrian Centre would be constructed at Werribee Park. Nearly \$2m would be applied towards recreation programmes and \$3m allocated to major leisure facilities to be developed by municipalities. An amount of \$2.45m would be made available to the racing industry in addition to \$20m from the Totalizator Agency Board.

Local government

Under the personal income tax sharing arrangements general revenue grants for local government in Victoria in 1978-79 would total nearly \$46m. An allocation of \$2m was made from the Works and Services Account to provide special loans, with concessional terms, for the City Square and Plaza development projects.

Conservation

Provision for the Ministry of Conservation totalled \$30m. A new marine science complex would be established at Queenscliff. The Environment Protection Authority was allocated \$6m. Provision was made for \$5m for the National Parks Service; \$4m for the Soil Conservation Authority; and \$4m for the Fisheries and Wildlife Division.

Water resources

Total provision of funds from the current account for water supply and sewerage programmes was \$51m. Allocation to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission from the Works and Services Account was \$38m. Provision was included for drainage and salinity control works in irrigation districts and attention to problems of drainage and flood prone land. Allocation for the Mornington Peninsula System was nearly \$6m. In its first year of operation the newly reconstructed Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works had an approved works programme, excluding reticulation works funded by developers, of \$173m. Funds available to local water and sewerage authorities from private borrowings and from the Works and Services Account would amount to \$48m.

Consolidated Fund

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1978-79 (\$'000)

Head of receipt	1977-78 (Actual)	1978-79 (Estimate)
Current account—		
State taxation	1,113,533	1,192,610
Other State sources	462,410	525,846
Railways operating income	180,546	185,435
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Financial Agreement	4,254	4,254
Personal income tax sharing entitlement	984,690	1,090,200
Other Commonwealth Government payments accounted for through the Consolidated Fund	114,395	117,992
Total	2,859,828	3,116,337

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS, BUDGET SUMMARY 1978-79—*continued*
(\$'000)

Head of receipt	1977-78 (Actual)	1978-79 (Estimate)
Works and services—		
Proceeds of loan raisings	240,142	240,142
Loan repayments	14,862	13,200
Commonwealth Government payments—		
Works grant	120,071	120,071
School building grants	52,938	53,894
Urban public transport grants	7,050	10,692
Total	435,063	437,999
Grand total	3,294,891	3,554,336

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS, BUDGET SUMMARY, 1978-79
(\$'000)

Function of payments	1977-78 (Actual)	1978-79 (Estimate)
Current account—		
Special appropriations	563,312	628,467
Departmental votes	1,963,312	2,147,443
Railways operating expenses (a)	332,840	345,957
Total	2,859,464	3,121,867
Works and services—		
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	435,427	432,469
Grand total	3,294,891	3,554,336

(a) This item does not include railways debt charges, which are included in the item "special appropriations" as follows: charges on total debt 1977-78 (Actual) \$45,564,216; 1978-79 (Estimate) \$48,052,000; charges on debt since 1960 to 1977-78 (Actual) \$21,439,993; 1978-79 (Estimate) \$24,500,000.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENTS

General

Governments of developed countries seek to monitor and regulate their country's economy so that such adverse circumstances as recession, price inflation, and unemployment are mitigated if not avoided. At the same time they seek to provide a wide range of services, and to assist with substantial benefits those members of the community whose incomes are insufficient to support an acceptable standard of living or who are otherwise disadvantaged.

To help attain the objective of a reasonably stable level of economic activity, modern governments have recourse to a variety of taxation measures and expenditure programmes operated through budgetary policy. By the use of taxation powers governments are able to release or withdraw purchasing power, and redistribute income from one section of the community to another, while through a rise or fall in their levels of expenditure on current goods and services or capital assets they can exert further control over purchasing power. To reinforce such actions governments also implement monetary policy through the activities of central banking institutions, through changes in currency valuations, and tariff adjustments.

Within the framework of a satisfactory level of economic activity, modern governments customarily provide a wide range of services including, *inter alia*, defence, law and order, education, public health, welfare, and housing. In addition to providing these and other services free, or at nominal costs, they also conduct trading enterprises. These enterprises (or public utilities) produce goods and services at prices usually designed to substantially cover expenses although, in recent years, charges of certain public utilities have tended to fall well below operating costs. This development has implications for income distribution and affects taxpayers as a whole in providing finance to cover deficits. Services provided by public utilities are ordinarily those considered to be of an essential nature such as provision of electricity and gas, transport, water supply, and sewerage, which experience has shown can best be provided by government agencies.

Victorian governmental financial activity

In Victoria, governmental financial activity is carried out through:

- (1) State authorities comprising (i) the central government of the State and (ii) statutory bodies created by or under State legislation to carry out activities on behalf of the central government, and incorporated organisations in which the State Government has a controlling interest; and
- (2) local governing bodies set up under the Local Government Act to carry out certain functions in municipal areas. Included with these bodies are authorities and undertakings created or acquired by local governing bodies.

The financial transactions of the central government are itemised in the State Consolidated Fund or in Trust Funds so that a satisfactory coverage of its transactions can be obtained from a detailed analysis of the accounts published in the annual budget papers, the Treasurer's Statement, and the report of the Auditor-General. The statutory bodies and other publicly owned or controlled organisations maintain accounts entirely or largely separate from the public accounts, although there are some transactions between them and the central government which affect the public accounts (e.g., interest payments and statutory contributions). Either the accounting reports of this group of organisations have to be analysed fully in order to present a complete statement of their transactions, or methods of analysis have to be adopted so that their transactions will be covered in principle. In tables which follow in this section all expenditure by the central government on certain institutions whether direct (e.g., a new building charged to the Works and Services Account) or indirectly by way of current or capital grants to the bodies administering them, has been treated as final expenditure on goods and services by State authorities; fees and gifts by persons to these institutions are not included nor is the expenditure of the institutions from their own resources. Universities and public hospitals are examples of organisations for which this practice has been adopted.

Many State authorities have been granted a degree of financial autonomy by legislation and are vested with independent borrowing powers. A number of these are included in the category of public trading enterprises (or public utilities) who, for services provided, make charges designed to cover operating costs. Usually, they have been created to control a specific activity or provide specific services including, *inter alia*, transport services, provision of water supply and sewerage services, electricity and gas, and harbour facilities. Details of the activities of the individual public utilities engaged in these fields can be found in other relevant chapters of the *Victorian Year Book*.

The system of local governing bodies (or municipal councils) is based on the principle of a grant of specified powers to them by the central government. Their autonomy, however, is limited in some degree by the provision for general supervision by a department of the central government, namely, the Local Government Department. Otherwise, within the scope of the Local Government Act and other Acts which they administer, municipal councils are responsible only to the ratepayers. Particulars of their receipts and outlay are based upon the detailed analysis of the accounts of councils.

The tables which follow comprise a set of economic accounts for the public sector of Victoria which complement and underlie the tables for the public sector provided in the *Australian National Accounts—National Income and Expenditure* 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 Australian Statistician.

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY
(\$ m)

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
OUTLAY					
Final consumption expenditure	r839.6	r1,075.9	r1,493.0	r2,012.0	2,375.3
Gross capital formation—					
Increase in stocks	2.1	1.7	15.4	r4.5	8.9
Expenditure on new fixed assets	r638.3	727.0	r1,072.3	r1,261.6	1,418.9
Expenditure on existing assets (net)	43.6	76.4	121.8	r113.7	101.6
Total gross capital formation	684.1	805.2	r1,209.5	r1,379.8	1,529.4
Transfer payments—					
Interest	290.8	r313.1	r350.8	r404.5	484.9
Transfers to persons	44.5	46.2	54.8	62.7	78.7
Subsidies	r5.4	r5.7	r8.1	r12.2	18.2
Transfers overseas	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grants for private capital purposes	6.1	r8.7	r14.8	r18.6	13.3
Total transfer payments	r346.9	r373.7	r428.5	r498.1	595.1
Net advances—					
To the private sector	18.1	15.1	65.2	r87.2	103.0
To public financial enterprises	—	5.0	5.0	5.8	4.9
Total net advances	18.1	20.1	70.2	r93.0	107.9
Total outlay	r1,888.6	r2,274.9	r3,201.2	r3,982.9	4,607.7
Total outlay—					
Current outlay	r1,180.3	r1,440.9	r1,906.7	r2,491.5	2,957.1
Capital outlay	r708.3	r834.0	r1,294.5	r1,491.4	1,650.6
RECEIPTS AND FINANCING ITEMS					
Receipts—					
Taxes, fees, fines, etc.	r662.3	r841.4	r1,072.8	r1,310.5	1,501.1
Income from public enterprises	r113.0	r107.1	r91.9	r118.9	173.6
Property income—					
Interest	35.7	r45.2	r54.5	r59.7	74.7
Land rent, royalties	27.5	35.0	40.4	46.8	53.5
Total property income	63.2	r80.2	r95.0	r106.5	128.2
Grants from the Commonwealth Government—					
For current purposes	502.5	621.9	r919.9	r1,374.5	1,514.9
For capital purposes	159.1	203.4	349.7	387.0	373.4
Total receipts	r1,500.1	r1,854.0	r2,529.3	r3,297.4	3,691.2
Financing items—					
Net borrowing—					
Local authority and public corporation securities	186.0	r173.4	r208.8	r295.9	368.4
Other general government securities	1.3	r0.1	r1.6	r2.7	2.0
Advances from the Commonwealth Government (net)—					
For loan works purposes	154.7	115.1	148.4	181.2	189.5
Other	10.5	69.3	158.3	174.0	138.1
Net receipts of private trust funds	45.0	50.8	111.3	r—79.0	79.0
Reduction in cash and bank balances	—29.7	—33.6	r—92.6	r—131.2	—19.3
Reduction in security holdings	—71.9	—55.4	—25.0	r63.5	—54.5
Other funds available (including errors and omissions)—					
Depreciation allowances	71.0	74.9	79.2	r89.7	100.6
Other	r21.5	r26.5	r81.9	r88.7	112.7
Total financing items	r388.5	r420.9	r671.9	r685.5	916.5
Total funds available	r1,888.6	r2,274.9	r3,201.2	r3,982.9	4,607.7

VICTORIA—STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES: EXPENDITURE
(\$ m)

Purpose	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	71.8	r88.4	r122.6	r148.2	173.7
General administration, n.e.c.	r59.3	r82.0	r103.7	r142.6	179.9
Education	r422.6	r540.6	r770.6	r952.4	1,144.7
Health	160.2	209.0	283.4	r499.6	577.1
Social security and welfare	17.0	22.0	31.7	r41.7	50.6
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2
Community and regional development	2.0	4.3	7.9	10.8	12.6
Protection of the environment	7.8	r11.8	r17.2	r20.5	23.3
Recreation and culture	29.4	35.5	50.8	r62.5	72.1
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	r34.1	r39.2	r48.0	r59.8	66.0
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	4.1	5.6	7.4	9.1	10.9
Electricity and gas	0.1	—	—	—	—
Water supply	-1.4	r-2.3	r-1.1	r0.5	-1.9
Rail transport	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	—
Sea transport	0.3	—	—	—	—
Road systems and regulation	10.9	r14.0	r15.2	r19.3	23.0
Other transport services, n.e.c.	r0.2	0.1	r0.2	0.9	0.4
Other economic services (including general administration)	20.1	25.0	34.4	r42.8	41.2
Other purposes	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.4
Total	r839.6	r1,075.9	r1,493.0	r2,012.0	2,375.3
EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE					
General public services—					
Law, order, and public safety	5.8	8.4	9.1	r14.1	21.7
General administration, n.e.c.	17.5	20.3	42.9	r62.2	72.5
Education	86.9	100.5	170.9	r170.1	158.0
Health	20.2	30.2	48.7	r73.6	80.8
Social security and welfare	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.0	3.0
Housing and community amenities—					
Housing	16.9	19.3	57.8	r29.2	28.6
Community and regional development	0.5	0.5	1.9	8.2	7.3
Protection of the environment (incl. sewerage and drainage)	87.7	r95.7	124.4	r138.1	132.9
Recreation and culture	10.5	9.9	16.1	r32.1	39.2
Economic services—					
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21.9	26.8	40.0	r50.2	57.9
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	8.5	13.0	7.3	r12.9	26.8
Electricity and gas	98.9	95.4	131.2	r181.8	233.0
Water supply	48.6	50.4	r64.0	r75.4	103.6
Rail transport	25.3	34.9	56.8	72.4	90.4
Sea transport	11.0	16.1	19.9	20.2	18.6
Road systems and regulation	171.0	197.5	265.2	r295.6	315.7
Other transport services, n.e.c.	1.0	1.1	r6.1	r10.6	9.7
Other economic services (incl. general administration)	5.2	5.7	8.9	r12.9	18.0
Other purposes	—	—	—	—	1.1
Total	r638.3	727.0	r1,072.3	r1,261.6	1,418.9

Further reference: Commonwealth-State financial relations under the Commonwealth Constitution, *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 555-9

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO VICTORIA

General

The fiscal superiority of the Commonwealth Government is supported by present day acceptance of the role of national governments as agents of economic control and providers of social services on a large scale. In order to carry out these functions the central government requires a substantial measure of control over major types of taxation revenue and the level of public investment.

However, the lack of balance between the spending functions and the sources of revenue (mainly taxation) available to the Commonwealth and State Governments, respectively, has led to a system of grants from the Commonwealth Government to the States including more recently, grants made to the States for passing on to local government authorities and to direct payments by the Commonwealth Government to individual local authorities within each State. Grants may be either unconditional or earmarked for specific purposes such as roads or universities. Important examples of the former are financial assistance grants and from 1976-77 personal income tax sharing entitlements payable under the uniform tax system, and special grants payable under the provisions of section 96 of the Constitution which provide assistance to those States experiencing difficulty in raising revenue and providing services on a comparable level with other States. At the end of 1977-78, the only claimant State for special grants under section 96 was Queensland.

The history and particulars of Commonwealth Government payments to States and local government authorities are comprehensively covered in the publication *Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory, and Local Government Authorities* issued annually with the Commonwealth Government Budget. A summary of the principal Commonwealth Government payments to Victoria (other than Loan Council borrowing programmes, and direct payments to local government and non-government bodies) are given below. These payments include grants paid to the States for transmission to local government. More information on such payments is given in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Financial Agreements

Under the terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927 the Commonwealth Government undertook to share debt charges with the States. In 1929, the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the payment of interest on debt, on the understanding that the States would reimburse these payments less a sum of \$15.2m which the Commonwealth Government agreed to contribute annually for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927. Victoria's share of this is \$4.3m. The Financial Agreement also provided for the creation of sinking funds for the extinction of debt existing at 30 June 1927 or incurred subsequently. Contributions to these sinking funds are made jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments on bases laid down. Over the course of 1975-76 amendments to the Financial Agreement provided for new sinking fund arrangements for State debt. The amendments had retrospective effect to 30 June 1975 and also gave effect to the transfer of \$1,000m of State debt to the Commonwealth from 30 June 1975. In 1977-78, the sinking fund contribution made by the Commonwealth Government on account of debt incurred by Victoria was \$8.5m.

Nature of payment

Financial assistance grants

When the Commonwealth Government took over the States' income taxing powers during the Second World War in order to meet its war-time obligations, it became the sole authority for levying taxes on income. In return for vacating this field of taxation the States received an annual payment from the Commonwealth Government as reimbursement for the loss of income tax revenue. Over the years a number of challenges to the validity of the income tax legislation have been made. These are discussed on pages 546-7 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1975 and in earlier editions. Previous *Year Books* have also covered the arrangements for tax reimbursement grants (or financial assistance grants as they became known after 1958-59) by the Commonwealth Government leading up to the fixing of the financial assistance grants for 1975-76, of which Victoria's share was \$706.4m.

Personal income tax sharing with the States

A formula system was used to make annual determinations of financial assistance grants up to the end of 1975-76. Commencing with the year 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by arrangements under which State Governments will be entitled to a specified share of Commonwealth net personal income tax collection. For tax sharing arrangements with local government see Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

The arrangements for tax sharing with the States have been introduced in two stages. Stage 1 of these arrangements commenced in 1976-77. The Commonwealth continued to

be the sole government imposing taxes on incomes and the States were entitled to receive 33.6 per cent of net personal income tax collected for the year excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates such as the Medibank levy. This proportion of 33.6 per cent was to apply in subsequent years and was determined by reference to the relationship between actual financial assistance grants in 1975-76 and an estimate of personal income tax collections in the same year. The States' entitlements are subject to the guarantee that their entitlement in any year is not less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year and that, in the years 1976-77 to 1979-80, their entitlements will not be less in a year than the amount which would have been yielded in that year by the financial assistance grant formula as laid down in the *State Grants Act 1973*. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis. The weights are based on the per capita relativities in the States' financial assistance grants in 1975-76. For a description of Stage 2 of this scheme see page 504 of *Victorian Year Book 1978*.

Because of the uncertainty associated with the use of the current year's tax collections as the base of the tax sharing scheme (see *Victorian Year Book 1978*, page 477), it was agreed at the July 1977 and October 1977 Premiers Conferences to adopt the preceding year's net personal income tax collection as the base in future. Following a report by Commonwealth and State officers, the October 1977 Premiers Conference also agreed to using 39.87 per cent and not 33.6 per cent as the appropriate percentage to calculate the States' entitlements. Amending legislation provided for the States' entitlements for 1977-78 to be \$4,336.1m (subject to the guarantee arrangement) and future entitlements to be 39.87 per cent of the previous year's tax collection (again, subject to the guarantee arrangement).

The States were entitled to a fixed amount of \$4,336.1m in respect of 1977-78, but after allowing for the guarantee in the case of Tasmania the States' total entitlement for 1977-78 was \$4,336.3m, or \$0.2m more than the fixed amount provided for in the Act. The States actually received \$4,316.6m in 1977-78 because of the reduction of \$19.6m overpaid in 1976-77. Victoria's entitlement in 1977-78 was \$985.7m, but received \$984.7m because of the overpayment of \$1m in 1976-77. (For further details see pages 453 to 455).

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
General revenue assistance (b)	396,087	443,624	562,266	706,389	841,700
Financial Agreement—					
Interest on State debt	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Sinking fund on State debt (c)	6,809	7,195	7,525	7,500	8,003
Debt charges assistance	8,348	11,131	13,914	..	..
Capital assistance grants	63,405	70,789	87,370	108,871	114,354
Research grants	1,620	1,540	1,821	1,553	3,014
Government schools—					
Capital grants	7,346	12,647	50,367	38,279	37,656
Recurrent grants	..	10,172	35,859	51,855	69,450
Non-government schools—					
Capital grants	2,140	5,364	8,071	10,779	7,259
Recurrent grants	13,337	18,083	31,797	42,175	58,590
Schools—joint programmes	..	870	4,669	6,551	7,040
Technical and further education	3,350	7,272	13,379	17,029	23,199
Colleges of advanced education	}	19,718	60,391	118,571	145,620
Teachers colleges					
Universities	29,223	67,596	117,128	120,233	145,222
Pre-schools and child care	..	1,514	9,297	12,797	16,882
Child migrant education	1,819	3,282	5,191	4,502	51
Hospitals	..	150	7,330	27,280	27,000
Medibank—public hospital running costs	..	..	..	229,570	149,903
Community health	..	4,386	4,976	10,863	15,015
School dental scheme	..	1,344	4,097	3,395	3,602
Dwellings for aged pensioners	1,478	650	1,343	2,827	3,419
Aboriginal advancement	770	948	2,130	1,358	1,936
Housing assistance grants	1,679	1,679	1,679	1,679	1,347

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO OR FOR
THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (a)—continued
(\$'000)

Nature of payment	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Employment grants	25,670	2,647	11,200	8,200	—
Regional Employment Development Scheme	..	..	4,292	5,404	..
Apprenticeship training	72	92	227	852	2,804
Area improvement programme	..	2,400	4,608	4,896	28
Sewerage	..	150	10,634	10,784	5,794
Land acquisition	..	..	993	3,417	—
Leisure, recreation, and cultural facilities	..	498	839	1,731	1,089
Agricultural extension services	1,490	1,601	1,877	2,022	2,291
Bovine brucellosis and T.B. eradication	1,150	1,681	2,064	2,459	4,938
Dairy adjustment programme	45	72	1,172	2,388	643
Rural reconstruction	3,392	1,900	1,658	1,675	950
Roads	57,240	65,720	74,710	89,080	91,100
Urban public transport	..	..	18,867	9,332	15,885
Transport planning and research	..	..	1,241	3,106	2,193
Local government general purposes grants	..	..	14,630	20,242	35,398
Natural disaster relief	40	22	9,338	5,972	1,992
Other payments	r4,276	r7,467	r6,696	r9,271	11,382
Total	654,758	819,130	1,258,080	1,736,190	1,877,316

(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) Financial assistance grants and special revenue assistance up to 1975-76; personal income tax sharing entitlements from 1976-77.

(c) Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

Capital assistance grants

From 1970-71, the Commonwealth Government has made interest free capital grants to support that part of the States' Loan Council programmes from which debt charges are not normally recoverable (e.g., schools, police buildings, etc.). These grants are distributed between the States in proportion to their respective borrowing programmes and have risen from 24.3 per cent of each State's total Loan Council programme in 1970-71 to 33.3 per cent in 1976-77 and 1977-78. In 1977-78, they amounted to \$477.9m of which Victoria received \$120.1m.

Research grants

Since 1965-66, the Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Research Grants Committee. From 1976-77 onwards, the previous fixed triennial funding arrangements were replaced by a three-year rolling programme. Grants for research projects in 1977-78 amounted to \$10.2m of which Victoria received \$2.5m.

Education

In recent years a number of changes have been made to the arrangements for payments to the States in the four broad areas of education: universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education, and schools. In 1977, a three-year rolling programme was adopted. As from 1979, however, fixed triennial funding arrangements are to be adopted in respect of recurrent grants (other than equipment grants) for universities and colleges of advanced education, to facilitate forward planning in these areas. Equipment and capital grants will be determined annually. Rolling programme arrangements are to be maintained for payments to the States for schools. Cost supplementation arrangements for 1979 will continue to be confined to the wages and salaries component of recurrent programmes.

Tertiary education

Programmes of assistance to the States are administered by the Tertiary Education Commission which was established in 1977 as a replacement for the three former commissions: the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission. In 1979, for universities and colleges of advanced education, there is to be a 0.79 per cent real increase in recurrent funds. Capital

funds are to be reduced by 39.3 per cent in real terms on 1978, partly due to stabilised enrolments. For the technical and further education sector there is to be an overall increase of 19.4 per cent in assistance in 1979, including the first instalment of an additional capital works programme announced in December 1977. For 1980 and 1981, recurrent grants for universities and colleges of advanced education have been set at the same overall level in real terms as those approved for 1979. For technical and further education, the base programmes for 1980 and 1981 are yet to be determined.

Assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditures of universities dates from 1951-52; in 1957-58 assistance was first given for expenditure on capital programmes. In 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government assumed full financial responsibility in this area. Total grants for universities in 1977-78 were \$628.9m of which Victoria received \$164.9m (\$153.1m for recurrent expenditure and \$11.8m for capital expenditure).

The Commonwealth Government has made grants to the States for colleges of advanced education since 1965-66; for teachers colleges since 1967-68; and for pre-school teachers colleges since 1968-69. In 1977-78, the total grants made to the States for these institutions amounted to \$449.5m of which Victoria received \$160.5m (\$141.5m for recurrent expenditure and \$19m for capital expenditure).

Grants towards capital expenditure for technical and further education have been made by the Commonwealth Government since 1964-65 and towards recurrent expenditure since 1973-74. In 1977-78, grants to the States were \$92m of which Victoria received \$23.9m (\$11.2m for recurrent expenditure and \$12.7m for capital expenditure).

Grants for schools

The Commonwealth Government has been providing assistance for secondary schools since 1964-65. The range of assistance has been progressively extended and by 1975-76 the Commonwealth Government was providing grants for both government and non-government schools in a number of categories. The three-year rolling programme arrangements have applied to assistance for schools in the States since 1977. Under these arrangements the base programme of assistance in 1979 represents an increase of 1 per cent in real terms on the approved programme for 1978. For 1980 and 1981, rolling programme planning guidelines allow for growth of 1 per cent per annum in real terms (in the base programmes). In 1977-78, grants to the States for schools amounted to \$639.1m of which Victoria received \$189.5m (\$138.3m for recurrent expenditure and \$51.3m for capital expenditure).

Health Insurance Programme

The States entered into agreement in 1975 with the Commonwealth Government for the provision of free standard ward public hospital treatment without means test and free public hospital outpatient services. There were agreed arrangements in respect of charges in wards other than standard wards. In essence, the agreements provided that the Commonwealth Government met 50 per cent of the net recurrent costs of hospitals referred to as "recognised" hospitals in the agreements. When these agreements were found to be invalid new cost-sharing agreements were negotiated and became effective on 1 October 1976. The main change from the previous arrangements was that the Commonwealth Government was now to meet 50 per cent of budgets as approved by the Commonwealth and the State Health Ministers. Agreements with Victoria end on 30 June 1980. In 1977-78, the States received \$945.7m of which Victoria's share was \$228.6m.

Pre-school and child care

From 1972-73, grants for services for children were made by the Commonwealth Government direct to local government authorities and non-profit organisations. Payments to the States commenced in 1973-74 under a broader scheme of assistance providing capital and recurrent assistance for pre-school child care projects including home care, vacation and after school care projects, and various other community initiated projects. In 1977-78, assistance to the States for recurrent costs of pre-school services was provided in the form of a block grant. From 1978-79, the block grant to States for pre-school services will be for both capital and recurrent costs. The grants in 1977-78 amounted to \$53m of which Victoria received \$14m for recurrent expenditure and \$4.2m for capital expenditure.

Grants to community health facilities and services

Under the Community Health Programme which commenced in 1973-74, the Commonwealth Government provides grants to the States and other eligible organisations. From 1 July 1978, the Commonwealth Government will meet 50 per cent of recurrent costs of approved projects instead of the 75 per cent provided in 1977-78. Funds allocated through the States for recurrent costs of women's refuges will, however, continue at the rate of up to 75 per cent. Capital costs of all approved projects will continue to be subsidised by the Commonwealth Government at 50 per cent. In addition to the above mentioned arrangements, the Commonwealth Government meets the full cost of those community health projects that have an Australia-wide application. New grants for community facilities and services for mental health, alcoholism, and drug dependency under this programme commenced in 1973-74. In 1977-78, \$67.3m was paid to the States under the Community Health Programme of which Victoria received \$17.7m (\$14.2m for recurrent expenditure and \$3.4m for capital expenditure).

Hospitals development programme

From 1973-74 to 1977-78, the Commonwealth Government provided assistance towards an approved programme of construction of public hospitals, mental hospital facilities, public nursing homes, and health hostels. In 1977-78, \$47.9m was paid to the States for these purposes of which Victoria received \$11.8m. This overall programme has now ceased.

School Dental Scheme

In 1973, the Commonwealth Government initiated an Australia-wide School Dental Scheme for all primary school children to be administered by the States. Until 1975-76, the Commonwealth Government met the full capital and operating costs of training facilities for dental therapists, as well as the full capital costs and 75 per cent of operating costs of school dental clinics. From July 1978, the Commonwealth Government is to meet 50 per cent of the operating costs of training facilities and clinics and 50 per cent of the capital costs of new facilities. In 1977-78, grants for School Dental Scheme amounted to \$23.7m of which Victoria received \$3.9m.

Home care service

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969* the Commonwealth Government shares with participating States the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their homes. Grants provided in 1977-78 totalled \$9.1m of which Victoria received \$2.5m.

Pensioner housing

Since 1969-70, the Commonwealth Government has provided grants to the States to assist with the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. This scheme is being continued under the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, but with wider eligibility criteria and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds can be allocated. Married as well as single pensioners will be assisted. In 1977-78, grants amounted to \$10m of which Victoria received \$2.5m.

Apprenticeship training

Since 1971-72, the Commonwealth Government and the States have collaborated in several schemes to improve and extend apprenticeship training. In 1977-78, the Commonwealth Government provided \$6.7m in grants for apprenticeship training of which Victoria received \$2.1m.

Commonwealth extension services grant

Grants are made to the States to promote improved practices in the dairy industry and for development (in the States) of agricultural advisory services generally. Grants are also made available under this programme for soil conservation extension and research programmes. Grants in 1977-78 amounted to \$9.8m of which Victoria received \$2.3m.

Grants for roads

The Commonwealth Government assistance for expenditure on roads has taken two main forms — general assistance, and assistance for specific roads or road projects. Payments of the latter kind were included in the general programme of roads assistance introduced in 1974–75. An amount of \$475m was made available to the States in 1977–78 and the total grants in both 1978–79 and 1979–80 will be equivalent in real terms to the 1977–78 grant. In 1977–78, the actual grants made were \$477.9m (including \$2.9m payable under the *National Roads Act 1974* in respect of 1976–77), and Victoria's share of this was \$98.9m. Legislation also sets down annual quotas of expenditure which are to be met from State sources. In 1977–78, these quotas amounted to \$418.8m of which Victoria's quota was \$123.6m.

Urban public transport grants

Under an agreement concluded with the States in 1974, the Commonwealth Government met two thirds of the cost of approved urban public transport projects, including railways, until 1977–78. The grants in 1977–78 amounted to \$51m, of which Victoria received \$9.8m. A new programme of assistance for five years, commencing 1978–79, will provide \$300m for the States over the period. The Commonwealth Government will continue to meet two thirds of the cost, but there will be no automatic provision for the Commonwealth Government to support cost escalation.

Advances to the States

In addition to grants to the States and direct payments to local government authorities the Commonwealth Government also makes advances to the States for various purposes. Particulars of these advances to Victoria, other than Loan Council borrowings, for the years 1972–73 to 1976–77 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT (a)
(\$'000)

Nature of advance	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77
Housing for servicemen	2,019	2,691	4,192	6,082	4,191
Housing (b)	1,500	53,500	98,159	98,159	98,159
Growth centres	..	1,054	24,504	r22,277	15,793
Land acquisitions	..	3,531	8,010	12,222	4,926
Sewerage	..	9,300	28,196	24,780	11,970
Dairy adjustment programme	45	73	4,371	7,677	3,565
Canned fruit industry	849	..	..	1,706	..
Rural adjustment scheme	..	..	..	..	2,958
Rural reconstruction	10,178	5,700	4,976	5,025	2,850
Dartmouth Dam	675	950	2,500	2,800	1,875
Other	1,542	—	1,358	2,342	r2,923
Total	16,808	76,799	176,266	r 183,070	149,210

(a) Excluding Loan Council borrowings.

(b) In 1972–73, the advance of \$1.5m was to supplement the housing programme financed from Loan Council borrowings.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, p.560-6

CONSOLIDATED FUND

Prior to 1970–71, Victoria's financial transactions were carried out through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Loan Fund, and the Trust Fund.

From 1 July 1970, legislation abolished the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Loan Fund and in lieu established the Consolidated Fund which was designed to show in a single statement the receipts and disbursements of all moneys, both revenue and loan, coming within the scope of the Budget (see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 514 and 530).

The legislation also provided for the establishment of a new trust fund, the Works and Services Account, to be financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund. These

appropriations were to be determined by the surplus of receipts available from time to time in the Consolidated Fund. Moneys 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 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: RECEIPTS
(S'000)

Source of receipts	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Taxation (a)	405,838	r547,227	r707,356	r888,053	1,025,288
Recoveries of debt charges—					
Interest	r50,105	53,358	65,166	r76,779	89,340
Redemption and repayment of advances	5,942	6,666	7,704	9,343	11,774
Other	r3,454	r3,416	r3,958	r4,076	4,208
Railways—					
Ordinary income	108,851	112,258	126,557	142,571	156,920
Other	1,560	r1,955	2,447	4,372	6,990
Forestry—					
Royalties	6,209	7,556	9,850	11,994	15,024
Other	1,230	1,219	r1,713	1,696	1,237
Lands, survey and mining—					
Royalties	25,910	r34,691	38,812	r43,333	47,560
Other	r4,022	4,378	5,031	r6,140	7,383
Ports and harbours	4,324	4,834	r5,551	r5,975	6,991
Water supply, sewerage, irrigation, and drainage	17,144	r18,781	22,708	r27,221	33,026
Fees and charges, n.e.i.	r34,865	r47,481	r59,751	r69,483	82,520
Fines	r7,227	8,623	r10,314	r12,577	15,252
Miscellaneous	r25,419	29,642	43,622	r53,390	69,612
Commonwealth Government recurrent payments—					
Financial Agreement Act	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254	4,254
Financial assistance (b)	396,087	437,604	548,405	706,389	841,700
Special revenue assistance	..	6,020	13,861	..	..
Debt charges assistance	8,348	11,131	13,914	..	..
Education grants (c)	—	10,112	39,069	r57,967	72,107
Departmental charges — social welfare and health benefits (c)	4,416	5,475	6,954	9,817	9,744
Tuberculosis arrangement	2,191	2,570	4,865	4,205	2,647
Pre-school child education and care (c)	..	1,296	5,577	10,150	13,119
School dental programme (c)	..	..	1,606	1,365	1,897
Other (c)	406	780	r2,247	r4,477	9,275
Commonwealth Government capital payments—					
Works grant	63,405	r70,789	87,370	108,871	114,354
Education grants (c)	3,405	r8,552	49,524	45,075	45,612
Sewerage Agreement (c)	..	9,300	34,236	30,809	13,100
Urban public transport (c)	..	..	..	..	11,331
Other (c)	2,166	2,151	2,270	r4,693	4,070
Loan raisings	187,115	149,738	184,809	217,744	228,706
Loan repayments, n.e.i.	r7,261	r9,063	r4,915	r5,381	10,580
Total receipts	1,381,153	1,610,923	2,114,416	2,568,197	2,955,620

(a) For details of total taxation collections see page 436.

(b) From 1976-77 personal income tax sharing entitlements.

(c) There are also other receipts credited to Trust Funds. See pages 447-9.

The principal payments for each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 are shown in the following table. The table generally conforms to the purpose classification of government expenditure described in the publications *Public Authority Finance: Federal Authorities, 1977-78* and *Public Authority Finance: State and Local Authorities, 1977-78*. The purpose classification is derived from that outlined in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts*.

VICTORIA—CONSOLIDATED FUND: PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

Purpose of payment	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Public debt charges—					
Interest (including exchange)	140,131	149,370	164,398	175,734	209,251
Sinking fund	25,519	27,395	28,836	29,000	31,156
Other	533	658	1,258	1,042	1,216
Commonwealth — State Housing Agreement—					
Interest	22,059	23,114	25,930	29,735	35,075
Repayments	5,376	5,573	6,053	7,714	7,564
Railways—					
Working expenses (a)	152,674	184,759	239,103	267,923	299,727
Other	3,653	4,147	4,676	5,638	5,891
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services	r14,505	r17,587	r23,911	r29,756	38,263
Culture and recreation	r6,989	r8,262	r12,751	r16,604	19,896
Development and decentralisation	2,236	7,378	13,251	r21,131	26,796
Education—					
Registered schools	13,818	18,195	23,568	33,219	46,843
State schools —					
Primary and secondary (b)	266,071	332,725	444,036	560,223	663,964
Technical and vocational	12,327	15,619	20,306	25,051	28,577
Universities	30,070	16,173	44	r72	73
Other higher education	58,246	52,193	r39,709	r39,920	35,833
Other	16,662	r20,987	r37,834	r48,787	59,134
Forestry	r8,374	9,621	r12,434	14,990	17,202
Health services —					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	r37,700	r46,392	62,353	80,760	95,050
Payments to Hospitals and Charities fund	105,643	r141,469	194,702	225,834	247,864
Other	13,578	r17,303	r24,427	r29,702	36,452
Lands, survey, and mining	r15,149	r23,435	r28,737	33,383	38,028
Law, order, and public safety —					
Justice	14,681	19,314	25,373	r32,761	35,971
Police	47,712	59,771	80,185	r100,814	119,467
Prisons and probation	r6,512	r7,731	10,204	12,956	15,034
Public safety, etc.	336	r574	r533	r619	696
Legislative and general administration	r16,202	r26,410	r36,679	r51,587	62,786
Local government, n.e.i.	1,731	r2,068	2,679	r3,212	3,490
Grants and advances to municipalities and semi-government authorities (c)	r6,247	r13,420	r35,404	r45,898	61,516
Subsidies to semi-government authorities	3,368	r4,645	r5,064	r,6,503	7,977
Pay-roll tax	r13,113	r18,624	r28,830	r36,727	44,430
Pensions and superannuation (d)	r16,743	r20,429	r26,028	38,567	51,746
Ports and harbours	r1,865	4,467	r5,769	6,960	7,891
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	r1,379	r3,408	r5,234	r6,615	8,015
Social welfare, n.e.i.	18,339	r19,436	r30,193	r41,581	58,166
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	r16,433	r20,416	r25,363	r30,018	34,608
Miscellaneous (e)	r17,642	r21,318	r41,475	r51,072	64,132
Appropriation to Works and Services Account	247,536	246,537	347,087	426,092	435,844
Total	1,381,153	1,610,923	2,114,416	2,568,197	2,955,620

(a) Excludes interest etc., on Railways debt which is included with "Public debt charges".

(b) Includes secondary technical.

(c) Includes grants to municipalities for culture and recreation, education, health and social welfare among others.

(d) Railways pensions are included under "Railways — Working expenses".

(e) Includes in 1974-75: \$10m. Special budgetary assistance repaid to the Commonwealth Government.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT TAXATION

As mentioned on pages 427-8, the Commonwealth Government alone exercises the right to impose customs and excise duties, and taxation on personal and company incomes. It also has exclusive access to sales tax. Before 1 September 1971, the Commonwealth Government was the sole collector of pay-roll tax, but since that date the right to impose this tax within State boundaries has been given to the States. For the most part, the ambit

of taxation now left to the States comprises motor taxation, stamp duties, liquor, land, lottery, racing, pay-roll, and entertainments taxes. Estate and gift duties are shared between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments.

In Victoria, taxation collections by the Victorian Government are allocated by statute either to the Consolidated Fund or to special funds. One of the principal items of Victorian taxation—taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—is allocated between the Consolidated Fund and special funds. (See pages 440-1 for details of this allocation).

VICTORIA—STATE TAXATION (GROSS)
(**\$'000**)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Pay-roll tax (a)	149,136	221,080	327,200	389,889	431,785
Probate and gift duties	50,317	59,499	60,716	r71,391	80,471
Land tax	29,443	32,958	52,968	56,253	59,981
Liquor tax	13,260	14,505	21,940	24,831	26,139
Lottery tax	9,228	15,549	27,338	40,251	59,369
Football and soccer pools taxes (b)	27	9	1,470	6,762	1,474
Racing taxes	31,916	37,662	48,087	r56,576	62,894
Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles—					
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	57,363	61,995	74,964	92,496	110,670
Drivers', etc., licences and fees	7,522	7,876	r12,686	r14,864	14,575
Stamp duty (vehicle registration)	12,407	17,309	23,579	31,500	40,680
Road transport taxes	2,265	3,605	5,296	5,873	6,946
Road maintenance contributions	9,745	10,359	10,038	10,132	9,968
Motor car third party insurance surcharges	3,100	3,336	5,166	7,317	7,461
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	107,714	148,090	141,729	r192,658	230,403
Statutory authority levy—					
Gas and Fuel Corporation	1,920	2,180	3,000	3,820	4,640
State Electricity Commission	9,260	9,720	11,520	13,520	15,480
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	3,761	5,129	r7,818	r11,116	12,549
Business franchise licences—					
Tobacco	..	..	1,104	12,184	24,498
Other taxes	3,061	2,890	r2,203	r1,700	988
Total	501,445	653,750	r838,823	r1,043,132	1,200,972
Paid to—					
Consolidated Fund	405,838	547,232	r707,356	r888,053	1,025,288
Trust funds	95,607	106,518	131,467	r155,078	175,683

(a) Includes pay-roll tax paid by State departments and general government enterprises.

(b) Football pools only in 1972-73 and 1973-74. Soccer pools only in 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77.

Specific collections

Pay-roll tax

Commonwealth Government pay-roll tax operated from 1 July 1942 to 31 August 1971. The tax was payable by employers on all wages and salaries paid or payable in excess of a general exemption. The rate of tax, 2.5 per cent, remained unchanged from its inception.

From 1 September 1971, in accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Commonwealth Government vacated the pay-roll tax field within State boundaries in favour of the States.

The Victorian *Pay-roll Tax Act* 1971, operative from 1 September 1971, imposed a pay-roll tax at the rate of 3.5 per cent on all taxable wages and salaries paid or payable in this State. Amending legislation operative from 1 September 1973 increased the rate to 4.5 per cent. The rate was further increased to 5 per cent from 1 September 1974. The main exemptions from pay-roll tax are on wages and salaries paid by public benevolent institutions, public hospitals, non-profit private hospitals, non-government private schools (other than technical) of secondary level or below, and by municipalities other than in respect of their business activities.

Under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972, operative from 1 July 1973, incentive payments in the form of pay-roll tax rebates may be made to a

manufacturing or processing industry at a decentralised or special establishment, as defined in the Act. In 1976-77, \$14,837,707 was so paid. Total receipts of pay-roll tax for the year ending 30 June 1977, amounted to \$431.8m. For changes proposed in 1978-79 see page 420.

Probate duties

The *Probate Duty Act* 1962 as amended fixes the rates of duty payable on the estates of deceased persons leaving property, whether real or personal, in the State of Victoria, and personal property wherever 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. In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled in Victoria:

- (1) No duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a spouse of a deceased where the deceased died on or after 1 October 1976; and
- (2) no duty is payable on any portion of the estate passing to a child of a deceased where the deceased died on or after 21 November 1977.

In respect of an estate of a deceased person who was at the time of his death domiciled outside Victoria duty is calculated under a separate scale (irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the deceased) where the date of death of the deceased occurred on or after 21 November 1977.

VICTORIA—RATES OF PROBATE DUTY, 1978 (a)

On that part of the final balance which—			The rate of duty per \$1 shall be where the final balance passes to—			
			Category A	Category B	Category C	Category D
	\$		cents	cents	cents	cents
	Does not exceed	1,200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Exceeds	1,200 but does not exceed	3,000	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 "	200,696 (b)	..	..	..	..
"	190,000 "	200,810 (c)	..	45	..	..
"	190,000 "	230,070 (d)	..	..	45	..
"	190,000 "	233,258 (e)	..	..	..	47.5
When the final balance exceeds (b), (c), (d), or (e), then the whole of the final balance is subject to a duty of			\$26.00 per \$100	\$26.50 per \$100	\$31.00 per \$100	\$34.00 per \$100

(a) These rates apply only where the deceased was domiciled in Victoria. A separate scale of duties applies to the estates of deceased persons domiciled outside Victoria.

NOTE. Categories of beneficiaries shown above are:

- A. Wholly dependent widowed mother.
- B. Grandchildren.
- C. Brothers, sisters, or parents.
- D. Other beneficiaries.

Land tax

The *Land Tax Act* 1958 provides for an annual tax on the unimproved value of all land owned by a taxpayer at 31 December in the year preceding the year of assessment. Unimproved value is the estimated selling price of the land if offered for sale on reasonable terms and conditions and assuming that improvements, if any, had not been made.

Land tax is assessed at the rate of 0.42 per cent on the total unimproved value up to \$38,500 with a graduated increase in the rate to reach 4 per cent where the unimproved value exceeds \$2.2m. 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 \$27,500. A 15 per cent discount on tax calculated above applies for 1978.

Exemption from tax is provided for charities, municipalities, public statutory bodies, servicemen's associations, friendly societies, and trade unions unless the land is leased or occupied for business purposes. Certain concessions are available under the *Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972* and to taxpayers in necessitous circumstances. Land used for primary purposes is generally exempt, but within the metropolitan area exemption depends on the zoning of the land and whether the owner is substantially a full-time farmer. Where certain land ceases to be exempt from land tax a special land tax of 5 per cent of the unimproved value is payable. This applies only to land owned by statutory bodies, certain clubs, or land used for primary production.

In the following table details are shown of the assessments made during each of the years 1972 to 1976. Municipal valuations and the rate of land tax increased in 1974. For changes proposed in 1978-79 see page 420.

VICTORIA—LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS

Year	Number of taxpayers	Total tax payable	Average tax payable per taxpayer	Total unimproved value (a)
		\$'000	\$	\$'000
1972	62,665	29,149	465.16	2,007,367
1973	63,488	30,139	474.72	2,056,115
1974	66,558	58,398	877.40	3,057,498
1975	72,777	59,388	816.03	3,189,019
1976	72,033	58,792	816.18	3,170,845

(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	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Licences—					
Victuallers	8,974	9,502	13,914	14,949	15,099
Spirit merchants and grocers	3,071	3,501	5,902	7,324	8,164
Others	246	292	475	569	578
Club certificates	670	750	1,138	1,296	1,462
Permits—extended hours, etc.	244	328	409	571	668
Fees	56	132	101	120	169
Total	13,260	14,505	21,940	24,831	26,139

Lottery tax

The Trustees of the will and estate of the late George Adams, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, conduct sweepstakes in Victoria, under the *Tattersall Consultations Act 1958*, with the object of providing prizes and additional finance for hospitals, charitable and mental institutions, recreational promotion, and historical and community projects. During 1972, a further type of consultation named "Tattslotto" was introduced; in 1974, "Soccerpools"; and in 1977, "Gold Lotteries".

The Act provides that 31 per cent of the total amount subscribed to each consultation and 30 per cent of the total subscribed to Soccerpools be paid into the Consolidated Fund. Each year an equivalent amount of this duty on consultations (other than Gold Lotteries) and one third of the Soccerpools duty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, in such

proportions as the Treasurer determines, into both the Hospitals and Charities Fund and the Mental Hospitals Fund. The Act also provides that, of the Soccerpools duty, two thirds is paid out of the Consolidated Fund for the promotion of sport and recreation, at such intervals as the Treasurer determines. The Act further provides that an equivalent of the duty on Gold Lotteries is paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Historical and Community Projects Fund.

VICTORIA—TATTERSALL LOTTERIES: SUBSCRIPTIONS, DUTY PAID, ETC.

(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Subscriptions to—					
Ordinary consultations (a)	19,003	18,241	17,680	16,460	14,440
Tattsлото consultations	11,143	33,944	69,550	116,001	177,186
Soccer football pools (b)	..	..	4,898	15,809	4,537
Gold lotteries	..	..	..	..	2,500
Duty paid to Consolidated Fund	9,255	15,558	28,808	r(c)42,089	60,843
Allocation out of Consolidated fund—					
Hospitals and Charities fund	7,509	13,203	24,388	36,231	53,966
Mental Hospitals fund	1,728	2,345	3,462	4,633	5,894
Other funds, etc., (d)	19	10	958	1,225	983

(a) Includes subscriptions to football pools of \$97,706 in 1972-73 and \$26,428 in 1973-74.
 (b) Subscriptions from within Victoria only. Duty is, however, payable to the Consolidated Fund on subscriptions from the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
 (c) Excludes soccer football pool duty of \$4,924,001 collected on behalf of, and subsequently paid to, other States.
 (d) Allocated for various sport and recreation purposes.

Racing taxes

The principal taxes levied on racing in Victoria are the percentage deducted from investments on the totalizator, the turnover tax on bookmakers' holdings, and stamp duty on betting tickets.

The *Racing (Totalizator Commissions) Act 1975* increased the commission to be deducted from all investments on the on-course and from win, place, and quinella, investments on the off-course totalizators in respect of horse races (including trotting), and greyhound races. As from 1 November 1975, a deduction of 15 per cent is made from investments on the on-course totalizator (metropolitan) and divided as follows: doubles, quinella, trio, trifecta, and forecast investments, 6.75 per cent to revenue and 8.25 per cent to the club; win and place investments, 9.75 per cent to revenue and 5.25 per cent to the club. In respect of country race meetings, 4.75 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 racecourse totalizators. The Totalizator Agency Board, appointed under the Act, conducts the off-course betting scheme which came into operation on 11 March 1961.

From investments on the off-course totalizator the following commission is deducted:

- (1) From investments for win, place, and quinella—15 per cent;
- (2) from investments for daily doubles and feature doubles—17 per cent; and
- (3) from investments for quadrella—19 per cent.

The commission is allocated in the following proportions:

VICTORIA—INVESTMENTS ON OFF-COURSE TOTALIZATOR:
 COMMISSION DEDUCTED

Paid to—	Win, place, and quinella	Daily and feature doubles	Quadrella
	per cent	per cent	per cent
Consolidated Fund	6.25	5.25	5.25
Racecourses Development Fund or Greyhounds	0.25	1.25	1.25
Racing Grounds Development Fund			
Totalizator Agency Board	8.25	8.25	8.25
Totalizator Agency Board Development Reserve	0.25	0.25	0.25
Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation	—	2.00	4.00
Total	15.00	17.00	19.00

VICTORIA—TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENTS WITH
LICENSED BOOKMAKERS, AND TOTAL RACING TAXATION
(\$'000)

Year	Totalizator investments		Investments with licensed book-makers (a)	Racing taxation			
	On-course	Off-course		Totalizator	Book-makers' turnover	Other (b)	Total
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
1974-75	72,408	461,984	338,977	40,625	7,072	390	48,087
1975-76	83,498	488,070	396,023	47,905	8,376	295	56,576
1976-77	90,268	546,514	450,214	53,102	9,403	389	62,894

(a) Estimated.

(b) Includes entertainments (admission) tax, stamp duty on betting tickets, and club and bookmakers' licences, etc.

Gift duty

The *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971* imposed gift duty, from 1 January 1972, on any disposition of property which is made, other than by will, without consideration in money or money's worth, or with any consideration so passing if the consideration is not fully adequate. The following amended rates of gift duty came into operation on 1 January 1978.

VICTORIA—RATES OF GIFT DUTY, 1978

Where the value of all relevant gifts—		The rate per centum of duty shall be—
\$		
Does not exceed	10,000	Nil
Exceeds	10,000 but does not exceed 14,000	1.5 per cent plus 0.00075 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$10,000
..	14,000 74,000	4.5 per cent plus 0.0001 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$14,000
..	74,000 201,777	10.5 per cent plus 0.00009 per cent for each dollar of the excess over \$74,000
..	201,777	22 per cent

Taxes on the ownership and operation of motor vehicles

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION
OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(\$'000)

Paid to—	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES AND TAXES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Registration fees—recreational vehicles	..	14	14	10	8
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Motor registration fees, etc.	35,998	38,962	46,244	58,031	68,975
Additional registration fees (part)	2,561	2,726	130	..	..
Level Crossings Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	1,281	1,363	..	..	..
Road (Special Projects) Fund—					
Increase in registration fees (Act No. 7283)	16,577	17,956	21,230	26,684	31,592
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Motor omnibus registration fees	10	11	9	1	..
Traffic Authority Fund—					
Surcharge on motor registration	936	962	1,007	1,051	2,616
Transport Fund—					
Additional registration fees (part)	..	..	6,331	6,719	7,479
Total	57,363	61,995	74,964	92,496	110,670

VICTORIA—TAXES ON THE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR
VEHICLES—*continued*
(\$'000)

Paid to	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
DRIVERS, ETC., LICENCES AND FEES					
Consolidated Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	3,488	3,648	4,778	5,771	5,876
Learner drivers test fees (whole) and drivers test fees (part)	..	..	r2,428	2,628	2,074
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	901	944	1,229	r1,478	1,506
Drivers test fees (part)	517	548	485	437	477
Learner drivers permits (part)	..	..	160	192	208
Municipalities Assistance Fund—					
Drivers licence fees (part)	1,744	1,824	2,389	2,885	2,936
Drivers Licence Suspense Account—					
Drivers licences, learner drivers permits, and drivers test fees (all part)	872	912	1,217	1,473	1,498
Total	7,522	7,876	r12,686	r14,864	14,575
STAMP DUTY (VEHICLE REGISTRATION)					
Consolidated Fund	12,407	17,309	23,579	31,500	40,680
ROAD TRANSPORT TAXES					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Sale of log books	10	11	10	12	15
Transport Regulation Fund—					
Licences, etc.	1,071	2,398	4,349	4,975	5,872
Permits	1,184	1,196	937	886	999
Total	2,265	3,605	5,296	5,873	6,886
ROAD MAINTENANCE CONTRIBUTIONS					
Country Roads Board Fund—					
Road charges under Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	9,745	10,359	10,038	10,132	9,968
MOTOR CAR THIRD PARTY INSURANCE SURCHARGES					
Consolidated Fund	3,100	3,336	5,166	7,317	7,461
TOTAL					
Consolidated Fund	18,995	24,306	r35,965	47,226	56,099
Country Roads Board Fund	49,731	53,551	58,295	r70,283	81,149
Level Crossings Fund	1,281	1,363	..	..	..
Municipalities Assistance Fund	1,744	1,824	2,389	2,885	2,936
Road (Special Projects) Fund	16,577	17,956	21,230	26,684	31,592
Transport Regulation Fund	2,265	3,605	5,295	5,862	6,871
Drivers Licence Suspense Account	872	912	1,217	1,473	1,498
Traffic Authority Fund	936	962	1,007	1,051	2,616
Transport Fund	..	..	6,331	6,719	7,479
Total	92,401	104,479	r131,729	r162,183	190,240

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 436 and amounted to \$2,188,000 in 1972-73, \$2,356,000 in 1973-74, and \$1,336,000 in 1974-75.

The Motor Accidents Board, which came into operation on 19 September 1973, received \$469,580 in deductions from third party insurance premiums in 1973-74; \$1,929,548 in 1974-75, \$1,916,779 in 1975-76; and \$1,287,592 in 1976-77. The Board also received levies from authorised insurers of \$653,330 in 1973-74; \$9,046,670 in 1974-75; \$16,340,095 in 1975-76; and \$22,698,749 in 1976-77. (See also page 535).

Stamp duties

Under the provisions of the *Stamps Act 1958* and subsequent amendments thereto, stamp duty is imposed in Victoria on a wide range of legal and commercial documents. For changes proposed in 1978-79 see page 421.

The rates of duty payable at 1 July 1978 on the principal dutiable classes of documents, etc., are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STAMP DUTIES: RATES PAYABLE, 1 JULY 1978

Dutiable class	Duty payable	
SHARE TRANSFERS—On sale for full value— Based on consideration	up to \$100—per \$25 or part over \$100—per \$100 or part	14c 60c
TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY— Gifts and settlements (a)—Based on value	\$	\$
Other transfers on sale—Based on consideration	up to 7,000 over 7,000 to 15,000 ,, 15,000 ,, 40,000 ,, 40,000 ,, 100,000 ,, 100,000 ,, 500,000 ,, 500,000 ,, 1,000,000 ,, 1,000,000	1.50 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 3.00 3.50
LEASES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY	variable scale according to nature 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 over \$2,000—\$1.20 for first \$2,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	12c 24c
CHEQUES— Payable on demand		10c
Drawn outside Victoria but negotiated, trans- ferred, endorsed, or paid in Victoria		10c
BILLS OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTES— Payable on demand		10c
Drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State		10c
Not drawn or made out of Victoria and duly stamped with <i>ad valorem</i> duty of another State, which is for a term of not more than 120 days after date or sight	for each 10 days or part, 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 up to \$10,000—\$4 for first \$8,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder over \$10,000—\$11 for first \$10,000 plus per \$200 or part of remainder	\$4 70c 80c
CREDIT AND RENTAL BUSINESS	based on amount of credit, etc., or rental	2.1% \$1
GUARANTEES AND INDEMNITIES		
OTHER AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS— Partnerships, sale of business, etc. 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		\$7 each
DEEDS—not otherwise chargeable		\$5
MOTOR CAR OR MOTOR BOAT— On every application for registration and every notice of acquisition of a motor car, trailer, or motor boat— For every \$200 and part of \$200 of the market value of such motor car, trailer, or boat		\$5

(a) From 1 January 1972, the *Gift Duty Act 1971* and the *Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act 1971*, administered by the Commissioner of Probate Duties, imposed duty on gifts (including gifts and settlements of property) formerly imposed only under the Stamps Acts. However, where a gift involves the transfer of real property, stamp duty is still charged at the rates shown above but the amount paid is allowed as a deduction from the duty payable under the Gift Duty Act.

NOTE. Exemptions from duty are allowed in certain specific cases.

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.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TAXATION

Specific collections*Commonwealth Government estate duty*

The Commonwealth Government levies duties on deceased estates. The amount of such duty collected throughout Australia during each of the 5 years to 1976-77 was: 1972-73, \$66.4m; 1973-74, \$66m; 1974-75, \$63.8m; 1975-76, \$76.4m; and 1976-77, \$76.2m.

Commonwealth income tax

Uniform taxation of income throughout Australia was adopted in 1942 when the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority levying this tax. However, legislation has been passed which enables each State to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax in the State, additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the States) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law. Details of these arrangements are given in 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 *Budget Paper No. 7, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities*.

For the income tax year ended 30 June 1978 the following were the principal changes:

- (1) The standard rate system of personal income tax which applied notionally from 1 February 1978 was introduced;
- (2) the minimum general concessional rebate was abolished and replaced by a zero rated step in the rate scale;
- (3) the rebate for concessional expenditure was changed in 1977-78 from 40 per cent of expenditure in excess of \$1,525 to 32 per cent of expenditure in excess of \$1,590 (a limit of \$1,690 would have applied in 1977-78 under the previous arrangements);
- (4) the trustees of deceased estates assessed under section 99 or 99A of the Income Tax Assessment Act were freed from the health insurance levy for the year ended 30 June 1978 and subsequent years;
- (5) a rebate of 30 cents for each dollar subscribed was allowed to persons subscribing capital after 24 August 1977 to petroleum mining companies; and
- (6) from 1 February 1978, averaging of the incomes of primary producers applied only if it is to a taxpayer's advantage. The \$16,000 limit on averaging which previously applied was removed, unless its removal works to a taxpayer's disadvantage.

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX: INDIVIDUALS
(1977-78 income year)

Total taxable income		Tax at composite rates on total taxable income	
Not less than	Not more than		
\$	\$	\$	\$
1	3,402	Nil	
3,402	3,750	Nil	plus 27.00c for each \$1 in excess of 3,402
3,750	6,266	93.96	plus 29.09c for each \$1 in excess of 3,750
6,266	12,532	825.74	plus 33.75c for each \$1 in excess of 6,266
12,532	16,000	2,940.45	plus 39.58c for each \$1 in excess of 12,532
16,000	18,798	4,313.05	plus 45.42c for each \$1 in excess of 16,000
18,798	25,063	5,583.82	plus 51.25c for each \$1 in excess of 18,798
25,063	31,329	8,794.44	plus 54.16c for each \$1 in excess of 25,063
31,329	32,000	12,188.23	plus 57.08c for each \$1 in excess of 31,329
32,000 and over		12,571.22	plus 62.92c for each \$1 in excess of 32,000

NOTE. The above scale represents a combination of the rates that would have applied under the indexation arrangements that existed prior to the 1977-78 Budget and the new standard rate scale which applied notionally from 1 February 1978. The standard rate scale is as follows:

AUSTRALIA—GENERAL RATES OF TAX: INDIVIDUALS
(1977-78 income year)—continued

Total taxable income		Tax at standard rates on taxable income	
Not less than	Not more than		
\$	\$	\$	\$
1	3,750	Nil	
3,750	16,000	Nil	plus 32c for each \$1 in excess of 3,750
16,000	32,000	3,920	plus 46c for each \$1 in excess of 16,000
32,000 and over		11,280	plus 60c for each \$1 in excess of 32,000

Rebates

(1) Dependants, housekeeper, sole parent, zone allowance, and overseas forces:

The following rebates from tax payable on taxable income, derived during the year of income ended 30 June 1978 are allowable to resident taxpayers:

Dependant, etc.	Rebate
	\$
Spouse or daughter—housekeeper	555
Invalid relatives—16 years and over	251
Parents/parent-in-law	501
Housekeeper	555
Sole parent	388
Zone and overseas allowance—	
Zone A and overseas forces	\$216 plus 25 per cent of above rebates (a)
Zone B	\$36 plus 4 per cent of above rebates (a)

(a) Plus notional rebates for students and dependant children.

(2) Concessional expenditure:

Expenditure on education, medical, life insurance, etc., qualifies for concessional rebates. The amount of the rebate is 32 per cent of the excess of the total of the expenditure over \$1,590, but the rebate cannot exceed the tax otherwise payable. The dependant rebate otherwise available to a taxpayer is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income of the dependant exceeds \$189.

(3) Capital subscribed:

A rebate of 30 cents in the \$1 is available to persons for certain capital subscribed after 24 August 1977 to petroleum mining companies for expenditure on off-shore operations.

Other deductions

The following remain as allowable deductions against assessable income:

- (1) Subscriptions to trade unions and trade business or professional associations;
- (2) living-away-from-home allowance;
- (3) expenditure relating to allowances received;
- (4) other expenditure necessarily incurred in earning income;
- (5) gifts to approved school building funds and public institutions; and
- (6) tax agents fees.

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1976-77
(1975-76 income year)

Grade of net income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income	Taxable income	Net income assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
\$				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Under 3,000	24,065	38,936	63,001	167,678	166,417	5,072
3,000- 3,499	24,338	41,227	65,565	213,000	210,506	12,041
3,500- 3,999	25,778	39,768	65,546	245,813	242,353	19,710
4,000- 4,499	27,592	39,903	67,495	286,767	282,485	27,762
4,500- 4,999	29,051	39,284	68,335	324,836	319,901	36,125
5,000- 5,499	31,708	44,159	75,867	398,494	392,287	50,415
5,500- 5,999	35,397	43,662	79,059	454,721	447,151	63,739
6,000- 6,499	43,678	43,109	86,787	542,538	533,187	82,134
6,500- 6,999	51,958	42,933	94,891	641,101	629,485	103,226
7,000- 7,499	59,099	40,034	99,133	718,422	704,574	121,155
7,500- 7,999	63,013	29,140	92,153	713,880	698,538	123,987
8,000- 8,499	63,366	21,163	84,529	697,015	680,476	124,291
8,500- 8,999	58,003	15,897	73,900	646,343	630,169	118,898
9,000- 9,499	53,516	12,894	66,410	613,828	597,358	115,957

VICTORIA—INCOME TAX: INDIVIDUALS, 1976-77
(1975-76 income year)—*continued*

Grade of net income (a)	Number of taxpayers			Net income	Taxable income	Net income assessed
	Males	Females	Persons			
9,500- 9,999	46,527	9,703	56,230	547,784	532,972	106,154
10,000-10,999	76,789	13,649	90,438	946,604	920,245	191,158
11,000-11,999	53,702	8,735	62,437	716,100	696,316	156,073
12,000-12,999	39,204	6,233	45,437	566,654	551,038	131,435
13,000-13,999	27,995	4,102	32,097	432,600	420,960	105,708
14,000-14,999	21,593	3,288	24,881	360,224	351,007	92,253
15,000-19,999	47,015	7,141	54,156	916,453	889,444	263,836
20,000-24,999	14,047	2,124	16,171	357,086	345,369	124,499
25,000-29,999	6,192	967	7,159	194,562	188,541	77,547
30,000-49,999	6,881	940	7,821	285,964	278,275	131,036
50,000 and over	2,071	240	2,311	173,451	167,630	93,092
Total	932,578	549,231	1,481,809	12,161,918	11,876,693	2,477,305

(a) Net income is defined briefly as "total assessable income less total deductions for expenses incurred in gaining assessable income".
NOTE. Particulars shown in the above table relate to individuals who were assessed for income tax in the Melbourne office of the Australian Taxation Office.

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. The deduction is limited to the first five years of use of the first home.

Health insurance levy

For the year ended 30 June 1978, the rate of the levy is 2.5 per cent applied to a person's taxable income. However, no person is assessed to a levy of more than \$300. A person who has dependants and is not privately insured will pay in levy the lesser of \$300 and 2.5 per cent of taxable income. A person who does not have dependants will not pay more in levy than \$150. In the case of a woman who is a dependant wife, the levy is in effect limited to 2.5 per cent of the excess of \$12,000 over her husband's taxable income. Exemptions from the levy are given to taxpayers who are insured with private health insurance funds, certain defence and repatriation personnel, specified pensioners, and low income earners.

Withholding tax

A flat rate of tax has been levied on dividends derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian companies since 1 July 1960. In 1967, the income tax legislation was amended to provide also for a flat rate of tax on interest derived by non-residents of Australia from Australian residents on, or after, 1 January 1968.

The rate of withholding tax on dividends is 30 per cent of the gross payment, but the rate applicable to dividends paid to residents of countries with which Australia has comprehensive double tax agreements is limited to 15 per cent. The rate of withholding tax on interest is 10 per cent of the gross interest.

Company tax

AUSTRALIA—RATES OF TAX: COMPANIES: 1977-78 FINANCIAL YEAR (1976-77 income year)

Type of company	Rates per cent
Private (a)	46.0
Public	
Non-profit (b)—	
Friendly society dispensary	41.0
Other	46.0
Other	46.0

(a) Additional tax at rate of 50 per cent payable on undistributed income.

(b) A non-profit company is not liable to tax unless the taxable income exceeds \$416; where in the case of a non-profit company other than a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,542, the maximum amount of tax payable is 55 per cent of the taxable income over \$416, less any rebate of credit to which the company is entitled; where, in the case of a non-profit company that is a friendly society dispensary, the taxable income does not exceed \$2,311, the amount of tax payable shall not exceed 50 per cent of the excess of taxable income over \$416, less any rebate or credits to which the company is entitled.

SUPERANNUATION
Victorian pensions and gratuities

The following table shows details of Victorian Government expenditure on pensions, gratuities, etc., during each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
State Superannuation Fund—					
Railways	7,308	8,325	9,695	12,642	16,263
Other (a)	16,086	19,585	24,959	35,603	48,439
Total	23,394	27,910	34,654	48,245	64,702
Police Superannuation Fund	4	4	4	4	4
Coal Mine Workers Pensions Fund	7	8	—	—	—
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund	361	490	637	2,442	2,442
Married Women's Superannuation Fund	49	76	94	68	51
Other pensions, gratuities, etc.	236	266	335	440	545
Grand total	24,052	28,755	35,724	51,199	67,744

(a) Includes contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

Victorian Superannuation Fund

This Fund was established under the *Superannuation Act 1925* to provide superannuation benefits, on a contributory basis, for public servants, teachers, railway employees, and employees of certain statutory bodies. The scope of the Fund was widened by amending legislation in 1963 to include, *inter alia*, members of the Victoria Police (see page 569 of the *Victorian Year Book 1975*), and in succeeding years amending Acts considerably increased the range of benefits available.

Substantial changes to the superannuation scheme were brought about by the *Superannuation Act 1975*. These changes in the main were introduced to deal with the problem of extremely high rates of contribution required to be paid in the years prior to retirement to secure maximum pensions and to cope with inroads made into benefits by inflation.

Briefly stated the main provisions which operated from 1 July 1975 are as follows:

- (1) A basic pension on retirement for ill-health or at age 65 of 70 per cent of salary at retirement;
- (2) on age retirement before age 65, but after age 60, the pension will reduce pro rata to 66²/₃ per cent of salary at age 60;
- (3) officers' contributions limited to a maximum of 9 per cent of salary;
- (4) widows' pensions, including present widows' pensions, increased from five eighths to two thirds of officers' pensions;
- (5) the existing rights to convert part of the pension into a lump sum retained;
- (6) married women eligible to elect to be contributors to the superannuation scheme; and
- (7) railway officers, who previously elected to limit their superannuation entitlement to a maximum of six units, or to forgo superannuation altogether, have the right to reinstate their situation.

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Receipts—					
Contributions—					
Officers	27,876	33,790	43,213	50,468	56,669
Consolidated Fund (a)	22,146	25,006	28,916	37,480	48,887
Interest	12,599	14,748	17,705	r20,103	19,547
Other	855	958	1,592	r10,836	6,733
Total	63,477	74,502	91,425	118,887	131,837

VICTORIA—STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Disbursements—					
Pension payments	27,342	29,909	34,432	42,564	52,683
Lump sum payments	7,130	9,733	9,691	34,311	26,827
Contributions refunded	2,469	3,055	3,148	3,654	4,652
Transfer to Pensions Supplementation Fund	4,476	5,927	7,117	8,720	10,479
Other	112	(b)5,925	(b)8,377	—	2,005
Total	41,529	54,549	62,763	89,249	96,646
Balance in Fund at 30 June	222,444	242,397	271,059	300,698	335,889

(a) These figures do not agree with those shown in the preceding table, as the latter include the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of each year and contributions to the Pensions Supplementation Fund from 1972-73.

(b) Includes payments in respect of property acquisition amounting to \$3,517,887 in 1973-74 and \$5,681,718 in 1974-75.

The following table shows details of Victorian Government, local government, and semi-government superannuation schemes which are operated through separately constituted funds. Schemes operated through insurance offices are excluded.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES OPERATED THROUGH SEPARATELY CONSTITUTED FUNDS, 1975-76

Particulars	Victorian Government	Local government	Semi-government	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME (a)				
Contributions—				
Employees	51,139	6,603	19,825	77,566
Employing authorities	(b) 49,481	9,073	41,448	100,002
Interest, etc.	31,534	5,601	28,196	65,331
Total	132,154	21,277	89,469	242,899
EXPENDITURE (a)				
Pensions	64,972	100	7,927	72,999
Lump sum payments	38,438	6,817	21,756	67,010
Other	10	1,988	768	2,766
Total	103,420	8,905	30,450	142,775
ASSETS (c)				
Government securities—				
Commonwealth Government	10	5	945	960
Local and semi-government	199,114	56,149	65,975	321,238
Other securities, etc.	110,394	19,631	280,224	410,249
Total	309,517	75,785	347,145	732,447
Contributors (c)	number	number	number	number
	(d) 72,124	19,739	44,526	(d)136,389

(a) Excludes transfers between funds.

(b) This figure does not agree with that shown in the table on page 446 as the latter includes the Consolidated Fund's share of pensions accrued at the end of the year and because this table excludes the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund, the Coal Mine Workers Pension Fund, and government expenditure on other pensions, gratuities, etc.

(c) At end of year.

(d) Estimated.

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 Victorian Treasury and known collectively as the Trust Fund. In recent years there has been a proliferation of funds and accounts established to record the receipt and

disbursement of moneys provided by the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The transactions recorded annually are numerous and of considerable magnitude in total. Debits to all funds and accounts in 1976-77 aggregated \$3,632.9m and credits \$3,619.1m. At the end of the year the liability of the State on account of all trust funds or accounts (including shares to the value of \$15.6m lodged with the Treasurer) was \$302.4m. Of this total, investments in government and other securities amounted to \$104.3m, cash advanced was \$31.8m, while the balance, \$166.4m, was at the credit of the Public Account.

Relevant figures of balances and transactions of funds and accounts within the Trust Fund are shown under broad classifications in the following table, in respect of the year 1976-77:

VICTORIA—CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND ACCOUNTS
(\$m)

Particulars	Balance at 1 July 1976	1976-77		Balance at 30 June 1977
		Payments	Receipts	
State Government funds	r209.6	2,641.6	2,683.9	251.9
Joint Commonwealth and State funds	4.1	39.6	40.7	5.2
Commonwealth Government funds	r82.5	945.6	887.5	24.5
Bequests, deposits, etc.	r19.9	6.1	6.9	20.7
Total	316.2	3,632.9	3,619.1	302.4

Specific accounts

Victorian Government funds

The accounts included in this category are those established to receive and expend money received under statutory provisions or Parliamentary appropriation, operating accounts of various authorities, and departmental suspense and clearing accounts. In terms of financial turnover the most important accounts in 1976-77, other than suspense and clearing accounts, were: (1) Works and Services Account, credited with \$435.8m (referred to in more detail on page 449); (2) Hospital and Charities Fund, credited with \$255m; (3) Insurers' Guarantee and Compensation Supplementation Fund, credited with \$34.6m; (4) Country Roads Board Fund, credited with \$75.7m; and (5) Milk Board Fund, credited with \$40.2m. The major suspense and clearing accounts were: (1) The Railway Charges in Suspense Account, credited with \$245.1m; (2) Motor Accidents and Insurance Premiums Suspense Account, with receipts of third party insurance premiums totalling \$165.9m for distribution to approved insurers and the Motor Accidents Board; and (3) Payroll Deduction Suspense Account, with credits of \$332.5m.

Joint Commonwealth and Victorian funds

The major accounts under this heading are the Dartmouth Dam Construction Account and the Victorian Natural Disasters Relief Account with receipts of \$30.2m and \$7.1m, respectively.

Commonwealth Government funds

These accounts are created under the Public Account Act to receive and expend moneys received as a grant or payment under any Commonwealth Government Act. The main broad categories here together with their respective credits were: (1) education \$396.6m; (2) health \$197.4m; (3) housing \$116.9m; and (4) transport \$95.6m.

Moneys held for bequests, donations, deposits and research

The major item included in this category relates to shares of the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria to the value of \$15.6m purchased by the State.

Works and Services Account

When the Victorian Government amalgamated the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan Fund in 1970-71 into one account to be known as the Consolidated Fund, it created,

at the same time, a trust fund, the Works and Services Account, which was to cater for expenditure by the Victorian Government on capital works and services. In effect, therefore, this Account which is financed by appropriations from the Consolidated Fund, serves a similar purpose to that of the former Loan Fund.

VICTORIA—WORKS AND SERVICES ACCOUNT: EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Expenditure on—	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Agricultural, pastoral, etc., services (a)	r9,511	4,074	6,497	11,529	9,652
Culture and recreation	r4,490	5,627	r8,137	r14,224	14,918
Development and decentralization (b)	r15	5,245	5,865	6,560	6,278
Education—					
Primary and secondary (c)	34,978	42,597	r82,374	103,665	99,627
Technical and vocational	11,852	11,940	25,448	28,815	28,673
Universities	9,681	2,923	7	103	—
Other higher education	9,574	7,052	1,761	1,138	645
Other	1,411	2,035	r6,717	1,735	10,220
Electricity supply	16,000	16,000	13,000	14,000	14,000
Forestry	4,300	4,715	6,820	8,177	10,988
Gas supply	142	40	40	40	20
Grants to municipalities (d)	r4,316	3,570	r5,945	r7,753	6,443
Health services—					
Mental hygiene and mental hospitals	4,181	6,700	r9,483	14,003	13,344
Other hospitals	15,615	21,247	27,649	27,793	35,707
Other	721	964	1,318	r2,192	3,409
Housing (e)	40,433	1,971	2,196	2,700	4,000
Lands, survey and mining	1,116	1,469	2,942	4,058	5,779
Law, order, and public safety	3,978	4,072	7,425	11,526	15,016
Legislature and general administration	r5,513	r11,301	r12,328	r14,835	19,654
Natural disaster relief	..	..	3,250	3,500	17
Ports and harbours	r2,985	1,146	r2,177	2,944	3,287
Protection of the environment (including sewerage)	r24,579	42,487	60,086	65,251	47,208
Roads and bridges	r1,552	1,038	r534	1,428	1,783
Social welfare	2,356	2,334	r3,581	r3,998	3,802
Transport—					
Railways	16,116	18,447	19,138	32,277	41,206
Tramways	3,855	8,350	—	—	—
Water supply, irrigation, and drainage	17,670	18,441	r24,722	31,708	41,651
Miscellaneous	r804	r1,074	r1,360	r1,273	1,119
Total	247,742	246,860	340,800	417,221	438,440

(a) Expenditure on destruction of vermin and noxious weeds was charged mainly to the Consolidated Fund from 1973-74.

(b) Includes advances to the Victorian Development Corporation of \$5m in 1973-74 and 1974-75; \$5.8m in 1975-76; and \$5.2m in 1976-77.

(c) Includes secondary technical.

(d) Includes grants for culture and recreation, education, health, roads, and social welfare among others.

(e) In 1972-73, funds required for general housing purposes were treated as part of the States Loan Council borrowings programme and therefore disbursed in Victoria through the Works and Services Account. In 1973-74, it was decided to return to the system in force from 1945-46 to 1970-71, i.e., separate funds for housing as approved by the Loan Council which were then credited to and disbursed from Trust Accounts created for the purpose by the Victorian Treasury.

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 beginning of the twentieth century, only 10 per cent of State indebtedness was domiciled in Australia.

In the tables in this section relating to the public debt of Victoria, loans domiciled in overseas countries have been converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange ruling at 30 June in each respective year.

The public debt of the State of Victoria as shown in the following tables excludes certain liabilities due to the Commonwealth Government at 30 June 1977. These liabilities include advances of \$879.9m for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, \$74.1m for sewerage, \$53.7m for rural and dairy reconstruction, \$63.6m for growth centres, \$28.6m for land acquisition, and \$12.2m of special assistance loans for soldier settlement. These and other purpose loans and advances made pursuant to Commonwealth-State agreements and arrangements should be taken into account when considering the total debt position of Victoria.

Public debt transactions

The following table shows particulars of the loans raised and redeemed during, and the amount outstanding at the end of, each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77. 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	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
DEBT MATURING IN AUSTRALIA					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,424,680	2,591,969	2,711,720	2,618,754 ^(a)	2,807,054
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	358,667	430,217	411,344	578,909	517,416
Domestic raisings	171,115	279,516	226,111	360,898	288,372
Less conversion and redemption loans					
Total new debt incurred	187,553	150,701	185,233	218,011	229,044
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	20,265	30,950	36,299	29,710	30,882
Net increase in debt	167,289	119,751	148,934	188,301	198,162
Debt outstanding at 30 June	167,289	119,751	148,934	188,301	198,162
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,591,969	2,711,720	2,860,654	2,807,054	3,005,216
DEBT MATURING IN LONDON					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	38,855	22,910	19,304	19,346	15,673
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	..	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemption from National Debt Sinking Fund	11,461	888	776	1,009	625
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-4,484	-2,719	+ 819	-2,665	+ 1,067
Net increase in debt	-15,945	-3,606	+ 43	-3,674	+ 442
Debt outstanding at 30 June	22,910	19,304	19,346	15,673	16,115
DEBT MATURING IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SWITZERLAND, AND THE NETHERLANDS					
Debt outstanding at 1 July	24,812	18,031	15,587	16,172	11,314
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	..	..	..	..	..
Less conversion and redemption loans	..	..	..	..	..
Total new debt incurred	..	..	..	..	..
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	3,820	1,567	1,939	5,780	1,772
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-2,961	-877	+ 2,524	+ 922	+ 899
Net increase in debt	-6,781	-2,444	+ 585	-4,858	-873

VICTORIA—STATE PUBLIC DEBT: SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS—*continued*
(\$A'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Debt outstanding at 30 June	18,031	15,587	16,172	11,314	(b)10,441
	TOTAL				
Debt outstanding at 1 July	2,488,348	2,632,910	2,746,610	2,654,272	2,834,041
New debt incurred—					
Commonwealth Government loan floatations	358,667	430,217	411,344	578,909	517,416
Domestic raisings					
Less conversion and redemption loans	171,115	279,516	226,111	360,898	288,372
Total new debt incurred	187,553	150,701	185,233	218,011	229,044
Less repurchases and redemptions from National Debt Sinking Fund	35,545	33,405	39,014	36,499	33,279
Adjustment due to variation in rate of exchange	-7,445	-3,596	+3,342	-1,742	1,966
Net increase in debt	144,562	113,701	149,561	179,769	197,731
Debt outstanding at 30 June	2,632,910	2,746,610	2,896,172	2,834,041	3,031,771

(a) Adjusted in accordance with Financial Agreement as amended (Act 8843 of 1976). Liability of \$241.9m was assumed by the Commonwealth.

(b) Includes New York, \$A7,589,238; Canada \$A1,845,218; and the Netherlands, \$A1,006,298.

The following table shows details of the amounts of loans outstanding in Australia, London, New York, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands at the end of each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—PUBLIC DEBT: LOANS OUTSTANDING
(\$A'000)

At 30 June—	Amount						Total debt
	Australia	London	New York	Canada	Switzerland	The Netherlands	
1973	2,591,969	22,910	11,780	1,830	3,076	1,345	2,632,910
1974	2,711,720	19,304	9,846	1,742	2,868	1,131	2,746,610
1975	2,860,654	19,346	9,415	1,708	3,840	1,209	2,896,172
1976	2,807,054	15,673	8,453	1,872	..	988	2,834,041
1977	3,005,216	16,115	7,589	1,845	..	1,006	3,031,771

In the following table the annual interest liability of the State has been calculated on the basis of the debt outstanding at the end of each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77. The liability, therefore, represents the amount of interest payable in the ensuing year without regard to new loan raisings and redemptions during that year. The table shows particulars of the annual interest payable in Australia and in overseas countries respectively, and the average rate of interest liability.

VICTORIA—ANNUAL INTEREST LIABILITY
ON PUBLIC DEBT (a)

At 30 June—	Payable in Australia	Payable in overseas countries	Total	Average rate
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000	per cent
1973	143,789	2,217	146,006	5.55
1974	152,655	1,888	154,543	5.63
1975	181,912	1,913	183,825	6.35
1976	199,930	1,483	201,412	7.11
1977	225,594	1,461	227,055	7.49

(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 1972-73 to 1976-77 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)			
1972-73	136,931	1,964	922	314	140,131	533	140,664
1973-74	147,347	1,112	620	291	149,370	658	150,027
1974-75	162,311	1,253	492	342	164,398	1,258	165,656
1975-76	173,909	968	509	347	175,734	1,041	176,775
1976-77	207,723	896	459	(c)173	209,251	1,215	210,466

(a) Includes exchange.

(b) Includes \$A4,254,318 contributed each year by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Agreement, but excludes interest paid on advances received from the Commonwealth Government for housing, soldier settlement, rural reconstruction, etc.

(c) Includes Canada, \$A107,380, and the Netherlands, \$A66,018.

National Debt Sinking Fund

Under the Financial Agreement of 1927 between the Commonwealth Government and the States, it was arranged that the Commonwealth Government assume responsibility for the public debt of the States. The securities covering these debts would be redeemed or repurchased by payments from the National Debt Sinking Fund (which had been in existence from 1923) and the Commonwealth Government and the States were to make annual contributions to the Fund for this purpose.

Details of transactions of the National Debt Sinking Fund in respect of the public debt of the State of Victoria, for each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77, 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	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Contributed under Financial Agreement—					
Victorian Government	25,519	27,401	28,839	r29,000	31,156
Commonwealth Government	6,809	7,195	7,525	7,500	8,003
Total contributions under Financial Agreement	32,328	34,595	36,364	r36,500	39,159
Interest on investments	63	79	49	r49	31
Special contributions by Victoria	25	14	14	..	..
Total	32,416	34,688	36,427	36,549	39,190
Total to date	438,669	473,357	509,784	546,332	585,522

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES
REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED
(\$A'000)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76 (a)	1976-77
Australia—					
Face value	20,264	30,950	36,299	29,710	30,882
Net cost	20,231	30,948	36,297	29,697	30,881
London—					
Face value	11,461	888	776	1,009	625
Net cost	11,171	589	540	962	492
New York—					
Face value	3,547	1,374	1,634	1,650	1,774
Net cost	3,630	1,270	1,426	1,531	1,650

VICTORIA—NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: SECURITIES REPURCHASED
AND REDEEMED—*continued*
(SA'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Canada—					
Face value	123	51	133	179	46
Net cost	117	42	118	65	42
Netherlands—					
Face value	150	141	173	165	201
Net cost	145	135	164	166	177
Switzerland—					
Face value	—	—	—	3,889	..
Net cost	—	—	—	4,049	..
Total—					
Face value	35,545	33,405	39,014	36,499	33,528
Net cost	35,293	32,984	38,544	36,469	33,242
Total to date—					
Net cost	436,481	469,465	508,009	544,479	577,721

(a) In accordance with the 1976 amendments to the Financial Agreement, purchases made since 30 June 1975 are brought to account at net cost plus accrued interest. In previous years net cost only was charged to State's accounts.

Local government and semi-governmental bodies: new money loan raisings

The following table shows particulars of the new money loan raisings for capital works, during each of the years 1971-72 to 1975-76, by local government, semi-governmental, and other public bodies in Victoria:

VICTORIA—LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, AND
OTHER PUBLIC BODIES: NEW MONEY LOAN RAISINGS
(S'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
Due to government	277	39	181	465	1,001
Due to public creditor	37,248	43,478	38,932	51,249	67,190
Total	37,525	43,517	39,113	51,715	68,191
SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.					
Due to government	50,204	70,092	100,544	143,239	167,613
Due to public creditor	158,458	203,297	196,722	234,983	291,915
Total	208,662	273,389	297,266	378,222	459,528
ALL AUTHORITIES					
Due to government	50,481	70,131	100,724	143,704	168,614
Due to public creditor	195,706	246,775	235,654	286,233	359,105
Total	246,187	316,906	336,379	429,937	527,719

NEW FEDERALISM POLICY

Introduction

From 1976-77, financial assistance grants were replaced by personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and the States.

The sharing of personal income tax with the States is the central element of the Commonwealth Government's federalism policy.

Other elements of the policy are:

- (1) Sharing by local government in the proceeds of personal income tax;
- (2) a more selective use of specific purpose payments to the States with the absorption of such payments, where appropriate, into general purpose funds;
- (3) the establishment of an Advisory Council for Inter-Government Relations; and
- (4) a review of the functions of the different levels of government and the elimination of unnecessary duplication of effort.

Personal income tax sharing between the Commonwealth and the States

Personal income tax sharing has been introduced in two stages. Under Stage 1, which commenced in 1976-77, the Commonwealth continued to be the sole Government imposing income taxes in Australia, with each State receiving a specified proportion of personal income tax collections. Under Stage 2, for which enabling legislation was introduced by the Commonwealth in the autumn 1977 session of Parliament, Stage 1 entitlements will continue to operate, but each State will be free to impose a surcharge or to grant a rebate of personal income tax.

Tax sharing arrangements are to apply to receipts from personal income tax only, not to receipts from company taxes, withholding taxes on dividends, and interest.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978 pp. 503-4

Local government

Each year local government will receive an amount equal to 1.52 per cent of Commonwealth Government collections from net personal income tax collections in the previous year. This amount will be distributed between the States in accordance with recommendations of the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Allocations to individual councils within States will be determined in accordance with recommendations made by State Grants Commissions which are to be established in each State. Following a review by the Commonwealth Grants Commission of the relative shares of each State, Victoria's share was increased from 25.28 per cent to 25.45 per cent. The grant to Victoria for on-passing as general purpose assistance for local government authorities was \$42.1m in 1977-78, and the amount to be paid in 1978-79 is \$45.7m. Further information on this topic is given in Chapter 6 of this *Year Book*.

Specific purpose payments

Another element of the new federalism concerns specific purpose payments. Specific purpose payments have grown at a much faster rate than general purpose payments in recent years. Specific purpose payments will be examined to determine which of them can be absorbed into the general arrangements for income tax sharing.

Advisory Council for Inter-Governmental Relations

Following discussions at Premiers' Conferences in 1976 it was agreed that a Council for Inter-Governmental Relations would be established. The Council will comprise members of the Commonwealth and State Parliaments, representatives from local government, and private citizens. Subjects for investigation and advice by the Council will be referred to it by Premiers' Conferences, and may include matters raised originally at the initiative either of local government or the Council itself.

Elimination of duplication of effort between governments

A fourth part of the Commonwealth's federalism policy is a review of the function of the different levels of government in Australia so as to eliminate unnecessary duplication of effort. One of the matters on which the Administrative Review Committee was asked to report was "possible means of improving Commonwealth-State administrative arrangements with particular reference to the degree of Commonwealth involvement in the supervision of State expenditure of Commonwealth financial assistance, and to the avoidance of duplication and overlapping of activities".

Further developments in 1976-77 and 1977-78

At the 1977 Premiers' Conferences further discussion was held on the earlier agreement that there would be a periodic review of relativities between States' entitlements under Stage 1. It was agreed that the review body should be composed of the Chairman of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, two members of the Commission, plus three associate members, one nominated by New South Wales and Victoria and two by the other four States. Guidelines were suggested for the review body. Consideration was given to a proposal to change tax sharing entitlements from 33.6 per cent of the current year's personal income tax collection to an appropriate percentage of the preceding year's

collection to reduce uncertainty and administrative difficulties. This proposal was considered by Commonwealth and State officers and on the basis of their report, it was agreed that the States' tax sharing entitlement for 1977-78 would be \$4,336.1m, and that in future years, the entitlement should be 39.8 per cent of the preceding year's net personal income tax collection. The States actually received \$4,316.6m in 1977-78, following adjustments arising from over-payments in 1976-77. For 1978-79, it was estimated that the States tax sharing entitlement would amount to \$4,777m.

FIRE AUTHORITIES

Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board

Until January 1974, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District contributed one third, and fire insurance companies transacting business in the same area provided two thirds, of the amount required to maintain metropolitan fire brigades. As a result of amended legislation, operative since the beginning of 1974, contributions have subsequently been received in the proportions of one eighth from the Victorian Government, one eighth from municipal councils, and three quarters from fire insurance companies. During 1976-77, contributions by municipalities were equivalent to 0.45 cents in the dollar of the annual value of property, amounting to \$714m, while fire insurance companies contributed at a rate of \$25.10 for every \$100 of fire insurance premiums paid on insured property. Premiums received in the Metropolitan Fire District in 1976-77 amounted to \$76.9m.

Particulars of the revenue, expenditure, and loan indebtedness of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board for each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Treasurer of Victoria	—	889	2,376	2,937	3,219
Municipalities	3,864	3,264	2,372	2,937	3,219
Insurance companies	7,652	10,040	14,254	17,624	19,262
Brokers and owners	125	118	194	299	357
Charges for services	966	1,220	1,623	1,992	2,309
Interest and sundries	538	673	808	1,046	1,440
Total	13,146	16,204	21,627	26,835	29,806
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries	8,749	11,223	14,587	16,558	20,013
Other	3,857	5,792	6,712	7,955	9,728
Total	12,606	17,015	21,299	24,513	29,741
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 540	-811	+ 328	+ 2,322	+ 65
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	2,883	3,236	3,683	4,296	4,936

The following table shows particulars of the number of fire stations operated by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the number of staff employed at 30 June for each of the years 1973 to 1977:

**VICTORIA—METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD: NUMBER
OF FIRE STATIONS AND STAFF EMPLOYED AT 30 JUNE**

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Fire stations	47	47	47	47	48
Staff employed—					
Fire fighting	1,248	1,321	1,396	1,430	1,467
All other	251	272	282	292	292

Country Fire Authority

The headquarters of the Country Fire Authority are situated in Malvern, a suburb of Melbourne, where an operations centre is in direct radio contact with every fire control region throughout Victoria. At 30 June 1977, there were 106 permanent firemen employed in brigades at Ballarat, Belgrave, Bendigo, Boronia, Dandenong, Frankston, Geelong, North Geelong, Geelong West, and Springvale, with a total of 100 permanent brigade officers at these stations and at Chelsea, Doveton, Mildura, Morwell, Norlane, Shepparton, Traralgon, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Wodonga.

The revenue of the Country Fire Authority consists mainly of statutory contributions, in the proportion of one third from the Victorian Treasury's Municipalities Assistance Fund and two thirds from insurance companies underwriting fire risks in the country area of Victoria. There were 142 insurance companies thus contributing during 1976-77.

Up to 30 June 1977, the Authority had raised 111 loans, representing a total of \$13.1m, 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 1972-73 to 1976-77, are shown in the first of the following tables. The second table shows particulars of the number of fire brigades, personnel, and motor vehicles for the same years.

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE					
Statutory contributions—					
Municipalities Assistance Fund	1,638	2,144	2,883	3,756	4,666
Insurance companies	3,277	4,288	5,766	7,512	9,332
Other	166	212	326	336	470
Total	5,081	6,644	8,975	11,604	14,468
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and wages	2,474	3,346	4,662	5,442	6,656
Other	2,579	2,965	4,110	5,079	6,633
Total	5,053	6,311	8,772	10,521	13,289
Net surplus	28	333	203	1,083	1,179
Loan expenditure	446	628	944	1,987	1,823
Loan indebtedness (at 30th June)	4,650	5,235	6,179	7,468	9,086

VICTORIA—COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY: NUMBER OF FIRE
BRIGADES, PERSONNEL AND MOTOR VEHICLES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Fire brigades—					
Urban	212	215	215	215	215
Rural	1,054	1,061	1,061	1,060	1,058
Personnel—					
Permanent	331	371	398	431	471
Volunteer	114,709	117,250	118,283	114,145	110,697
Vehicular fleet—					
Self-propelled	1,390	1,411	1,452	1,498	1,539
Trailer units	395	420	389	401	429

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications*Victorian Office*

Victorian monthly statistical review (1303.2)

Central Office

Expenditure on education (5510.0)

Public authority finance: Federal authorities (5502.0)

Public authority finance: public authority estimates (5501.0)

Public authority finance: State and local authorities (5504.0)

Public authority finance: taxation (5506.0)

Public authority finance State Government: social services (5508.0)

Public authority pensions and superannuation schemes (5511.0)

Other publicationsCommonwealth Budget Paper No. 7: Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory, and
Local Government authorities, 1978-79

Victorian Government: Budget 1978-79

Victorian Government: Estimates of the Receipts and Payments of the Consolidated Fund for the
year ending 30 June 1979

Victorian Government: Finance 1977-78

Victorian Government: National Accounting Statement of Receipts and Outlays of the Consolidated
Fund 1978-79

Victorian Government: Payments to or for Victoria by the Commonwealth 1978-79.

PRIVATE FINANCE

BANKING

Banking in 1977

The Commonwealth Government's continuing commitment to reducing inflation substantially through policies of monetary restraint remained the dominant influence on the banking and finance sector during 1977. Throughout the year, the authorities were called upon to utilise a wide range of measures in order to maintain control over domestic liquidity. In the first half of the year, this meant acting to restrain growth in liquidity but, following unexpected tightness later in the year, the authorities' role was reversed to go some way towards easing the liquidity situation. At the same time, the authorities had to ensure that domestic financial conditions did not hinder any economic recovery.

Liquidity

With a marked improvement in the inflow of overseas capital immediately following the November 1976 devaluation and the seasonal rise before the tax drain period in the cumulative government deficit during the early months of 1977, private sector liquidity peaked towards the end of February. A relatively low level of subscriptions to the February Commonwealth Government loan (\$171m of which \$134m was provided by the non-bank private sector) did not greatly affect existing liquidity conditions and the Major Trading Banks (MTBs) ratio of liquid and government securities (LGS) assets to deposits continued to rise during the first quarter of 1977, to average 30.3 per cent in March (7.3 per cent above the minimum LGS convention).

Anticipating an excessive build-up in liquidity early in the year, the Commonwealth Government and monetary authorities had introduced several measures aimed at dampening the growth in the volume of money. Principal among these was the imposition of controls on capital inflow. As from 17 January 1977, the embargo on short-term borrowings from overseas residents was extended to those borrowings which were repayable in under two years (applicable to amounts exceeding \$100,000). In addition, the variable deposit requirement (VDR) was reactivated to apply to overseas borrowings for two or more years and exceeding \$100,000 in any 12 months, other than for capital investment directly in the mining and manufacturing sectors. (The new controls did not apply to normal trade financing transactions and certain non-resident investment in domestic fixed interest securities.)

In order to ensure that the level of bank lending would be consistent with slower growth in the financial aggregates, the Statutory Reserve Deposit Ratio (SRD) of the MTBs was increased by one percentage point to 9 per cent on 25 January and then again to 10 per cent on 21 February. Bank lending also slowed as the banks increased their liquidity in response to warnings by the Reserve Bank that, despite the very large amount of tax to be paid at the end of 1976-77, support from the central monetary authorities on the large scale scale of the previous June quarter would not be forthcoming in 1977.

With the commencement of company and provisional tax payments in March, liquidity began to tighten. Over the entire tax drain period, there was a marked reduction in Treasury Notes outstanding, especially during March and April. At the same time, short-

term private sector interest rates began to edge upwards; rates on 90 day bank-accepted commercial bills, for example, increased by about one percentage point to around 11 per cent during April. Liquidity was strained further by heavy subscriptions to the Commonwealth Government cash loan in May totalling \$453m (\$384m from the non-bank private sector) and by net subscriptions to Australian Savings Bonds of \$139m in the three months to May.

The financial sector's passage through the seasonal rundown in liquidity, was assisted by the reduction (as planned) in the minimum LGS convention of the MTBs from 23 per cent to 18 per cent from 1 April. In an attempt to further ease liquidity conditions, on 5 May the exemption from the VDR was extended to overseas funds borrowed by Australian financial intermediaries for lending to the mining and manufacturing industries to finance capital investment. (The controls on overseas borrowings were relaxed further on 6 July, the VDR being suspended and the embargo on borrowings for less than two years being reduced to apply to funds borrowed for less than six months. The new regulations also changed the upper limit for funds free from embargo from \$100,000 to \$200,000.)

By mid-June, almost all tax payable had been paid and no major difficulties had been encountered, although during the month, liquidity contracted sharply with the MTB LGS ratio falling from 22.9 per cent in May to 21.5 per cent in June. To help relieve the situation, the SRD ratio was reduced by one percentage point to 9 per cent from 20 June and then to 8 per cent from 1 July.

Unlike previous years, when a build-up in liquidity normally occurred after the rundown in the tax period, in 1977 the liquidity situation failed to improve in the September quarter. This was attributable to a number of factors including an extension of late company tax payments into July, a lower level of tax refunds than in the previous year (reflecting the change to the tax rebate system), and continued substantial non-bank purchases of government securities. With rates on long-term bonds still at historically high levels, subscriptions to the July Commonwealth Government cash loan raised \$610m (\$375m from the non-bank sector), while net subscriptions to Australian Savings Bonds totalled \$233m in the September quarter (\$38m in the previous September quarter). More importantly, however, the liquidity position was being aggravated by a growing deficit on the current account and particularly by a steady decline, from April onwards, in the level of net private capital inflow, culminating in September when a net outflow of \$319m was recorded.

In early August, this continued deterioration in the balance of payments prompted the monetary authorities to change the method of valuing official gold holdings to reflect the prevailing market value for gold. This resulted in an increase of about \$685m in the official reserves of gold and foreign exchange. In addition, on 3 August, the Australian dollar was devalued against the "basket" of currencies by around 1.5 per cent, the trade-weighted index being varied from 92.5 to 91.1 (May 1970=100). This was the first alteration in the trade-weighted index since 18 February and marked an effective shift in policy towards more frequent but minor adjustments in the exchange rate. The Commonwealth Government also announced (in September) that it intended to embark on an expanded official overseas borrowing programme—with loans in 1977-78 anticipated to total around \$1,700m—to help boost Australia's international reserves and to maintain the exchange rate. The Commonwealth Government's adherence to this policy eventually helped stem the tide of capital outflow.

In a further attempt to free bank liquidity, the SRD ratio was reduced by 1.5 percentage points to 6.5 per cent, effective from 9 September, although part of this release was to replenish Term and Farm Development Loan Funds. However, with the payment of the first company tax instalment in November (following the partial reintroduction of quarterly payments in 1977-78), a continuing drain of funds through private sector overseas transactions and the seasonal requirements for cash holdings towards Christmas, fairly tight monetary conditions persisted to the end of the year. Even with some company tax having been paid in November 1977 and a further instalment due in February 1978, the prospective size of the tax flow at the end of 1977-78 was still very large. With no real build up in liquidity having occurred by the end of 1977, the outlook for the June quarter 1978 was one of extreme tightness—unless, in the interim, there was a significant turnaround on the balance of payments.

Money supply

Largely as a result of continuing official controls on bank lending, substantial purchases of government securities by the non-bank private sector, and a deterioration in the private sector balance of payments, the growth in the volume of money, broadly defined (M3), declined markedly during the year. In June 1977, M3 was 11 per cent higher than a year earlier and within the 10 to 12 per cent target set previously for 1976-77 by the Federal Treasurer. The target range for M3 growth in 1977-78 was set at 8 to 10 per cent in the 1977-78 Budget. However, by December 1977, the annual increase in M3 had declined to about 6 per cent (12 per cent in December 1976), although the underlying rate of growth would have been slightly higher than this because of effects associated with the shift to quarterly company tax payments in November.

Interest rates

In line with the Commonwealth Government's need to finance its deficit and the determination of the authorities to curtail the growth in the money supply, interest rates generally remained high throughout most of 1977. Yields on two year government bonds remained at about 9.9 per cent until August before declining gradually to 9.3 per cent in December. Yields on bonds at the long end of the market also remained fairly steady at their high levels until about September when rates began to decrease in response to Commonwealth Government objectives to effect a substantial reduction in interest rates throughout the remainder of 1977-78. Yields on Treasury Notes and Australian Savings Bonds followed a similar pattern. Expectations that official rates would fall during the year were held from about May, and this, in part at least, contributed to the strong demand for government securities by the non-bank sector.

Short-term private sector interest rates increased fairly steadily from the beginning of the year until about mid-May, by which time most of the normal seasonal tax payments had been made. However, with unusually tight liquidity conditions persisting after June, short-term rates began to rise again. Average yields on Certificates of Deposit and bank-accepted commercial bills were about 10.6 per cent and 10.9 per cent, respectively, in August, marginally below the peak levels reached in the June quarter. Rates generally declined from September onwards, apart from a temporary rise associated with the quarterly company tax payment in November.

Trading Bank fixed deposit rates and Savings Bank deposit rates remained substantially unchanged throughout the year. However, towards the end of 1977, the Commonwealth Government and monetary authorities clearly foreshadowed a move towards an overall reduction in some bank rates early in 1978.

Savings bank regulations

During 1977, the monetary authorities notified financial institutions, including the banks, that they were expected to pursue policies consistent with increased lending for housing. To assist banks in this regard, the Banking (Savings Bank) Regulations were amended on 26 May, reducing the level of prescribed assets required to be held by the savings banks from 50 per cent to 45 per cent of depositors' balances. Further amendments to the Regulations came into force on 15 June, permitting savings banks to widen the scope of investments eligible for inclusion as prescribed assets.

Bank deposits

Deposit growth over the year clearly reflected the prevailing monetary conditions. Total MTB deposits in Australia rose by only \$152m (0.9 per cent) to reach \$17,860m at the end of 1977. This compares with increases of \$2,208m (14.2 per cent) and \$2,993m (23.9 per cent) during 1976 and 1975, respectively. During 1977, term deposits, including Certificates of Deposit, fell by 1 per cent, while current deposits rose by only 3.6 per cent—well below the annual increases recorded in 1976 of 20.1 per cent for term deposits and 6.8 per cent for current deposits. As a result, the ratio of term to total deposits fell from 58.7 per cent at the end of 1976, to 57.6 per cent at the end of 1977.

Savings bank deposits in Australia increased by \$1,414m (8.9 per cent) to \$17,248m after having risen by \$1,750m (12.4 per cent) in 1976. Investment type accounts rose by 13.9 per cent and represented 38 per cent of deposits at the end of the year (36.3 per cent 12 months earlier), while other deposits, comprising mainly ordinary pass-book accounts,

grew at a slower rate. The rate of savings bank deposit growth quickened during October, largely as a result of some temporary troubles affecting permanent building societies.

Bank lending

New lending by the MTBs continued at relatively low levels during the first half of the year but improved during the second half, MTB new and increased lending commitments peaking at \$135m a week in November 1977.

MTB loans, advances, and bills discounted rose by \$1,229m (10.5 per cent) during 1977, following rises of \$1,563m (15.4 per cent) and \$905m (9.8 per cent) in 1976 and 1975, respectively.

During 1977, the level of all savings bank housing and other loans outstanding increased by \$1,166m (15.6 per cent) to \$8,649m, compared with a rise of \$1,510m in 1976. The proportion of housing and other loans outstanding to total deposits rose from 47.3 per cent to 50.1 per cent over the year.

Banking in Victoria

Deposits of the MTBs in Victoria totalled \$4,887m at the end of 1977 which represented a decline of \$95m (1.9 per cent) over the year, compared with a rise of \$646m during 1976. Victoria's share of Australia's MTB deposits fell from 28.1 per cent to 27.4 per cent over the year.

Total savings bank deposits in Victoria increased by \$474m (8.2 per cent) to \$6,284m after rising by 14.5 per cent in 1976. Victoria's share of Australian savings bank deposits fell slightly from 36.7 per cent at the end of 1976, to 36.4 per cent at the end of 1977.

The average level of deposits in Victoria held in savings banks was \$1,658 a head at the end of 1977 (5.2 per cent more than a year earlier) and 35.6 per cent higher than the national average for December 1977 of \$1,222.

MTB loans, advances, and bills discounted in Victoria totalled \$3,657m at the end of 1977, \$306m (9.1 per cent) higher than a year earlier. This compared with an increase of \$535m (19 per cent) during 1976.

Further reference: *History of banking in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 625-9*

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia is Australia's central bank which operates under legislative powers contained in the *Banking Act 1959* and the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*.

The Bank is responsible for regulating the Australian monetary and banking system; it manages the note issue, performs banking and other services for government, is banker to the trading and savings banks, and administers exchange control. The Bank also distributes Australia's coinage on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government debt, deals with banks in foreign exchange, and manages a central pool of the nation's gold and overseas currency reserves. Through its Rural Credits Department, the Bank makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978, p. 511*

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK: CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (\$m)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Liabilities—					
Capital and reserves	48	46	46	46	46
Special reserve—					
IMF Special Drawing Rights	185	202	205	217	222
Australian notes on issue	1,958	2,374	2,762	3,172	3,549
Statutory Reserve Deposit accounts of trading banks	1,026	462	909	1,304	1,121
Other deposits of trading banks	54	52	42	69	42
Deposits of savings banks	1,311	1,057	1,090	1,213	1,123
Other liabilities	1,210	1,200	748	1,255	2,282
Total	5,792	5,393	5,802	7,276	8,385

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK:
CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS (INCLUDING NOTE ISSUE
DEPARTMENT): AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—*continued*
(\$m)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Assets—					
Gold and foreign exchange	3,768	3,111	2,779	2,612	2,720
Australian notes and coin	19	22	21	27	35
Cheques and bills of other banks	9	7	7	6	5
Commonwealth Government securities—					
Redeemable in Australia—					
Treasury bills and notes	72	147	1,290	1,758	2,315
Other	730	1,041	907	2,190	2,453
Bills receivable and remittances in transit	46	48	69	78	82
Loans, advances, and all other assets	1,148	1,017	729	605	775
Total	5,792	5,393	5,802	7,276	8,385

AUSTRALIA—RESERVE BANK: RURAL CREDITS
DEPARTMENT: AVERAGE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS
(\$m)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Liabilities (excluding capital and contingencies)	167.3	147.3	201.2	289.0	483.1
Assets (loans, advances, etc.)	217.1	200.2	258.5	350.3	549.3

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 Trading Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia is a member bank of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation which has a network of more than 1,200 branches and agencies throughout Australia. It also has a comprehensive network of agents and correspondent banks overseas, including branches in London, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and Norfolk Island, and an agency in New York.

The Bank is one of the largest Australian trading banks; it offers a full range of domestic and international banking facilities including portfolio management, nominee and share registry, travel, and Bankcard services. It also provides general finance services through CBFC Limited (jointly owned with the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia) and merchant bank facilities through Australian European Finance Corporation Limited (23 per cent owned).

AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK:
DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, AND NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

At 30 June—	Deposits repayable in Australia (average for month of June)			Advances	Number of accounts
	Bearing interest	Not bearing interest	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	'000
1974	1,667	928	2,595	1,887	1,357
1975	2,060	1,068	3,128	2,180	1,556
1976	2,310	1,297	3,607	2,424	1,596
1977	2,673	1,314	3,987	2,544	1,622
1978	2,942	1,218	4,160	3,002	1,685

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia (CSB) is the largest savings bank in Australia, having total assets at 30 June 1978 of \$6,930m. Deposits with the CSB are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.

The CSB offers a full range of savings bank deposit services, including personal savings accounts, joint accounts, trust accounts, Savings Investment Accounts (which offer an interest rate higher than normal savings bank interest), and passbook or cheque accounts for clubs and societies. The Bank operates a Christmas Club, deposits in which, plus interest, are repaid by cheque in December of each year. At 30 June 1978, the 1978 Christmas Club had over 324,000 contributing members whose balances had reached \$30m. Jointly with the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the CSB provides a full travel booking service as well as a range of personal and commercial financial services through its jointly owned subsidiary CBFC Ltd.

At 30 June 1978, amounts on deposit with the CSB totalled \$6,564m. The CSB was conducting 8,192,000 active accounts and its services were available through an Australia-wide network of 1,174 branches and sub-branches as well as nearly 6,000 agencies.

The CSB maintains the largest commercial on-line computer system in Australia with 1,174 terminals installed at branches and nearly eight million accounts being processed by computer.

The CSB's depositors' balances are invested widely in the development of Australia; apart from advances (mainly for housing) of \$3,191m outstanding at 30 June 1978, investments in Commonwealth and State Government securities totalled \$1,264m, and in local and semi-governmental securities amounted to \$1,694m.

During 1977-78, the CSB remained Australia's largest lender for housing and approved housing loans totalling \$723m, thereby enabling 34,000 families to buy their own homes and providing 34 per cent of all housing loan finance made available by savings banks. A feature of the CSB's housing lending programme in 1977-78 was the continuing demand for its house insurance scheme. Housing loan borrowers may, if they choose, insure their homes against fire and certain other risks with the CSB's insurance scheme, the premiums being paid monthly with the housing loan instalment.

In 1977-78, the CSB continued its long-established programme of support to local and semi-government bodies by providing loans of \$269m for the supply of community services.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide special services to facilitate the assimilation of newcomers to Australia through the Australian Financial and Migrant Information Service in London, Migrant Information Services in all capital cities and other major centres, and agencies conducted on migrant vessels and at hostels.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK: NUMBER OF
ACTIVE ACCOUNTS, AMOUNT AT CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS,
LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, ETC.**

At 30 June—	Number of active accounts	Amount at credit of depositors	Loans and advances outstanding	Commonwealth and other securities held
	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m
1974	7,569	4,333	1,476	2,367
1975	7,865	4,840	1,940	2,576
1976	8,026	5,423	2,406	2,697
1977	8,156	5,961	2,811	2,749
1978	8,192	6,564	3,191	2,958

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia, which commenced operations on 14 January 1960, provides finance for purposes of primary production and for the establishment or development of business undertakings (including undertakings relating to primary production), particularly small undertakings. In fulfilling its lending function, the

Bank provides finance which, in its opinion, would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. It therefore supplements the lending activities of other banks or sources of finance.

Within the above broad outlines, an overriding consideration in determining the administrative policy of the Bank is the need to ensure that the funds it has available for lending are applied towards those proposals which have the more important developmental and economic features.

Finance is usually made available by means of medium-to-long-term loans, repayable over a period suited to the circumstances of each individual borrower.

With regard to rural activities, loans are made available for a wide range of rural purposes, including restructuring unsuitable private mortgage debts or helping with probate or similar payments. Assistance is given to purchase of properties for farm build-up and other appropriate circumstances. The Bank normally expects applicants for rural loans to be actually or prospectively engaged in rural production as a principal activity.

The Commonwealth Development Bank also assists the Australian fishing industry by way of loans for the purchase or construction of new fishing vessels, assistance with the purchase of gear and ancillary equipment, and loans to improve the operating performance and functional activity of older fishing vessels. It provides loans to finance change of ownership of fishing vessels in appropriate circumstances as well as to finance the repayment of existing debts on fishing vessels arranged on unsuitable terms and conditions.

In assisting the forestry industry, the Bank expects that the finance it provides would lead to increased production or improved efficiency.

The words "business undertakings" are interpreted by the Commonwealth Development Bank as applying to all kinds of business including mining and undertakings relating to primary production. The Bank is obliged to ensure that the finance it provides to business undertakings will assist in their establishment or development and is particularly concerned with assisting smaller undertakings. Within this concept the Bank does not approve loans, except in special circumstances, which merely involve change of ownership of assets or the taking over of debts from another lender, nor does it provide finance for working capital except in cases where the need for such assistance clearly arises from a developmental project being financed by the Bank.

The Bank also provides finance under hire purchase or other appropriate instalment payment arrangements for the acquisition of income-earning plant and equipment used in primary production and business undertakings.

The Commonwealth Development Bank has a well qualified staff of specialist rural officers, investigating accountants, and engineering consultants, and under its charter provides advice and assistance with a view to promoting the efficient organisation and conduct of primary production and business undertakings.

Loan approvals for the year ended 30 June 1978 numbered 1,813 for a total amount of \$64.2m and equipment finance approvals numbered 5,114 for a total amount of \$52.3m.

**AUSTRALIA—COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK:
OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE 1978
(\$'000)**

Rural loans		Non-rural loans	
Type of industry	Amount	Type of industry	Amount
Beef cattle	80,919	Food processing	9,486
Sheep	71,032	Engineering	8,254
Dairying	25,423	Building materials	3,966
Other livestock	12,887	Sawmilling	2,201
Wheat	43,616	Printing	2,167
Other grain crops	18,288	Other manufacturing	14,696
Fruit	11,825	Fishing	9,872
Other rural industry	15,803	Other non-rural industry	5,463
Total	279,793		56,105

Further reference: Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd., *Victorian Year Book 1970*, pp. 688-9

Trading banks

The following tables show operations of trading banks in Victoria:

VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS: NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Bank	At 30 June 1976		At 30 June 1977	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Major trading banks—				
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	162	88	201	39
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	310	55	308	52
The Bank of Adelaide	2	—	2	—
Bank of New South Wales	196	8	199	9
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	180	26	182	24
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	155	31	155	28
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	245	61	245	56
Total major trading banks	1,250	269	1,292	208
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	1,252	269	1,294	208
Melbourne metropolitan area	755	135	800	88
Remainder of Victoria	497	134	494	120

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES (a) OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES, MONTH OF JUNE 1977
(\$'000)

Bank	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	255,544	415,626	671,169	589,109
Private trading banks—				
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd	540,582	789,497	1,330,079	991,341
The Bank of Adelaide	6,162	6,406	12,567	9,781
Bank of New South Wales	225,283	449,640	674,922	485,456
The Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd	236,241	419,625	655,865	468,842
The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	137,677	268,367	406,044	259,314
The National Bank of Australasia Ltd	345,300	654,141	999,441	604,328
Total	1,746,788	3,003,300	4,750,088	3,408,171

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: AVERAGES (a) OF DEPOSITS
AND ADVANCES
(\$'000)

Month of June—	Deposits repayable in Australia			Loans (b), advances and bills discounted
	Not bearing interest	Bearing interest	Total	
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
1975	1,437,328	2,415,570	3,852,898	2,751,212
1976	1,689,359	2,690,412	4,379,771	3,015,321
1977	1,746,788	3,003,300	4,750,088	3,408,171

(a) Averages of amounts at close of business on Wednesday of each week.

(b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market.

**VICTORIA—MAJOR TRADING BANKS: ADVANCES TO CATEGORIES
OF BORROWERS
(\$m)**

Classification	At second Wednesday of July—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Resident borrowers—					
Business advances—					
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying	210.7	238.5	261.3	276.9	290.8
Manufacturing	311.0	529.5	571.0	595.9	620.5
Transport, storage, and communication	31.6	48.9	63.0	54.5	56.9
Finance	249.1	168.7	315.3	214.9	224.4
Commerce	236.8	333.8	330.3	368.7	409.0
Building and construction	67.0	84.0	94.1	108.8	121.2
Other businesses	301.5	362.0	431.4	486.8	579.4
Unclassified	19.6	19.5	28.4	57.9	70.6
Total business advances	1,427.3	1,785.0	2,094.7	2,164.5	2,372.8
Advances to public authorities	15.5	25.3	63.3	71.0	113.2
Personal advances	423.9	525.0	614.5	821.6	1,037.6
Advances to non-profit organisations	18.8	24.4	32.3	32.8	35.5
Total advances to resident borrowers	1,885.5	2,359.7	2,804.8	3,090.0	3,559.2
Non-resident borrowers	1.3	1.9	4.6	5.4	5.7
Grand total	1,886.8	2,361.6	2,809.5	3,095.4	3,564.9

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 first table on page 465) and, in addition, the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Debits to Commonwealth and Victorian Government accounts at Melbourne city branches are excluded from the table.

**VICTORIA—TRADING BANKS (a): AVERAGE
WEEKLY DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS
(\$m)**

Year	Average weekly debits	Year	Average weekly debits
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
1970-71	1,647.3	1975-76	3,932.1
1971-72	1,808.7	1976-77	4,725.6

(a) Also includes the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

State Bank

The State Bank, formerly known as the State Savings Bank of Victoria, which was established in 1841, is constituted under Victorian statutes and operates branches and agencies throughout Victoria. It is directed by a Victorian Government appointed board of seven commissioners, who exercise control through the general manager. The business of the Bank is conducted in two departments, the Savings Bank Department and the Credit Foncier Department.

The Savings Bank Department accepts interest-bearing deposits through passbook, school bank, coupon club accounts, and 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 Commonwealth Government securities.

The Credit Foncier Department, which is wholly financed by the Savings Bank Department, also makes long-term loans to finance the erection and purchase of homes.

The State Bank is the largest savings bank in Victoria, having assets of \$3,509m at 30 June 1978. The deposits of its 3,691,115 operative accounts, held at 532 branches and sub-branches and 512 agencies, amounted to \$3,127m which represented approximately 47.7 per cent of all savings bank balances in Victoria.

Under a 1957 amendment to the State Savings Bank Act, the Bank was empowered to conduct cheque accounts which, except in the case of certain non-profit organisations, do not bear interest. At 30 June 1978, the Bank held 414,646 cheque accounts with balances of \$251m.

At 30 June 1978, 305 branches were served by a computer complex at the Bank's Head Office. These included 276 directly linked by telegraph line. The computer also processed many Head Office accounting functions.

A Christmas Club has operated since November 1964 and a Calendar Club with a variable term arrangement since 1971. For the year ending 30 June 1978, \$26m was paid out to members of the Christmas Club, and \$7m to members of the Calendar Club.

Secured and unsecured personal loans were introduced in November 1963. At 30 June 1978, 100,282 borrowers owed \$306m.

A 1973 Act removed a requirement for approval of the Governor in Council to changes in interest rates. This had involved administrative delays which sometimes placed the Bank at a competitive disadvantage.

The Bank's powers were extended significantly in 1973 by amendments to the Savings Bank Act. A notable change, aimed at assisting decentralisation, was a provision enabling the Bank to lend funds to the newly established Victorian Development Corporation.

A new legislative provision introduced after the 1973 Victorian Budget required that, as from 30 June 1974, one half of the annual net profits of the Savings Bank Department would be paid into Consolidated Revenue. This provision was consistent with the general practice of other government banks in Australia.

To provide banking facilities for a rapidly expanding population, and to replace agencies formerly conducted by private banks, the State Bank increased the number of its branches and sub-branches from 267 in 1956 to 530 in 1978. In the same period many of the Bank's older branches were re-built or modernised to provide attractive premises for clients and staff.

Depositors' balances have increased from \$528.6m at 30 June 1956, the year in which private banks entered the savings field, to \$3,128m at 30 June 1978.

Housing and farm loans

The State Bank has been the largest single source of housing finance in Victoria since it introduced low cost long-term mortgage loans in 1910. At 30 June 1978, 110,741 housing loan borrowers owed a total debt of \$1,440m.

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 1978, \$5.8m was owed to the Bank by co-operative societies. The Bank also provides funds to the Home Finance Trust which, at 30 June 1978, owed the bank \$8.8m.

Rural interests are well served by long-term mortgage loans or short-term personal loans. Advances to farmers totalled \$4.1m in 1977-78 and at 30 June 1978, \$30.4m was outstanding from 1,593 borrowers.

Loans for essential services

Houses require such services as water, power, and sewerage, while such amenities as made roads, nearby baby health centres, and recreation areas are also important adjuncts to family living. The Bank lends considerable support to the semi-governmental and municipal authorities responsible for providing these services; the amount invested with them at 30 June 1978 was \$757.5m

Loans to churches, schools, social organisations, etc.

The Bank has always been a source of finance for the erection of churches, school buildings, and community halls and for the provision of associated amenities. The advances to borrowers during 1977-78 totalled \$1.1m.

School banking

The State Bank's school bank system was introduced in 1912. At 30 June 1978, banking was provided at 2,417 schools for 463,192 depositors whose balances totalled \$11.7m.

Other facilities

The Bank also provides other services such as industrial savings facilities, Bankcard, and facilities for travellers interstate and overseas.

VICTORIA—STATE BANK: DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS

Year	Depositors' accounts at 30 June		Transactions		Interest paid
	Number	Amount	Deposits	Withdrawals	
	'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1973-74	3,209	1,862,302	5,165,430	4,962,023	76,166
1974-75	3,406	2,225,639	8,492,067	8,169,974	114,256
1975-76	3,497	2,575,292	9,638,308	9,505,732	134,671
1976-77	3,588	2,850,196	12,537,767	12,446,814	147,109
1977-78	3,691	3,127,894	13,391,690	13,166,107	163,599

VICTORIA—STATE BANK: ADVANCES AND BALANCES
OUTSTANDING FOR MORTGAGE AND OTHER LOANS (a),
SAVINGS BANK AND CREDIT FONCIER DEPARTMENTS
(\$m)

Year	Advances				Balances outstanding at end of year	
	Savings bank			Credit foncier	Savings bank	Credit foncier
	Housing (b)	Farms	Churches, etc.			
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
1975-76	302.4	4.0	1.3	0.4	991.6	75.4
1976-77	330.0	3.2	1.5	0.1	1,219.0	61.8
1977-78	356.8	4.1	1.1	0.1	1,453.4	50.1

(a) Excludes personal loans and loans to finance the extension of electric power lines in rural areas.

(b) Excludes loans to co-operative housing societies and deposits with the Home Finance Trust.

The reserves of the State Bank at the end of each of the five years to 1977-78 were: 1973-74, \$63.8m; 1974-75, \$67.2m; 1975-76, \$74.5m; 1976-77, \$89.4m; and 1977-78, \$107.7m.

Further reference: *History of the State Savings Bank, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 630-4*

Private savings banks

Private savings banks have been operating in Victoria since January 1956, when two banks commenced operations in this field, and by July 1962, seven banks were participating in this business. The number was reduced to six from 1 October 1970, and increased to seven again from August 1972.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE SAVINGS BANKS:
DEPOSITS AND PROPORTION OF ALL
VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

At 30 June—	Deposits in Victoria	Proportion of deposits with all savings banks in Victoria
	\$'000	per cent
1973	1,139,113	32.2
1974	1,214,312	30.9
1975	1,386,568	29.7
1976	1,685,462	31.3
1977	1,885,959	31.6

At 30 June 1977, private savings banks had 1,092 branches and 654 agencies throughout Victoria.

Total deposits, etc., in savings banks

The following table shows the amount of depositors' balances in each savings bank in Victoria at 30 June 1973 to 1977:

VICTORIA—SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS

Savings bank	Depositors' balances at 30 June—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
State Savings Bank of Victoria (a)	1,615,145	1,861,972	2,303,497	2,574,500	2,849,284
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia	784,549	853,858	978,443	1,117,655	1,242,289
Private savings banks—					
Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.	416,187	437,132	479,483	565,534	620,913
The Bank of Adelaide Savings Bank Ltd.	2,366	2,383	2,976	3,737	3,933
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.	243,889	255,167	295,282	365,440	414,550
Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.	330	494	508	512	591
The Commercial Savings Bank of Australia Ltd.	134,978	148,414	181,162	219,125	248,270
C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd.	126,329	136,536	154,612	194,868	225,287
The National Bank Savings Bank Ltd.	215,034	234,186	272,545	336,246	372,415
Total deposits	3,538,807	3,930,142	4,668,508	5,377,617	5,977,532
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits per head of population	987	1,082	1,270	1,464	1,584

(a) Including school bank and deposit stock accounts, but excluding balances held in London.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN BANKS)**Introduction**

Financial institutions specialise in borrowing and lending funds. They act as intermediaries between holders of surplus funds (i.e., funds surplus to their current spending or investment requirements) and seekers of funds (whose current and/or future fund requirements exceed their holdings of liquid funds). This intermediation activity can be distinguished from direct financing where lenders and borrowers actually meet or where firms, for instance, raise capital from primary lenders. The success of financial intermediaries is dependent on their ability to satisfy the needs of borrowers and lenders efficiently. In this context their ability to meet not only existing needs but emerging demands is of paramount importance.

In line with the rapid transformation of the Australian economy over the last twenty years, the range and variety of financial institutions have expanded considerably. Some general factors contributing to the growth of the Australian private financial sector include changes in the industrial structure of the economy, changing levels of incomes and wealth, and changes in community spending patterns. These factors have in turn led to altered preferences for asset acquisition—between physical and financial assets—and to the development of preferences for particular types of financial assets. Price expectations, anticipated income levels, community views on real and nominal rates, and the general level of business and consumer confidence also play a part in the eventual demand for financial assets.

The expansion of the financial sector has been paralleled by the development of a range of government policies and regulations for social and economic objectives. These have been implemented with the aim of protecting lenders through limiting risks on some claims, influencing the allocation of funds and/or by affecting the relative attractiveness of different sorts of liabilities and assets. Official controls exercised upon some of the financial institution groups, e.g., in portfolio structure (particularly the holding of

government securities), officially controlled interest rate ceilings, and asset ratio requirements, have been instrumental in affecting relative rates of growth between finance groups.

The following table shows the categories of financial organisations operating in the Australian economy:

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL ASSETS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Financial institutions	At 30 June—				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (c)
	AMOUNT OF TOTAL ASSETS				
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Trading banks	9,640	12,573	15,352	18,097	20,578
Savings banks	8,873	10,730	11,766	13,647	15,569
Other banking institutions	677	669	737	872	1,040
Banks (consolidated) (a)	18,572	23,409	26,941	31,775	36,478
Reserve Bank	4,451	5,600	6,360	5,576	6,237
Life insurance offices	6,724	7,577	8,282	8,909	9,703
Public pension funds	2,204	2,506	2,633	2,984	3,400
Private pension funds	1,937	2,132	2,384	2,700	3,095
Non-life insurance offices	2,313	2,625	3,062	3,430	4,594
Finance companies (b)	5,690	7,889	9,688	10,286	12,520
Merchant banks	1,520	2,118	2,249	2,442	2,664
Building societies	2,918	3,825	4,521	5,200	6,197
Authorised money market dealers	1,103	878	488	889	1,042
Credit co-operatives	249	365	484	633	823
Pastoral finance companies	654	764	850	837	883
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	294	349	393	387	395
Investment companies	338	394	418	381	407
Other financial institutions	556	708	859	1,005	1,234
Total	49,526	61,139	69,611	77,434	89,672
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL ASSETS				
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Trading banks	19.4	20.5	21.9	23.4	22.9
Savings banks	17.8	17.5	16.8	17.6	17.4
Other banking institutions	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Banks (consolidated) (a)	37.8	38.4	39.1	41.0	40.7
Reserve Bank	8.9	9.1	9.1	7.2	7.0
Life insurance offices	13.5	12.4	11.8	11.5	10.8
Public pension funds	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.8
Private pension funds	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Non-life insurance offices	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.1
Finance companies (b)	11.4	12.9	13.8	13.3	13.9
Merchant banks	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0
Building societies	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9
Authorised money market dealers	2.2	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2
Credit co-operatives	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Pastoral finance companies	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Unit trusts, land trusts, and mutual funds	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Investment companies	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other financial institutions	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Discrepancies in totalling "trading banks", "savings banks", and "other banking institutions" are a result of netting effects.

(b) Including assets of general financiers, i.e., companies other than those borrowing from the general public.

(c) Preliminary.

It should be noted that the importance of these institution groups cannot be exclusively gauged from their size, or even relative sizes. Some may be quite important as brokers between borrowers and lenders, while holding very small assets on their own account. Aspects such as competitive relationships between groups and changes in roles or functions are not evident, and a clear distinction is difficult between some of the categories, e.g., finance companies and merchant banks.

The commercial banking sector which in 1953 had almost 60 per cent of total assets was, twenty years later, in a less dominant position with about 40 per cent in the mid 1970s. This relative decline was greatest during the 1950s when increasing financial needs encouraged the growth of more specialist intermediaries and restrictive monetary policies tended to weaken the banks' competitive position—banks subsequently acquired direct and indirect equity interests in finance companies and merchant banks.

During the 1960s, official policies and attitudes became directed towards improving the competitiveness of the banking system and ensuring that controls were more market-oriented. Trading banks recorded a 7.4 per cent annual growth rate compared with 9.5 per cent for all institutions during the 1960s, reflecting the steady decline in demand deposits as a proportion of investors' portfolios. Banks have generally sought to provide a fairly comprehensive range of financial services, while other financial institutions have tended to concentrate on specialist areas or on new and more rapidly expanding sectors of finance. However, over recent years there has been a clear strengthening of banks' competitiveness compared with other institutions. On the borrowing side greater flexibility has been introduced in fixed deposit terms and in the introduction of certificates of deposit, while on the lending side, new arrangements allowing banks greater discretion in the setting of overdraft rates have been of prime importance in enabling trading banks to recoup ground lost previously to other financial intermediaries.

Major factors affecting the growth of savings banks over the last twenty years have been the entry of the private savings banks in the 1950s and, in more recent times, the pressing competition of the permanent building societies. In the past decade the growth rate of the building societies has been very rapid, reflecting such factors as rising incomes, expectations within the community as to the standard of housing demanded, and the widening of the deposit gap. The societies' ability to service the demand for larger loans and higher percentage (of valuation) loans has been facilitated by the introduction of mortgage insurance in 1965.

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns.

In the 1975-76 Budget, the Commonwealth Government introduced a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational and other expenses, life insurance premiums, and superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied. In the 1977-78 Budget, the General Rebate was abolished and a free threshold income was introduced. Concessional expenditure over \$1,590 was allowed as a rebate at the basic tax rate, 32 cents in the dollar. The 1978-79 Budget raised the basic rate to 33.5 cents in the dollar, but the maximum allowance for each component, including \$1,200 for life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, has not been changed.

Instalment credit companies, now more commonly called finance companies, have exhibited strong growth in recent years (a compound annual rate of growth of 11.4 per cent in the ten years to 1970 with rather faster growth since). Their annual growth rate of over 30 per cent in the 1950s was effectively checked by the economic measures of November 1960. Reflecting the need to find new outlets for funds, these companies have moved away from their early pattern of financing mainly consumption spending and now lend as well to business and land development companies. Housing and construction also form a significant segment of their lending spectrum.

The assets of money market corporations or merchant banks more than doubled in the years 1970-72 after exhibiting rapid growth during the late 1960s. The number of companies in this sector has risen strongly and the scope of their operations has increased. These institutions offer a wide range of services including accepting and discounting of

commercial bills, the arrangement and provision of short or medium-term finance, operations in short-term money market activities, and underwriting or sub-underwriting security issues. Many also specialise in corporate advice and portfolio management services. (Time series data of balance sheet items and some other activities of most of these money market corporations have only recently become available in official statistics.)

Credit co-operatives have shown a very rapid expansion over recent years. Based on the principle of mutual co-operation, they enable borrowers to obtain funds at reasonable conditions and investors to derive a satisfactory return.

Unlike most other groups surveyed, unit trusts have experienced limited growth in Australia.

Changes in the growth rates and relative importance of financial institutions have in many ways been influenced or affected by official policies and the changing structure of the Australian economy during the 1950s and 1960s; the end of the 1970s could see even more rapid changes. New demands by a resource-rich economy could not only call forth new government directions and needs, but new initiatives. Officially sponsored structural changes in the economy may also alter the rules and environment under which financial institutions have to operate.

Finance companies

A comprehensive account of the scope of statistics relating to the lending operations of finance companies and further details of the transactions of finance companies can be found in the publication *Finance Companies Transactions, 1973-74* (catalogue number 5615.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Finance companies, like other financial institutions, are distinguishable from non-financial institutions in that they deal mainly in financial assets as opposed to physical goods and non-financial services. However, while the various classes of financial institutions are commonly acknowledged as possessing individual traits, it is difficult to formulate precise and mutually exclusive definitions in respect of each class. For the purpose of these statistics, finance companies are defined as incorporated companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (businesses as well as private persons) credit facilities of the following types: hire purchase and other instalment credit for retail sales, wholesale finance, personal loans, other consumer and commercial loans, factoring, financial leasing of business plant and equipment, and bills of exchange. The finance companies covered in these statistics, insofar as they provide instalment credit for retail sales, are also included in the statistics of instalment credit for retail sales (see below and page 473). Incorporated finance companies which are not subsidiaries of other finance companies and have total balances outstanding on finance agreements of less than \$500,000 are excluded.

Companies mainly engaged in financing the operations of related companies ("related" as defined in the Companies Act) are included if they finance:

- (1) The sales, by unrelated business, of products of related companies, or
- (2) the sales of related companies where the related companies write agreements with the general public.

Excluded from the statistics are companies lending funds to:

- (1) Related companies to enable such companies to finance their sales;
- (2) related finance companies; or
- (3) related companies which are not engaged in providing credit facilities to the general public.

Also excluded are the following classes of financial and quasi-financial institutions: banks; life insurance companies; fire, marine, and general insurance companies; authorised dealers in the short-term money market; pastoral finance companies; investment companies; unit trusts, land trusts, mutual funds, and management companies for the foregoing trusts and funds; pension and superannuation funds; building societies; friendly societies; and credit unions.

VICTORIA—FINANCE COMPANIES

(\$m)

Year	Instalment credit for retail sales	Personal loans	Wholesale hire purchase	Other consumer and commercial loans	Factoring	Total
AMOUNTS FINANCED (a)						
1972-73	254.9	83.5	305.8	678.6	54.9	1,377.7
1973-74	(b) 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
1975-76	308.6	169.2	711.4	770.4	111.8	2,071.4
1976-77	343.0	193.0	980.9	962.1	119.7	2,598.6
BALANCES OUTSTANDING AT 30 JUNE						
1973	422.2	109.9	43.3	676.9	15.4	1,267.8
1974	(b) 392.9	164.2	66.3	1,095.3	23.4	1,742.1
1975	420.1	189.3	89.4	1,197.2	24.1	1,920.0
1976	493.7	252.2	158.4	1,397.9	26.0	2,328.3
1977	576.9	311.7	245.5	1,743.8	34.1	2,912.0
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS OF BALANCES (c)						
1972-73	329.5	87.1	316.1	593.1	61.6	1,387.4
1973-74	(b) 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
1975-76	353.0	173.0	663.4	821.5	126.3	2,137.2
1976-77	410.6	211.3	899.8	945.2	127.6	2,594.5

(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 1973-74, instalment credit excludes "producer"-type goods.

(c) Covers cash collections of capital repayments, hiring charges, interest and insurance, and also other liquidations such as bad debts written off and rebates for early payouts.

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 472), 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 for the whole of Australia. Banks, credit unions, and insurance companies financing retail sales of consumer commodities are at present excluded. Also excluded are credit schemes which do not involve regular predetermined instalments, credit transactions which relate mainly to financing of "producer" type goods (e.g., plant and machinery, tractors, and commercial type vehicles), and credit transactions involving sale of land and buildings, property improvements, travel, services such as repair and maintenance work, and the leasing and rental of goods. A detailed account of the scope of these statistics may be found in the publication *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, July-September 1973* (catalogue number 5631.0), issued by the Central Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

VICTORIA—INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES
(INCLUDING HIRE PURCHASE), AMOUNTS FINANCED
BY COMMODITY GROUPS (a) 1976-77

(\$m)

Group	Finance companies	Other business	All business
Motor vehicles, etc.	276.8	0.9	277.8
Household and personal goods	66.2	84.4	150.6
Total	343.0	85.3	428.4

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

**VICTORIA—RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS:
AMOUNTS FINANCED BY COMMODITY GROUPS FOR ALL BUSINESSES (a)
(\$m)**

Year	Motor vehicles, etc.				Household and personal goods	Total
	New	Used	Other (b)	Total		
1975-76	65.9	82.1	22.0	170.0	54.5	224.5
1976-77	71.9	100.1	23.8	195.7	64.9	260.6

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(b) New and used motor cycles, boats, caravans, trailers, motor parts, and accessories.

Short-term money market

The short-term money market in Australia includes nine dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Four of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and five in Sydney, but representation is Australia-wide.

Known as authorised dealers, each of these dealer companies has been accredited by the Reserve Bank. Such accreditation has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against 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 Commonwealth 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 Commonwealth Government securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
LIABILITIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF CLIENT AT 30 JUNE (a)
(\$m)**

Clients	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
All trading banks	130.4	243.5	392.9	132.4	335.0
Savings banks	51.6	80.5	71.5	68.1	135.8
Insurance offices	12.1	50.2	44.1	53.3	68.4
Superannuation, pension, and provident funds	11.8	26.8	17.3	14.8	25.4
Hire purchase and other instalment credit companies	1.5	14.9	2.8	6.7	17.4
Companies, n.e.c.	63.7	180.5	178.7	309.7	364.8
Commonwealth and State Governments	57.6	110.5	137.3	43.2	150.6
Local and semi-government authorities, n.e.c.	72.0	115.5	115.9	121.3	175.8
All other lenders (including marketing boards and trustee companies)	38.9	27.6	38.0	47.2	92.1
Total	439.5	850.0	998.4	796.8	1,365.3

(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	
December 1976	0.10	14.75	1.50	12.50	5.84
March 1977	1.00	17.00	3.00	13.50	7.16
June 1977	3.00	15.30	5.00	13.80	9.33
September 1977	1.50	18.35	4.00	12.80	9.36
December 1977	2.00	18.85	4.00	14.00	8.99
March 1978	2.00	18.30	5.00	11.01	8.15
June 1978	0.50	18.86	3.00	11.50	9.05

(a) From July 1975, weighted average of rates paid on all days of the four or five weeks ending on the last Wednesday of the month.

The Bank maintains close supervision over the categories of assets which the dealers may acquire. The vast majority of dealers' assets must comprise Commonwealth Government securities (including Treasury notes) maturing within five years. In addition, dealers may deal in and hold securities of public authorities (i.e., semi-government and local government), securities of the Australian Industry Development Corporation, and banks' Certificates of Deposit (all of the foregoing securities must mature within five years) plus bank accepted or endorsed commercial bills (without formal limit as to maturity). Also, a very small part of dealers' funds may be held in non-bank commercial bills and such other assets as they might choose, including securities longer than five years to maturity. It is against Commonwealth Government securities up to five years to maturity (including semi-government and local government) that dealers may borrow under the last resort arrangement.

Dealers stand ready to buy and sell securities; aggregate figures of turnover of Commonwealth Government bonds and notes have averaged around \$300m per week in recent years.

**AUSTRALIA—SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET: AUTHORISED DEALERS:
SELECTED ASSETS (FACE VALUE) (a)
(\$m)**

Month	Commonwealth Government face value securities (b)			Commercial bills (c)	Banks' Certificates of Deposit (b)
	Treasury notes	Other	Total		
December 1976 (d)	556.0	345.8	901.8	72.5	15.7
March 1977	388.0	506.9	894.9	85.7	10.9
June 1977	54.6	774.9	829.5	129.8	21.6
September 1977	19.1	995.2	1,014.3	124.1	27.9
December 1977 (d)	46.2	1,069.2	1,115.4	137.0	14.5
March 1978	52.0	1,160.0	1,212.0	111.5	7.8
June 1978	57.9	1,085.6	1,143.5	153.5	15.8

(a) Average of securities holdings on the Wednesdays of the month.

(b) Not more than five years to maturity.

(c) Accepted or endorsed by banks.

(d) Holdings on one Wednesday of the month have been excluded.

Companies

Company legislation

In recent years the Victorian Parliament has given much attention to company legislation and, following the passage of 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 can be found on pages 891-5 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

VICTORIA—COMPANIES REGISTERED, ETC.

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	number	number	number	number	number
New companies registered—					
Victorian	6,359	5,047	6,651	12,225	13,267
Other	461	451	391	342	457
Total	6,820	5,498	7,042	12,567	13,724
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Nominal capital of new companies—					
Victorian	202,019	112,135	89,974	173,163	357,921
Other	138,157	225,582	104,120	136,152	57,541
Total	340,175	337,717	194,094	309,315	415,462
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Approximate number of existing companies (at end of year)—					
Victorian	74	77	82	91	102
Other	5	6	6	6	6
Total	79	83	88	97	108
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Increase in nominal capital of Victorian companies during year	650,134	778,507	544,912	757,885	757,729

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne was established in 1884, since which time there has been continuous growth 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 Victoria. The basic function of the Stock Exchange is to provide the means by which investment securities, stocks, bonds, shares, etc., may be conveniently bought and sold. The type of market has developed over the years from the "call room" style of trading to the present post trading method which is practiced in most exchanges throughout the world.

The Stock Exchange of Melbourne Limited was incorporated as a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act on 1 July 1970 in order to enable it to operate more efficiently as a legal entity. New Memorandum and Articles of Association were adopted to replace the former Rules and Regulations.

At 30 June 1978, membership of the Exchange totalled 194, with seven new members being admitted and three resigning. The number of member firms at 30 June 1978, totalled 29.

At 30 June 1977, membership numbered 190 and member firms 31. During that year, 21 members were admitted to membership.

A Joint Committee of the Stock Exchanges of Melbourne and Sydney came into existence in December 1976 after considerable discussion between the Committees of the two Exchanges, and work extending over three years. The establishment of the Joint Committee is a very important move in the closer integration of the two Exchanges and it is regarded as a first step in the establishment of a national stock exchange. Extensive alterations were necessary and have been made to the Articles, Rules, and Regulations of both Exchanges with the Rules being identical in both centres. Joint access has been facilitated for members of the two Stock Exchanges to have the right to operate on both trading floors.

Quote sheets will be provided for the Joint Exchange recording market information in both centres and a Joint Exchange Share Price Index will replace the existing separate Melbourne and Sydney indices.

Official List Requirements

The Listing Manual of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges prescribes the conditions under which company securities are granted and retain listing. It includes a

Company Secretary's Guide which details the action required with reference to listing regulations. In order to provide for changing conditions, Official List Requirements are continually updated and expanded. The most recent changes have been incorporated in a second complete reprint of the *Official List Requirements of the Australian Associated Stock Exchanges (Reprint No. 2)* issued in July 1978. Some of the changes in the second reprint include the following:

- (1) An introductory paragraph has been added. It is now a pre-requisite for admission to the Official List:
 - (i) that the company shall have all shares of the same nominal value; and
 - (ii) that a company's Articles of Association provide voting rights on the principle of one vote for one share;
- (2) new trust deed requirements came into effect on 1 July 1979. Existing trust deeds for the issue of loan securities complying with the provisions of existing Listing Requirements relating to trust deeds need not be altered to comply with the new Listing Requirements. All new trust deeds executed after 1 July 1979 must comply with the new Listing Requirement if Official Quotation is sought for loan securities to be issued;
- (3) certificates are to be dispatched within 10 business days of the date of allotment of an issue of securities for which quotation is sought. In addition, upon transfer of securities, new certificates (and balance certificates) are also required to be dispatched within 10 business days of the lodgement of a registerable transfer. Where a company declines to register a transfer, it is required to give written notice for the refusal within 10 business days after the date on which the transfer was lodged;
- (4) companies making a rights issue are required to advise shareholders how the company proposes to deal with entitlements not taken up by shareholders; and
- (5) a mining company is now required to include in a prospectus a report by an independent qualified engineer as to the state of the equipment proposed to be used by the company.

Stock market during 1976-77

The All Ordinaries index opened the year at 170.00, reached a high point of 186.37 on 18 August 1976 and closed the year 3 per cent lower at 165.35. The 50 Leaders index opened the year at 185.63, peaked at 202.71 on 19 August 1976 and closed the year 6 per cent lower at 174.02.

Of the 22 index groups, 14 dropped for the year, the highest fall being Group 3—Pastoral, with the decrease of 15 per cent. Group 6—Media and Other Services, had the highest rise at 14 per cent.

Total value of turnover (share securities and loan securities) on the Exchange fell 10 per cent to \$1,023.4m. All three categories of share securities recorded higher turnover however, the total value being 12 per cent higher at \$718.9m. The value of industrial turnover exceeded that of mining for the sixth consecutive year.

Total loan securities fell 39 per cent to \$304.5m despite a rise of 196 per cent in semi-government securities.

The total volume of turnover also fell; loan securities decreased 36 per cent and share securities rose only 1 per cent.

Stock market during 1977-78

The All Ordinaries index opened the year at 165.17, reached a low of 151.23 on 6 October 1977 and closed the June year at 177.46, an increase of 7 per cent for the 12 months. The 50 Leaders followed a similar pattern and closed the June year at 178.25, an increase of 2 per cent for the 12 months.

Only the Metals and Minerals index fell for the 12 months to June 1978. All other indexes rose, the highest being Group 8—Textiles and Clothing, with a rise of 39 per cent.

Total turnover by value rose 72 per cent to \$1,758m. All three categories of share securities recorded higher turnover, the total value being 17 per cent higher at \$844.7m. The value of industrial turnover exceeded that of mining for the seventh consecutive year.

Total loan securities rose 200 per cent reflecting the large increase in Commonwealth loans of 245 per cent.

The total volume of turnover also rose; loan securities rose 170 per cent and share securities rose 31 per cent.

Official List

At 30 June 1978, 3,654 separate securities (including options) with nominal value of \$28,401m and a market value of \$40,692m were quoted on the Exchange. The market value was 3 per cent higher than at 30 June 1977.

Five new companies were added to the list. Their combined capital was \$112m, and new capital issues by companies already listed totalled \$1,141m. At the close of the year, the Official List comprised 1,158 companies—868 industrial, 225 mining, 31 preference shares, and 34 companies with debentures and notes listed only. During the year, 77 companies were removed from the Official List due to takeovers and mergers, etc.

Industrial companies issued equity securities totalling \$654m, including 111 bonus issues amounting to \$191m—29 per cent of the total (last year 30 per cent). The new mining securities totalled \$72m, a decrease of 45 per cent on the previous year's figure of \$130m.

A total of 3,654 issues were listed at 30 June 1978 compared with 3,808 a year earlier.

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.

VICTORIA—PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES (a)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of societies	52	56	253	55	51
Number of shareholders (b)	163,636	154,882	151,972	134,481	n.a.
Number of borrowers	38,789	47,008	48,866	48,597	n.a.
Value of transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest on mortgage loans	21,896	35,972	56,759	72,533	103,827
Other	5,055	7,573	11,393	20,084	25,273
Total	26,951	43,545	68,153	92,617	129,100
Expenditure—					
Interest payable	11,711	20,474	43,524	71,451	98,086
Administration, etc.	4,800	18,328	13,594	16,360	22,820
Total	16,511	38,802	57,119	87,811	120,906
Loans and advances—					
Paid	176,923	176,610	133,426	n.a.	n.a.
Repaid	30,187	60,442	69,461	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits—					
Received	274,949	443,308	633,039	n.a.	n.a.
Repaid	191,851	335,126	503,585	n.a.	n.a.
Liabilities—					
Investing members' funds—					
Paid-up capital	174,922	212,364	186,189	232,866	284,196
Reserves, etc.	7,082	8,428	9,802	12,265	14,946
Borrowing members' funds—					
Share subscriptions	484	674	596	n.a.	n.a.
Other	33	84	95	n.a.	n.a.
Deposits	195,535	302,924	432,640	623,416	825,928
Loans (including bank overdraft)	18,474	37,944	20,958	27,587	21,066
Other	6,689	9,237	8,598	6,608	8,562
Total	403,219	571,657	658,878	902,742	1,154,698
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	337,936	454,658	518,099	694,275	901,423
Land and house property	2,437	3,393	6,087	13,143	17,241
Other investments	39,896	80,301	87,437	31,695	52,680
Cash and deposits	19,382	28,345	41,622	155,410	174,842
Other	3,569	4,958	5,634	8,219	8,512
Total	403,219	571,657	658,878	902,742	1,154,698

(a) Excludes Starr-Bowkett Societies.

(b) Includes 16,355 shareholders holding borrowers' shares in 1972-73, 24,295 in 1973-74, 29,671 in 1974-75. 1975-76 and 1976-77 figures are not available.

Co-operative organisations

In December 1953, the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now known as the *Co-operation Act 1958*. The Act provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Victorian Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its object. At 30 June 1977, 614 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$9,271,936.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AT 30 JUNE
(number)

Type	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Producer	65	65	66	70	71
Trading	72	73	78	84	91
Community settlement	5	7	10	13	19
Community advancement	756	798	826	854	869
Credit	211	211	221	220	218
Associations	2	2	2	3	3
Total	1,111	1,156	1,203	1,244	1,271

Co-operative organisations operating in Victoria may also be registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and the Co-operative Housing Societies Act. Differences in totals between the preceding and following tables are due partly to this reason and partly to the fact that, although registered at 30 June, some societies were not operating during the year, or had ceased operating during the year. They are engaged in a number of activities which primarily are the production, marketing, and distribution of goods, and in the provision of finance for home building. Details relating to co-operative housing societies are given on page 272. In recent years, a considerable number of co-operative credit societies which extend credit facilities to members to enable them to finance the purchase of household durables, or to discharge financial liabilities, etc., have also been registered under the Co-operation Act.

**VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND
CONSUMER SOCIETIES**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of societies	152	149	137	135	163
Number of members	167,410	168,505	174,860	178,150	183,858
Value of transactions during the year—					
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Sales	234,225	261,439	300,105	274,304	270,359
Other	5,508	5,699	8,810	12,020	12,992
Total	239,734	267,138	308,915	286,324	283,351
Expenditure—					
Purchases	171,861	194,651	228,075	192,400	188,734
Working expenses, etc.	58,637	61,550	83,601	80,988	77,082
Interest	2,985	2,664	6,603	7,772	6,091
Rebates and bonuses	2,122	2,092	985	808	839
Total	235,605	260,958	319,264	281,968	272,747
Dividend on share capital	2,548	2,794	3,225	2,519	2,797

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: PRODUCER AND
CONSUMER SOCIETIES—*continued*

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Liabilities—					
Share capital	33,195	34,912	35,610	35,270	37,648
Loan capital	14,651	23,959	30,789	35,076	31,898
Bank overdraft	25,264	30,983	39,199	34,650	30,976
Profit and loss (<i>Cr.</i>)	3,371	4,281	4,279	3,801	4,049
Reserve funds	29,574	32,596	36,995	39,104	37,683
Sundry creditors	38,494	42,011	46,024	43,954	30,910
Other	9,245	12,584	13,233	11,382	14,591
Total	153,793	181,327	206,128	203,238	187,755
Assets—					
Land and buildings	}	63,961	81,349	88,758	92,941
Fittings, plant and machinery		27,648	27,367	38,882	36,235
Stock	50,103	58,141	55,645	53,172	50,662
Sundry debtors					
Cash in bank, on hand, or on deposit	4,246	4,704	3,381	4,820	6,616
Profit and loss (<i>Dr.</i>)	2,454	1,449	5,649	5,471	3,609
Other	5,383	8,318	13,813	10,599	13,313
Total	153,793	181,327	206,128	203,238	187,755

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS: CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Number of societies	207	201	205	205	201
Number of members	98,828	123,283	r145,895	r178,066	204,808
Transactions during the year—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Income—					
Interest	4,212	7,182	9,513	r14,186	21,031
Other income	199	241	1,061	r1,466	2,239
Total	4,411	7,423	10,574	r15,652	23,270
Expenditure—					
Interest on deposits	2,333	3,864	5,732	r8,380	12,255
Working expenses	2,146	3,786	5,248	r7,532	10,256
Total	4,479	7,650	10,981	r15,915	22,511
Liabilities—					
Share capital	861	1,092	1,305	1,591	1,865
Reserve					
Accumulated surplus	-362	-685	-1,214	r-1,607	-1,276
Other	277	513	677	r938	1,377
Depositors	53,970	78,240	98,511	r139,685	192,733
Other	2,928	5,343	5,616	r6,830	8,544
Total	57,673	84,503	104,894	r147,436	203,243
Assets—					
Loans to members	47,552	71,206	88,935	r124,941	173,928
Cash at bank or on hand	1,940	2,042	3,168	r4,917	7,069
Deposits, other loans and investments	7,261	8,841	9,180	r12,643	15,653
Other assets	919	2,414	3,612	r4,935	6,592
Total	57,673	84,503	104,894	r147,436	203,243

Life insurance

History

The first Australian life office was formed in 1836, but it was not until the second half of the nineteenth century that life insurance gathered strength in Australia. The first mutual office with headquarters in Victoria was established in 1869. Several North American offices established operations in Australia during the 1880s, but they were

forced to transfer their policies to Australian offices and to withdraw from the market in the early 1920s by changes in the New York law under which they operated. Since 1945, several United States of America companies, not subject to New York law, have opened up or acquired life offices in Australia. By 1901, Australian life offices were competing in many parts of the then British Empire; several offices still operate in Great Britain, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Structure

The life insurance industry in Australia is organised largely along mutual, or co-operative lines. More than 65 per cent of the business is handled by mutual offices—with no shareholders—where the policyholders themselves own the business and where all surplus funds accrue to them.

A significant part of life insurance, however, is conducted by proprietary companies—those owned by shareholders—which offer life insurance services to the public. There are statutory limitations on the funds which these offices may pass on to shareholders rather than to policyholders.

Most of the mutual offices are Australian controlled and several proprietary offices are Australian-owned or controlled. However, many proprietary offices are owned by foreign insurance groups. The majority of life offices, particularly the major mutual offices, offer Australia-wide facilities. There are 48 registered life offices in Australia and, in addition there are government life offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, the latter having begun operations in March 1978.

There are several industry associations which aim to maintain and promote high standards within the industry. They include:

- (1) The Australian Insurance Institute—the professional, educational, and examining body associated with both the general and life insurance industries. It co-ordinates the activities of the various State institutes, which include the Insurance Institute of Victoria;
- (2) The Life Offices' Association of Australia—22 members Australia-wide, with all represented in Victoria. As a group these offices account for about 90 per cent of Australian life insurance business; and
- (3) The Association of Independent Life Offices—13 members with most represented in Victoria.

Economic and social significance

The economic and social significance of life insurance lies in the substantial funds which represent protection for, and the savings of, more than 3.5 million policyholders in Australia. The number of persons actually covered by life insurance is greater than this figure, when allowance is also made for policyholders' dependants.

As a major medium of contractual savings and thus of the marshalling of capital in Australia, life insurance has traditionally been supported because the protection it gives relieves governments of certain social welfare responsibilities and because its inbuilt compulsive element provides both the public and the private sector of the economy with access to a predictable supply of long-term investment funds.

Statistics

The State-by-State break-down of life insurance figures is not reliable. The figures are distorted by many policyholders placing their policies on the Australian Capital Territory register, which are shown in the published statistics as A.C.T. business.

Care should also be shown in using the figures for "Policies discontinued or reduced". This term includes claims, maturities, surrenders, forfeitures, and transfers to other States.

Products

There are three main forms of life insurance: whole of life, endowment, and term. There are also two quasi-life insurance policies: pure endowment, and annuity.

Whole of life. These policies give lifetime protection, with the sum insured and any accrued bonuses paid on death. It provides basically for dependants.

Endowment. In these policies the sum insured and any accrued bonuses are payable on survival to a specified age or on prior death. They give family protection and a systematic method of saving for retirement, repayment of loans, educational expenses, etc.

Whole of life and endowment policies may be "with profit" (participating in the distribution of bonuses) or "non-profit" (not participating in the distribution of bonuses), the choice depending on the level of premium paid.

Term. These policies provide cheap, death only, cover within a specified period. The policies expire if the insured life survives the period, and no benefit is paid. There are several variants: renewable term, decreasing term, and convertible term, with the option to convert to whole of life or endowment insurance at a later date with no need of proof of medical fitness.

Pure endowment. In these policies the sum insured is payable only if a person lives to a pre-determined age. On prior death, premiums plus interest are returned.

Annuities. These are contracts under which a life office pays a fixed regular amount from a particular date until the death of the annuitant or to some earlier pre-arranged date. The premium, or consideration, is paid as a lump sum, or by instalments if the commencement of the annuity is deferred.

Ordinary life insurance. These are policies on which premiums are paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Industrial (Collector) life insurance. These are policies where premiums are collected periodically (usually monthly) by life office agents from policyholders' homes. They constitute a costly operation which has lost popularity in recent years.

Superannuation. These are benefits provided either by lump sum payments on retirement or pensions to retired employees or their surviving dependants. Superannuation schemes conducted by life offices account for about one third of total Australian superannuation business.

Marketing

The bulk of life insurance is sold on commission through agents, or representatives, of life offices. The most common variant of this theme is the practice of the major Australian life offices selling through tied or in-house agents. Other intermediaries are free to direct business to these offices but no commission is paid.

Some sectors of the industry operate through brokers, virtually independent agents, who place business on behalf of their clients. The broking system in life insurance is not as developed as it is in general insurance.

Assets

The following table shows the distribution of selected life office assets in Australia and the changes since 1965:

AUSTRALIA—LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA:
SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a)
(\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December—				
	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977
Fixed assets—					
Property	314.7	748.4	1,981.0	2,275.4	2,542.9
Furniture	5.2	10.4	23.4	24.7	30.3
Total fixed assets	319.9	758.8	2,004.4	2,300.1	2,573.2
Loans (excluding advances of premiums)—					
On mortgage—					
Rural	72.4	130.2	100.4	91.1	83.8
Housing	350.2	437.0	491.8	494.9	505.4
Other	496.1	661.1	735.2	717.8	708.7
On policies	120.5	224.8	276.2	277.4	292.0
To controlled companies	13.0	22.2	32.5	36.9	54.3
To building or housing societies	22.0	14.1	7.9	5.8	6.2
Other	6.5	13.2	22.0	22.9	24.9
Total loans	1,080.5	1,502.6	1,666.1	1,646.8	1,675.3

AUSTRALIA—LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS WITHIN AUSTRALIA
SELECTED ASSETS HELD IN AUSTRALIA BY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES (a)—*continued*
(\$m)

Class of assets	At end of December—				
	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977
Investments—					
Government securities	798.8	1,316.2	2,063.6	2,283.6	2,507.8
Local and semi-governmental securities	272.9	500.4	801.6	873.5	995.5
Debentures	218.9	457.4	720.2	760.1	755.7
Secured and unsecured notes	120.5	123.5	137.2	156.4	164.5
Preference shares	70.1	82.8	85.5	81.9	69.9
Ordinary shares	367.7	822.7	1,399.4	1,629.6	1,831.5
Holdings in controlled companies	12.9	22.7	66.3	70.0	76.7
Other	0.6	19.8	3.7	3.4	85.6
Total investments	1,862.4	3,345.5	5,277.4	5,858.5	6,487.2
Cash—					
On deposit—					
Banks	—	1.9	20.5	12.8	0.4
Other	1.8	17.2	51.9	55.2	55.7
On current account and in hand	0.8	2.8	6.3	6.3	6.1
Total cash	2.6	21.9	78.6	74.3	62.2
Total selected assets	3,265.4	5,628.7	9,026.6	9,879.7	10,797.9

(a) Items shown are the balances according to the companies' ledgers in respect of the statutory funds as at the date for which the information was supplied, without adjustment for any accrued or outstanding interest or other items which had not been brought into account as at that date.

There is no official direction of life office investment in relation to the safeguarding of policyholders' funds, although there are statutory taxation requirements for investment in government securities (see *Taxation*, below). The Life Insurance Commissioner, nevertheless, maintains a surveillance over the industry (see *Regulation of the industry*, page 484).

Cash Flows

The following table gives an indication of the source and application of industry cash flows:

AUSTRALIA—SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF LIFE OFFICE FUNDS

Year	Source			Application			
	Premium income	Investment income	Total	Payments to policyholders	Invested on behalf of policyholders	Expenses including tax	Total
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
1972-73	68	32	100	37	46	17	100
1973-74	67	33	100	41	42	17	100
1974-75	68	32	100	43	38	19	100
1975-76	68	32	100	44	40	16	100
1976-77	67	33	100	44	39	17	100

NOTE: The item "Invested on behalf of policyholders" includes actuarial reserves against future policy liabilities, and surplus held for policyholders' bonuses. The Australian premium income of the industry in 1976-77 amounted to \$1,564m and \$1,004m was paid out in claims and surrenders.

Taxation

Life offices

Life offices are taxed on the basis of their investment income (as distinct from premium income), less associated expenses and a deduction deemed necessary to meet long-term policy liabilities.

In its 1973-74 Budget, the Commonwealth Government reduced the allowable deduction for policy liabilities under section 115 of the Income Tax Assessment Act from 3 per cent

to 2 per cent. In the 1974-75 Budget, this deduction was further reduced to 1 per cent and the rate at which tax was levied was increased to the normal rate for companies.

Policyholders

In the 1975-76 Budget, the Commonwealth Government replaced the system of concessional deductions, including those for certain levels of life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions, from taxable income with a General Rebate which credited taxpayers with expenditure of \$1,350 on what were previously concessional deductions—for medical, educational, and other expenses, and life insurance premiums and superannuation contributions. A 40 per cent tax rebate was applied.

In the 1977-78 Budget, the General Rebate disappeared with the introduction of a tax-free threshold income. Nevertheless, concessional expenditure over a total of \$1,590 was allowed as a rebate at the basic rate of tax—32 cents in the dollar. In the 1978-79 Budget, this basic rate was raised to 33.5 cents in the dollar. The components of the concessional expenditure allowance remain unchanged, including \$1,200 for life assurance premiums and superannuation contributions.

The proceeds of life insurance policies are tax-free in policyholders' hands, the income having been taxed at the life office stage. One twentieth of a lump sum superannuation benefit is treated as taxable income in the hands of the recipient in the year it is received, but investment income from the re-invested sum is taxable as normal income. Superannuation benefits in the form of a regular pension are treated as fully taxable income.

Regulation of the industry

The life insurance industry is regulated by the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act 1945* which gives the Life Insurance Commissioner control over the registration of offices and wide-ranging powers over life office affairs in the interests of policyholders. Investigations can range from company financial matters to the treatment of individual policyholders' complaints. The State Government insurance offices in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia do not come under the jurisdiction of the Life Insurance Act, although the New South Wales and Queensland offices voluntarily supply the statistics which the Act requires from the private offices.

Current problems

Inflation has brought major problems for the life insurance industry. It has eroded the value of sums insured on one hand and, on the other, has increased operating costs and reduced investment returns. Continued rising pressure on policyholders' cash flows, the growth of superannuation and increasing attention to short-term investment avenues have led many policyholders to switch to cheaper term insurance (which contains no savings element). This has long-term implications for the industry's ability to accumulate and generate investment funds for both the public and private sectors of the economy.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: PREMIUM RECEIPTS AND POLICY PAYMENTS (INCLUDING ANNUITIES) (\$'000)

Year	Premiums received (including single premiums)	Payments			Total
		Claims	Surrenders	Annuities and cash bonuses	
1972	294,485	90,360	49,031	3,001	142,392
1973	304,587	99,112	54,631	2,772	156,515
1974	344,235	120,996	85,994	3,210	210,200
1975	399,200	129,700	108,900	5,300	243,900
1976	428,600	139,400	126,900	4,000	270,300

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: NEW POLICIES ISSUED (EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		151,758	155,241	133,278	126,780	120,891
Sum insured	\$m	1,369.9	1,704.2	1,726.3	2,086.1	2,365.1
Annual premiums	\$m	27.8	26.9	24.9	27.1	27.4

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: NEW POLICIES ISSUED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)—*continued*

Particulars		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		13,126	16,592	21,295	19,016	22,039
Sum insured	\$m	892.0	1,103.2	1,740.8	1,924.7	2,190.4
Annual premiums	\$m	22.0	27.6	41.0	52.8	49.6
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		36,755	36,082	20,868	14,739	13,330
Sum insured	\$m	69.1	76.0	50.1	41.1	45.6
Annual premiums	\$m	2.4	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.5

Sums insured under new policies issued during 1976 averaged \$19,564 in the ordinary department, \$99,387 in the superannuation department, and \$3,421 in the industrial department.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: POLICIES DISCONTINUED OR REDUCED
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Cause of discontinuance	1974		1975		1976	
	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured	Number of policies	Sum insured
ORDINARY BUSINESS						
		(\$m)		(\$m)		(\$m)
Death or disability	6,770	21.2	7,837	26.2	6,363	24.7
Maturity, expiry, etc.	45,412	114.4	30,653	147.5	28,625	125.3
Surrender	55,393	285.0	79,671	435.1	74,770	495.9
Forfeiture	23,654	203.6	26,480	289.6	21,528	286.0
Other (a)	-797	-0.9	-10,022	-49.6	11,988	353.5
Total	130,432	623.3	134,619	848.8	143,274	1,285.5
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Death or disability	497	11.4	727	14.0	471	15.2
Maturity, expiry, etc.	1,820	82.2	2,121	209.1	1,320	92.1
Surrender	6,828	401.7	12,984	630.8	7,922	641.6
Forfeiture	760	10.3	1,224	16.5	970	20.7
Other (a)	7,616	95.3	4,124	122.7	2,797	347.5
Total	17,521	600.9	21,180	993.1	13,480	1,116.9
INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Death or disability	3,730	1.3	3,478	1.2	3,251	1.2
Maturity, expiry, etc.	39,103	7.4	36,012	7.2	35,077	7.4
Surrender	16,289	20.3	17,423	21.9	17,299	21.9
Forfeiture	12,388	26.1	5,263	12.8	4,069	10.8
Other (a)	2,776	2.3	-485	0.7	2,475	1.3
Total	74,286	57.4	61,691	43.8	62,171	42.6

(a) Includes net loss or gain resulting from transfers, cancellations of, and alterations to, policies, etc.

NOTE. Minus sign (-) indicates an increase in existing business in the registers concerned due to an excess of transfers from other States or conversions from other classes of business over discontinuances in those registers.

VICTORIA—LIFE INSURANCE: BUSINESS IN EXISTENCE
(EXCLUDING ANNUITIES)

Particulars		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Ordinary business—						
Number of policies		1,409,358	1,539,929	1,542,775	1,534,936	1,512,553
Sum insured	\$m	6,937.1	8,336.2	9,439.1	10,676.3	11,755.9
Annual premiums	\$m	161.3	r179.6	191.0	203.0	209.7
Superannuation business—						
Number of policies		105,013	110,266	114,040	111,876	120,434
Sum insured	\$m	3,433.3	3,986.9	5,126.8	6,058.4	7,131.9
Annual premiums	\$m	86.7	r102.7	129.7	162.6	185.7
Industrial business—						
Number of policies		692,821	672,357	618,939	571,987	523,146
Sum insured	\$m	419.5	454.2	446.9	444.3	447.3
Annual premiums	\$m	16.0	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.5

In 1976, the average amount of policy held in the ordinary department was \$7,772, in the supernannuation department, \$59,218, and in the industrial department, \$855.

General insurance

Statistics

Selected statistics relating to all classes of general insurance are collected annually from insurers licensed to operate in Victoria. They refer to all policies issued in this State on Australian risks wherever situated, but do not include data for policies issued in other States to cover Victorian risks.

Returns are for the year ended 30 June or for the immediately preceding accounting periods of the insurers concerned. Since the accounting years of many insurers end on dates other than 30 June, the figures are not for a uniform time period.

The statistics have been compiled on the following basis:

- (1) Premiums are the total amounts received and receivable during the year for policies issued and renewed, after deduction of stamp duty, returns of premium and rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders;
- (2) claims consist of payments during the year plus the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the end of the year, less the estimated amount of claims unsettled at the beginning of the year; and
- (3) contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management are charges paid during the year.

It should be noted that the figures shown for premiums are different from the premium income earned by insurers during the year, as no adjustment is made for premiums unearned at the beginning and end of the year. When, as in recent years, the premium volume is increasing, the figures in the tables are greater than the premiums earned by insurers and the amount of the difference is often substantial. For this reason, the relationship of claims and other charges to premiums should be used only as a basis of comparison with ratios calculated under similar headings in previous years.

The following table, which shows details of general insurance business transacted in Victoria for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77, should not be construed as a "profit and loss statement" or a "revenue account" as it contains only selected items of statistics:

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE (\$'000)

Class of business	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
PREMIUMS (LESS RETURNS, REBATES, AND BONUSES)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	47,269	52,783	59,611	71,543	80,399
Householders' comprehensive	31,555	37,784	47,833	56,023	59,248
Loss of profits	9,883	11,518	11,726	15,900	17,094
Crop (including hailstone)	952	1,942	3,571	2,325	2,226
Marine	17,179	20,681	24,774	26,305	32,556
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	93,342	106,419	135,130	168,864	197,776
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	56,208	69,589	138,877	152,617	204,694
Employers' liability and workers compensation	97,728	122,339	195,202	366,243	331,159
Personal accident	12,992	15,676	15,755	19,663	22,232
Public liability	10,003	11,795	11,484	14,847	18,260
Product liability	1,060	831	1,034	870	2,434
Plate-glass	1,399	1,480	1,675	1,995	2,639
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	1,075	1,129	2,951	3,481	3,487
Livestock	617	1,036	798	1,131	1,502
Burglary	7,028	7,725	7,197	7,542	8,230
Guarantee	805	878	1,098	997	1,442
Aviation	2,298	1,308	1,020	2,256	2,579
All risks/baggage	5,064	5,903	6,718	7,773	8,907
Contractors' all risks	3,258	4,132	3,905	5,414	6,306
Other	11,192	11,850	12,381	17,559	25,253
Total premiums	410,908	486,796	682,738	943,348	1,028,424

VICTORIA—GENERAL INSURANCE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Class of business	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
GROSS CLAIMS (LESS AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE)					
Fire (including sprinkler leakage)	17,986	26,268	32,021	27,561	43,199
Householders' comprehensive	11,562	13,281	22,529	24,367	33,175
Loss of profits	3,360	8,641	7,743	3,564	2,902
Crop (including hailstone)	348	1,421	1,347	1,180	3,187
Marine	8,143	11,859	19,068	18,244	15,988
Motor vehicles (including motor cycles)	59,902	66,780	94,954	109,588	105,201
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	73,813	98,403	121,293	125,029	209,207
Employers' liability and workers compensation	77,996	103,308	150,099	180,044	204,366
Personal accident	5,437	6,107	6,812	7,309	7,906
Public liability	6,234	8,416	8,342	10,698	10,620
Product liability	390	326	1,504	338	1,515
Plate-glass	978	1,017	1,288	1,414	1,681
Boiler/engineering and machine breakdown	448	404	979	1,264	1,687
Livestock	372	396	546	698	1,727
Burglary	3,899	3,271	3,384	3,376	3,644
Guarantee	77	134	376	310	876
Aviation	768	420	721	810	1,277
All risks/baggage	2,425	3,473	3,576	3,933	4,456
Contractors' all risks	1,601	1,557	746	2,774	2,886
Other	3,060	6,297	2,611	5,701	10,334
Total claims	278,798	361,780	479,939	528,203	665,835
Contributions to fire brigades	10,433	13,698	16,990	21,148	27,094
Commission and agents' charges	33,603	39,555	45,700	55,023	53,887
Expenses of management	63,477	71,048	89,247	104,569	124,683
Total (a)	386,311	486,081	631,876	708,943	871,499

(a) Excludes taxation, etc.

Motor vehicle insurance (compulsory third party)

The *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* (now embodied in the *Motor Car Act 1958*) which came into force on 22 January 1941, made it compulsory for the owner of a motor vehicle to insure against any liability which may be incurred by him, or any person who drives such motor vehicle, in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of, the use of such motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (COMPULSORY THIRD PARTY):
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES INSURED, 1976-77

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	945,936	541,406	1,487,342
Goods carrying	107,173	150,464	257,637
Hire	3,555	2,731	6,286
Hire and drive yourself	2,003	168	2,171
Passenger transport	322	360	682
Miscellaneous	9,015	54,267	63,282
Motor cycle	20,960	23,967	44,927
Recreation vehicles	1,865	841	2,706
Total	1,090,829	774,204	1,865,033

State Insurance Office

The State Insurance Office was established under the *State Insurance Office Act 1975* to assume the functions of the State Accident Insurance Office and the State Motor Car Insurance Office and came into operation on 1 July 1975. The Office is managed and

controlled by the Insurance Commissioner and the policies issued are guaranteed by the Victorian Government.

The now superseded State Accident Insurance Office was constituted under the *Workers Compensation Act 1914* for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability under the Workers Compensation Act or at common law or otherwise.

The now superseded State Motor Car Insurance Office was established under the *Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939* for the purpose of enabling owners of motor cars to obtain policies of third party insurance required under that Act, and policies generally in relation to insurance of motor cars. Business commenced on 24 January 1941.

In previous *Victorian Year Books* employers' liability and motor car business statistics were shown in two separate tables. This year, however, the entire transactions of the State Insurance Office from 1972-73 to 1976-77 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—STATE INSURANCE OFFICE: TOTAL BUSINESS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Gross premium	45,926	67,283	106,292	183,172	230,421
Net earned premium	42,481	55,608	85,325	138,077	178,065
Investment income	4,346	5,483	9,749	18,102	29,485
Net claims	50,452	76,237	101,006	140,504	178,991
Expenses and commission	2,875	3,378	5,329	4,534	9,025
Underwriting profit (loss)	-10,847	-24,008	-21,010	-6,961	-9,952
Net profit (loss)	-6,501	-18,526	-11,261	11,141	19,534
Underwriting reserves	112,447	159,825	229,478	257,552	473,620
Other reserves	-18,392	-36,918	-48,179	-37,138	-18,004

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

Public Trustee

The Public Trustee was constituted and incorporated by the *Public Trustee Act 1939* (which came into operation in 1940) and became the successor in law of the Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, and of the Master-in-Equity with respect to the administration of mental patients' property.

He is empowered by the Public Trustee Acts, under the guarantee of the State of Victoria, to act as a trustee, executor, administrator, and attorney, and in certain other capacities, and is required to undertake the protection and management of the property of certified patients in mental hospitals, of voluntary patients who so authorise him, and of infirm persons. An infirm person is a person certified by the Public Trustee to be incapable of managing his affairs on account of age or infirmity. Certificates on the prescribed form (obtainable from the Public Trust Office) must be given by two medical practitioners acting independently of each other, before the Public Trustee may certify.

Any person may name the Public Trustee as his executor in his will, and may deposit such will with him for recording and safe custody. If the original will is not deposited with the Public Trustee, it is highly desirable that a copy of the will be sent to him with the name and address of the person holding the original will. A person may also obtain advice about his will at the Public Trust Office if he intends to appoint the Public Trustee executor.

The Public Trustee Acts enable the person appointed executor of a will to authorise the Public Trustee to act as executor in his place, and the next of kin of anyone dying intestate, or any other person entitled to a grant of administration, may also authorise the Public Trustee to act as administrator in his place. In cases where there is no one else entitled and ready to apply for a grant of administration, the Public Trustee is authorised to apply for a grant of administration himself.

Consequent on the passing of the *Public Trustee Act 1948*, the Public Trustee Fund at the Victorian Treasury was abolished and the proceeds of all estates, as from 1 October 1948, were invested in the Common Fund under the control of the Public Trustee.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC TRUSTEE: COMMON FUND
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Proceeds of realisations, rents, interest, etc.	22,629	25,621	31,120	37,484	41,094
Investments, distributions, claims, etc.	18,748	20,199	23,868	30,453	34,467
Cash variation	3,881	5,422	7,252	7,031	6,627
Balance at 1 July	33,459	37,340	42,762	50,014	57,045
Balance at 30 June	37,340	42,762	50,014	57,045	63,672

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
1973-74	1,219	3,866
1974-75	1,398	4,922
1975-76	1,206	3,682
1976-77	1,338	3,278
1977-78	1,296	2,780

Trustee companies

Through the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958 six companies are authorised to act as executors or administrators if named in a last will and testament and to apply for and obtain Probate or Letters of Administration.

Private individuals who may apply for Letters of Administration or who are named as executor by the testator may authorise a trustee company to apply for Letters of Administration or Probate as if such application had been made on the company's own application. In addition to acting as executor or administrator, the companies are also authorised to act as trustees, agents, and in a number of other fiduciary capacities.

Each company has lodged with the Victorian Treasury the sum of \$20,000 as security in place and stead of the Administration Bond required in the case of private individuals granted Letters of Administration. Further protection is afforded to the estates under administration of trustee companies by the imposition of a statutory reserve liability over the share capital of each company. The companies' charges are limited by the *Trustee Companies Act* 1958 to a maximum commission charge of 5 per cent on capital and 6 per cent on income. The capital commission is a once only charge regardless of how long the estate remains under the administration of the trustee company.

VICTORIA—TRUSTEE COMPANIES: VALUE OF ESTATES
ADMINISTERED AT 30 JUNE
(\$m)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Stock and debentures	143.9	141.0	164.6	185.0	148.4
Advances on mortgages	90.2	108.3	116.0	126.8	147.8
Property and livestock	103.2	110.7	104.7	116.1	145.7
Shares	251.7	208.3	198.4	205.4	203.6
Fixed and other deposits	20.8	41.5	49.2	54.9	68.0
Cash at bank	19.9	14.9	46.7	8.9	6.9
Other	53.2	45.1	34.0	36.3	40.7
Total	682.9	669.8	713.6	733.4	761.1

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.

Transfer of land

In Victoria there are two distinct types of title to land which has been alienated by the Crown. One is commonly known as a "General Law" title; the other as a "Torrens" or "Transfer of Land Act" title.

Any certificate of title can be searched at the Titles Office for a small fee, and any person intending to deal with the registered proprietor of the land is not concerned to go behind any of the entries shown on that title. The certainty and accuracy of these particulars can be assumed.

Since 1953 there has existed in Victoria a method for the subdivision of land in strata and the issue of individual titles to flats (see pages 684-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966). The *Strata Titles Act* 1967 introduced into Victoria a further method for the subdivision of land in strata. Existing methods can still be used, as registration of a plan under Part II of the *Strata Titles Act* is not compulsory. Further information about the *Strata Titles Act* can be found on pages 695-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1968. During the year ending 30 June 1977, 2,310 plans were lodged for registration under the new Act.

VICTORIA—TITLES OF LAND ISSUED

Year	Certificates of title	Crown grants	Crown leases	Total titles
1973	50,196	648	130	50,974
1974	61,848	1,125	129	63,102
1975	56,349	658	132	57,139
1976	58,808	784	292	59,884
1977	66,100	842	228	67,170

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					
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
1975-76	155,435	75,008	1,613,032	16,885	6,017	28,476	138,569	420,390
1976-77	156,611	83,965	2,046,284	17,546	7,789	34,525	136,077	436,513

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

VICTORIA—DEALINGS UNDER THE PROPERTY LAW ACT

Year	Mortgages (a)		Reconveyances		Conveyances	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount (b)	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
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
1975-76	1,407	35,268	1,929	7,274	3,703	71,499
1976-77	1,176	33,227	2,025	14,340	3,798	96,148

(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	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000
Banks	33,512	551,476	34,525	626,347	37,002	739,697
Building societies	6,244	108,230	11,296	239,986	12,187	290,937
Co-operative housing societies	4,216	58,915	3,278	55,473	3,028	59,597
Friendly societies	273	3,827	99	1,650	225	4,953
Insurance companies	1,941	64,270	1,149	47,735	1,615	71,202
Government institutions	4,345	98,635	3,639	74,630	3,294	88,571
Trustee institutions	330	14,472	368	22,830	705	46,068
Finance companies	5,113	119,743	6,365	181,765	8,164	247,142
Private individuals	13,713	248,204	12,861	264,749	13,628	324,628
Other mortgagees	4,495	170,008	2,835	133,134	5,293	206,717
Total	74,182	1,437,780	76,415	1,648,300	85,141	2,079,512

(a) Excluding certain mortgages, principally to trading banks to secure overdrafts on current accounts.

Stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1973 to 1977 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	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Stock mortgages—					
Number	579	586	587	344	268
Amount (\$'000)	2,134	1,871	906	1,215	602
Liens on wool—					
Number	12	9	12	11	15
Amount (\$'000)	58	65	231	75	43
Liens on crops—					
Number	166	183	105	120	131
Amount (\$'000)	744	858	763	602	1,011
Total—					
Number	757	778	704	475	414
Amount (\$'000)	2,937	2,794	1,900	1,892	1,656

Bills of sale

The following are the numbers and amounts of bills of sale which were filed at the Office of the Registrar-General during the years 1973 to 1977:

VICTORIA—BILLS OF SALE

Security	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Bills of sale—					
Number	24,821	20,515	22,139	29,127	29,729
Amount (\$'000)	56,719	53,743	65,896	95,211	115,714

Further references: Assurance fund, *Victorian Year Book*, 1977, pp. 626-7; Probate, 1978, pp. 538-9

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications*Victorian Office*

Monthly summary of statistics (1303.2)

Mortgages of real estate lodged for registration (quarterly) (5601.2)

Central Office

Banking (monthly) (5605.0)

Banking and currency (5601.0)

Credit unions: assets, liabilities, income, and expenditure (5618.0)

Finance companies, Australia (monthly) (5614.0)

Financial corporations statistics (monthly) (5617.0)

General insurance (5620.0)

Housing finance for owner occupation (monthly) (5609.0)

Housing finance for owner occupation, permanent building societies (monthly) (5610.0)

Housing finance for owner occupation, savings banks and trading banks (monthly) (5608.0)

Instalment credit for retail sales (monthly) (5631.0)

Insurance and other private finance (5619.0)

Life insurance (monthly) (5621.0)

Major trading bank statistics (preliminary) (monthly) (5603.0)

PRICES AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

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 the purposes of economic planning and decision making, whether by individuals, government and its agencies, or private enterprise, prices and price movements are a constant subject of study and measurement. Included in a range of available techniques of measurement is the method of calculating indexes. This chapter outlines particular applications of the index method, namely, movements in retail and wholesale prices, with special reference to those indexes currently produced by the Australian Statistician.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

General background

It must be emphasised that retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used to indicate the effect of price change on the cost of living, they do not in fact measure the absolute cost of living nor the extent of changes in the cost of living. They measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the items included in the index.

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the "purchasing power of money". Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items in the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users on the facts of the case and in the light of the definition of the index.

Retail price indexes may also be used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages and salaries. The Australian Statistician has an important function in stating explicitly what such indexes measure and how they are constructed, in order that authorities using them may be fully informed as to their suitability for particular purposes.

Retail price index numbers for Australian cities are compiled by the Australian Statistician. The retail price index at present prepared by the Australian Statistician is known as the Consumer Price Index.

Past retail price indexes

Information concerning past retail price indexes can be found on pages 631-2 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977* and *Labour Report (6.7)* last published in 1973.

Consumer Price Index

Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the "C" Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in the official statistical publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The incidence of change in the pattern of household expenditure has been such as to make it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals. The Consumer Price Index, therefore, consists of a sequence of nine short-term retail price indexes, chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, December quarter 1963, December quarter 1968, December quarter 1973, September quarter 1974, and September quarter 1976 into one series with reference base year 1966-67 = 100.0.

The Consumer Price Index has always been regarded as an important economic indicator. In recent years it has become even more important through its use as a starting point by parties to the national wage hearings and by the Arbitration Commission in determining the size and nature of wage adjustments. Some pension and superannuation payments are automatically adjusted or "indexed", using movements in the Index. The Index is also used in the indexation of income ranges for income tax purposes. Many business contracts are regularly adjusted to take account of changes in the Index or in some components of it. Rental agreements, insurance coverages, alimony, and child support payments are frequently tied in some manner to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Price and other data used to construct the Consumer Price Index are one source used in compiling quarterly and annual estimates of current price expenditure on gross domestic product and are also used to revalue certain constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the cost of purchasing a constant basket of goods and services representative of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified time period. It is important to remember that the Consumer Price Index measures "price movements" and not "price levels". The Consumer Price Index is often loosely called the cost-of-living index, but strictly speaking this is not correct. No country has yet been able to produce a truly valid cost-of-living index. A true cost-of-living index among other things would need to be concerned with changes in the standard of living and with substitutions that consumers tend to make in order to maintain their standard of living in the face of changing world conditions. The Consumer Price Index, between revisions, assumes the purchase of a constant basket of goods and services and measures price changes in that basket alone. From time to time, the basket of goods and services is revised to ensure that it continues to reflect the actual spending patterns of the population to which the Index relates.

Composition, weighting pattern, and collection

The Consumer Price Index measures price changes affecting a large proportion of metropolitan employee households. This group is termed "the Consumer Price Index population group". For this purpose, employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, but excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households. Metropolitan means the State capital cities and Canberra.

Information on the spending habits of a representative cross-section of Australian households is obtained from household expenditure surveys. The 1974-75 survey was used to obtain estimates of spending patterns for the consumer population group, and the current series (the ninth) of the Index introduced in September 1976, was based on these estimates.

The items in the Consumer Price Index basket cannot include every item bought by households but it does include all the important kinds of items. The items are chosen not only because they were representative of metropolitan household spending habits but also because the items were those whose prices could be associated with an identifiable and specific commodity or service.

The total basket is divided into the following groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation. These groups are divided into sub-groups and the sub-groups are divided into expenditure classes. Index numbers are also produced for various special groupings of goods and services in the Index, such as "motor vehicle operation", "all groups, goods component" and "all groups, excluding food".

Every expenditure class in the Consumer Price Index has a "weight" (or measure of its relative importance). In calculating the Index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. From time to time the Index is reviewed and new fixed weights introduced to reflect up-to-date expenditure patterns. Within each expenditure class there are also weights for each individual item. The weights at this level are varied whenever necessary to reflect changed buying patterns. These weight changes can, and do, take place between periodic revision of the Consumer Price Index. However, the weight changes are introduced into the Index in such a way that they do not, in themselves, affect the level of the Index. The weights for all groups and sub-groups are shown in the following table indicating the relative importance of them at the March quarter 1978. While the underlying weights are changed only at about five-yearly intervals, the percentage compositions vary from quarter to quarter, because prices for expenditure classes change at different rates.

**AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPOSITION AND
WEIGHTING PATTERN AT MARCH QUARTER 1978:
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED**

Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)		Group, sub-group	Percentage contribution to total index aggregate (a)	
	Sub-group (b)	Group		Sub-group (b)	Group
FOOD		20.839	Drapery	1.129	
Dairy produce	2.114		Household utensils and tools	1.467	
Cereal products	2.309		Household supplies and services	3.209	
Meat and seafoods	4.926		Postal and telephone services	1.299	
Fruit and vegetables	2.717				
Soft drinks, ice-cream and confectionery	2.092		TRANSPORTATION		17.761
Meals out, take-away food	4.371		Private transport	15.769	
Other food	2.310		Public transport fares	1.992	
CLOTHING		10.280	TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL		9.348
Men's and boys'	2.978		Alcoholic beverages	6.414	
Women's and girls'	4.583		Cigarettes and tobacco	2.934	
Piecegoods and other clothing	0.566		HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE		6.625
Footwear	1.624		Health services	4.179	
Clothing and footwear services	0.529		Personal care products	1.743	
HOUSING		13.258	Personal care services	0.703	
Rent	5.131		RECREATION		7.719
Home ownership	8.127		Books, newspapers, magazines	1.501	
HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION		14.170	Other recreational goods	2.948	
Fuel and light	2.165		Holiday accommodation	0.936	
Furniture and floor coverings	3.157		Other recreational services	2.334	
Appliances	1.744		TOTAL (ALL GROUPS)	100.000	100.000

(a) Percentage contribution to the Index aggregate, based on expenditures in 1974-75, valued at relevant prices in March quarter 1978.

(b) Composition and weighting pattern by expenditure classes is also available.

The sets of weights used for different periods covered by the Consumer Price Index have been derived from the analysis of statistics of production and consumption, censuses of population and retail establishments, the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage, the continuing

Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources, from special surveys, and from the Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75.

Prices are calculated from many sources and around 80,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter. Food items are priced at the middle of each month except in the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. Most of the other items are priced quarterly, usually at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter. However, to smooth out collection workloads, some items are collected during the first month of each quarter. Some items, such as local authority rates, need to be priced only once each year.

As the Index aims to measure price changes of a constant basket of goods and services over time, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. However, products do change and the effects of quality changes are evaluated separately from price change to give a "pure" price. This need to account for changes in quality sometimes poses difficult or even insoluble problems.

Periodic revisions

The Consumer Price Index is revised from time to time in order to ensure it continues to be relevant to current conditions. The revisions have been usually carried out at approximately five-yearly intervals. Following each revision, the new series are linked to the old to form a continuous series. This linking is carried out in such a way that the resulting continuous series reflect only price variations and not differences in prices of the old and new baskets.

At less frequent intervals, the reference base period is also updated in order to focus on a closer and more meaningful period of time. Such changes in reference base periods have no effect on percentage changes calculated from the index numbers.

Using the Consumer Price Index

In addition to the All Groups Consumer Price Index for the weighted average of six State capitals, there is also published a separate Consumer Price Index for each capital city including Canberra, and for the weighted average of seven capital cities. Each city index measures price change over time for that city; together they enable comparisons to be made between cities in the degree of price measurement, but not about the differences in price level. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be made about differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

To sum up, the Consumer Price Index is designed to provide a "broad measure" of changes in retail prices encountered by metropolitan employee households as a group, and should not be expected to reflect exactly the experience of any particular household. Particular households within the group may not purchase every single item in the Index and may have very different spending patterns from the group average.

The Consumer Price Index is regarded as a good general measure of the effect of price change on the purchasing power of the dollar for metropolitan employee households overall. However, it is not the only measure of price change available and its use must be considered in regard to its suitability for particular needs. The Australian Bureau of Statistics also compiles and publishes a number of wholesale price indexes, including indexes for materials used and articles produced by manufacturing industry, and materials used in building. These indexes are referred to in the following pages. For some purposes users consider that the Implicit Price Deflators (IPDs) derived from national accounting aggregates (see Appendix B) such as Private Final Consumption Expenditure are an appropriate measure of price changes for broad categories of goods and services.

Further information and a more comprehensive indication of the statistics available on the current Consumer Price Index can be found in the Bureau's publications—*Consumer Price Index* (6401.0); *Consumer Price Index, monthly food group index* (6402.0); and *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index*.

AUSTRALIA—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of index for each city and for six State capital cities combined: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Six capitals (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
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
1975-76	193.3	199.0	189.5	190.9	190.5	189.6	190.0	187.3
1976-77	220.0	223.4	216.6	218.0	220.1	219.4	217.7	212.9
1977-78	241.0	243.2	238.2	238.4	241.8	243.1	239.1	232.3

(a) Weighted average of six State capital cities.

MELBOURNE—CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0 except Health and Personal Care: December quarter 1968 = 100.0 Recreation: September quarter 1976 = 100.0)

Year	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation	All groups
1973-74	148.8	142.3	148.3	124.8	139.0	146.9	151.0		144.0
1974-75	161.7	172.0	180.6	147.2	164.4	173.7	188.1		167.9
1975-76	177.8	200.4	214.0	169.5	194.1	214.0	149.3		189.5
1976-77	198.9	232.4	242.6	188.0	216.8	229.3	(a)266.1	103.7	216.6
1977-78	220.9	257.7	263.0	204.2	236.7	241.6	321.5	113.0	238.2

(a) Note effects of arrangements concerning Medibank on net prices payable by households for medical and hospital services.

Long-term price movements

The index numbers shown in the following table give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ markedly in scope.

The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index, from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Retail Price Index, excluding rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

AUSTRALIA—RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1976:
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED
(Base: year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1921 (a)	168	1941	167	1961	471
1906	90	1926	168	1946	190	1966	517
1911	100	1931	145	1951	313	1971	621
1916 (a)	132	1936	141	1956	419	1976	1083

(a) November.

The prices shown in the following table for the June quarter 1978 are averages of prices for specified grades, qualities, brands, etc., charged by a number of selected retailers in Melbourne. These specified grades, etc., and the retailers, have been selected as representative to measure price changes over time. Average prices such as these were published by month until December 1977. Since March 1978, they have been published as average prices for the quarter and now include additional items such as fresh fruit, confectionery, household supplies, alcoholic beverages, and personal care products. The selected items come within the Food Group and the following sub-groups of the Consumer Price Index: Household supplies and services, Alcoholic beverages, and Personal care products, but they do not comprise "all" the items and varieties incorporated in the respective groups of the Consumer Price Index.

The prices are approximate indicators of price levels and price changes and do not purport to be the actual averages of all retail sales of these items. Prices for the food items are collected as at the middle of each month excepting the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. The average prices shown for food items are quarterly averages of average monthly prices. Prices for non-food items are collected as at the middle of the mid-month of each quarter.

Past average retail prices in Melbourne of selected commodities in selected years can be found on page 637 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

MELBOURNE—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED ITEMS,
JUNE QUARTER 1978

Item	Unit	Price	Item	Unit	Price
		cents			cents
Dairy produce					
Milk, bottled, delivered	2x600ml	50	Potatoes	1kg	24
Milk, evaporated	410g can	28	Tomatoes	1kg	148
Cheese, processed	250g pkt	54	Carrots	1kg	49
Butter	500g	86	Onions	1kg	42
Cereal Products			Peaches	825g can	64
Bread, milk loaf, sliced	680g	48	Pineapple, pieces	450g can	42
Biscuits, dry	225g pkt	41	Peas, frozen	500g pkt	55
Breakfast cereal, corn based	500g pkt	69	Confectionery		
Flour, self-raising	1kg pkt	48	Chocolate, block	200g	79
Rice	500g pkt	36	Other food		
Meat and seafoods			Eggs	55g, 1 dozen	110
Beef			Sugar	2kg pkt	64
Rib (without bone)	1kg	200	Jam, strawberry	500g jar	82
Rump steak	1kg	340	Tea	250g pkt	84
T-bone steak, without fillet	1kg	283	Coffee, instant	150g jar	277
Chuck steak	1kg	154	Tomato sauce	600ml bottle	68
Silverside, corned	1kg	205	Margarine, table, poly-unsaturated	500g pkt	73
Sausages	1kg	135	Baked beans (in tomato sauce)	450g can	36
Lamb			Baby food	125g can	18
Leg	1kg	228	Household supplies		
Loin chops	1kg	271	Laundry detergent	750g pkt	108
Forequarter chops	1kg	194	Dishwashing detergent	750ml	96
Pork			Facial tissues	pkt of 150	63
Leg	1kg	292	Toilet paper	2x500 sheet rolls	60
Chops	1kg	301	Pet food	405g can	32
Chicken, frozen	1kg	187	Alcoholic beverages		
Bacon	250g pkt	130	Beer	740ml bottle	73
Beef, corned	340g can	99	Draught beer, public bar	285ml glass	43
Salmon, pink	220g can	98	Scotch, nip, public bar	30ml	54
Fruit and vegetables			Personal care products		
Oranges	1kg	47	Toilet soap	2x125g	51
Bananas	1kg	87	Toothpaste	110g tube	61

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

General background

Earlier indexes of wholesale prices compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics were the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index and the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

In the following section particulars are given of indexes recently developed relating to building and materials used in, and articles produced by, manufacturing industry. In addition to the usefulness of these indexes in themselves, they are also of use in the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field.

Specific indexes

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

Past wholesale prices information can be found on page 638 of the *Victorian Year Book 1977*.

Price Indexes of Materials used in Building

The first of the two monthly indexes in this series, Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, was introduced in April 1969 and the second, Materials Used in House Building, in November 1970. They are compiled for each State capital city for each

month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. The reference base of the indexes is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, and each index is a fixed weights index calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives".

Prices for use in these indexes are collected at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near to it as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building

This Index measures changes in the wholesale prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and low-rise flats (in general those up to three storeys). Since the weights are based on an average materials usage over a range of types of building within the defined area, the Index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or type of building included in that area.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING
OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	135.6	162.6	191.8	216.2	235.9
Cement products	145.0	176.7	215.3	237.3	261.0
Bricks, stone, etc.	146.0	169.3	189.8	205.4	221.2
Timber, board, and joinery	156.7	189.9	212.0	238.1	256.7
Steel and iron products	155.5	197.8	239.6	272.3	296.3
Aluminium products	149.6	174.2	194.1	217.1	235.5
Other metal products	153.2	152.7	164.3	183.5	185.3
Plumbing fixtures	167.7	210.2	249.9	267.5	270.0
Miscellaneous materials	133.6	164.8	187.6	203.0	216.4
Electrical installation materials	138.3	157.4	177.4	199.6	215.3
Mechanical services components	144.3	181.4	201.6	225.6	247.3
All groups	148.0	180.6	209.4	234.8	254.4

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

This Index measures changes in the prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The Index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which have brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

MELBOURNE—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS
USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
(Base of each index: year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	132.8	159.7	189.4	213.1	232.0
Cement products	160.6	205.2	241.1	279.1	303.4
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	148.7	172.4	192.3	209.4	223.7
Timber, board, and joinery	158.7	190.5	207.3	233.5	247.2
Steel products	154.5	196.5	231.9	269.4	295.8
Other metal products	147.1	168.5	185.4	206.2	219.9
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	146.4	177.4	204.6	218.7	221.7
Electrical installation materials	145.3	165.9	181.0	200.3	213.8
Installed appliances	115.1	145.3	166.8	181.9	195.4
Plaster and plaster products	124.2	151.4	168.1	175.8	187.7
Miscellaneous materials	135.8	161.6	186.7	208.2	221.4
All groups	147.8	178.4	200.1	223.6	238.6

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 638-40

Price Indexes of Metallic Materials

Each of the two indexes in this monthly series was introduced in December 1972 and has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for financial years from 1968-69.

Separate indexes have not been calculated for each capital city. Each of the indexes is a fixed weights index compiled on the reference base 1968-69 = 100.0, using the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

In the main, prices are collected at the mid-point of each month. Prices collected are, as far as possible, those normally charged to representative manufacturers for goods delivered into their stores.

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This Index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Sub-division 31). Index numbers are compiled on an Australia-wide basis for four groupings and an All Groups combination as shown in the following table:

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	per cent					
Iron and steel	83.2	131.7	161.1	200.2	227.8	248.9
Aluminium	8.9	118.2	141.9	158.0	176.9	193.7
Copper and brass	5.7	138.1	131.1	137.5	158.1	153.9
Other metallic materials	2.2	151.3	192.4	207.8	231.2	244.7
All groups	100.0	131.3	158.4	193.1	219.4	238.5

Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment

Prices for each item included in the Index relate to representative goods of fixed specification and are collected each month from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant material.

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS
USED IN MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Copper materials used in manufacture of —	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Electric motors and motor control equipment	136.0	133.1	139.7	156.7	153.1
High voltage and low voltage switch gear	148.0	137.1	145.3	167.3	163.0
Distribution transformers	130.1	122.4	128.1	145.6	140.0
Power transformers	128.0	116.3	122.4	144.3	138.9
General transformers	137.0	128.9	135.3	153.4	148.0

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 553

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

This monthly Index was introduced in July 1975 and relates to materials (including fuels) used in manufacturing industry. It completes the presentation of a set of price indexes which replaces the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, publication of which was discontinued in December 1970. Index numbers have been published for the financial years from 1968-69 onwards and for the months from July 1968 onwards. The reference base of the Index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The Index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". Index numbers for financial years are simple monthly averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

The composition of this Index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The Index is on a net basis, i.e., it relates in concept only to those materials which are

used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other divisions of Australian industry (e.g., mining or agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the Index and are excluded, but similar materials when purchased from overseas are included. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will be, at each stage, an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and net basis of the Index, the material is priced only at the stage it first enters manufacturing. The pricing and the weights for the Index reflect usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division.

The items included in the Index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and on 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72.

The selected items have been published into broad index groups using two different classifications. Index numbers are published for each of the groups derived in this way. The classifications used for this purpose are: (1) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and (2) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). In effect, the index numbers for index groups based on ASIC are on an "industry of origin basis", and in addition, the distinction between home produced and imported materials is made. Index numbers for index groups based on SITC are on a "commodity basis". The percentage contributions for each of the index items, groups, and categories are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base 1968-69.

Prices incorporated in the Index are obtained from representative suppliers and users in all States. Prices of home produced items are generally obtained from principal users (manufacturers) but in some cases from major suppliers (producers or wholesalers). Prices of imported items are obtained from suppliers (importers) and users (manufacturers). In concept, pricing for the Index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a "delivered into store basis". Prices relate to "goods of fixed specifications" with the aim of incorporating in the Index price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

Prices collected are mainly "monthly average prices" rather than prices relating to the mid-point of one month. This is because there is a high frequency of price changes for many of the materials included in the Index, and prices at one point of time within a month are not always representative of average prices for the month. Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to "industrial" users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuation due to changing usage patterns. In general, prices recorded in the Index for a given month refer to materials delivered to manufacturers in that month.

The treatment of the prices of transferred goods and seasonal items is explained in previous *Year Books*.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION**
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Home produced materials—					
Agriculture	147.9	132.2	132.3	152.5	162.4
Forestry and fishing	157.3	187.8	213.7	245.2	273.5
Mining	119.0	129.0	163.3	r189.2	211.4
Electricity	109.9	124.6	137.9	148.8	160.9
Total home produced materials	137.6	131.6	142.0	r163.2	176.7

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON AUSTRALIAN STANDARD
INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*continued*
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Imported materials—					
Agriculture	130.6	149.3	166.5	258.6	303.4
Mining	196.3	357.8	423.6	479.5	515.3
Manufacturing	113.1	149.5	162.6	182.1	201.6
Total imported materials	127.1	181.5	202.9	233.2	257.0
All groups	134.7	145.1	158.6	182.2	198.5

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD
INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Home produced and imported materials—					
Food, live animals, and tobacco	145.9	132.4	132.5	154.9	166.6
Raw materials (excluding fuels)	140.7	149.3	163.0	191.7	199.4
Electricity, gas, and fuels	126.2	179.5	229.0	254.8	291.0
Imported manufacturing materials—					
Chemicals	96.3	141.9	149.4	160.3	170.7
Metal manufactures, machinery, transport, equipment, and parts	118.6	148.7	179.6	211.6	246.6
Other manufactured goods	106.1	137.4	148.4	164.5	185.1
All groups	134.7	145.1	158.6	182.2	198.6

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 549-51

Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry

These monthly indexes were first published in October 1976 and index numbers have been compiled from July 1968 onwards. These indexes measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The indexes are on a net sector basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined "sectors" of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded. Capital equipment produced is within the scope of the index even if sold or transferred to other manufacturing establishments in the sector.

A net index is provided for the Manufacturing Division of ASIC and also net indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions within the Manufacturing Division. In addition, indexes are published for three special groupings which are components of particular net sub-division indexes.

The All Manufacturing Industry Index represents price movements of goods which are produced by establishments in the Manufacturing Division, for sale or transfer to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. Articles sold or transferred by establishments in the Manufacturing Division to other establishments in that division for further processing are outside the scope of this index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the All Manufacturing Industry Index reflect sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the Manufacturing Division.

The net sub-division indexes for each of the twelve sub-divisions represent movements in prices of goods produced by establishments in the respective sub-divisions, for sale or transfer to other sub-divisions within Manufacturing or to establishments outside the Manufacturing Division or for use as capital equipment. The pricing and weights for the net sub-division indexes reflect, in general, sales and transfers of articles at the point of exit from the respective sub-divisions.

For ASIC sub-divisions 21-22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 32, and 33, only a minor proportion of sales and transfers is to other Manufacturing sub-divisions. Therefore, the relevant components of the All Manufacturing Industry Index are regarded as providing valid indicators of price movement for these sub-divisions. For ASIC sub-divisions 23, 26, 27, 29, and 34, there is a significant proportion of sales to other sub-divisions of Manufacturing. To compile net indexes for these sub-divisions, it has therefore been necessary to price additional items to represent transactions between these and other sub-divisions, and also to establish weights appropriate to each sub-division (i.e., weights based on all articles produced by the sub-division for sale or transfer outside the sub-division).

In the case of sub-division 21-22, "Food, beverages, and tobacco", an index series is also published for the special groupings "Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar", in order to isolate some of the more uneven price movements which frequently occur in this sub-division. The other two special groupings, "Appliances and electrical equipment" and "Industrial machinery and equipment, etc." were first published in June 1977 following requests for a dissection of the other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances sub-division index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments.

The indexes are fixed weights indexes and are calculated by the method known as "the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives". The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69. Many of the selected items carry not only the weights of directly priced articles but also the weight of unpriced articles whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced articles.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers.

The prices reflect industry selling practices. For example, if costs such as handling and distribution are included in the manufacturer's selling price, this is the price used in the index. Where handling and distribution charges are paid separately by the purchaser the prices used exclude such charges.

Prices in general relate to a standard representative set of transactions (in terms of quantity discounts, delivery arrangements, destination, etc.) in order to avoid variations in price that are attributable solely to a changing mix of transactions over time.

A technique known as model pricing is used to measure price change in cases where the same (i.e., constant quality) items are not produced and sold repetitively over time. This technique involves selecting a product of some recent period which is typical of a firm's output and which becomes the "model".

Price series used in these indexes relate to goods of fixed specifications in order to measure price changes for representative products of constant quality. When a significant change in specification occurs, the prices of the new article must be suitably adjusted to make them comparable with prices for the old standard before they are used in the index.

For the purpose of these indexes the aim is to determine actual transaction prices. It is therefore necessary to obtain information on discounts and reflect their effects in the indexes.

**AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING
DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANUFACTURING
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)**

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Manufacturing Division	134.6	158.1	177.8	196.9	213.8
Net Sub-divisions (a)					
Food, beverages, and tobacco (21-22)	142.8	153.0	163.5	180.0	195.6

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEX OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: INDEXES FOR MANUFACTURING
DIVISION AND SELECTED NET SUB-DIVISIONS OF MANUFACTURING—*continued*
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Manufacturing Division and sub-division	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Textiles (23)	129.6	142.4	159.7	178.6	193.3
Clothing and footwear (24)	136.7	161.3	185.2	208.1	225.2
Wood, wood products, and furniture (25)	148.8	190.0	219.9	246.8	264.0
Paper, paper products, and printing (26)	134.6	168.5	196.3	212.8	231.7
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products (27)	111.6	142.4	168.2	182.4	200.7
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products (28)	129.6	158.3	183.2	202.5	219.8
Basic metal products (29)	129.4	151.9	174.0	200.6	214.0
Fabricated metal products (31)	142.3	183.2	217.1	244.9	268.7
Transport equipment (32)	124.9	151.2	175.8	195.0	211.6
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)	132.4	158.9	179.2	199.4	215.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing products (34)	120.6	143.7	159.0	176.0	192.4

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

AUSTRALIA—PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—SPECIAL GROUPINGS (a)
(Base of each index: year 1968-69 = 100.0)

Special groupings	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar	129.5	151.7	168.5	184.8	203.5
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances (33)					
Appliances and Electrical Equipment (332)	126.0	146.1	159.9	176.7	186.0
Industrial machinery and equipment, etc. (b) (331 and 333)	140.4	175.2	203.6	228.3	252.5

(a) ASIC sub-division codes are shown in brackets.

(b) Includes photographic, professional, and scientific equipment.

NOTE: A full description of the Manufacturing Division and selected sub-divisions is available in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 551-53

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964, and index numbers were published at quarterly intervals from August 1959 to February 1969, when monthly publication commenced. The Index has direct value as a measure of changes in aggregate cost of materials used in an important part of the building industry (other than house building).

AUSTRALIA—WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL
INSTALLATION MATERIALS
(Base of each index: year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Group	Value weight	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	per cent					
Conductors	40	165.1	168.2	178.1	197.5	199.3
Conduit and accessories	25	138.5	169.6	199.0	227.8	253.1
Switchboard and switchgear material	35	156.6	192.3	224.5	252.8	283.2
All groups	100.0	155.5	177.0	199.6	224.4	242.1

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, p. 554

EXPORT PRICE INDEX

An annual index of export prices was published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1901 to 1962. The current monthly Export Price Index was first published in October 1962, but index numbers were compiled back to July 1959. The reference base of the Index is year 1959-60 = 100.0. Index numbers from June 1969 have been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the original Index, and the inclusion of some additional items. The interim basis was introduced pending completion of a comprehensive review and re-basing of the Index as a whole.

The Export Price Index is a fixed weights index, and its purpose (as was that of the previous fixed weights index) is to provide monthly comparisons, over a limited number of years, of the level of export prices of the selected items, making no allowance for variations in quantities exported. The index numbers thus measure price changes only. The price series used in the Index relate to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc.

Index numbers for each of the groups and for All Groups are shown in the following table. The yearly index numbers are simple averages of the twelve monthly index numbers in each year.

AUSTRALIA—EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of each index: year 1959-60 = 100.0)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy produce	Cereals	Dried and canned fruits	Sugar	Hides and tallow	Metals and coal (a)	Gold	All groups
1973-74	172	201	109	184	152	176	161	196	289	160
1974-75	121	132	127	256	176	378	141	263	391	181
1975-76	127	150	122	240	162	335	151	286	359	187
1976-77	164	169	128	219	184	314	203	329	370	206
1977-78	168	212	147	196	237	273	224	340	472	213

(a) Comprises coal, iron and steel, copper, zinc, lead, and silver. Does not include iron ore, bauxite, alumina, and mineral sands which, however, have been included in the All Groups index from July 1969.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 554-5

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEYS

General

During the financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted two surveys in order to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. The 1974-75 survey was confined to a sample of households in the six State capital cities and Canberra (collection in Darwin being suspended in December 1974 due to cyclone Tracy), while the coverage of the 1975-76 survey was extended to include other urban and rural regions. Apart from limited attempts in 1910-11 and 1913 to assess the spending patterns of Australian households, these surveys were the first official collections of household expenditure statistics conducted in this country.

Perhaps the most important reason for the collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is to provide information for use in improving the representativeness of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index (see page 494). Household expenditure statistics also provide a rich source of data needed for a wide range of policy and research purposes. These include the planning of welfare services; assessing the need for, and effect of, programmes in fields such as housing, education, and health; assessing the impact of taxation and government benefits; and improving estimates of private final consumption expenditure in the National Accounts.

Scope and coverage

The 1974-75 survey obtained data from a sample of 9,095 households in the six State capital cities and Canberra, while the 1975-76 survey sampled 5,869 households in all regions of Australia. Apart from this difference in geographic coverage, the subject content and general methodology of the two surveys were virtually identical.

Only private dwellings were sampled, including houses, home units, flats, caravans, garages, tents, and any other structures being used as private places of residence at the time of the survey. Hotels, boarding houses, institutions, etc. were defined as special dwellings outside the scope of the survey.

All categories of households (or persons) in selected private dwellings were included in the survey except: foreign diplomats and their staff; foreign servicemen and their families stationed in Australia; persons from overseas countries touring or holidaying in Australia; visitors staying with the household for less than six weeks after the initial interview (four weeks in the 1974-75 survey); usual residents absent at the time of the initial interview and not returning within seven days; and usual residents who were going away during the first half of the diary keeping and not returning before the end of the diary keeping.

Data collection and processing

Trained interviewers approached selected households to obtain their co-operation in the completion of several questionnaires. Each household was asked for details of large or infrequent items of expenditure (e.g., purchase of vehicles and property, and the payment of household bills such as electricity and gas) and for details of income from all sources. In addition, a diary was provided to each household member aged 15 years or more, in which they were requested to record, on a daily basis, a description and value for all items purchased over the following two weeks. (Because of anticipated differences in spending patterns in rural areas compared with metropolitan and other urban areas, members of rural households selected in the 1975-76 survey were issued with four-week diaries).

Apart from expenditure and income information, particulars of the composition of the household were also obtained, together with basic demographic information about the members of the household such as their age, sex, marital status, occupation, and employment status. This information enabled households to be classified according to size, composition, etc.

Processing of the data was carried out in three phases. First, during the collection phase, the interviewer checked the returns for any apparent inaccuracies and inconsistencies. Second, on receipt in the ABS Central Office, all returns were clerically edited and all payments in the diary were assigned a commodity code. Third, data was transferred to magnetic tape and various computer operations were performed to ensure, as far as possible, that the data was correct. In addition, expenditure and income data was converted to a weekly equivalent, and expenditure, income, and other totals and the classificatory variables required for tabulation purposes were derived. Expansion factors ("weights") were inserted in respondent household records to enable the sample data to be expanded to obtain estimates for the total population.

Definitions

A Household was defined as a group of people who live together as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements; i.e., they have some common provision for food and other essentials of living. A person or persons living in the same dwelling but having separate catering arrangements constituted a separate household.

Expenditure was defined as all payments for goods and services for private use made by all members of the selected household aged 15 years and over. In general, expenditure was collected on the basis of payments made during the reference period rather than on the basis of goods and services "acquired" or "consumed" during the period. Expenditure was net of refunds or expected refunds (e.g., payments for health services were net of any refunds received or expected to be received). Information was collected on a household basis because many items of expenditure such as food, accommodation, and household goods and appliances relate to the household as a unit rather than to individual persons.

Income was defined as gross income from all sources before taxation and other deductions were made, and was collected from all members of the selected household aged 15 years and over. The main components of income are: wages and salaries (including income-in-kind received from an employer); income derived from self-employment (including wages and income-in-kind taken from the business); Government social service benefits; income from investments (including interest, dividends, royalties, and rent); and other regular income (including educational grants and scholarships received in cash,

benefits received from an overseas government, income received for professional advice outside the normal job situation, superannuation, worker's compensation, alimony or maintenance, and any other allowances regularly received).

The *Head of household* was taken to be that person nominated by the member(s) of the household as the "head". This person was usually the male "breadwinner".

Adults/children were, respectively, household members aged 18 years or more and household members aged less than 18 years.

Workers were defined as those persons aged 15 years or over who reported any "earned" income in the survey (i.e., income from self-employment, or wage and salary income from part-time or full-time employment). The following categories of persons were asked to report earned income: persons who worked in a job or business at any time during the four weeks prior to the week of interview; persons who did not work during the four weeks prior to the week of interview but who received income from a job or business for any of the four weeks (e.g., a person on paid holiday, sickness or long-service leave, a silent partner in a business); and persons who did not work or earn income from a job or business in the four weeks prior to the week of interview but who were commencing work in the week of interview (these persons were asked to report expected income).

Retired persons were defined as those persons who reported no "earned" income and who described themselves as being retired (e.g., having retired from work for reasons of age or sickness).

Other payments included payments such as income tax, life insurance premiums, superannuation contributions, purchases of and deposits on land and dwellings, and gambling payments. Receipts from sale of property and gambling winnings were offset against payments.

Reliability of results

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration of the population using the same questionnaires and procedures. These differences are called sampling errors. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error per cent, i.e., the standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate. The size of the percentage standard error depends on:

- (1) The size of the sample on which the estimate is based (the smaller the sample, the larger is the standard error percent); and
- (2) the variability in the frequency of reporting and in the size of the reported values (e.g., expenditure on household appliances would be more variable, and hence have a higher standard error per cent, than expenditure on meat).

A more detailed discussion of standard errors may be found in ABS publication *Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75, Bulletin 3 (Standard Errors)* (6509.0). Imprecision arising from sampling errors should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur for other reasons, e.g., errors in response and reporting. Such errors are known as non-sampling errors and may occur in any enumeration whether it be a complete enumeration ("census") or a sample. The most significant types of non-sampling errors are:

- (1) *Non-response biases* caused by differences in the characteristics of income and expenditure between respondent and non-respondent households. Some attempt was made to minimise non-response bias, but in practice it was not possible to remove all bias. (In 1974-75, 72 per cent of all eligible households co-operated fully during the survey, while in 1975-76 the figure was 73 per cent);
- (2) *Response errors* caused by incorrect data supplied by informants; and
- (3) *Processing errors* caused by misinterpretation of the data supplied, incorrect classification of data, errors in transcription of data to computer readable format, etc.

Summary of results

In the lower income ranges, average expenditure exceeded average income as defined (this does not imply that all households in the lower income ranges have expenditure which exceeds income), while in the higher income ranges average income substantially

exceeded average expenditure (see below). It should be noted that some households will have financed some items of expenditure from savings and from other sources such as loans, receipts of maturing insurance policies, gifts, windfall gains, and profits from the sale of assets which are not included as income as defined for the survey. In addition, some households classified to the lower income ranges may have had lower than usual income during the data reference period, while still maintaining their normal level of expenditure. For the medium and higher income ranges, income tax payments (included in other payments) are a large part of the difference between income and expenditure as defined.

The larger items of average weekly household expenditure in Victoria in 1975-76 were transport and communication (\$34.14), food (\$35.07), and current housing costs (\$24.18). In rural regions, however, expenditure on current housing costs was substantially lower than in the capital city and urban regions.

The 1975-76 survey shows that in Victoria both household income and expenditure were lower in rural and urban regions compared with the capital cities. In urban regions, household income and expenditure were, respectively, 14.2 per cent and 13.0 per cent less than for capital cities, while for rural regions the difference was 15.5 per cent and 29.3 per cent, respectively. Variations in expenditure can be observed over a range of characteristics, e.g., between capital cities, quarter of year, household income, household composition, and age of household head. Detailed results of the two surveys have been published in a series of bulletins available on request to the ABS. Some unpublished tables are also available on request.

**VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY, 1975-76:
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

Particulars	Weekly household income						
	Under \$80	\$80 and under \$140	\$140 and under \$200	\$200 and under \$260	\$260 and under \$340	\$340 or more	All households
Number of households in sample	201	179	278	219	224	226	1,327
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	166.6	144.3	241.9	200.0	189.7	220.5	1163.0
Average number of persons per household	1.74	2.74	3.19	3.35	3.35	3.82	3.10
Average age of household head (years)	62.69	51.04	41.35	40.39	40.87	44.44	45.95
Average weekly household income (\$)	51.35	107.82	168.89	230.06	296.42	465.83	232.10
	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)						
Commodity or service—							
Current housing cost (a)	10.71	16.16	23.36	27.45	27.22	34.90	24.18
Fuel and power	3.25	3.74	5.17	4.55	4.89	6.13	4.75
Food	17.66	26.74	32.42	36.30	40.55	50.74	35.07
Bread, cakes, and cereals	2.38	3.40	3.98	3.98	4.21	5.00	3.91
Meat and fish	4.94	7.05	8.31	8.70	9.50	12.05	8.64
Dairy products, oils, and fats	3.26	4.71	5.56	5.75	5.54	6.19	5.27
Fruit and vegetables	2.89	4.04	4.56	5.34	5.50	6.53	4.92
Other food	4.20	7.55	10.02	12.53	15.80	20.98	12.34
Alcohol and tobacco	2.85	5.52	9.54	11.36	13.27	18.73	10.75
Clothing and footwear	6.01	8.86	11.90	16.43	19.16	32.57	16.56
Household equipment and operation	8.33	5.74	10.67	19.47	29.74	29.50	17.92
Medical care and health expenses	2.26	4.25	5.25	6.82	5.80	7.81	5.54
Transport and communication	8.30	20.05	26.02	34.01	49.05	59.10	34.14
Recreation and education	5.34	8.01	11.18	17.52	18.99	36.03	17.02
Miscellaneous goods and services	7.10	9.39	9.86	14.88	16.68	26.64	14.56
Total expenditure	71.80	108.46	145.37	188.78	225.35	302.15	180.49
Selected other payments (b)	2.90	16.42	29.66	40.94	61.56	109.33	46.43

(a) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(b) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchase of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings, are offset against payments.

**AUSTRALIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY STATES AND TERRITORIES,
1975-76**

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Number of households in sample	1,583	1,327	846	550	506	422	324	311	5,869
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	1,471.2	1,163.0	607.2	374.6	355.4	121.8	12.7	53.7	4,159.5
Average number of persons per household	3.11	3.10	3.09	2.86	3.12	3.24	3.25	3.34	3.09
Average age of household head (years)	46.20	45.95	46.61	45.82	43.79	45.68	36.82	38.06	45.80
Average weekly household income (\$)	220.78	232.10	220.39	217.27	226.85	210.11	336.51	315.52	225.35
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)									
Commodity or service									
Current housing costs (a)	24.98	24.18	20.91	19.80	25.12	18.34	30.43	34.26	23.65
Fuel and power	3.87	4.75	3.40	3.43	3.58	4.42	3.35	5.64	4.02
Food	34.05	35.07	31.56	31.93	32.24	31.35	45.08	38.34	33.64
Bread, cakes, and cereals	4.05	3.91	3.53	3.62	3.44	3.77	3.75	3.90	3.83
Meat and fish	7.92	8.64	8.08	7.20	7.44	7.88	9.74	8.91	8.06
Dairy products, oils, and fats	5.18	5.27	5.04	4.53	5.10	5.02	5.87	5.52	5.12
Fruit and vegetables	4.94	4.92	4.82	4.22	4.67	4.18	8.24	5.66	4.82
Other food	11.96	12.34	10.10	12.37	11.59	10.49	17.50	14.35	11.80
Alcohol and tobacco	10.72	10.75	8.57	9.16	10.47	9.03	20.26	11.56	10.24
Clothing and footwear	14.14	16.56	11.17	14.23	12.92	15.01	11.42	17.84	14.35
Household equipment and operation	16.68	17.92	16.00	17.25	17.66	18.88	23.09	27.03	17.28
Medical care and health expenses	5.37	5.54	5.11	5.36	4.74	4.45	4.48	5.42	5.30
Transport and communication	33.98	34.14	30.94	32.42	33.52	35.47	49.97	43.99	33.62
Recreation and education	14.50	17.02	14.47	17.26	16.68	13.99	21.44	25.28	15.78
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.47	14.56	15.39	14.03	12.22	13.53	27.60	18.76	14.47
Total expenditure	172.78	180.49	157.52	164.87	169.15	164.48	237.12	228.13	172.35
Selected other payments (b)	52.30	46.43	44.35	41.68	51.23	41.24	54.32	104.94	48.81

(a) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(b) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings are offset against payments.

**VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION,
1975-76**

Particulars	1 adult	2 adults	3 or more adults	1 adult with children	2 adults 1 child	2 adults 2 children	2 adults 3 or more children	3 or more adults with children	All households (a)
Number of households in sample	201	347	109	44	132	197	178	118	1,327
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	187.5	313.4	96.8	39.9	102.2	177.8	140.9	103.4	1,163.0
Average number of persons per household	1.00	2.00	3.28	3.16	3.00	4.00	5.62	5.19	3.10
Average age of household head (years)	56.33	50.54	54.33	38.04	34.92	36.04	37.21	48.56	45.95
Average weekly household income (\$)	118.71	219.23	330.65	125.30	223.39	256.77	228.71	397.20	232.10
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)									
Commodity or service—									
Current housing costs (b)	22.40	21.44	24.53	19.57	30.02	28.52	24.04	24.02	24.18
Fuel and power	2.95	4.33	4.94	4.38	4.80	5.52	6.05	6.12	4.75
Food	17.00	27.67	43.05	27.84	35.65	40.57	47.63	58.47	35.07
Bread, cakes, and cereals	1.51	2.89	4.39	3.67	3.49	4.93	6.09	6.69	3.91
Meat and fish	4.06	7.45	10.65	6.70	8.17	9.46	11.73	14.29	8.64
Dairy products, oils, and fats	2.05	3.66	5.58	5.48	6.27	6.43	8.27	8.61	5.27
Fruit and vegetables	2.36	4.04	6.03	3.30	5.18	5.80	6.63	7.69	4.92
Other food	7.03	9.62	16.41	8.69	12.53	13.95	14.92	21.18	12.34
Alcohol and tobacco	5.53	8.95	17.77	4.48	11.88	10.68	13.06	17.15	10.75
Clothing and footwear	6.39	13.00	28.91	7.88	16.66	19.63	17.48	31.12	16.56
Household equipment and operation	8.72	16.63	16.46	18.36	29.62	23.04	15.48	22.77	17.92
Medical care and health expenses	2.33	4.97	7.51	2.32	7.30	7.01	5.81	7.97	5.54
Transport and communication	15.85	30.31	47.65	18.09	33.58	35.16	35.16	70.23	34.14
Recreation and education	9.30	12.54	29.88	6.67	19.06	16.98	16.66	35.01	17.02
Miscellaneous goods and services	12.06	12.99	19.92	6.06	12.35	16.31	13.87	22.39	14.56
Total expenditure	102.53	152.82	240.63	115.65	200.92	203.42	195.25	295.26	180.49
Selected other payments (c)	16.75	51.96	67.72	13.45	47.47	51.96	39.94	75.01	46.43

(a) Includes one household where no person was either married or aged 18 years or over. (This household is not included elsewhere in this table.)

(b) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchases of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(c) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings, are offset against payments.

VICTORIA—HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY REGIONS

Particulars	1974-75		1975-76		Victoria
	Melbourne	Melbourne	Urban regions (a)	Rural regions (b)	
Number of households in sample	2,544	653	498	176	1,327
Estimated total number of households in population ('000)	822.0	837.4	239.9	85.7	1,163.0
Average number of persons per household	3.15	3.08	3.09	3.38	3.10
Average age of household head (years)	45.03	45.92	45.02	48.83	45.95
Average weekly household income (\$)	212.22	241.97	207.54	204.41	232.10
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE (\$)					
Commodity or service—					
Current housing costs (c)	22.95	26.41	21.06	11.03	24.18
Fuel and power	4.38	4.90	4.53	3.92	4.75
Food	33.24	36.64	31.56	29.57	35.07
Bread, cakes, and cereals	3.66	4.00	3.63	3.83	3.91
Meat and fish	8.30	9.09	7.62	7.12	8.64
Dairy products, oils, and fats	4.81	5.39	4.78	5.55	5.27
Fruit and vegetables	4.77	5.26	3.94	4.32	4.92
Other food	11.69	12.91	11.59	8.76	12.34
Alcohol and tobacco	9.04	11.73	8.49	7.40	10.75
Clothing and footwear	15.65	17.98	14.22	9.27	16.56
Household equipment and operation	14.87	18.82	16.51	13.05	17.92
Medical care and health expenses	6.21	5.59	5.27	5.82	5.54
Transport and communication	25.90	35.35	31.03	31.06	34.14
Recreation and education	14.67	17.11	18.77	11.25	17.02
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.88	15.13	13.64	11.64	14.56
Total expenditure	161.83	189.66	165.08	134.02	180.49
Selected other payments (d)	43.47	48.19	43.45	37.62	46.43

(a) All towns and urban centres with a population of more than 500 persons (excluding the capital cities) as defined for purposes of the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) Localities with a population of less than 500 persons were excluded from the survey.

(c) Included in current housing costs are both principal and interest components of any housing loan repayments. Excluded are outright purchase of, or deposit on, dwellings or land, and other payments of a capital nature.

(d) The main components of this item are income tax, superannuation contributions, life insurance premiums, purchases of and deposits on dwellings and land, and gambling payments. Receipts from sales of dwellings and land, and gambling winnings are offset against payments. These figures are subject to large sampling errors and should be treated with caution.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Monthly summary of statistics (1303.2)

Central Office

A guide to the Consumer Price Index

Australian National Accounts: Outline of principal sources and methods (5212.0)

Average retail prices of selected items, six State capital cities and Canberra (quarterly) (6403.0)

Consumer Price Index, monthly food group index, Darwin (6413.0)

Consumer Price Index, monthly food group index, six State capital cities and Canberra (6402.0)

Consumer Price Index (quarterly) (6401.0)

Export Price Index (monthly) (6405.0)

Household Expenditure Survey 1974-75

Bulletin No. 1. An outline of concepts, methodology and procedures (6507.0)

Bulletin No. 2. Preliminary results (6508.0)

Bulletin No. 3. Standard errors (6509.0)

Bulletin No. 4. Expenditure classified by income of household (6510.0)

Bulletin No. 5. Quarterly expenditure patterns (6511.0)

Bulletin No. 6. Expenditure classified by household composition (6512.0)

Bulletin No. 7. Income distribution (6513.0)

Bulletin No. 8. Expenditure classified by selected household characteristics (6514.0)

House Expenditure Survey 1975-76

Bulletin No. 1. Summary of results (6516.0)

Bulletin No. 2. Expenditure patterns of households of differing characteristics and compositions (6517.0)

- Bulletin No. 3. Expenditure and income by States and Territories (6518.0)
- Bulletin No. 4. Expenditure and income by regions (6519.0)
- Labour report (last issue No. 58, 1973, ref. No. 6.7)
- Monthly review of business statistics (1304.0)
- Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry (monthly) (6412.0)
- Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials (monthly) (6408.0)
- Price Index of Materials used in Building Other than House Building (monthly) (6407.0)
- Price Index of Materials used in House Building (monthly) (6408.0)
- Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry (monthly) (6411.0)
- Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (monthly) (6410.0)

TRANSPORT

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

The Victorian Ministry of Transport, in association with the statutory authorities under the Minister of Transport's jurisdiction, controls land transport in Victoria. Two exceptions to this situation are traffic management and vehicle registration, both of which lie within the administration of the Chief Secretary. The Ministry was established under the terms of the *Transport Act* 1951 for the purpose of securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. As part of this responsibility, the Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and acts as the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport.

Victoria's transport authorities are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the transport system and the Ministry of Transport oversees their activities and formulates policy. Including the West Gate Bridge Authority, seven transport authorities report to the Minister of Transport.

The Victorian Railways is by far the largest Victorian transport authority, employing some 23,000 persons and operating a rail network of 6,600 kilometres. In the 1977-78 financial year, the Victorian Railways carried 97,000,000 passengers and transported about 11,000,000 tonnes of freight. Expenditure in this financial year amounted to \$333m. Late in 1972, legislation was enacted to change the governing body of the Victorian Railways from three commissioners to a Board of seven members, which has since been expanded to eight members. The Board comprises representatives from business and the Victorian Railways.

It became evident during the 1960s that the Flinders Street station area could no longer handle the demand for peak hour train travel and so the Victorian Government, after examining methods of reducing this bottleneck, decided that the best solution was to convert the central terminal into a five section complex by the construction of an underground rail loop around the central business district. When completed, the Melbourne underground rail loop will substantially enlarge the capacity of the whole Melbourne metropolitan area rail network.

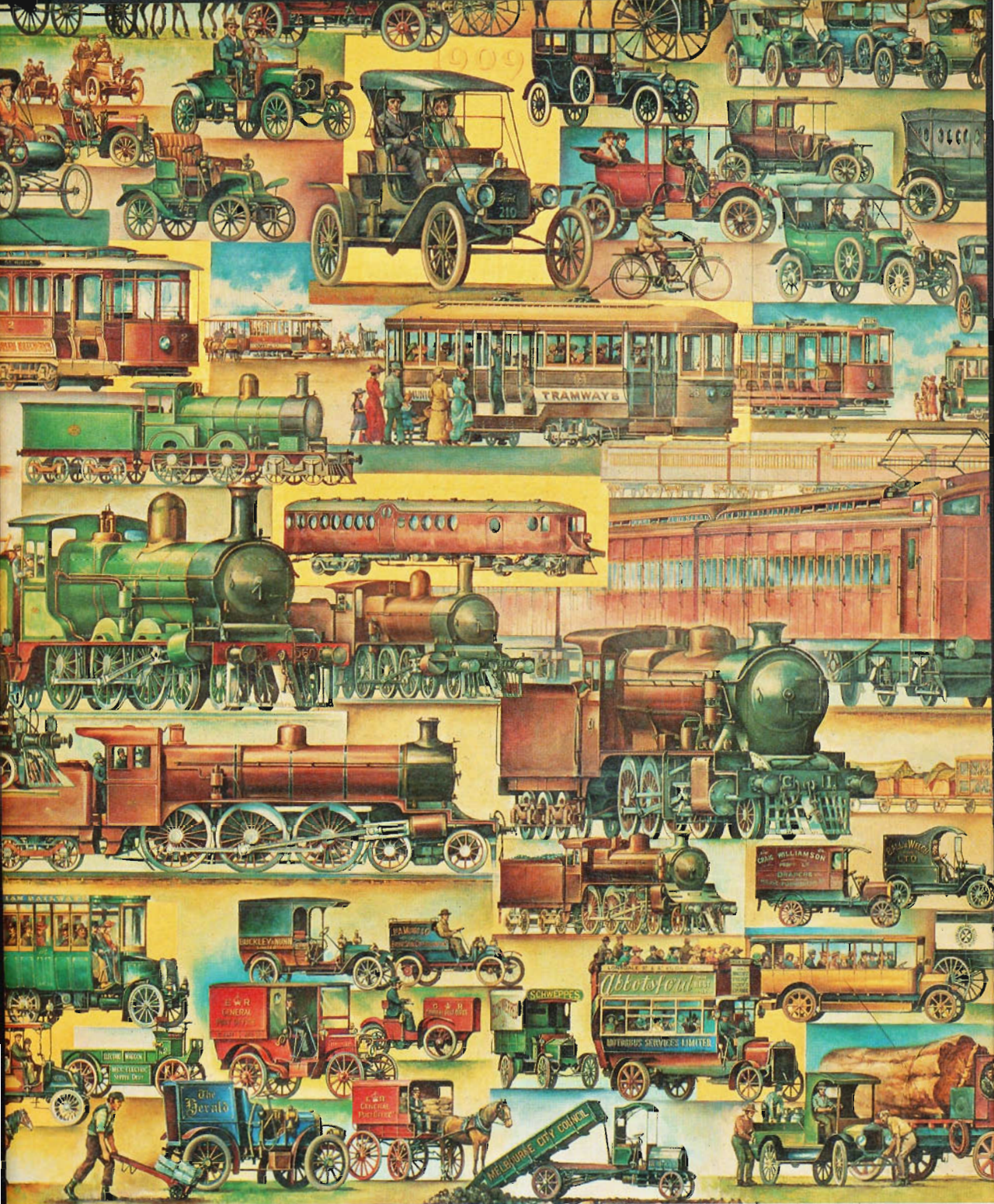
The Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority was created when the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act was proclaimed on 1 January 1971. The Authority is a corporate body comprising nine members. It is responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop, which will comprise four new rail tracks under Spring Street and La Trobe Street, linking tracks in the existing railway system from points east of Flinders Street and Princes Bridge to points north of Spencer Street. Three new stations will be built underground and two additional tracks will be constructed between Flinders Street and Spencer Street stations. To assist in financing the underground rail loop, the Victorian Railways collects a small levy on each suburban rail journey. The balance of the funds required to complete the underground rail loop are to be provided by the Victorian Government, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Melbourne City Council.

Another railway authority which plays an important role in Victoria's transport system is the Railway Construction Board. The Railways Act prescribes that "the Board shall construct and complete all lines of railway which Parliament may hereafter authorise to be



Polly Woodside, a commercial sailing vessel launched in 1885, after her restoration by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)





One section of the mural at Spencer Street Station which covers the history of transport in Victoria from 1835 to 1935. This detailed oil painting which measures 36 metres by 9 metres was created by Harold Freedman, the Victorian State Artist, as one of a series of historical decorations designed to create an awareness of the unique history of the State.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey



(Above and below). The R. J. Hamer Forest Arboretum, a reserve of 192 hectares located in the Dandenong Ranges, where an attractive forest of native and introduced species is being developed by the Forests Commission.

Forests Commission of Victoria



constructed". The Board's major current tasks are to plan the eastern railway and supervise the construction of transport centres at Frankston and Box Hill.

Many cities around the world have abandoned their tramway systems. Melbourne, however, has retained its trams, and they have become a significant asset in moving people over comparatively short distances up to 13 kilometres from Melbourne. In fact, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board carries more passengers than the Victorian Railways—about 121,000,000 persons in 1977–78. The board comprises three members, employs 4,700 persons, and maintains about 220 kilometres of tram services and 260 kilometres of bus services in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

A necessary part of Victoria's transport system is the operation of commercial road passenger and goods vehicles. The regulation of these functions is the responsibility of the Transport Regulation Board, which comprises three members. The regulatory pattern takes the form of a compulsory licensing system designed to meet public needs and to assist in the balanced use of transport resources.

In 1974, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act 1974*, thereby creating a single Victorian highway authority by transferring to the Country Roads Board the responsibility for metropolitan bridges and highways. The Country Roads Board maintains nearly 24,000 kilometres of roads and is responsible for planning and constructing new roads. The Board comprises three members and employs about 5,000 persons.

In 1964, a special Victorian Government committee recommended that a proposed crossing over the lower Yarra River should be built as a high level bridge with six traffic lanes. This recommendation was agreed to by the Victorian Government in 1965 and legislation was passed in December 1965 giving the West Gate Bridge Authority, or the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority as it was then known, the power to construct and operate a toll bridge over the lower Yarra River. Subsequent traffic estimates led the Authority to increase the number of traffic lanes from six to eight. The Authority was founded as a non-profit company limited by guarantee and is registered under the Victorian *Companies Act 1961* and administered by a chairman, deputy chairman, and seven directors.

Complementing the Victorian public transport system is an extensive privately owned bus and taxi network. With the exception of a small number of services into the central business district, Melbourne's private bus network operates on cross suburban routes linking residential areas and local shopping centres, schools, and railway stations. Private buses operate over routes covering 36,000,000 kilometres and carry about 56,000,000 passengers a year. The Victorian Government is subsidising private bus services to minimise increases in fares and providing low interest loans to facilitate the purchase of new buses.

A Metropolitan Transit Authority is to be established to co-ordinate and manage the metropolitan public transport system. The authority will have the task of ensuring that Melbourne has totally integrated public transport with a single uniform price ticket interchangeable between rail, tram, and bus.

In co-operation with Victoria's various transport authorities, the Ministry of Transport has embarked on a \$500m programme to re-equip and modernise the metropolitan transport system with the aim of providing rapid, frequent, and comfortable public transport.

Further reference: Board of Inquiry into Land Transport in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book 1975*, p. 634

LAND TRANSPORT

Railways

Introduction

The Victorian Railways system has been undergoing its first major period of rationalisation for many years. The Victorian Government decided during 1976 to close 23 uneconomic country lines. The services on these lines are being replaced by various forms of road transport, and the changes are part of a co-ordinated transport policy for Victoria.

Establishment of regional freight centres has been an important part of this policy. Freight to and from country centres is railed in bulk to the nearest regional freight centre,

and local deliveries are made by road carriers. This combines rail and road in their most efficient forms, and has given most of the State a more frequent and convenient freight service. In all, 35 of these centres were planned throughout Victoria and these were expected to be operational early in 1979.

During 1978, a further nine passenger services on branch lines were withdrawn and replaced by modern buses. As with the road carriers, these services are operated under contract to the Victorian Railways by local operators and offer faster, more comfortable travel. As a consequence there has been a substantial increase in the number of passengers.

Urban transport improvements have continued, as far as funds allow, to help the Melbourne suburban rail system meet future demand.

Administration

The Victorian Railways was established in 1856, two years after Australia's first train ran to Sandridge (now Port Melbourne), and was administered first by the Board of Land and Works, and then by either one or three commissioners. A seven-man board, since increased to eight, replaced the Commissioners in 1973. The full-time chairman is responsible to the Victorian Government through the Minister of Transport. Day-to-day matters are controlled by the general manager who is responsible to the chairman for managing the Victorian Railways within board guidelines.

Total transport service

Victoria's rail system was developed during the second half of the last century, with main lines radiating from Melbourne. Branch lines were built to serve areas which were virtually isolated. The development of road transport has meant drastic economic changes, and the twin expense of maintaining road and rail links to many centres is no longer acceptable.

The Victorian Government's decision, in September 1976, to replace uneconomic rail services with road transport not only offers the Victorian Railways significant savings, but also means improved transport services in many country areas.

The Victorian Railways first regional freight centre, which opened at Horsham in March 1976, has indicated an efficient co-ordinated freight transport system. The concept uses rail's advantage as a fast bulk carrier, linked with the flexibility of road transport for local services. Local deliveries in many country areas are now more frequent, compared with the former rail services on branch lines, yet the customer still pays the equivalent of through-rail freight rates. Some towns previously without rail freight services, such as Edenhope and Apsley, are now linked to the regional freight centre system.

There have been widespread savings in such areas as maintenance costs on branch lines, staff costs at poorly patronised stations, and the release of more than 1,000 badly needed freight wagons, as well as many locomotives for other more profitable services. More than 350 open level crossings were due to be closed. Uneconomic country passenger services on many lines have been replaced by contracted bus services, with similar advantages.

Urban transport

Co-ordinated public transport was a feature of the 1969 Melbourne Transportation Committee's plan for 1985. The Report emphasised the need for developing such projects as station car parking facilities, and tram and bus facilities at modal interchange stations to help develop the public transport network. Car parks at many suburban stations have been improved and enlarged.

The number of suburban fare zones have been reduced from 78 to 10 charge zones. Tickets were redesigned from "destination" type single tickets to "section" type single tickets. These new tickets show only the name of the selling station. This will result in substantial savings with lesser number of ticket issues and will facilitate the introduction of ticket vending machines.

Improvements to suburban services were made in most areas during 1978; they ranged from major projects such as extra tracks and modern signalling, to station rebuilding and line-side beautification. Power signalling was installed between Bayswater and Ferntree Gully. Duplication work continued between Macleod and Greensborough, Ringwood and

Croydon, and Ringwood and Bayswater. Construction of the third track between Caulfield and Mordialloc also continued.

A number of suburban stations were reconstructed during 1978. The stations were Ashburton, Bayswater, Darebin, Glen Iris, Heathmont, Lalor, McKinnon, Tooronga, and Williamstown Pier. New station buildings were constructed at Watsonia in connection with the duplication work on the track.

Another highly automated signal box at Spencer Street was brought into service late in 1978. Together with the signal box at Flinders Street it is planned to link this signal box with other signal boxes around Flinders and Spencer Streets, to a metropolitan train control system by the time the underground loop is in operation.

Rolling stock

The initial order for fifty silver trains for the suburban network has almost been completed. An interim order for a further nine trains has been placed and tenders have been called for a further fifty.

Eventually the Victorian Railways intends to replace all wooden bodied suburban trains for it has not been planned to run them through the underground loop. However, with extra demand arising from extended traffic on outer suburban lines, as well as the electrification of other lines over the next 10 years, the wooden bodied trains are unlikely to be replaced until the 1980s.

During 1978, 150 new covered vans, container wagons, and hopper wagons were constructed in Victorian Railways' workshops and entered service. These wagons are being used to carry bulk freight items such as superphosphate, briquettes, glass making sand, soda ash, and cement. A further 225 wagons were on order, and 3,590 obsolete freight wagons were withdrawn and scrapped during 1978.

In 1978, the order of ten new 3,300 h.p. "C" class diesels was completed. These diesels are now the most powerful locomotives in the possession of the Victorian Railways.

Freight

Although freight business was affected by the dry season and the strike by State Electricity Commission employees, the total tonnage carried rose from 10.9 million tonnes in 1976-77 to 11.1 million tonnes in 1977-78. The extra traffic arose from a substantial increase in the wheat traffic plus increased mining and quarry products; manufactured products and containers offset a decrease in primary products and industrial raw materials carried. The introduction of regional freight centres is rationalising operations and providing a more reliable and regular service, with less expenditure.

It has become apparent that the Victorian Railways' greatest economic advantage is in the transportation of bulk freight, where the Railways enjoy a differential advantage, and it is a main objective of Victorian Railways' policy to win more of this type of traffic.

Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority

In accordance with the *Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970* and amendments, the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority is responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of the planning, financing, and construction of the underground rail loop and ancillary works "for the purpose of increasing the capacity and efficiency of the existing Melbourne suburban rail network". The Authority is a body corporate and comprises "not more than nine members appointed by the Governor in Council".

The loop has four underground rail tracks in separate tunnels (the Burnley, the Caulfield/Sandringham, the North Melbourne, and the Clifton Hill/city circle tracks) forming a new link (and thereby a loop and city circle) in the existing suburban rail system from east of Princes Bridge/Flinders Street station to the north of Spencer Street station, together with three new city stations (Parliament, Museum, and Flagstaff) and a new overpass structure to carry two additional elevated rail tracks between Flinders and Spencer Street stations.

The main works undertaken during 1977-78 were tunnelling and station construction in the underground portion of the loop; the commencement of finishing works and construction of sub-surface booking halls at Parliament and Museum stations; the

construction of the overpass for two additional elevated tracks between Spencer Street and Flinders Street stations; and trackwork, signalling, overhead traction wiring, and structural work associated with the connections of the underground portion of the loop to the existing surface tracks.

About 90 per cent of tunnel excavation had been completed by the end of 1978 and a significant feature was the number of tunnel drives broken through. These included two at the west end of Museum station by the largest tunnelling shield ever used in Australia with a compressed air tunnelling technique.

The transition from excavation and lining of tunnels and platform tunnels to the installation of station structures for use by future train passengers was marked by the handing over of the first platform tunnels to platform contractors and the commencement of platform installation. Progress was made in the installation of escalators at Museum station. Experimental activities included installation of station finishes at Museum station, trial track systems, noise and vibration control, and passenger information dissemination. Other construction work in hand at the end of 1978 provided for laying rail tracks and fitting out the tunnels for train running; creating pleasant, attractive, modern station finishes; establishing concourse areas, booking halls, and amenities; providing passenger and train control information systems; installing two-way, computer controlled signalling equipment; catering for the needs of the physically handicapped; and arranging station settings to merge with their environment and eventually become an integral part of planned local area development.

The first stages of operation of sections of the loop, previously programmed from December 1979, have been delayed owing to modification of the Victorian Railways new Metropolitan Train Control (METROL) building.

Finance

In 1976-77, Victorian Railways passenger income rose by \$5.8m compared with 1975-76. On the freight side revenue increased by \$8.7m compared with 1975-76.

Operational expenses

An increase of \$27.2m in expenditure was due in large measure to the effects of wage increases flowing over from the previous year or granted during 1976-77—the overall increase in wages amounted to \$20.6m. It is a paradox that railways, while being a most economical user of labour per passenger per kilometre or tonne per kilometre performed, are at the same time highly labour intensive in terms of wages as a proportion of total costs. This factor makes the railways extremely vulnerable to the financial effects of wage increases.

Loan liability and interest

The face value of stock and bonds allocated to the Railways Department, as reduced in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act 1936*, amounted to \$585.1m at 30 June 1977. After deducting the value of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$100.4m), the net liability on current loans outstanding at that date was \$484.7m.

The total liability of the State for railways construction, etc., at 30 June 1977 (which includes the liability referred to in the previous paragraph) was \$647.1m. Deduction of securities purchased from the National Debt Sinking Fund and cancelled (\$134.2m) together with cash at credit in the Fund (\$2.1m) reduced the amount outstanding at the end of the year to a net liability of \$510.8m.

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 \$510.8m at 30 June 1977 amounted to \$35.8m at an average rate of 6.977 per cent. Of this amount, the Victorian Railways are liable for \$20.2m. In addition, the State is required to pay a contribution of \$6.0m at a rate of 4.5 per cent on cancelled securities.

Additional funds, which amounted to \$92.2m at 30 June 1977, have been provided for railway construction, equipment, stores, etc., out of the Consolidated Fund, the Uniform Railway Gauge Trust Fund, the State Grants (Urban Public Transport) Trust Account, and other funds. No interest is charged against railway revenue on these amounts, with the exception that interest, at 5 per cent, is payable to the Commonwealth Government on the repayable principal amount outstanding in respect of expenditure on the uniform gauge. (See page 621 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1966.)

Railway statistics

The following tables relate to the State railways and road motor services under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Certain border railways in New South Wales are, by agreement between the Victorian and New South Wales Governments, under the control of the Victorian Railways Board. Particulars of these have been included with those of the State railways being operated within Victoria. Details of the operations of the road motor services are shown on page 520.

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 1973 to 1977 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		
1973	403,158	561	19	403,738
1974	416,357	663	19	417,039
1975	442,723	1,030	19	443,772
1976	471,009	2,333	19	473,361
1977	484,954	3,979	19	488,952

(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 1976, the capital cost of rolling stock, after being written down in accordance with the *Railways (Finances Adjustment) Act* 1936, and allowing for depreciation was: \$192.6m broad gauge, \$10,661 narrow gauge, and \$4m 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 1972-73 to 1976-77 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS STAFF: NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Period	Average number of employees			Salaries, wages, and travelling expenses
	Salaried staff	Wages staff	Total	
				\$'000
1972-73	5,303	20,495	25,798	125,025
1973-74	5,378	19,865	25,243	153,910
1974-75	5,520	20,454	25,974	199,729
1975-76	5,363	19,735	25,098	218,609
1976-77	5,299	19,110	24,409	234,816

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 1973 to 1977:

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK IN SERVICE AT 30 JUNE
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)**

Rolling stock in service	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Locomotives—					
Steam	26	22	19	19	17
Electric	35	35	35	35	35
Diesel electric	249	249	249	257	258
Other (a)	92	92	92	93	93
Total	402	398	395	404	403
Passenger coaches—					
Electric suburban	1,084	1,079	1,120	1,127	1,087
Other (b)	584	576	556	545	540
Total	1,668	1,655	1,676	1,672	1,627
Goods stock (c)	19,831	19,438	19,223	18,930	17,869
Service stock	1,588	1,594	1,612	1,481	1,428

(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 1973 to 1977 is shown in the following table. It should be noted that the Victorian Railways operate certain services in New South Wales. At 30 June 1977, the total length of these services was 326.6 route kilometres. This distance is included in the single track broad gauge section of the following table.

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS ROUTE DISTANCE AT 30 JUNE (EXCLUDING
ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)
(kilometres)**

Lines open for traffic	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Single track					
—Broad gauge (a)	5,829	5,816	5,789	5,784	5,700
—Narrow gauge	13	13	13	14	13
Double track					
—Broad gauge (a)	710	719	720	719	725
Other multi-track					
—Broad gauge (a)	135	136	136	136	140
Total route distance	6,687	6,684	6,658	6,653	6,578

(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 Railways for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Traffic	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Traffic train kilometres—Country	'000 7,747	7,803	7,815	7,823	7,654
Suburban	'000 13,290	13,584	14,291	14,721	14,423
Goods	'000 12,020	11,958	11,769	11,274	11,412
Total	'000 33,057	33,345	33,876	33,818	33,489
Passenger journeys—Country	'000 4,180	4,507	4,963	4,921	4,402
Suburban	'000 108,970	110,141	112,757	104,748	98,252
Total	'000 113,150	114,648	117,720	109,669	102,654
Goods and livestock carried	'000 tonnes 11,475	11,370	11,057	10,803	10,971

The tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of various classes of goods and the total tonnes carried and tonne kilometres of livestock carried by the Victorian Railways for the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS GOODS AND LIVESTOCK TRAFFIC
(EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR GOODS SERVICES)
(’000 tonnes)**

Class of goods	Tonnes carried			Tonne kilometres		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Grain—						
Barley	355	444	452	105,477	125,785	133,249
Wheat	2,021	1,866	1,837	634,888	573,989	563,780
Other	135	281	166	30,115	76,833	34,415
Flour	145	129	116	30,411	28,742	25,900
Stockfood and fodder	84	65	57	21,520	16,664	14,893
Fruit—						
Fresh	108	90	92	41,095	34,692	35,568
Dried	48	63	53	26,228	34,176	28,637
Beverages	188	172	160	46,139	41,322	38,857
Solid fuels	986	758	837	178,103	134,572	138,847
Cement	852	822	903	101,454	101,448	113,546
Mining and quarry products	334	319	512	96,605	84,140	100,298
Dairy produce	35	35	18	8,473	8,113	4,260
Milk, condensed, powdered, etc.	85	98	99	17,735	18,589	18,137
Tinplate	51	41	45	15,292	13,483	14,492
Iron, steel, and metals, unfabricated	629	635	675	163,663	191,379	213,818
Manures	470	394	593	124,277	102,605	154,264
Motor cars and accessories	267	241	233	75,248	64,351	58,123
Petroleum products	427	415	427	123,381	122,566	126,608
Paper products	226	193	203	64,435	59,815	67,669
Pipes	110	74	56	27,978	19,649	15,612
Timber	242	261	247	76,997	84,435	79,467
Wool	129	223	126	30,698	45,345	31,610
All other goods	2,875	2,829	2,755	976,962	980,895	935,359
Total goods	10,802	10,447	10,662	3,017,174	2,963,587	2,947,410
Total livestock	255	356	310	74,265	107,786	94,776
Grand total goods and livestock	11,057	10,803	10,971	3,091,439	3,071,373	3,042,186

Railways revenue and expenditure

Revenue for 1976-77 increased by \$16,227,000 compared with 1975-76. Total working expenses increased by \$29,360,000 as compared with the previous year.

**VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$’000)**

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE					
Passenger, etc., business—					
Passenger fares	35,971	38,343	40,283	46,662	52,417
Parcels, mails, etc.	4,515	4,885	5,736	7,049	7,336
Other	91	154	131	111	104
Goods, etc., business—					
Goods	59,937	60,057	69,653	77,687	86,282
Livestock	1,364	1,179	1,631	2,262	2,260
Miscellaneous	732	743	637	471	614
Miscellaneous—					
Dining car and refreshments services	3,808	4,369	5,418	6,116	6,891
Rentals	2,710	2,904	3,100	3,188	3,689
Bookstalls	1,139	1,263	1,434	1,515	1,576
Advertising	273	300	335	299	326

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop					
Authority special levy	899	895	922	1,395	1,833
Other	491	635	807	697	351
Total revenue	111,930	115,727	130,087	147,450	163,677
EXPENDITURE					
Working expenses—					
General expenses	138,451	166,778	215,968	237,230	261,504
Pensions	7,308	8,325	9,695	12,642	16,263
Contributions to Railway Renewals and Replacement Fund	400	400	400	400	400
Contributions to Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	1,807	2,347	2,626	3,294	3,677
Pay-roll tax	4,006	6,067	8,957	10,399	10,894
Long service leave	2,621	3,036	3,786	5,696	5,501
Appropriation to Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority construction	899	895	922	1,395	1,833
Other (a) (b)	836	1,058	1,426	1,341	1,682
Total working expenses	156,327	188,906	243,779	272,395	301,755
Net revenue	-44,397	-73,180	-113,692	-124,945	-138,077
Debt charges—					
Interest charges and expenses (b)	10,021	10,893	12,043	13,792	16,760
Exchange on interest payments and redemption	66	44	55	57	38
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	419	455	497	527	572
Net result for year	-54,903	-84,572	-126,287	-139,321	-155,448
Proportion of working expenses to revenue	per cent 139.7	per cent 163.2	per cent 187.4	per cent 184.7	per cent 184.4

(a) Including interest paid to the Commonwealth Government under the Railways Standardisation Agreement.

(b) Including loan conversion expenses.

The gross revenue and working expenses per average kilometre of railway worked for each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—RAILWAYS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER AVERAGE
KILOMETRE OPEN (EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	6,687	6,685	6,658	6,653	6,578
Gross revenue per average kilometre open	\$ 16,727	17,300	19,525	22,145	24,748
Working expenses per average kilometre open	\$ 23,347	28,212	36,556	40,869	45,572

Road motor services

The following table shows, for each of the years 1972-73 to 1976-77, 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	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Bus kilometres	360,064	351,494	372,849	392,901	367,834
Passenger journeys	759,209	760,684	792,952	790,070	754,250
Gross revenue	\$ 73,832	76,047	89,302	94,781	91,673
Working expenses	\$ 207,348	307,021	385,838	455,522	522,470
Capital expenditure at end of year (less depreciation written off) (a)	\$ 19,212	19,172	19,132	19,092	19,092

(a) From 1 July 1976, rather than being applied to assets as in the past, depreciation is being charged as working expenses.

NOTE. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of working expenses and revenue was brought about by revenue not having received a proportion of combined rail and road services earnings, while working expenses have been charged with road motor operating cost in full.

Tramway and omnibus services*Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board*

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act provides for a Board consisting of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and a member appointed by the Governor in Council. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Board controls, manages, operates, and maintains the tramways of the metropolitan area, and a fleet of buses operating 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 (a)
	kilometres	kilometres	'000	'000	'000	'000	number	number
1973-74	217	4	23,873	109,368	20,552	29,370	(b) 697	4,193
1974-75	217	4	23,840	111,077	20,916	37,176	(b) 713	4,575
1975-76	217	4	24,235	106,126	24,986	42,844	(b) 728	4,540
1976-77	217	4	24,166	102,886	26,684	47,981	(b) 747	4,624
1977-78	217	4	24,185	101,269	27,981	48,853	(b) 748	4,708

(a) Includes omnibus employees. Tramways employees not available separately.

(b) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

The Board is at present carrying out an extensive programme of improving its rolling stock. Following the completion of an initial purchase of 115 new tramcars, an order has been placed for a further 100 tramcars for delivery between 1979 and 1983. New buses are also being obtained to replace the older vehicles in the fleet and to provide for improved services.

An extension of the Burwood tramway to a new terminus at East Burwood was opened in July 1978, and preparation is being made for an extension of the East Preston tramway to Bundoora.

**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	'000	'000	number	number
1973-74	237	11,918	22,168	4,486	7,939	(b) 272	4,193
1974-75	242	12,027	22,658	4,555	9,941	(b) 263	4,575
1975-76	249	12,681	20,821	5,286	11,813	(b) 258	4,540
1976-77	249	12,762	20,073	5,688	13,057	(b) 259	4,624
1977-78	258	12,874	19,339	5,760	14,472	(b) 305	4,708

(a) Includes tramways employees. Omnibus employees not available separately.

(b) Includes rolling stock in reserve or idle.

**VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
REVENUE					
Traffic receipts	24,751	25,168	29,968	32,194	33,546
Miscellaneous operating receipts	287	303	304	179	195
Non-operating receipts	293	325	418	458	551
Total revenue	25,331	25,796	30,690	32,831	34,292

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS BOARD:
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
EXPENDITURE					
Traffic operation costs	17,587	22,729	25,761	29,148	31,709
Maintenance—					
Permanent way	1,331	1,603	1,765	1,827	1,667
Tramcars	4,118	5,096	5,523	6,249	6,982
Buses	1,710	2,216	2,522	2,837	3,182
Electrical equipment of lines and sub-stations	945	1,237	1,429	1,498	1,511
Buildings and grounds	515	621	699	730	827
Electric traction energy	856	889	1,048	1,178	1,376
Fuel oil for buses	329	374	533	561	661
Bus licence and road tax fees	22	9	3	1	2
General administration and stores department costs	2,355	3,019	3,031	3,598	2,397
Pay-roll tax	1,174	1,721	1,967	2,191	2,281
Workers compensation payments	1,382	1,822	3,239	2,706	1,499
Depreciation	918	909	1,156	1,479	1,780
Non-operating expenses	110	147	146	186	241
Provisions—					
Long service leave	619	690	984	1,138	1,282
Retiring gratuities	1,077	1,262	1,587	1,785	2,122
Accrued sick leave	76	146	163	165	216
Public risk insurance	618	827	886	853	1,317
Interest on loans	1,678	1,947	2,361	3,094	4,441
Total expenditure	37,419	47,264	54,803	61,224	65,492
Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-12,088	-21,468	-24,113	-28,393	-31,201
Capital outlay	992	6,059	8,761	9,621	14,036
Loan indebtedness at 30 June	28,457	31,935	37,225	45,725	54,413

The following tables show an analysis of operating receipts, operating expenses, etc., for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

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
1973-74	20,552	86.09	18.79	29,370	123.03	142.91
1974-75	20,916	87.73	18.83	37,176	155.94	r177.74
1975-76	24,986	103.10	23.54	42,844	176.79	171.47
1976-77	26,684	110.42	25.94	47,981	198.55	179.81
1977-78	27,981	115.70	27.62	50,780	209.97	181.48

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
1973-74	4,486	37.64	20.24	7,939	66.61	176.97
1974-75	4,555	37.87	20.10	9,941	82.66	218.24
1975-76	5,286	41.68	25.39	11,813	93.16	223.48
1976-77	5,689	44.58	28.34	13,057	102.31	r229.51
1977-78	5,760	44.74	29.78	14,472	112.41	251.25

Private motor omnibus services

The following table shows particulars of Victorian private omnibus services, including details of route operations, charter, schools, and other special services. In the year 1976-77, route operations accounted for 49 per cent of total distance travelled, while charter, school, and other special services accounted for 19, 31, and 1 per cent, respectively.

VICTORIA—PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Number of vehicles	3,171	3,118	3,130	3,205	3,310	
Distance travelled	'000 kilometres	98,990	101,266	97,782	r99,427	103,342
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Revenue	32,074	35,916	45,389	52,548	61,045	
Expenditure—						
Drivers' wages	11,368	13,753	17,667	20,273	22,908	
Repairs and maintenance	3,845	4,250	5,597	6,702	7,934	
Depreciation	2,464	2,557	2,678	3,144	3,677	
Other	11,008	12,360	15,545	18,180	21,592	
Total expenditure	28,685	32,920	41,487	48,299	56,111	
Assets (a)—						
Motor vehicles	7,457	7,261	7,695	9,953	12,041	
Other assets	12,333	13,559	14,665	16,399	18,290	
Total assets	19,790	20,820	22,360	26,352	30,331	
Liabilities (a)	9,612	10,834	11,734	14,841	17,332	

(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. Parts of the Ballarat and Bendigo systems were re-opened during 1972 as tourist attractions operating during weekends and holidays.

Further reference: Melbourne tramways 1930-1961, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 771-2

Country Roads Board*Introduction*

The Country Roads Board, constituted under the *Country Roads Act* 1912, commenced operations in 1913.

There are about 160,000 kilometres of public roads in Victoria of which some 23,700 kilometres comprise the State's principal system of Country Roads Board declared roads. Under the provisions of the *Country Roads Act* the Board may, subject to the confirmation of the Governor in Council, declare any road to be a State highway, a freeway, or a main road. The Board also has 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 1978 comprised 7,030 kilometres of State highways, 284 kilometres of freeways, 797 kilometres of tourists' roads, 1,031 kilometres of forest roads, and 14,555 kilometres of main roads.

State highways

Under legislation passed in 1924, a "State highway" in Victoria has a specific meaning. It is a road declared as such by the Board with the confirmation of the Governor in Council. State highways are the principal road arteries forming interstate connections and links between important provincial centres. The more important State highways also form part of the national route system of interstate highways. At 30 June 1978, there were 7,030 kilometres of State highways, 6,774 kilometres of which had a sealed surface.

National highways in Victoria

A national highway is a road or proposed road that in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport is or will be the principal road linking: (1) two or more State capitals; (2) a State capital city and Canberra; (3) a State capital city and Darwin; (4) Brisbane and Cairns; or (5) Hobart and Burnie; or a road or proposed road that should, in the opinion of the Commonwealth Department of Transport, be treated by reason of its national importance as a national highway.

The construction of national highways in Victoria is carried out by the Country Roads Board as the State's road authority. At present the Hume Highway and the Western Highway have been declared as national highways under the National Roads Act, excluding sections within the urban areas of Melbourne and Ballarat.

Long-term proposals for the Hume Highway include its development to a dual carriageway road from the outskirts of Melbourne to Wodonga. The construction of local by-passes and deviations around settlements and townships, for example, Seymour, Mangalore, Avenel, Euroa, Violet Town, Benalla, and Wangaratta will be considered. The completion of the freeway between Wallan and Broadford in mid-1976 extended the construction of dual carriageways from the outskirts of Melbourne to Seymour.

The Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat is being progressively developed to dual carriageway standard. Further work on the sections between Ballarat and Murray Bridge at the South Australian border is a long-term consideration. Work already commenced or completed includes the construction of a four-lane highway from the outskirts of Melbourne to west of Gordon. The completion of the by-pass of Wallace and Bungaree will provide a continuous four-lane carriageway between Melbourne and Ballarat.

Freeways

An amendment to the Country Roads Act in 1956 gave the Board power to construct by-pass roads (freeways), the first constructed being the Maltby Freeway at Werribee, opened in 1961. Since then the development of freeways by the Board has continued with the opening of the Lower Yarra Freeway; the Calder Freeway to Keilor East; the Western Freeway at Bacchus Marsh, Pentland Hills, Gordon, Ballan, and Myrniong; the Mulgrave Freeway from Forster Road, Mount Waverley, to north of Dandenong; the South Eastern Freeway; the South Gippsland Freeway; the Tullamarine Freeway; the Princes Freeway, between Moe and Morwell; sections of the Princes Freeway between Melbourne and Geelong; Mornington Peninsula Freeway between Dromana and Rosebud; Frankston Freeway; sections of the Hume Freeway between Melbourne and Seymour, and the Eastern Freeway. The Mulgrave Freeway west of Forster Road, and the West Gate Freeway in South Melbourne and Port Melbourne were under construction.

Some sections of freeway were developed from existing single carriageway State highways, while others were completely new routes adding to Victoria's total road length.

Tourists' roads

The Country Roads (Tourists' Roads) Act was passed in 1936. Under its terms, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Country Roads Board, may proclaim suitable roads to be tourists' roads.

The Board constructs and maintains tourists' roads in, and leading to, places of special tourist interest in various parts of Victoria. Victoria has about 800 kilometres of proclaimed tourists' roads. The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, and in general, carries out the works concerned.

The Great Ocean Road is the longest tourists' road in Victoria. For 207 kilometres, the road follows the rugged south-west coast, from Torquay to Peterborough. The road was built by the Board for the Great Ocean Road Trust. The Trust's purpose was to open up the country to tourists and provide a road to connect the coastal towns. The road was built largely by returned soldiers and sailors of the First World War, and stands as a memorial to the servicemen in that war. The Great Ocean Road was completed in 1932 and proclaimed a tourists' road in 1936.

Other tourists' roads that cater for holiday travellers include the Phillip Island Road (23 kilometres) and the Wilsons Promontory Road (31 kilometres).

In winter, the tourists' roads leading to Victoria's ski resorts carry many holiday travellers and ski enthusiasts. The major ski resorts are at Mt Hotham, Mt Buller, Falls Creek, and Mt Buffalo. The tourists' roads leading to these ski resorts are the Mt Buffalo Road (39 kilometres), the Mt Buller Road (27 kilometres), Bogong High Plains Road (66 kilometres) to Falls Creek, and the Alpine Road (83 kilometres) to Mt Hotham. Each winter the Board's snow-clearing teams keep these roads open to traffic. The Donna Buang Road (34 kilometres) and the Acheron Way (35 kilometres) lead to Mt Donna Buang.

The number of people visiting the alpine resorts is increasing each year. The Board's task of maintaining the tourists' roads that lead to the State's resorts benefits both an important tourist industry and the people it serves. In winter and summer, travellers along many tourists' roads can enjoy scenic drives and take a break from driving by stopping at a roadside rest area or scenic lookout.

The Board, local councils, and other authorities have provided roadside stops with eating facilities, toilets, tables, and litter bins to give drivers and passengers an opportunity to stop in a pleasant roadside environment.

Forest roads

Forest roads proclaimed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act are situated within or adjacent to any State forest, or in areas considered by the Country Roads Board to be timbered, mountainous, or undeveloped.

The Board bears the full cost of works required to cater for the needs of through traffic, with about half the work being carried out by municipal councils on behalf of the Board.

The Board's proclaimed forest roads throughout Victoria have had an important effect on the growth of the State's timber extraction industry. Their most important use is in the transport of logs from the forest to the saw mills. About 520 kilometres of the State's 1,031 kilometres of forest roads are used for this purpose. A further 120 kilometres are used to transport sawn timber from the mills to markets. The other forest roads are used for carting local produce, posts, and firewood.

More than 90 per cent of Victoria's saw log and pulp wood production comes from State Forests under licence from the Forests Commission, and the Board's forest roads carry 28 per cent of that production. Many of the roads used for timber extraction are in isolated and mountainous areas and often become a financial burden for local councils because they earn very little rate revenue.

The Board was first given the power to declare forest roads under the *Forest Roads and Stock Routes Act 1943*. When the Country Roads Board takes over responsibility for such roads, municipalities are relieved of all the construction and maintenance costs for them. In 1977-78, Board expenditure on proclaimed forest roads was \$1.6m, but grants could only be made for the most urgent works required. Grants for forest roads are allocated on the basis of need, and work priorities are determined by the Board.

The longest forest road in the State stretches 145.5 kilometres from Heyfield to Jamieson, winding through the Great Dividing Range. It is also Victoria's busiest forest road and carries the most timber. However, the road has only been open as a continuous link between Heyfield and Jamieson since 1969 when the Board completed construction of a 16 kilometre section near Mt Skene in the Great Dividing Range. The Board spent \$385,000 on constructing this road. The Heyfield-Jamieson Road provides an additional link between Gippsland and Northern Victoria for tourist and commercial traffic as well as logging trucks.

Main roads

The Board is empowered under the Country Roads Act to declare as a main road any road which in its opinion is of sufficient importance. Main roads are generally roads linking centres of industry, commerce, or settlement. At 30 June 1978, there were 14,555 kilometres of main roads.

Rural roads

Victoria is the most densely populated State in Australia, with some 3.8 million people living in 140,600 square kilometres.

The pattern of Victoria's rural life has come to depend heavily on the rural road system. Since the development of the motor vehicle the demand placed on the road system has increased and rural commerce relies heavily on trucks using roads to carry produce to the railway yards, or directly to the ports.

On 1 January 1913, the Country Roads Act was proclaimed and after 50 years of unco-ordinated control, since the abolition of the Department of Roads and Bridges, the Act once more established a central road authority. The Victorian Government had previously allocated money for roads but with no State-wide body to co-ordinate road development, regional areas, particularly Gippsland, suffered from inequalities in the distribution of funds. When it was established in 1913, one of the first tasks of the new Country Roads Board was to evaluate the condition of roads in the Gippsland region.

There are now about 141,000 kilometres of rural public roads in Victoria (excluding public roads in the Melbourne Statistical Division, the Geelong Statistical District and the urban areas of Bendigo and Ballarat) of which some 21,800 kilometres comprise the principal rural system of Country Roads Board declared roads.

In addition to its declared roads the Board, within the limits of available finance, subsidises works carried out by municipal councils on thousands of kilometres of unclassified roads.

In 1977-78, the board spent \$102.6m on the construction (\$70.0m) and maintenance (\$32.6m) of rural roads in Victoria. Of this total \$44.2m was expended by municipal councils on rural roads from allocations made by the Board.

The State's rural roads can be divided into three systems. The rural State highways are the principal arteries forming interstate connections and link the larger centres of population in the State. State highways such as the Hume, the Western, and the Princes connect Victoria's road system to the highways of the neighbouring States of New South Wales and South Australia. The Hume Highway between Melbourne and Wodonga, and the Western Highway between Melbourne and Ballarat are progressively being upgraded to freeway standard. These highways form part of an Australia-wide national highway network. During 1977-78, the Board spent \$21m on upgrading these two highways.

The second system consists of the main roads linking centres of population with other centres or with areas of industry, commerce, or settlement. These roads provide a means for primary producers and manufacturers to move their products to the nearest railway line or highway system, and also cater for recreational traffic.

The third system could be called feeder roads, providing local access to farming or residential areas.

Each system is co-ordinated with the other to enable vehicles, either private or commercial, to move rapidly between all points in the State.

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.

Sources of finance

The board's two main sources of finance are Commonwealth and Victorian 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 a major proportion of registration fees paid to the Roads [Special Projects] Fund).
- (2) *Registration number plate fees.* Fees payable for the provision and/or replacement of number plates less the costs of providing the plates and collecting the fees.
- (3) *Examiners' licence fees.* Fees payable by persons licensed to conduct motor car roadworthiness examinations, less cost of collection of the fees.
- (4) *Authorised log book fees.* Fees payable for the purchase of log books less the cost of providing the books and collecting the fees.
- (5) *Learner drivers permit fees.* Seven eighths of the permit fee and the permit extension fee payable by applicants for, and/or holders of, learner driver permits, less seven eighths of the cost of collection of the fees (one eighth less one eighth cost of collection is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Accounts).
- (6) *Drivers' licence testing fees.* Seven eighths of \$4.00 of the fee payable for the test of proficiency of candidates for motor car drivers' licences less seven eighths of the cost of conducting the test and collecting the fee (one eighth of \$4.00 less one eighth of the cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account) and the amount of each fee above \$4.00 is paid to the Consolidated Fund.
- (7) *Motor car drivers' licence fees and tractor drivers' licence fees.* One eighth of the fees payable for the issue of drivers' licences less one eighth of the cost of collecting the fees. (One half, less one half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; one quarter, less one quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund; and one eighth, less one eighth cost of collection, is paid to the Drivers' Licence Suspense Account.)
- (8) *Motor driving instructors' appointment and testing fees.* Fees payable by candidates for motor driving instructors' licences, less cost of collection of the fees.
- (9) *Motor driving instructors' licence fees.* One quarter of the fees payable for the issue of motor driving instructors' licences less one quarter of the costs of collection of the fees. (One half, less one half cost of collection, is paid to the Consolidated Fund; and one quarter, less one quarter cost of collection, is paid to the Municipalities Assistance Fund.)
- (10) *Unregistered vehicle permit fee.* A fee for the issue of a permit to use an unregistered motor car or trailer on a highway for a period of not more than seven days, less the costs of collection of the fee.
- (11) *Proprietorship notification fee.* A fee payable with the notification by a proprietor of a motor car or trailer of repossession of the item under a hire purchase agreement, bill of sale or like instrument, less the costs of collection of the fee.
- (12) Fines imposed under the provisions of the Country Roads Act.
- (13) All moneys received under Part II of the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act (tonne-kilometre tax).
- (14) Municipal payments on account of main road works.
- (15) Any special moneys appropriated by Parliament.
- (16) Loan money.
- (17) Allocation from the Roads (Special Projects) Fund.

Moneys are also provided from Commonwealth sources. In 1977-78, receipts from the Commonwealth amounted to \$99m.

Total funds available to the Board in 1977-78 including unexpended balance of \$0.8m brought forward from 1976-77, amounted to \$224.7m.

From 1 July 1978, Commonwealth financial assistance to Victoria for roads is provided by two Commonwealth Acts; the Roads Grants Act and the Transport (Planning and Research) Act.

Receipts and expenditure

Receipts and expenditure covering the operations of the Board for each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
RECEIPTS					
Fees—Motor Car Act (less cost of collection)	37,537	41,985	50,827	60,801	75,978
Municipalities contributions—permanent works and maintenance—main roads	2,136	2,047	2,233	2,518	2,891
Commonwealth grants (a)	55,274	78,977	92,132	91,192	98,980
Roads (Special Projects) Fund	7,643	30,429	30,192	28,963	33,456
Proceeds from Commercial Goods Vehicles Act	10,359	10,038	10,132	9,968	9,818
Loans from Victorian Government	300	300	325	325	325
Grants from Victorian Government	568	772	427	638	581
Other receipts	860	1,247	1,525	1,746	1,924
Total	114,677	165,795	187,793	196,151	223,953
EXPENDITURE					
Construction, maintenance, etc., of roads and bridges	92,349	135,107	146,920	169,281	182,131
Plant purchases	1,116	1,783	1,234	1,366	2,059
Buildings, workshops, etc.	565	806	313	726	1,063
Interest and sinking fund payments	2,619	2,688	2,793	2,934	2,993
Payment to Tourist Fund	709	751	840	1,017	1,216
Payment to Transport Regulation Board	585	622	602	608	598
Payment to Traffic Authority Fund	354	375	420	508	608
Payment to Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	200	200	200	195	356
Planning and research	1,039	2,205	3,663	2,843	2,817
Management and operating expenditure (b)	16,207	21,432	23,303	24,042	29,102
Total	115,742	165,969	180,288	203,520	222,943

(a) Includes relief of unemployment grants: 1974-75, \$3,134,000; and 1975-76, \$2,202,000.

(b) Includes residual liability for loan funds under the *Metropolitan Bridges, Highways and Foreshores Act* 1974—\$371,000 in 1975-76.

Expenditure on roads and bridges

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the Country Roads Board on roads and bridges during each of the five years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—COUNTRY ROADS BOARD: EXPENDITURE ON
ROADS AND BRIDGES
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
State highways—					
Construction	11,385	17,165	18,871	22,712	27,594
Maintenance	7,589	9,280	12,101	13,697	14,659
Freeways—					
Construction	29,677	47,983	53,204	53,617	51,551
Maintenance	714	1,368	1,779	2,130	2,912
Main roads—					
Construction	13,535	18,029	16,633	21,150	23,031
Maintenance	6,608	8,469	10,147	11,621	12,753
Unclassified roads—					
Construction	15,061	24,169	25,020	31,877	34,690
Maintenance	4,181	4,165	4,601	6,256	7,124
Tourists' roads—					
Construction	1,032	1,032	518	1,473	1,445
Maintenance	828	1,102	1,235	1,593	1,781
Forest roads—					
Construction	370	416	475	557	687
Maintenance	540	686	867	923	930
Metropolitan bridges	—	1	2	13	—
Rail/road bridges protection	—	—	—	—	456
State Intersection Control Programme	—	333	424	305	625
Murray River bridges and punts	177	123	228	145	287
Traffic line marking	652	784	816	1,212	1,606
Total construction	71,060	108,794	114,721	131,386	138,998
Total maintenance	20,460	25,071	30,730	36,220	40,159
Total other	829	1,242	1,469	1,675	2,974
Total expenditure	92,349	135,107	146,920	169,281	182,131

Loan liability to the State

The loan liability of the Board to the Victorian Government at 30 June 1978 was \$29.5m.

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 1978

Type of registration or licence	Annual rate
REGISTRATION	
Motor cycle	\$7.40 plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (private use)	\$1.10 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (private and business use)	\$1.35 for each power-weight unit (b) plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Trailer (attached to motor car)	From \$4.50 each, according to the unladen weight and use.
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicle operating on a stage omnibus service)	\$2.60 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (commercial passenger vehicles) operating on a temporary school service licence	\$26.70 plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (used for carrying passengers or goods for hire or in the course of trade)	From \$2.10 to \$2.80 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the unladen weight plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Motor car (constructed for the carriage of goods, including station wagons) owned by primary producer and used solely in connection with his business	From \$0.55 to \$1.10 for each power-weight unit (b) according to the number of wheels (when more than one motor car is so owned, the rate shall apply to one motor car only) plus \$2.00 surcharge (a)
Mobile crane, self-propelled (used otherwise than for lifting and towing vehicles)	\$48.90 (unless a lower fee would otherwise have been payable) plus \$4.00 surcharge (a)
Recreation vehicle	\$3.00 for vehicle with not more than 3 wheels, in any other case \$10.00
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 \$7.00 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

(a) Surcharges apply to registrations or re-registrations effected on and after 1 August 1972 and renewals due on and after that date.

(b) 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.

NOTE. The minimum annual fee for the registration of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle is \$21.50.

VICTORIA—DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Drivers'	1,660,454	1,801,203	1,829,298	1,888,560	1,961,382
Riders'	51,354	55,707	56,576	68,496	71,138
Total	1,711,808	1,856,910	1,885,874	1,957,056	2,032,520

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register by type at 31 December 1962, at 30 September 1971 and 1976 (motor vehicle census years), and at 31 December 1977. Particulars of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles with the exception of defence service vehicles are included. Tractor-type vehicles, plant, and trailers are excluded.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER
BY TYPE OF VEHICLE**

Type of vehicle	Census, 31 December 1962	Census, 30 September 1971 (a)	Census 30 September 1976 (a)	At 31 December 1977
Motor cars	610,974	929,477	1,222,733	1,261,157
Station wagons	69,528	201,884	233,480	237,209
Utilities	94,470	89,764	104,538	108,812
Panel vans	31,851	46,539	46,980	50,870
Trucks —				
Rigid	} 76,591	79,386	117,764	121,918
Articulated		9,417	9,766	9,740
Other truck type vehicles	2,890	3,520	4,867	5,761
Buses	3,409	5,129	7,294	8,078
Motor cycles	15,802	28,160	51,931	50,270
Total	905,515	1,393,276	1,799,353	1,853,815

(a) Revised classifications of motor vehicles were adopted for the censuses of motor vehicles at 30 September 1971 and 1976.

The principal differences between the new classification for 30 September 1971 and that at 31 December 1962 were:

(i) Utilities and panel vans include "Light commercial type vehicles" and trucks with a carrying capacity under 1.016 tonnes, and ambulances and hearses (which were previously included under motor cars).

(ii) "Rigid trucks" include utilities and panel vans with a carrying capacity of 1.016 tonnes and over.

(iii) "Other truck type vehicles" consist of those truck type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g., street flushers or fire engines. Previously, this category incorporated vehicles such as tankers and concrete agitators which are now classified as "trucks".

The 1976 Motor Vehicle Census has as its main features:

(i) Allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories "utilities", "panel vans", or "rigid trucks" solely on the basis of the body type as recorded by the registration authority.

(ii) The inclusion in "other truck types" of ambulances, hearses, and motorised caravans.

Direct comparisons, therefore, between the three censuses can only be made for the categories station wagons, buses, and motor cycles. However, for comparative purposes "light commercial type vehicles—open" registered at 30 September 1971 have been included in the classification utilities and "light commercial type vehicles—closed", registered at the same date, are included in the classification panel vans. Trucks and other truck types registered at 31 December 1962 have also been included under similar headings but attention is drawn to the changes in definition of those categories outlined above.

The following tables, showing new vehicle registrations by types and makes of vehicles, include details of Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles (other than those of the defence services):

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR CARS AND
STATION WAGONS ACCORDING TO MAKE**
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	Motor cars			Station wagons		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Alfa Romeo	406	383	537	—	—	—
B.M.W.	331	354	503	—	—	—
Chrysler	7,740	6,992	6,586	1,455	1,726	807
Datsun	12,357	12,302	13,423	1,287	1,186	1,216
Fiat	461	430	352	—	22	62
Ford	23,490	24,106	22,745	5,332	5,212	5,588
Holden	25,052	22,885	22,659	5,309	4,936	4,391
Honda	1,692	1,763	2,453	150	276	172
Jaguar	383	417	337	—	—	—
Leyland	1,068	971	1,181	—	—	—
Mazda	6,621	5,719	5,303	1,721	1,815	1,026
Mercedes-Benz	812	898	901	—	—	—
Peugeot	717	788	488	33	73	78
Renault	1,205	1,131	610	412	323	258
Rover	147	117	68	227	259	198
Saab	125	132	82	—	—	—
Statesman	1,341	1,406	1,235	—	—	—
Subaru	332	327	290	327	572	465
Toyota	12,454	12,909	13,974	1,742	2,389	3,427
Triumph	647	747	629	—	—	—
Volkswagen	1,818	1,387	811	365	252	52
Volvo	1,540	1,269	1,144	318	385	379
Other	715	868	909	36	67	29
Total	101,454	98,301	97,220	18,714	19,493	18,148

**VICTORIA—REGISTRATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN
MOTOR CARS, STATION WAGONS, AND MOTOR CYCLES
ACCORDING TO MAKE**
(Includes Commonwealth Government-owned vehicles other than those
of the defence services)

Make	1976-77				1977-78			
	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total	Util- ities	Panel vans	Other	Total
Bedford	—	62	1,014	1,076	—	30	941	971
Bedford Isuzu	—	—	315	315	—	—	332	332
Chevrolet	135	—	138	273	115	—	274	389
Chrysler	363	55	40	458	292	232	11	535
Daihatsu	162	75	154	391	233	137	183	553
Datsun	443	46	291	780	349	178	299	826
Dodge	273	6	641	920	25	—	583	608
Ford	2,135	2,763	1,348	6,246	1,882	2,415	1,331	5,628
Holden	2,008	2,383	1,229	5,620	2,115	2,168	1,372	5,655
International	11	—	1,258	1,269	—	—	1,232	1,232
Leyland	202	177	161	540	227	172	253	652
Mazda	486	565	481	1,532	411	325	638	1,374
Nissan	884	76	536	1,496	558	—	712	1,270
Suzuki	292	361	—	653	306	450	12	768
Toyota	1,698	844	2,146	4,688	1,691	644	3,273	5,608
Volkswagen	36	530	441	1,007	17	247	242	506
Other	270	9	1,008	1,287	184	169	988	1,341
Total	9,398	7,952	11,201	28,551	8,405	7,167	12,676	28,248

Transport Regulation Board

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 Ministry of Transport was established with particular functions, the Board's functions as a licensing authority are still to channel the evolution of road transport in the interests of the most efficient use of community resources.

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED: SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Licences issued "as of right"—					
40 kilometres of Melbourne	16,489	18,113	20,877	22,121	23,617
40 kilometres of Ballarat, Bendigo, or Geelong	1,667	1,869	2,176	2,413	2,636
40 kilometres of owner's place of business	7,004	7,683	9,159	10,305	10,896
Primary producers (vehicles over 2 tonnes load capacity)	17,534	17,363	17,132	17,091	16,919
Butter, milk, and cheese factories	347	420	344	577	511
80 kilometres of owner's place of business (vehicles up to 4 tonnes load capacity) (a)	58,658	47,995	34,155	32,707	32,121
State-wide rights for carriage of own goods (vehicles not exceeding 500 kilograms)	—	10,358	19,890	19,133	18,188
Third Schedule (basically perishable) commodities	13,461	12,108	10,189	9,009	8,366
Approved decentralised secondary industries	1,192	1,430	1,630	1,836	1,861
80 kilometres of Melbourne	—	318	481	559	530
80 kilometres of Portland	—	10	36	41	47
Bulk tankers—petroleum products	—	185	466	502	497

VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD: LICENCES ISSUED:
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—*continued*

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
"Discretionary" licences—					
Passenger—					
Omnibuses	3,450	3,537	3,536	3,663	3,741
Taxis and hire-cars	3,464	3,531	3,572	3,563	3,570
Omnibus temporary/special	177	171	183	197	182
Goods	14,756	12,451	10,862	10,253	11,320
Goods—passenger	25	22	19	18	16
Total licences issued	138,224	137,564	134,707	133,988	135,018
Financial transactions—	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue	3,125	4,510	6,296	6,932	7,996
Expenditure (including payments to local authorities for comfort stations and bus shelters)	3,231	3,900	5,218	6,212	7,214
Levy to Transport Fund	—	—	356	524	580
Balance	-106	610	722	196	202
Collections—					
Road maintenance contributions collected and transferred direct to Country Roads Board	9,745	10,362	10,039	10,133	9,969
Motor boat registration fees collected and paid to Tourist Fund	333	397	580	855	975
Log book fees	10	11	10	12	15

(a) Vehicles up to 6 tonnes load capacity after February 1974.

Licences, permits, and drivers' certificates

During the year ended 30 June 1977, the Board issued 78,373 goods permits for temporary variation of the operations of a vehicle. There were 5 new tow truck licences issued and at 30 June 1977, there were 720 licences on record. For the year ended 30 June 1977, there were 5,526 new drivers' certificates issued: 4,214 commercial passenger, 799 private omnibus, and 513 tow truck.

Buses

Commercial buses at 30 June 1977 totalled: metropolitan 1,490, urban 148 (Ballarat 40, Bendigo 31, and Geelong 77), country 1,992, touring omnibus 111, and temporary special licence, 182.

Taxis and hire-cars

Taxis and hire-cars at 30 June 1977 totalled: metropolitan 2,919, urban 201 (Ballarat 50, Bendigo 37, and Geelong 114), and country 450.

Passenger fares

At 30 June 1977, adult bus fares were 17c, 27c, and 35c, respectively, for the first three sections travelled, rising by 5c up to section 6 with a further 5c rise up to section 10, and thereafter, by various amounts.

Since 1 October 1975, there have been two tariffs operating for taxi fares. The second tariff represents a 20 per cent loading on the normal meter distance charge and applies between 9.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Monday to Saturday, midday Saturday to midnight Sunday, and public holidays. Taxi fares at 1 July 1976 were 45c flagfall (including the first 90 metres on tariff 1 and the first 72 metres on tariff 2), plus 5c for each additional 180 or 144 metres for tariff 1 or tariff 2, respectively.

Goods and passenger applications

For the year ended 30 June 1977, the Board heard 3 goods and 27 passenger applications at public hearings. The majority of the applications were determined and settled without the need for a public hearing and numbered 3,697 goods and 3,471 passenger cases.

Motor boats

The Board is responsible for the registration of motor boats (under 20 metres in length) and for keeping records of ownership. Fees collected from motor boat registration totalled \$974,853 for 1976-77. These fees, less the cost of collection and administration of the Motor Boating Act, are paid into the Tourist Fund administered by the Department of State Development. At 30 June 1977, there were 83,176 motor boats registered by the Board.

Commercial freight transport

In 1976, the Victorian Government announced that transport regulation in its present form would be progressively phased out within five years; and that road and rail services should eventually operate in a competitive condition. Since that time the Board has been required to administer existing legislation so as to provide the Victorian Railways with opportunity to adjust to the changes that would occur in a more competitive environment.

A principal feature of the Victorian Railways' review has been the design of a State-wide network of regional freight centres. Nine of these centres were established and operating at the end of 1976-77.

Road distribution from regional freight centres is undertaken by private transport operators, under contract to the Victorian Railways. In most cases, the combined service is designed to operate as an overnight "to door" delivery service between Melbourne and consignees' premises in respective freight centre locations.

Passenger services

The Victorian Government provides financial assistance to operators of private bus services. The subsidy scheme was introduced in 1974 pending the results of a major study into the future of the industry and the establishment of administrative machinery necessary to implement plans of rationalisation and consolidation. The scheme provides assistance in the areas of revenue support through a direct fare subsidy, and vehicle replacement through an allocation of funds for low interest loans.

Taxi industry

In December 1976, the Board authorised a group of suburban taxis to use all metropolitan taxi ranks until 31 May 1977. A previous application for metropolitan licences by this group had been rejected by the Board after hearing the submissions of interested parties. Following a further application for metropolitan licences by the suburban group in April 1977, the subsequent objections have necessitated another public hearing in the future. Therefore, to allow time for the matter to be resolved, an extension of authority for the operators to use metropolitan ranks has been authorised.

It is hoped that the introduction of a common licence will expedite consolidation of radio depots, but the high cost of equipment necessary to effectively control large amalgamated fleets remains a major consideration.

Road maintenance charges

The owners of commercial goods vehicles with a load capacity exceeding 4.1 tonnes are required to pay a tonne-kilometre charge as compensation for wear and tear caused to Victorian roads. The total amount collected (\$144.7m since 1956) is paid to the Country Roads Board Fund—Road Maintenance Account. An amount equal to six per cent of collections is recouped to help defray the collection costs.

Road charges collected during 1976-77 amounted to \$9.969m compared with \$10.133m during 1975-76. This represents a drop of 1.6 per cent from last year's figure and can be attributed mainly to the general economic conditions.

Enforcement

Enforcement action relating to the provisions of the Transport Regulation Act, the Commercial Goods Vehicles Act, and the Transport Consolidated Regulations is the responsibility of the Board's field staff comprising inspectors located at Head Office and its twelve regional offices. In addition, the Board is considerably involved in other

legislation which its officers are empowered to enforce, including the Motor Car Act and Regulations and the Road Traffic Act and Regulations as they relate to commercial road transport.

**VICTORIA—TRANSPORT REGULATION BOARD:
SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS TAKEN TO COURTS UNDER
ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION**

Acts or Regulations	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Transport Regulation Act (Passenger)	106	125	98	127	96
Commercial Goods Vehicles Act—Part 1	755	804	1,059	1,176	1,617
Transport Consolidated Regulations 1960-1977	296	308	319	250	217
Motor Car Act	1,939	1,814	1,448	1,710	1,293
Motor Car Regulations	381	629	619	493	274
Road Traffic Regulations	499	571	531	400	202
Summary Offences Act	—	—	5	4	6
Justices Act	2	—	—	—	3
Total	3,978	4,251	4,079	4,160	3,708

Tow trucks

Operation and control of tow trucks in the Melbourne metropolitan area has been a matter of concern to the Board for some years, and in 1975 a study was commenced into the whole spectrum of accident towing. Co-ordination of the study was vested in a representative Steering Committee comprising members of the towing industry, panel repair industry, insurance companies, police, social protection groups, and the Board. During 1976, a firm of consultants was briefed to examine and report on detailed aspects of the study. The study embraces assessment of the feasibility of a zoned distribution of accident-attending tow trucks, a central control base to allocate emergency tow jobs, and imposition of standard charges for towing and salvage.

West Gate Bridge Authority

On 15 November 1978, the West Gate Bridge was officially opened to traffic. The last steel half-box section was lifted into position on 2 June 1978, and a programme of finishing-off works was then carried out, comprising the erection of lamp standards and railings and the surfacing of the steel deck.

The bridge carries eight lanes of traffic, four in each direction, as well as two service lanes for emergency vehicles and breakdowns. The tolls, based on the number of tyres and axles of vehicles, were announced by the Minister of Transport in June 1978; there are four classes, ranging from sixty cents for motor cars to two dollars for the largest semi-trailers.

Bridge controllers and toll officers underwent a training programme prior to opening, to prepare them for their operational roles. All activity on the bridge is monitored by the bridge controllers in the control room, where emergency service vehicles, the emergency telephone system, hazard warning lights, and traffic signal system are co-ordinated. The control room also has direct lines to the police, ambulance, fire brigade, and the Port of Melbourne Authority.

Under the provisions of the *Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965*, the Authority financed the construction of the project by raising private loan funds from savings banks, life offices, private superannuation funds, and other private lenders. All such loans were subject to the prior approval of the Victorian Treasury and the Governor in Council, and accordingly, are guaranteed as to repayment of all principal and interest thereon. The Act requires that the project be amortised over a period of not more than 40 years from the date on which the bridge was opened to traffic and, as soon as it is free from all encumbrances, it is to be handed over to the Victorian Government.

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 reported road accidents involving casualties and certain types of property damage accidents. This information forms the basis of the State Traffic Accident Record.

A part of the State Traffic Accident Record, Accidents by Location, which shows reported accidents by location and road user movement has been produced on an annual basis since 1968. Interim accumulative statistics are provided on a quarterly basis and supplied to highway authorities approximately two months after the end of the quarter. The information contained in the State Traffic Accident Record is also used as a basis for research into road accidents, for advice to the Victorian Government and the Parliamentary Road Safety Committee, as well as to highlight areas where promotion of road safety practices and the development of accident countermeasures is required.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 670-1

Motor Accidents Board

The Motor Accidents Board of Victoria administers a "no fault" motor accident compensation scheme. This scheme excludes any attempts to introduce degrees of fault, allocation of negligence, and similar concepts. It is the first of its type in Australia and is proving of interest overseas.

The "no fault" concept is a fundamental departure from the law of tort. Such are the complexities and numbers of accidents in current society, many of which are not related to negligence or fault, that payment of some compensation is seen as a social liability paid for by the community.

The beginning of the Victorian Government's move for a "no fault" system of motor accident compensation was in the recommendation of two committees, the first appointed to report on methods of reducing the time involved and the high costs of litigation procedures, and the second to draw up in draft detailed provisions for "no fault" benefits and administration. The Motor Accidents Act, which embraced most of the second committee's recommendations concerning a "no fault" system, received Royal Assent in April 1973. Its administrative provisions, including appointment of the Board, were enacted in September 1973, and benefits began to operate from 12 February 1974. The total amount of benefits paid by the Board to 30 June 1978 was \$69,908,721.

Road traffic accidents

The following tables include particulars of those road traffic accidents reported by the Victoria Police during the periods specified, which satisfied the following conditions:

- (1) That the accident occurred on any road, street, lane, thoroughfare, footpath, or place open to or used by the public by right or custom, at the time of the accident;
- (2) that it involved:
 - (i) any road vehicle which, at the time of the accident, was in motion; or
 - (ii) any animal which, at the time of the accident, was in motion and was being used for the purpose of transportation or travel; or
 - (iii) any train passing over a level crossing for the time being open to the public; and
- (3) that the accident resulted in:
 - (i) death of any person within a period of thirty days after the accident; or
 - (ii) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring surgical or medical treatment.

While there is a requirement for accidents involving a casualty to be reported to the Victoria Police, in practice not all such accidents are so reported, particularly where injury of minor severity has occurred, and there is some evidence of understatement in recent years of the numbers of accidents and persons injured compared with earlier years.

The tables do not include figures of accidents on railway lines (except at level crossings), or on private property. For these and other reasons, the total number of deaths shown in these tables is not comparable with that shown on page 205.

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Period	Number of accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Number of accidents	Per 100,000 of mean population	
					Persons killed	Persons injured
1972-73	14,611	949	20,312	405	26	564
1973-74	13,452	877	18,634	368	24	510
1974-75	12,693	887	17,765	343	24	480
1975-76	12,591	898	17,596	337	24	471
1976-77	13,673	915	18,558	363	24	493

The table which follows provides a description of types of road users killed or injured in road traffic accidents occurring during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Description	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	334	6,872	344	6,871	333	7,448
Motor cyclists	71	1,504	77	1,663	86	1,677
Passengers (any type)	275	6,852	262	6,559	255	6,626
Pedestrians	185	1,902	187	1,832	207	1,969
Pedal cyclists	21	606	26	644	33	814
Other	1	29	2	27	1	24
Total	887	17,765	898	17,596	915	18,558

Particulars of victims of road traffic accidents during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 are shown according to age in the following table:

VICTORIA—ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES:
AGE OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Age group (years)	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Under 5	28	622	26	542	22	533
5 and under 7	14	327	15	332	16	351
7 and under 17	75	1,970	75	2,037	80	2,044
17 and under 21	179	3,954	173	3,903	170	3,954
21 and under 30	199	4,171	195	4,242	207	4,442
30 and under 40	75	1,965	97	1,884	81	2,133
40 and under 50	84	1,522	69	1,436	74	1,484
50 and under 60	73	1,302	72	1,255	79	1,297
60 and over	159	1,417	169	1,355	172	1,367
Not stated	1	515	7	610	14	953
Total	887	17,765	898	17,596	915	18,558

Further references: Australian Road Safety Council, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, p. 761; Traffic Commission, 1971, pp. 741-2

SEA TRANSPORT

Shipping

Introduction

During the 1830s, settlers quickly found that, because of the absence of roads, sea transport was essential in and between the settlements of the Port Phillip District.

Despite the rapid growth and spread of speedier land transport in the next one hundred years, the size of Port Phillip Bay for many decades encouraged the regular use of ships to a greater extent than other coastal areas of the State, with cargoes from the western region including dairy products, livestock, and timber, and from the eastern region, fish. Servicing of the goldfields of Walhalla and the Tambo Valley was also provided by way of Port Albert.

The Port of Melbourne was established in 1877 when the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners was constituted as the port authority under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act. The port expanded with the growth of Victoria's population and consequent trade also utilised facilities at Geelong and Portland.

The Pool of Melbourne opposite the Customs House and other Yarra River and Bay berths were crowded with the masts of sailing ships and Victoria became associated with the clipper classic, the annual grain race. By the early years of the twentieth century sail had been superseded by coal and oil fuels, with the accompanying dock, bunkering, and maintenance requirements.

In the years following the Second World War, Australian shipowners revised their trading practices as a result of vigorous competition from land-based transport operators. Consequently, the entire coastal trade by sea was transformed, and ships modified to make them more useful as a means of transportation around the coast.

One of the results of this trend was the expansion of the bulk cargo trade to include goods, such as sugar, as well as various oil and oil products. Later, unit loads and containers with improved handling facilities on both ship and shore were introduced. These new methods led to the specialised ship, exclusively designed and equipped to meet requirements of the particular trade. These were the roll-on roll-off stern loading ships for cargo packed on-road vehicles, and the container ship designed for containerised cargo and other unit loads.

New packaging and cargo handling methods, as well as new ships, are bringing changes to port facilities, where specially designed wharves, equipment, and port modifications are matching the new concepts in ship and cargo handling around the Australian coast and the demands of Australian overseas trade.

The types of cargo handled by the other major Victorian ports still reflect proximity to the rural sectors of the State, with wheat and wool exports being made from Geelong and Portland. Western Port has developed in the last decade as a major port for petroleum products and steel with the development of secondary industry in the region surrounding the port. The Port of Melbourne, with its expanded container handling facilities, caters for all types of cargo for both the coastal trade and overseas trade.

Searoad service between Victoria and Tasmania

The following table shows details of the searoad service operated by the Australian Shipping Commission between Victoria and Tasmania during the years 1973-74 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—TASMANIA: SEAROAD SERVICE (a)

Name of vessel	Passengers				Accompanied vehicles			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
<i>Empress of Australia</i>	110,462	114,663	112,142	111,622	33,351	30,171	31,567	31,775
<i>Bass Trader</i>	106	52	—	—	15	10	—	—
Other Australian Shipping Com- mission vessels	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total	110,570	114,716	112,142	111,622	33,367	30,182	31,567	31,775

(a) Excludes commercial cargo which consists of unit loads, i.e., containers, trailers, timber packs, etc.

Vessels entered and cleared

The number of vessels entering Victorian ports, the number cleared from those ports, and their total tonnage in each of the five years 1972-73 to 1976-77 were as follows:

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE SHIPPING

Particulars		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Entrances	number	3,680	3,530	3,496	3,261	3,409
	'000 net tonnes	22,419	21,840	21,244	20,806	22,413
Clearances	number	3,670	3,510	3,508	3,251	3,368
	'000 net tonnes	22,338	21,725	21,313	20,803	21,984

Nationality of shipping

The countries of registration of vessels which entered or were cleared at Victorian ports during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 were as follows:

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING
(^{'000 net tonnes})

Vessels registered at ports in—	Vessels entered		Vessels cleared	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
Australia	7,765	9,284	7,854	9,270
Denmark	159	184	171	184
France	81	180	81	152
Germany, Federal Republic of	574	766	541	740
Greece	519	843	502	828
Hong Kong	187	206	178	196
India	147	245	121	256
Italy	266	172	269	155
Japan	1,448	1,361	1,403	1,351
Liberia	1,019	1,144	1,006	1,100
Netherlands	486	327	453	312
Antilles (Netherlands)	131	66	148	72
New Zealand	94	37	92	39
Norway	593	748	593	748
Panama	1,077	1,200	1,092	1,108
Poland	102	126	108	121
Singapore	253	254	251	237
South Africa	96	62	85	62
Sweden	379	323	358	333
Taiwan	89	78	95	65
United Kingdom	3,557	3,340	3,630	3,188
United States of America	620	572	620	579
U.S.S.R.	402	403	391	393
Other	r762	493	r761	494
Total	20,806	22,413	20,803	21,984

Shipping entered at Victorian ports

Particulars of shipping which entered each principal port of Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77:

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT

Class of vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
NUMBER								
Overseas—								
Direct	427	459	134	103	26	43	60	53
Other	1,076	1,113	124	106	49	49	189	177
Interstate	856	937	96	105	11	16	168	183
Intrastate	10	8	17	23	12	12	6	22
Total	2,369	2,517	371	337	98	120	423	435

VICTORIA—VESSELS ENTERED AT EACH PORT—*continued*

Class of vessel	Melbourne		Geelong		Portland		Western Port	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
NET TONNES ('000)								
Overseas								
Direct	2,690	3,251	1,062	805	184	279	1,034	925
Other	6,660	7,151	950	932	336	322	1,121	1,485
Interstate	2,835	2,952	626	791	45	92	2,863	2,696
Intrastate	59	56	157	213	115	131	72	331
Total	12,244	13,410	2,795	2,741	680	824	5,090	5,437

Cargoes discharged and shipped

The following tables show the tonnage of overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in Victorian ports during 1975-76 and 1976-77, as well as the tonnage of overseas cargoes discharged and shipped during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 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	
	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77	1975-76	1976-77
DISCHARGED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	1,571	2,448	436	421	47	19	404	413
Cubic metres	1,000	202	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas—								
Tonnes	1,568	1,688	1,167	1,137	94	163	135	132
Cubic metres	3,511	3,694	6	2	—	1	—	—
SHIPPED								
Interstate—								
Tonnes	997	2,002	897	1,106	19	11	7,930	9,242
Cubic metres	1,151	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overseas—								
Tonnes	2,115	1,999	2,060	1,576	259	243	1,615	1,421
Cubic metres	714	712	3	3	1	—	—	—

VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC TRADE AREAS

Geographic trade area of origin or consignment	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
North America and Hawaiian Islands—						
Tonnes	500,608	356,370	359,357	422,722	529,067	261,667
Cubic metres	698,271	85,248	623,694	117,428	706,780	130,351
South America—						
Tonnes	1,093	56,326	1,990	47,858	23,102	36,966
Cubic metres	7,635	32,377	4,869	11,420	7,561	22,995
Europe (incl. U.S.S.R.)—						
Tonnes	244,479	547,457	170,067	911,435	289,595	696,369
Cubic metres	1,483,153	189,065	1,230,806	166,918	1,187,401	171,258
Africa—						
Tonnes	55,362	267,810	54,958	331,678	48,969	293,283
Cubic metres	29,887	48,244	39,636	22,752	21,156	14,343
Asia—						
Tonnes	1,907,864	3,100,128	1,789,619	3,417,497	1,610,697	3,096,805
Cubic metres	1,476,956	449,272	1,574,303	313,544	1,706,759	283,987
Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands—						
Tonnes	431,488	916,484	466,722	917,822	485,561	852,545
Cubic metres	122,099	238,255	39,013	80,106	64,482	88,055
Indian Ocean Islands and Antarctic area—						
Tonnes	214,504	222	121,142	6	132,338	1,256
Cubic metres	1,123	940	3,890	6,313	1,957	4,108
Total—Tonnes	3,355,398	5,244,797	2,963,855	6,049,018	3,119,329	5,238,891
Cubic metres	3,819,124	1,043,401	3,516,211	718,481	3,696,096	715,097

**VICTORIA—OVERSEAS CARGOES DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS
(‘000)**

Vessels registered at ports in—	1975-76				1976-77			
	Discharged		Shipped		Discharged		Shipped	
	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres	tonnes	cubic metres
Australia	102	309	98	58	55	409	114	37
Denmark	46	74	60	19	20	69	91	21
France	7	52	18	7	58	46	55	8
Germany, Federal Republic of	103	204	103	81	199	303	237	145
Greece	176	39	463	1	388	64	551	12
Italy	42	56	37	8	7	38	38	6
Japan	374	643	510	70	290	650	584	31
Liberia	255	98	803	11	210	153	752	31
Netherlands	172	109	382	42	155	64	102	22
Antilles (Netherlands)	121	13	11	6	48	3	9	2
New Zealand	175	12	128	10	65	—	34	—
Norway	150	196	248	25	201	195	146	13
Panama	104	110	872	9	121	132	773	11
Singapore	69	38	64	34	66	55	97	44
Sweden	43	141	88	41	35	154	79	33
United Kingdom	741	977	1,011	187	923	959	793	192
United States of America	37	162	56	20	48	120	46	16
U.S.S.R.	15	54	275	5	20	65	100	—
Other	231	229	822	84	210	218	638	91
Total	2,963	3,516	6,049	718	3,119	3,696	5,239	715

NOTE. Part of the cargo is recorded in tonnes and part in cubic metres. As the total cannot be stated accurately as either tonnes or cubic metres, each is recorded and published separately.

Further references: *Lighthouses, Victorian Year Book 1964*, pp. 665-6; *Principal ports of Victoria, 1965*, pp. 744-7; *Australian Shipbuilding Board, 1975*, pp. 665-6

Port Phillip Sea Pilots

Forty-one former shipmasters operate the Port Phillip Pilot Service, sixteen of whom are also licensed for Western Port. The Service is conducted on a co-operative, non-profit basis. Licences as pilots are issued by the Marine Board of Victoria, each ingoing pilot purchasing a share of the pilot vessels and other plant. The Port Phillip Pilot Service is one of the oldest organisations in Victoria, the first pilot licence having been issued to one George Tobin by Governor Sir George Gipps of New South Wales on 26 June 1839.

The following table shows the number of ships (sailing inwards and outwards) piloted through Port Phillip Heads and the entrance to Western Port during the period 1968-69 to 1977-78. Although the number of ships has not increased, tonnes carried has risen markedly because of larger vessels such as container, roll-on roll-off, and LASH (lighter aboard ship) ships.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SHIPS PILOTED THROUGH PORT PHILLIP HEADS AND THE ENTRANCE TO WESTERN PORT

Year	Number of ships		Year	Number of ships	
	Port Phillip	Western Port		Port Phillip	Western Port
1968-69	4,388	171	1973-74	3,903	644
1969-70	4,433	377	1974-75	4,117	665
1970-71	4,322	541	1975-76	3,778	744
1971-72	3,941	567	1976-77	3,717	741
1972-73	3,921	560	1977-78	3,897	620

Port of Melbourne Authority

Administration

The Port of Melbourne Authority (formerly the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners which was established in 1877 by an Act of the Victorian Parliament) is a financially independent, corporate body operating under the provisions of the *Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1978*. The land and waters of the 27.5 square kilometre Port area are vested in the body corporate which is appointed by the Governor in Council. It comprises a full-time chairman who also is virtually the Port's managing director, and five

part-time members who, in accordance with the Act must be associated with various port activities, i.e., shipping, primary production, imports, exports, and labour.

The Port Authority is also the conservancy authority for the Port of Melbourne. The Authority maintains, improves, and develops the Port and is empowered under its Act to make regulations for the management and financing of the Port subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Cargo pattern

Container and unit-load methods of cargo handling in the Port of Melbourne were introduced and extended during the 1960s. By 1970, the cumulative effect of gradually developing these new facilities had had a significant impact on the Port as a whole and the emphasis of cargo handling activities in the Port had shifted from the long established conventional cargo handling areas to five principal areas catering for container and unit-load ships and cargo handling methods. During the year ended 30 June 1978, the Port handled a volume of 17.09 million tonnes of import, export, and transshipment cargo. This volume was handled by coastal and overseas shipping which paid 2,489 calls at the Port.

The changes in the character of the Port became really noticeable when the first overseas container ship on the United Kingdom-Australia service arrived in March 1969. Cargoes flowing through all ports of the world are classed as either wet or dry bulk cargoes (such as oil carried in tankers or sugar carried loose in the hold of a bulk carrier) or general, which includes the variety of goods usually crated, boxed, or carried in some other individual packaging. Container ships carry this general cargo in containers of various international standard sizes.

Unit-load multi-purpose vessels, which first began to operate out of Melbourne in the overseas service in 1966 and in the coastal trade some eight years earlier, are vessels especially designed to carry containers and unit-loads, which are a collection of general cargo assembled into one load, usually on a tray or pallet. These ships can also carry conventional cargo, namely, individual items of general cargo handled and loaded separately, and handled individually inside the ship and on shore. During the twelve months ended 30 June 1978, the Port handled 3.93 million tonnes of bulk cargo, and 13.16 million tonnes of general cargo including empty returns; 7.4 million tonnes of general cargo was carried in 413,773 containers.

Container handling facilities

The Authority 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 Swanson Dock six-berth container complex, and the four berth roll-on roll-off complex at Webb Dock. In 1977, modernisation of berths 16 to 21 Victoria Dock to accommodate modern cargo handling requirements was commenced.

The Johnson Street Bridge project made redundant berths up to 6 North Wharf and 10 South Wharf. Included on the North Wharf section of the Port were berths 1 and 2 which were roll-on roll-off berths for the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand vessels operating services to Tasmanian and New Zealand ports.

Preliminary work on the reconstruction and redevelopment of berths 5, 6, and 7 Victoria Dock, now called 5 and 6 Victoria Dock, for the Union Steam Ship Company roll-on roll-off services began soon after the Victorian Government decided that the Johnson Street Bridge had to be built to ease congestion of vehicular traffic in the city proper and also allow a faster and uninterrupted flow of traffic between industrial areas—including the port and commercial establishments on both sides of the Yarra River. The new roll-on roll-off terminal became operational on 1 May 1975.

The completed project is now equipped with two roll-on roll-off berths, two stern loading ramps, a new terminal of approximately 4.45 hectares, three steel framed sheds, a sub-station to cater for crane, ramp, lighting, and other power needs, a rail siding into the terminal, and crane rails built on the wharf apron for a future container crane, if needed.

Finance

The Port of Melbourne is self-supporting and does not receive any financial grants from the Victorian Government. The Authority's revenue is derived from a number of charges

paid by the users of the Port. The charges are principally wharfage rates levied on each tonne of cargo landed in, or shipped out of the Port, and tonnage rates levied on the gross registered tonnage of ships and the time they spent in port. Other charges cover rent of sheds, hire of Port-owned cargo handling equipment, general port services, and rental of land reserved for essential long-term port development. Expenditure is on port maintenance, reconstruction, modernisation, and development, with any surplus being put back into port development. At 30 June 1978, the Authority had approximately \$184m invested in port assets. Capital works are financed out of revenue and out of loans, which are raised and financed by the Authority itself and guaranteed by the Victorian Government. The Authority is required to pay into the Consolidated Fund of the Victorian Government approximately 4 per cent of its revenue from import wharfage and tonnage.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Melbourne Harbor Trust for the years 1973 to 1978:

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1 Jan. 1973 -30 June 1974 (a)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
REVENUE					
Wharfage and tonnage rates	18,187	14,124	18,192	20,567	19,821
Rent of sheds	1,030	639	518	502	488
Special berth charges	522	439	324	331	279
Rent of lands	4,545	3,555	4,396	4,561	4,967
Crane fees	3,049	2,547	2,191	2,383	2,089
Other	2,782	2,852	2,297	2,752	2,973
Total revenue	30,115	24,156	27,918	31,096	30,617
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration and general expenses	2,286	2,156	2,222	3,199	2,869
Port operating expenses	7,138	6,825	7,127	7,547	8,027
Maintenance—					
Dredging	2,149	1,663	1,554	2,836	2,241
Harbour	315	300	320	298	416
Wharves	1,398	1,204	1,466	1,554	1,895
Approaches	337	323	383	439	558
Railways	93	93	96	118	135
Cargo handling equipment	838	865	1,087	1,240	1,295
Other properties	195	116	117	119	143
Interest	4,118	3,088	3,715	4,195	4,610
Depreciation and renewals	5,494	4,399	4,844	5,440	5,896
Insurance	254	250	330	507	537
Sinking fund	1,350	650	1,000	1,000	1,000
General reserve	2,000	1,000	2,300	1,000	—
Payments to Consolidated Fund	1,470	916	1,117	1,250	700
Other	—	52	1	1	—
Total expenditure and appropriations	29,435	23,900	27,679	30,743	30,322
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Land and property	539	6,444	1,327	629	3,382
Reclamation	1,250	1,241	513	393	606
Deepening waterways	3,710	2,881	3,095	4,896	4,433
Wharves and sheds construction	4,930	5,222	3,914	4,262	4,494
Cargo handling equipment	237	239	1,618	409	589
Approaches construction	492	699	427	267	152
Floating plant	545	1,765	3,901	2,038	1,567
Other works, etc.	692	443	1,072	1,568	2,288
Total capital outlay	12,395	18,934	15,867	14,462	17,511
Loan indebtedness at end of period	48,051	51,060	56,018	61,303	68,769

(a) Eighteen months ended 30 June 1974. The Trust's accounting period was altered from a calendar year to a fiscal year from 1 January 1973.

Further references: Changing trends in port development, *Victorian Year Book* 1968, p. 745; Port facilities, 1969, p. 755; Port emergency service, 1970, pp. 750-1; Advent of new cargo pattern 1971, pp. 715-8; New cargo handling era, 1974, pp. 749-50; Forward development plan, 1975, pp. 672-3; Co-ordinated port development plan, 1975, pp. 673-4

Geelong Harbor Trust

The Port of Geelong is under the control of the Geelong Harbor Trust which was constituted under an Act of the Victorian Parliament 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 Commonwealth Government. The Harbor Trust has floating plant which includes six tugs, several barges, and one diesel-powered floating crane of 35 tonnes.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Geelong Harbor Trust for the calendar years 1973 to 1977:

VICTORIA—GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
REVENUE					
Wharfage, tonnage, and special berth rates	2,096	2,175	2,169	2,195	2,618
Shipping services	1,100	1,512	1,233	1,852	2,198
Rents, fees, and licences	136	145	158	185	212
Freezing works and abattoirs	150	171	179	191	99
Other	22	17	26	31	179
Total revenue	3,504	4,020	3,765	4,454	5,306
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Management expenses	985	1,324	1,488	1,588	1,657
Shipping services	992	1,383	1,541	1,524	1,665
Maintenance—					
Wharves and approaches	186	207	229	296	292
Harbour	162	177	213	309	327
Floating plant	32	36	53	71	76
Other	41	58	71	64	72
Interest on loans	263	210	156	151	142
Sinking fund	48	31	29	26	22
Depreciation provision	892	913	905	906	844
Other	25	11	33	193	16
Total expenditure and appropriations	3,626	4,350	4,718	5,128	5,113
CAPITAL OUTLAY (NET)					
Floating plant	4	—	—	—	27
Land and property	140	46	75	55	11
Wharves and approaches	103	124	18	9	191
Other	—	111	91	38	43
Total capital outlay	247	281	184	102	272
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 31 DECEMBER					
Victorian Government	67	33	—	—	—
Public	4,763	3,110	2,611	2,560	2,239
Total loan indebtedness	4,830	3,143	2,611	2,560	2,239

Portland Harbor Trust

Situated on the south-west coast of Victoria, Portland is a small, but modern port capable of handling the import and export requirements of one of Australia's most productive hinterlands. The port is within a few kilometres of major shipping routes, with deep water approaches right to the entrance of the harbor basin.

Most of the port's trade comprises the handling of bulk commodities such as grains, fertiliser components, and petroleum products. Four shipping berths are backed by modern shore installations and existing berths will shortly be augmented by a new multi-purpose berth that will cater for roll-on roll-off vessels and, ultimately, fully integrated container traffic.

New container park facilities being developed by the Portland Harbor Trust will, in the initial stage, cover an area of some 2.6 hectares and cater for the storage and handling of 80 refrigerated and 500 dry containers.

An overall rise of 7.6 per cent in the volume of trade handled through Portland during 1976-77 reflects the importance of new trades established during the two preceding years. With a total throughput of 694,054 tonnes, export trade amounted to 274,346 tonnes and imports totalled 419,708 tonnes.

The importance of the growing trade with Middle East countries is shown in port statistics which disclose that 20 per cent of total export tonnage and 25 per cent of all vessels engaged in Portland's export trade during the year were involved in servicing these expanding trade outlets. Cargoes comprised livestock, bagged wheat and flour, carton meat, building components, stock pellets, and processed cheese.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Portland Harbor Trust for the years 1972-73 to 1976-77:

VICTORIA—PORTLAND HARBOR TRUST: REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
REVENUE					
Wharfage rates	285	347	288	290	370
Tonnage rates	41	37	48	49	61
Shipping services	227	209	225	275	399
Victorian Government grant	785	1,314	974	1,384	1,220
Grain terminal	236	265	417	760	723
Cold store operations	32	18	51	7	28
Other	78	122	87	83	83
Total revenue	1,684	2,312	2,090	2,848	2,884
EXPENDITURE AND APPROPRIATIONS					
Administration	183	233	298	340	356
Maintenance	133	120	167	164	140
Shipping services	221	290	300	409	444
Depreciation	52	52	52	53	55
Interest on loans	1,055	1,123	1,220	1,305	1,402
Sinking fund	53	51	54	55	56
Loan redemption	87	93	98	103	110
Grain terminal (excl. depreciation)	163	179	196	343	353
Cold store operations	25	16	35	16	26
Total expenditure and appropriations	1,972	2,157	2,420	2,788	2,942
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Port rail system	23	97	—	—	—
Road works	—	—	156	30	—
Reclamation	6	7	208	39	5
Grain terminal	253	114	2	46	54
Deepening waterways	61	1	72	77	—
Wharves and sheds	32	69	199	441	919
Breakwater construction	—	60	4	—	—
Floating plant	358	44	—	—	—
Other	68	123	53	148	46
Total capital outlay	801	515	694	781	1,024
LOAN INDEBTEDNESS AT 30 JUNE					
Victorian Government	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,673	3,823
Public	18,055	18,612	19,114	19,711	20,401
Total loan indebtedness	21,728	22,285	22,787	23,384	24,224

Western Port

Western Port is an extensive inlet eastward of and adjacent to Port Phillip, and is separated from it by the Mornington Peninsula which is about 16 kilometres wide. The Port is sheltered from Bass Strait by Phillip Island at its south-eastern end and the waters

between the western side of this island and the mainland from the entrance to the Port. It is approximately 42 kilometres from the entrance to the northern extremity of the inlet.

Although the entrance contains some large sandbanks, a deep water channel up to 31 metres deep marked by 37 light buoys runs close to the island. This navigable channel extending from the western entrance to Crib Point is 21 kilometres long with low water depths of 14 metres and 15 metres, in the northern and western arms, respectively. Tidal rises are of the order of 3 metre springs and 2 metre neaps.

The Crib Point Refinery Jetty provides two berthing heads each 38 metres in length; the Long Island Jetty has a berthing head of 109 metres in length. The Steel Industry Wharf (No. 1) consists of a loading ramp and fender wharf 46 metres in length and the Steel Industry Wharf (No. 2) consists of a wharf 152 metres long.

The following table shows particulars of port traffic through Western Port for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

VICTORIA—WESTERN PORT: PORT TRAFFIC

Year	Petroleum products		Steel and cars		General cargo	
	Tankers	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes	Vessels	Tonnes
		'000		'000		'000
1973-74	247	10,500	88	497	—	—
1974-75	329	10,128	68	461	4	1
1975-76	380	10,647	60	465	—	—
1976-77	376	11,165	81	572	—	—
1977-78	319	11,362	79	570	—	—

AIR TRANSPORT

Civil aviation

Administration

The Victorian *Air Navigation Act 1958* prescribes that control of aviation within Victoria shall be vested in the Commonwealth Government. The Air Navigation Act and Regulations in Victoria are consequently administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Director in Melbourne.

The functions performed by the Department include the following:

- (1) Registration and marking of aircraft;
- (2) determination and enforcement of airworthiness requirements for aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, certificates of type approval, and supervision of aircraft design;
- (3) licensing of pilots, navigators, aircraft radio operators, flight engineers, and aircraft maintenance engineers;
- (4) licensing of airline, charter, and aerial work operators, and supervision of their activities;
- (5) provision and maintenance of aeronautical communications, navigation aids, aerodromes, and landing grounds;
- (6) establishment and operation of air traffic control, flight service, aeronautical information, search and rescue, and fire-fighting and rescue services; and
- (7) investigation of aircraft accidents, incidents, and defects.

Victorian aerodromes

The major aerodromes in Victoria are owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Transport. Since 1957, the Commonwealth Government policy has been that aerodromes (except capital city airports) should be owned and operated by local authorities under the Local Ownership Plan.

At present there are eight Commonwealth Government owned aerodromes at Melbourne (Tullamarine), Avalon, Bacchus Marsh, Essendon, Mallacoota, Mangalore, Moorabbin, and Sale, and twenty-eight licensed aerodromes at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Birchip, Corryong, Echuca, Hamilton, Hopetoun, Horsham, Kerang, La Trobe valley, Maryborough, Mildura, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Shepparton, Stawell, Swan Hill, Warracknabeal, Warrnambool, Whittlesea, Wycheproof, and Yarram.

The licences of all licensed aerodromes, except Whittlesea, are held by the local government authority. Under the local ownership plan, the Commonwealth Government will pay 50 per cent of the development costs of new aerodromes or transfer existing aerodromes free of cost to local authorities and then pay 50 per cent of future approved maintenance and development costs. Similar assistance is given to the local authority to develop and maintain aerodromes which are, or will be, served by a regular public transport service. Local authorities which have received developmental assistance include Ballarat, Bendigo, Birchip, Hopetoun, La Trobe valley, Maryborough, Portland, Robinvale, St Arnaud, Shepparton, and Warrnambool.

The assistance authorised by the Commonwealth Government to Victorian local authorities for aerodrome works during the year ending 30 June 1978 was \$47,254 for development, and \$191,034 for maintenance works.

In addition to these main aerodromes, there are hundreds of authorised landing areas which serve the needs of the increasing number of light aircraft users throughout Victoria.

Classification of flying activities

Flying activities are classified by regulation into the following categories:

(1) Private operations

These are operations in which an aircraft is used for personal transportation—private or business, carriage of persons or goods for other than hire or reward, or other activities of a non-commercial nature. The extent of this activity within Victoria may be gauged from the fact that there were 763 aircraft classified in the private category and approximately 4,250 licensed private aeroplane pilots in Victoria at 30 June 1978.

(2) Aerial work operations

These operations refer to aircraft being used for aerial survey; spotting; photography; agriculture; flying training; and the cartage of goods for purposes of trade. In terms of hours flown, the most significant operations are agricultural and flying training. To 30 June 1977, over 104,600 training hours were flown by training organisations in Victoria.

(3) Charter operations

These consist of flights for the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward, but which may not be notified to the general public as being operated between fixed terminals or to fixed schedules, or for the carriage of passengers or cargo between fixed terminals to fixed schedules in circumstances in which the accommodation in the aircraft is not available to members of the public. During the 1950s, most charter operations were conducted in single engine aircraft, but there is an increasing use of twin engine aircraft. Twin jet aircraft are being used increasingly in executive type work. At 30 June 1977, there were 97 Victorian based operators licensed to conduct charter operations; over 58,800 hours were flown by these organisations.

(4) Commuter operations

Since the Second World War, country or feeder air services within Victoria have commenced on different occasions but ceased when they proved to be uneconomic. In 1966, the Commonwealth 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. This type of operation is usually known as a commuter service.

By October 1967, exemptions under the Regulations had been granted to three operators. Using single and light twin engined aircraft capable of carrying six to thirteen passengers, these operators were approved to operate services to Stawell, Ararat, Ballarat, Kerang, Swan Hill, Echuca, Shepparton, La Trobe valley, West Sale, and Bairnsdale, and to the interstate centres of Albury and Merimbula. Some of these services commenced in November 1967 and others followed with varying degrees of success and continuity. At June 1978, Victorian commuter services of the type in question were operating between the following centres on a regular basis: Essendon — Flinders Island, Essendon —

Maroochydore, Essendon — Sale — Bairnsdale, Essendon — Strahan — Queenstown, Essendon — Warrnambool — Portland, Essendon — Wollongong, Melbourne — Mallacoota — Merimbula, Melbourne — Bendigo — Swan Hill — Mildura, Melbourne — Geelong, Melbourne — Wagga Wagga, Mildura — Adelaide, and Mildura — Hay — Sydney.

(5) *Regular public transport*

Although commuter operations are regular public transport services, this heading usually refers to aircraft operating in accordance with an airline licence, to carry passengers and cargo according to fixed schedules and on specified routes.

Services based or terminating at Melbourne Airport are domestic—Ansett Airlines of Australia and Trans Australia Airlines, or international—Qantas, Air New Zealand, Lufthansa, Cathay Pacific, Garuda Airlines, Malaysian Airline System, Singapore Airlines, K.L.M., Alitalia, Air Nauru, Pan American, British Airways, and Philippine Airlines.

Gliding clubs

Gliding is mainly carried out at Bacchus Marsh, Benalla, Bendigo, Casterton, Colac, Corowa, Horsham, Kurweeton, La Trobe valley, Laverton, Leongatha, Mildura, Moorooduc, and Tocumwal. Many other areas are used to a lesser extent. A Commonwealth Government subsidy is granted to clubs through the Gliding Federation of Australia.

Air traffic control

Control of air traffic is maintained by the Commonwealth Department of Transport through its Air Traffic Control organisation. This includes the closely co-ordinated sections of Operational Control, which are concerned with each individual flight; Airport Control, which applies to all movements on or within 32 kilometres of an aerodrome; and Area Control, which controls aircraft along the main air routes to ensure the avoidance of collisions. In conjunction with air traffic control, the Department maintains a wide range of air navigation aids and a comprehensive search and rescue organisation. The function of navigation aids is described in detail on pages 773-6 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1965.

Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport

The Tullamarine site of 2,140 hectares was chosen for the development of Melbourne Airport when Essendon could not be further enlarged. The completed aerodrome is 20 kilometres from the G.P.O., Melbourne, 7 kilometres from Essendon Airport, and is accessible by a freeway.

The 15 kilometres of runways and taxiways were completed early in 1968. The north-south runway (2,591 metres) and the east-west runway (2,286 metres) are both designed for the operation of modern jet aircraft. They are 147 cm thick and are capable of taking the weight of the Boeing 747 ("Jumbo" jet) and supersonic aircraft. High speed turnouts have been provided to both runways which allow aircraft to turn off the runway at 100 kilometres per hour. The north-south runway was extended to 3,658 metres in 1972. There is a provision for future development of the east-west runway to extend to 2,743 metres and for a second set of parallel runways.

Civil aviation statistics

Domestic passenger movements, which represent the total of embarkations and disembarkations for each Victorian aerodrome served by a regular service for the years 1973 to 1977 were as follows:

VICTORIA—DOMESTIC PASSENGER MOVEMENTS OF REGULAR AIR SERVICES

Airport	Passenger movements				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Melbourne	3,582,157	3,990,847	4,137,338	4,114,456	4,291,450
Mildura	16,130	17,707	19,786	19,094	20,214
Hamilton	9,695	9,622	8,842	7,210	7,009

The following table shows particulars for 1976 and 1977 of regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria:

**VICTORIA—REGULAR INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE AIR SERVICES
TERMINATING IN VICTORIA**

Particulars		Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
		1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Kilometres flown	'000	48,687	48,713	342	333	49,029	49,046
Passenger kilometres	'000	3,238,762	3,371,280	8,603	9,225	3,247,365	3,380,505
Freight—							
Tonnes		60,697	61,918	41	31	60,738	61,949
Tonne kilometres	'000	46,511	47,439	18	14	46,529	47,453
Mail—							
Tonnes		4,198	4,263	12	11	4,210	4,274
Tonne kilometres	'000	3,448	3,663	6	5	3,454	3,668

The first of the following tables deals with aircraft registered and licences issued by the Commonwealth Department of Transport in Victoria and the second deals with details of Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport activities:

VICTORIA—AIRCRAFT REGISTERED AND LICENCES ISSUED

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Registered aircraft owners	504	658	647	900	938
Registered aircraft	891	1,012	1,015	1,240	1,363
Student pilot licences	2,963	2,910	3,005	3,756	4,299
Private pilot licences	3,615	3,737	3,747	3,948	4,481
Commercial pilot licences	950	862	892	851	934
Airline pilot licences	963	1,057	1,085	1,131	1,154
Aircraft maintenance engineer licences	1,121	1,134	1,100	1,216	1,263

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Domestic aircraft movements	67,517	72,037	71,993	68,473	68,558
Domestic passengers embarked	1,798,331	1,994,115	2,068,415	2,065,897	2,144,619
Domestic passengers disembarked	1,783,826	1,996,732	2,068,923	2,063,022	2,146,831
International aircraft movements	6,117	6,389	7,278	7,528	8,578
Passengers arriving/departing overseas	587,976	465,642	551,626	653,529	685,219

Further references: History of civil aviation, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 742; Classification of flying activities, 1964, pp. 843-4; Radio aids to air navigation in Victoria, 1965, pp. 773-6; Aerial agricultural operations, 1966, pp. 764-5; Flying training in Victoria, 1967, pp. 783-5; Regular public transport, 1968, pp. 779-81; Commuter services, 1969, pp. 790-1; Radar development in the Melbourne area, 1971, pp. 748-50; Aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974, p. 791; Use of radar in traffic control, 1975, pp. 682-4; Civil aircraft manufacture, 1977, pp. 688-90

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Motor vehicle registrations (monthly) (9301.2)
 Road traffic accidents involving casualties (annual) (9402.2)
 Road traffic accidents involving casualties (quarterly) (9401.2)
 Victorian monthly statistical review (1303.2)

Central Office

Exports by mode of transport (quarterly) (5415.0)
 Journey to work and journey to school (irregular) (9205.0)
 Motor vehicle registrations (annual) (9304.0)
 Motor vehicle registrations (quarterly) (9303.0)
 Outward overseas cargo (9206.0)
 Overseas and coastal shipping (9207.0)
 Rail, bus, and air transport (9201.0)
 Road accident fatalities (monthly) (9401.0)
 Road traffic accidents involving casualties (quarterly) (9402.0)
 Road traffic accidents involving casualties (quarterly) (9403.0)

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

New Commissions

Early in 1973, the Postmaster-General announced the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to determine the true functions of the Post Office; how best those functions could be carried out; and the sort of organisation that was necessary to meet the postal and telecommunications needs of the future. The Commission of Inquiry consisted of three commissioners and presented its report to the Governor-General on 19 April 1974; most of its recommendations were accepted by the Commonwealth Government. The Report favoured the establishment of two statutory corporations to administer the postal and telecommunications services. The two corporations would be independent of the Public Service Board on matters of organisation, staff, pay, and conditions of service.

The Report contained more than one hundred principal recommendations and conclusions, and after the Commonwealth Government had considered the broad issues involved, an inter-departmental working group, comprising representatives from the Postmaster-General's Department, the Department of the Special Minister of State, the Treasury, the Public Service Board, and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, was set up to study the detailed recommendations, and to report their findings to the Postmaster-General and the Special Minister of State. Other government departments which were affected by the recommendations were also consulted.

The Report of the inter-departmental working group was considered by the Commonwealth Government in February 1975, and some of the more important suggestions subsequently endorsed by it included the following principles. The Commissions were to be financed by Treasury advances subject to interest payment, each to be responsible for financing at least 50 per cent of new capital investment from internal sources. The Commissions were to be free to set tariffs, subject to ministerial approval of tariffs for basic services. Past postal losses were to be written off. The Commissions were to be independent of the Public Service Board and the arbitral authority between the Commissions and their staff was to be the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission; consultative facilities would also be established. Legislation was to be introduced to preserve the rights of existing staff, and to continue the sponsorship of the Australian Postal Institute.

A major factor contributing to the enormity of the legislative task was the sheer size of the department and its place within the Commonwealth Public Service in particular, and in the economy in general. Since the department provided employment for more than 120,000 persons, or about one half of the Commonwealth Public Service, any changes in staffing provisions were bound to have significant repercussions on the remainder of the Commonwealth Public Service, as well as on private employment. The task was further complicated by the need to preserve, for all staff, existing terms and conditions of employment under changed service conditions, and also to incorporate improved staffing provisions, some of which were likely to be implemented in the Commonwealth Public Service in the near future.

The legislation covering the establishment of the new Commissions comprised, initially, three Bills—the Postal Services Bill, the Telecommunications Bill, and the Postal and

Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Bill. On 23 April 1975, these three Bills were introduced into the Senate by the Postmaster-General, and, following debate, were passed by the Senate in May 1975, though with some substantial amendments. The most important of the amendments introduced by the Opposition parties in the Senate was the deletion of the provision for the merging of the functions of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with those of the new Australian Telecommunications Commission. The Commonwealth Government then introduced a further Bill, the Telecommunications Bill No. 2, on 29 May 1975. This Bill reinstated the provisions which had been deleted from the earlier Telecommunications Bill by the Opposition parties in the Senate, and which related to the incorporation of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission with the national service. Although this fourth Bill was passed in the House of Representatives, it was later defeated in the Senate, with the result that the Overseas Telecommunications Commission remains as a separate organisation.

The Governor-General gave Royal Assent to the Postal Services Act, the Telecommunications Act, and the Postal and Telecommunications (Transitional Provisions) Act on 12 June 1975, and, from midnight on Monday, 30 June 1975, all postal services, and most of the services provided by telecommunications, ceased to operate as the Postmaster-General's Department, but were embodied in two separate Commissions—the Australian Postal Commission and the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio licensing and monitoring activities remained as a part of the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Postmaster-General's Department was changed to the Department of Post and Telecommunications late in December 1975.

POSTAL SERVICES IN VICTORIA

Historical outline

Postal services in Victoria were first placed under government control in April 1837. Seventeen years later, in March 1854, Australia's first commercial telegraph service was established between Melbourne and Williamstown, providing a new form of communication that was much more rapid than the pack-horse or mail coach. For fifteen years, until 1869, the electric telegraph was operated as a government department separate from the Post Office, but in that year the two were amalgamated to become the Post and Telegraph Department. This amalgamation of postal and telecommunications services continued through Federation, in 1901, until the two services finally separated on 1 July 1975.

Present activities

On 1 July 1975, a new statutory authority, the Australian Postal Commission, took over the operation and management of Australia's postal services from the Postmaster-General's Department. The Commission, which operates under the trading name Australia Post, was granted considerable flexibility in the management of its own affairs, and significant changes were made in the style of operation, organisation, financing, and in some cases, in the provision of postal services. Despite the greater flexibility, it is still part of the total government services, and as such is subject to many of the constraints applicable to government departments.

At 30 June 1977, Australia Post served 4,434,784 residential and 388,323 business addresses in Australia, as well as the international postal network. In Victoria 1,208,363 householders and 102,082 businesses were served. The network was based on 5,719 post offices throughout Australia of which 1,445 were official offices. In Victoria the respective figures were 1,385 and 335. The transport fleet, covering both urban and rural areas numbered 953 vehicles in Victoria (5,018 Australia).

Distribution of mail

During 1976-77, over 695 million postal articles were handled in Victoria. This large amount of mail was transported by Australia Post's own vehicles, by private services (mail contractors), and by rail, sea, and air transport, at a total cost of \$11.175m. During 1976-77, Australia Post's motor vehicles in Victoria covered a distance of 18.028 million kilometres.

Australia Post has continued to implement its plan for a decentralised mail network throughout Victoria, although no new centres actually opened between 1 July 1976 and 30 June 1977. The master plan for the country areas of Victoria involves a total of five mail centres, of which the Geelong centre, opened in October 1975, serves the south-west region and some South Australian border towns, while the Ballarat centre, opened in May 1976, serves portions of the Mallee and Western Districts, and some South Australian border towns. By 30 June 1977, work was well advanced on a single storey mail centre at Morwell, designed by the Commonwealth Department of Construction to provide a total floor area of 1,223.8 square metres. This centre, when operational, will serve the Gippsland region. Work is also in hand on the remaining two country mail centres required to complete the country network. These are located at Bendigo and Seymour. Like the Morwell centre, both of these buildings have been designed by the Commonwealth Department of Construction, and both will provide a total floor area of 1,223.8 square metres.

The Bendigo centre will serve the north-west region of Victoria and some New South Wales border towns, while the Seymour centre will serve the north and north-eastern country regions, and will forward mail to Albury for delivery in Albury and surrounding areas.

Australia Post continued to rearrange country mail services in line with reductions in rail services. This has been achieved by extensions of road services, both by Australia Post's own fleet of vehicles, and by contractors, over many routes previously serviced by rail. These moves were designed to maintain overall network standards.

During the latter half of 1976-77, an important innovation was made in relation to the project "Service Improvement", introduced by Australia Post in the previous year. This was the replacement of "Times of Clearance" on street posting boxes by a notice showing the latest time to post mail for earliest delivery—locally, elsewhere in the State, or inter-State. Where possible, this indicates when delivery may be expected. In Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, the latest evening posting times at street letter boxes to connect with mail deliveries the next day in the same metropolitan area, range from 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Posting boxes at larger post offices in the metropolitan area are cleared between 8.00 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. The final evening clearance of posting boxes at the GPO is about three hours later. Although the times vary in other capital cities, they follow a similar pattern.

During the year, two non-official post offices in Victoria were raised to official status. These were located in the Melbourne metropolitan area at Mulgrave North and Forest Hill Centre.

Mail volumes, which fell approximately 12 per cent in 1975-76 following the increase in the basic postage rate to 18 cents from 1 September 1975, stabilised throughout Australia in 1976-77. From September 1976 to June 1977, standard letters gradually established a growth rate which was approaching 2 per cent by the end of the year. The competitive segments of the mail, such as parcels and non-standard articles, also showed improvements over this period. Following the successful implementation of the overnight parcels service, domestic parcels business increased by more than 10 per cent over the year.

Customer relations

Australia Post's programme of strengthening relationships with customers is being continuously developed. It includes improvement of service standards, training of counter staff, and adequate communication with customers. Project "Get The Business", which was introduced in October 1976, falls into the last category and involves an extensive sales campaign to ensure that the business community is made aware of the postal services available. The first six weeks of this campaign produced gratifying results. A number of specially trained business advisers, assisted by postmasters and other staff, visited no less than 18,000 business houses and brought in new business estimated to be worth \$4m a year.

Marketing initiatives

Australia Post again offered a special rate of 15 cents for standard size 1976 Christmas cards posted in November and December to Australian addresses. In November 1976, the

local rate of postage was extended to include householder postings, making it possible to post a standard article for as little as 3 cents per article. On 1 January 1977, considerably lower rates were introduced for overseas air parcels over 2.5 kilograms. It is expected that this initiative will win a substantial share of this market for Australia Post.

New stamp issues

The following new stamps were issued by Australia Post during 1976-77: Montreal Olympics, issued 14 July 1976; Australian Scenes, issued 25 August 1976; National Stamp Week, issued 27 September 1976; Christmas 1976, issued 1 November 1976; Famous Australians, issued 10 November 1976; Performing Arts, issued 19 January 1977; Silver Jubilee of Elizabeth II, issued 2 February 1977; Test Cricket Centenary, issued 9 March 1977; 50th Anniversary of Parliament House, Canberra, issued 13 April 1977; and 50th Anniversary of ACTU, issued 9 May 1977.

Stamp packs and first day covers

Growing interest in collecting souvenir stamp packs and first day covers has contributed to an increase in the sale of these items in recent years. In 1975-76, the number of stamp packs sold was 678,925 and the number of first day issues sold was 804,811. In 1976-77, the number of stamp packs sold had increased to 1,236,016 and the number of first day covers sold had increased to 1,233,484.

Further references: *History of the Post Office in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1961*, pp. 702-5; *Postage stamps of Victoria, 1974*, pp. 799-802; *Post Office Museum, 1975*, p. 693; *New developments of Australia Post, 1978*, pp. 602-3; *Postage stamp issues, 1978*, pp. 603-4

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES IN VICTORIA

Introduction

Telecom Australia (the Australian Telecommunications Commission) was established under the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, to take over the responsibility for telecommunications services which had been vested in the Postmaster-General's Department since Federation.

The Commission which took over its responsibilities on 1 July 1975 reports to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications who is supported by a Department of State—the Postal and Telecommunications Department.

The responsibilities placed upon Telecom Australia by the *Telecommunications Act 1975* are summarised in the Commission's Charter which states:

- (1) Telecom Australia is responsible to provide, maintain, and operate telecommunication services in Australia which best meet the social, industrial, and commercial needs of the people of Australia and to make its services available throughout the country so far as is reasonably practicable;
- (2) revenue must cover current expenses each year and provide no less than one half of capital requirements; and
- (3) services are to be kept up to date and operated efficiently and economically with charges as low as practicable.

Telecom Australia organisation

The Commission

The Act provides that the Commission shall consist of seven Commissioners, of whom one is the Managing Director. The Commissioners are appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

National, State, and district structure

Telecom national headquarters is located in Melbourne. All State Managers are responsible to the Chief General Manager, who in turn is responsible to the Managing Director.

The formulation of corporate policies and objectives is the responsibility of the national headquarters. The translation of these policies and objectives into operational fact is the responsibility of the State administrations. The Victorian State Administration which employs some 22,000 persons has an Operations Department with approximately 60 per cent of the total staff, four functional Departments, and two other branches.

The Operations Department has the major role of dealing with customers, installing and maintaining telecommunications equipment, and operating the telecommunications system. The Operations Department is organised on a geographical basis with a District Telecommunications Manager in charge of each District. There are 20 Districts with Head Offices at Ararat, Ballarat, Benalla, Bendigo, Camberwell, Cheltenham, City, Clayton, Coburg, Croydon, Dandenong, Footscray, Frankston, Geelong, Hamilton, Ivanhoe, Mildura, Ringwood, Sale, and Shepparton.

The responsibilities of the functional organisational units which support the State Manager and the Operations Department are: Engineering, Customer Services, Finance and Accounting, Personnel and Industrial Relations Departments, and the Supply and Information Systems Branches. During 1977-78, material worth \$110m was issued from Main Store. Approximately 90 per cent was made in Australia. The Information Systems Branch is a growing unit with a wide range of modern data processing equipment. The computer installation at Clayton has a value of \$7m and, together with a similar installation in Sydney, serves all States. Further details of these functional units can be found on pages 604-5 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Corporate Plan

In December 1977, Telecom produced a Corporate Plan to cover the years 1977-78 to 1986-87. The four main thrusts of the Plan are in the areas of quality of service, efficiency, staff relations and development, and technological improvement. Specific corporate actions have been developed in each of these areas.

Telecommunications network

The present system comprises networks of individual subscribers' lines connected mainly to automatic exchanges, the exchanges being inter-connected by common-user circuits known as junctions or trunks. All new exchanges under construction at present are now of the crossbar or electronic type employing a common control method of connection.

Each telephone subscriber in a particular community is connected to a terminal exchange. Terminal exchanges are grouped into zones for charging purposes. Melbourne has a network of more than one hundred automatic local exchanges.

In 1977, Telecom embarked on a modernisation programme which applies processors using computer techniques to control switching operations in local telephone exchanges. There are two phases. One is to add processor controls to the current crossbar exchange equipment. The other is to introduce a new generation of electronic exchanges. The modernisation programme will be an important factor in containing cost increases (and thus prices to the customer) in the years ahead. It will also pave the way for new facilities, such as abbreviated dialling and automatic reminder calls.

The Melbourne local call area covers some 4,170 square kilometres and is one of the largest in the world. New York's is 650 square kilometres and London's 3,300 square kilometres.

In the trunk network, automatic operation, by which subscribers dial their own trunk calls without the intervention of an operator, is being extended. In the year ended June 1978, over 92 per cent of all trunk calls in Victoria were subscriber dialled. Under this system of subscriber trunk dialling (STD) the charges for trunk calls are registered on the same subscriber's meter as the local calls, the difference being that while each local call results in one single meter registration, trunk calls cause consecutive registration; the number of registrations depending on the time that the call lasts, the distance over which it is made, and the time of day.

During 1977-78, the capital investment in Victoria was \$228m of which \$88m was spent on the local network and \$15m on the trunk network. Other major areas of expenditure were customer equipment \$86m and buildings \$15m.

Telecommunication facilities

In addition to local, trunk, and STD calls, the network provides international subscriber dialling (ISD) for those who request it. At 30 June 1978, there were 120 exchanges equipped to provide this facility, 41 of which were outside the metropolitan area. Each telephone with the ISD facility can call any of 302,000,000 telephone services in a total of 71 countries. New countries are being linked progressively to the ISD network.

Telecom is also responsible for the provision of telex service, data transmission facilities, and private lines, the demand for which is growing at a faster rate than for telephone facilities.

Further references: Melbourne—Sydney co-axial cable, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 848-50; Overseas telecommunications services, 1977, pp. 698-700, 1978 pp. 604-6

COMMUNICATIONS STATISTICS

General

Particulars concerning the revenue and expenditure in Victoria of the Australian Postal and Telecommunications Commissions for the year 1976-77 are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1976-77
(\$'000)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Mail services	122,000	Operating and general	100,500
Money and postal order services	1,400	Transportation	11,200
Commission or agency services	21,500	Superannuation	13,500
Other	3,400	Other	7,600
Total	148,300	Total	132,800

VICTORIA—AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1976-77
(\$'000)

Revenue		Expenditure	
Telephone	417,632	Salaries and wages	217,073
Telegraph	13,433	Material	80,649
Proceeds of sales	3,419	Building	14,046
Other	5,422	Other	50,627
Total	439,906	Total	362,395

At 30 June 1977, the Australian Telecommunications Commission employed 22,482 persons in Victoria, including 21,985 full-time staff. On the same date the Australian Postal Commission employed a total of 11,056 persons in Victoria, 9,548 of whom were full-time staff.

VICTORIA—TELEPHONE SERVICES AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Telephone exchanges	1,229	1,071	1,180	1,179	1,158
Public telephones	7,635	7,662	7,800	7,779	7,928
Services in operation	948,344	1,011,355	1,061,965	1,105,248	1,158,306
Instruments connected	1,370,163	1,485,140	1,544,098	1,598,447	1,701,769
Instruments per 1,000 of population	380.6	410.6	423.0	431.0	452.0

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				
1972-73	646,581	1,724	91,676	5,970
1973-74	649,157	1,510	84,811	6,488
1974-75	596,148	1,556	102,910	5,574
1975-76	520,184	971	80,564	4,107
1976-77	519,142	862	83,590	4,766

VICTORIA—LETTERS, ETC., POSTED AND RECEIVED—*continued*
(*000)

Period	Letters, postcards, etc.	Registered articles (except parcels)	Newspapers and packets	Parcels (including those registered)
DISPATCHED TO AND RECEIVED FROM PLACES OVERSEAS				
1972-73	80,198	1,301	9,218	950
1973-74	80,345	1,479	12,845	1,040
1974-75	79,423	1,507	15,027	1,142
1975-76	76,408	1,294	13,298	1,123
1976-77	78,683	1,234	13,742	1,129
TOTAL POSTED IN VICTORIA AND RECEIVED FROM OVERSEAS				
1972-73	726,779	3,025	100,894	6,920
1973-74	729,502	2,990	97,656	7,528
1974-75	675,571	3,064	117,938	6,716
1975-76	596,592	2,265	93,862	5,230
1976-77	597,825	2,096	97,332	5,895

VICTORIA—RADIO COMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED AT 30 JUNE

Class of station	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Transmitting and receiving—					
Fixed stations (a)—					
Aeronautical	—	—	—	—	—
Services with other countries	—	—	—	—	—
Other	345	366	379	412	438
Land stations (b)—					
Aeronautical	70	72	94	92	100
Base stations—					
Land mobile services	3,280	3,535	3,774	4,038	4,192
Harbour mobile services	47	77	88	104	115
Coast (c)					
Limited coast	44	44	47	57	58
Repeater	41	41	42	43	43
Special experimental	136	140	130	149	443
Mobile stations (d)—					
Aeronautical	590	651	666	695	667
Citizens—					
HF	—	—	—	—	46,488
UHF	—	—	—	—	—
Land mobile services	34,843	42,144	46,230	49,263	50,977
Harbour mobile services	351	622	985	1,418	1,775
Radiodetermination	9	12	7	8	8
Radiotelephone subscribers' service	93	93	94	94	93
Ships	1,460	1,501	1,463	1,449	1,408
Space services (e)	1	2	2	2	2
Amateur stations	2,054	2,140	2,135	2,314	2,615
Total transmitting and receiving	43,365	51,441	56,137	60,139	109,423
Receiving only—					
Fixed stations (a)					
Mobile stations (d)	21	24	7	7	48
Grand total	43,399	51,478	56,151	60,155	109,481

(a) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with other stations similarly established.

(b) Stations established at fixed locations for communication with mobile stations.

(c) Land stations for communication with ocean-going vessels.

(d) Equipment in motor vehicles and harbour vessels.

(e) A radio communication service between earth and/or space stations.

Broadcast and television licences in effect

There were 22 commercial broadcasting stations and nine commercial television stations with licences in Victoria at 30 June 1977. In addition there were eight broadcasting stations operated by the national broadcasting service and eight television stations operated by the national television service.

BIBLIOGRAPHY**ABS publications***Victorian Office*

Victorian monthly statistical review (1303.2)

Central Office

Monthly review of business statistics (1304.0)

Public authority finance: Federal authorities (5502.0)

Quarterly summary of Australian statistics (1303.0)

EDUCATION

SCHOOLS IN VICTORIA

General

The early history of education in Victoria shows that educational efforts in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales—later the Colony of Victoria—date from about 1833, when churches and private individuals provided a certain amount of tuition. However, by 1837, education was becoming a matter of public concern, and one of Melbourne's first public buildings, a small wooden school, was erected near the corner of William Street and Little Collins Street in that year.

A dual system already in operation elsewhere in New South Wales was established in 1848, comprising a National Schools Board which administered schools owned and operated by the Government, and a Denominational Schools Board which administered church schools receiving government financial aid. This system continued after the establishment of the separate Colony of Victoria in 1851, its many unsatisfactory features resulting in the Education Act of 1872 under which the Education Department was established in 1873.

A dual system of education—government and non-government—still exists. Under the Education Act the Education Department administers the government system. Schools and colleges operating outside this system, including the teachers in these institutions, have to be registered with the requirements of the Council of Public Education (see pages 567-8), which operates also within the framework of the Education Act.

Under Acts of the Victorian Government, tertiary education is supplied by the universities, the Victoria Institute of Colleges, the State College of Victoria, and the colleges controlled by the Department of Agriculture. Further education is also provided by the Council of Adult Education, the Adult Migrant Education Service, and by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) programmes.

The diversity of schools and the complexity of the educational system have developed because of the fundamental principle that children should have the opportunity to be educated according to their various abilities and aptitudes and that any differences should not be a limiting factor to the nature of facilities provided. Thus the need arose for special schools and such other distinctive features as rural schools, consolidated schools, correspondence tuition, and the provision of school transport.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Education Department

Administration

Since its establishment in 1873, the Education Department of Victoria has assumed responsibility for a growing range of schools and services extending far beyond those of 1879, the seventh year of free, compulsory, and secular primary education for children to the age of fifteen years. The original leaving age was lowered to fourteen years last century but was restored to fifteen years in 1964. The Education Department is under the direction of the Minister of Education and the Minister of Special Education. Its permanent head is the Director-General of Education.

Owing to the extraordinary growth and scope of the Education Department (an organisation with a budget of more than \$1,200m, employing over 60,000 persons, owning 2,200 buildings, and educating 630,000 students), considerable re-structuring has been necessary and is still proceeding. The old tripartite division of administration into primary, secondary, and technical divisions organised in a vertical hierarchy underwent a series of major changes: the Teacher Education Division was established in 1961, the Special Services Division in 1968, and the Planning Services Division in 1974. As part of the continuing development of the new structure, the Personnel Division and the Building Operations Division came into being in 1977. The eight divisions have responsibilities and tasks spread horizontally across the three original divisions. The number of Assistant Directors-General was increased from one to four, these officers being selected by a sub-committee of Cabinet and appointed by the Governor in Council. The two most recent appointees assumed responsibility for finance and for curriculum and planning. The year 1974 also witnessed an expansion in the number of assistant directors appointed to oversee the various divisions.

The central administration is linked with teachers and schools through the work of eleven regional directors and eleven assistant regional directors, district inspectors, and members of the Board of Inspectors of Secondary Schools and of the Board of Inspectors of Technical Schools. Such senior administrators work as educational consultants in the schools, as assessors of educational progress of the schools and of the work of teachers, and as surveyors of educational needs. Decentralisation of the administration has been given considerable impetus, particularly since 1974, when a further eight administrative regions were added to the three created in 1972.

The eleven regional directors are management agents for the Department. They are responsible to divisional directors for the implementation of educational policy as determined by the Director-General's Policy Committee and approved by the Minister. They also have a response role in that they survey and analyse regional needs of students, teachers, parents, and schools, formulate these, and seek support at State level to meet such needs. Their work involves them in administering the emergency teacher scheme, school maintenance, planning for future educational expansion, in-service education, and the co-ordination, development, and integration of all forms of education. Their areas of responsibility vary from an upper limit of 52,000 children in the country to some 115,000 children in metropolitan regions.

Concurrent with this development has been the marked increase in autonomy granted to all schools in the determination of local administrative matters and educational policy in curriculum, techniques, and experimentation. The *Education (School Councils) Act 1975* has given increased authority to school councils and committees to carry out improvements and to employ ancillary staff. Councils may, for example, conduct general educational activities for the benefit of the local community, when the school property is not required for ordinary school purposes; they may also obtain contracts for, and supervise, works up to a cost of \$10,000. Indicative of the endeavour to increase community involvement in education is the representation of parental organisations on Departmental committees, the increasing use of school facilities by the public, and such experimentation as the introduction in some primary schools of educational boards on which parents are represented. In each case the emphasis has been on local community involvement and representation. In 1977, the Community Education Committee prepared a book of some 70 pages, *Community Education Policies and Guidelines for School-based Programmes* to assist and encourage the use of school premises by the community.

In 1977, a special institute for the training of school administrators was established. Known as the Institute of Educational Administration, it provides specialist leadership training for principals and potential principals of government and non-government schools. The Institute's Director is responsible to the Minister of Education through a widely representative Council.

Throughout the 1970s, the Education Department has increased provision for participation in decision making at the State, regional, district, school, and community levels. State-wide administrative issues in education are the prime concern of the Director-General's Policy Committee, the Liaison Committee (representatives of government and non-government administration), and the Council of Public Education. To assist this

decision making, the Planning Services Division provides advisory service to the Office of the Director-General and to senior officers in all Divisions. During 1977-78, the consolidation of the Personnel Division, Computer Services, Planning Services, together with the Primary, Secondary, and Technical Divisions, has led to improved efficiency of the central administration. The vast size of the Education Department's organisation makes it necessary to provide (through the Office of the Director-General and the Director-General's Policy Committee) co-ordinated policies on a functional basis, that is, policies related to administration, building, curriculum, finance, and personnel.

Building

With an annual building budget of approximately \$150m, the Building Operations Division is one of the major constructing clients in Australia. During 1977-78, total funds available from State and Commonwealth sources for direct capital expenditure and related professional services amounted to \$145,035,000. Actual expenditure totalled \$141,300,000. Implementation of the Works Programme is the responsibility of this Division, which comprises the Building Operations Branch and the Programme Planning and Budget Control Branch.

In 1977-78, eleven new primary and five new post-primary schools were established; technical facilities were added to four high schools; a technical centre was established at Charlton to serve a network of surrounding schools; and two new special developmental schools were established in the new home environment design (see under Special Education).

The scope of joint developments with local government for community oriented projects continues to increase. The "Outreach" policies, which encourage joint strategic planning of community and education services, have now become widely adopted. A recent major innovation, aimed at co-ordinating school and community services, has been to provide permanent "core" type facilities, adaptable to changing community needs, combined with relocatable general learning areas. During 1977-78, in keeping with changing enrolment patterns, 2,682 movements of relocatable units occurred, and orders were placed for 432 units of general and specialist nature.

Greater efficiency and closer co-ordination have been achieved in building policy and practice through the provision of services and recommendations from a number of related sources: the Building Council which, with its Advisory Committee and Standards Committee, allows for consultation at the formative stage; the Sites Committee; the Facilities Planning Unit of the Planning Services Division; the Regional Priorities Review Committee, system; liaison with municipal councils and with school and college councils; and Computer Services. Through co-ordination and co-operation at both the central and local level, buildings are planned to suit the varying district needs throughout the State, thus increasing community involvement, interest, and satisfaction.

The following table illustrates the general allocation of building expenditure for 1977-78:

VICTORIA—EDUCATION BUILDING EXPENDITURE, 1977-78

Particulars	Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure
	\$m	
Regional works	71.62	50.7
Central programme	35.61	25.2
Commonwealth TAFE	12.56	8.9
Sites	11.35	8.0
State TAFE	5.50	3.9
Special Education	3.87	2.7
Non-education expenditure	0.79	0.6
Total	141.30	100.0

Curriculum

Introduction

Government schools in Victoria continue to exercise a major responsibility for setting the curriculum. Within Departmental guidelines, school policies are determined by principals and their teaching staffs in consultation with parents and school councils.

Curriculum implementation and school organisation are matters for each school's professional staff. In these tasks teachers are assisted by a variety of in-service education activities and by a system of school self-evaluation known as "school review". Furthermore, advice is given by inspectors and curriculum consultants, and an extensive range of curriculum support services is provided from central, regional, and local bases. The co-ordination of these services is in the hands of the Educational Services Review Board, a group of senior administrators chaired by the Assistant Director-General (Curriculum and Planning).

Curriculum Services Inquiry

To assess the extent to which the curriculum support services were meeting the changing needs of the schools, a comprehensive Curriculum Services Inquiry (first announced in November 1975) was established. Over a period of almost two years, it heard 476 written submissions from groups and individuals, both within, and beyond the Education Department. The Inquiry covered such matters as: the structure and function of existing curriculum services; possible alternative future structures; the introduction of new curriculum initiatives; and the general co-ordination of such services. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee are currently being implemented in order to provide improved and more effective services to teachers and schools.

Curriculum in primary schools

The curriculum covers a seven-year course from Preparatory Year (children aged 4½ years to 5 years) to Year 6, after which transfer to secondary education occurs.

Departmental guidelines for this curriculum are provided by the Primary Schools Division on the recommendation of the Curriculum Standing Committee for Primary Education, and subject committees in language, mathematics, science, social studies, health, art and craft, physical education, library, and music. These committees, which include non-Departmental members, are concerned with establishing priorities for expenditure on curriculum projects, the production of curriculum guides, priorities for in-service education, and the use of curriculum consultants.

The major curriculum publication for primary schools in 1978 was Language Guide No. 3, entitled *Happily Ever After*. Distributed to all primary teachers, this booklet contains suggestions for a wide range of activities intended to develop skills and attitudes in the language curriculum.

A draft version of *The Primary School Curriculum—a Guide for Victorian Schools* has been distributed for comment and was to be published for the 1979 school year. This manual examines the curriculum responsibilities of the principal, staff, parents, and school council, and provides advice on school-based decision-making in curriculum matters. In making such decisions, those concerned take into account not only the needs, abilities, and interests of the pupils, but also the nature and expectations of the local community.

District education committees were established in 1978 in each of the fifty primary school inspectorates. Each committee is responsible to the district inspector concerned for identifying curriculum needs, for determining the work programmes of district consultants and teacher advisers, and for initiating in-service education activities.

While basic skill development is still the essential aim of primary education, a broader range of programmes is now being offered. These include after-school activities for "latch-key" children; anti-drug education; nutrition education; environmental studies; consumer education; pre-school reception programmes; second language studies; and, for most of the larger primary schools, the conduct of camping programmes.

A number of primary schools still retain secondary "tops". Such schools include higher elementary and central schools, central classes, the secondary correspondence section, and consolidated schools. However, consolidated schools, established in country districts since 1944, have gradually lost their post-primary enrolments as high schools have been established in the same districts.

Curriculum in secondary schools

The traditional curriculum includes English, mathematics, history, geography, science, music, languages, home economics, creative arts and crafts, and physical education. These

are normally available on a core and elective basis. Diversification of courses is possible through the introduction of general studies, social science, and a progressively increasing range of elective subjects. Curriculum planning is largely the responsibility of principals and teachers, and provides choices for those planning tertiary education and entry into the professions, and for those intending to seek commercial or industrial careers. Consequently there is a wide variety among schools in subject content, learning and teaching techniques, methods of assessment, and school organisation.

The one course of study and examination common to most secondary schools is the Higher School Certificate in Year 12. The results of this external examination at present provide the usual basis for determining admission to most forms of tertiary education. It is planned to maintain the Higher School Certificate examination in its present form until 1979, after which the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education may introduce other methods of assessment for entrance to tertiary institutions.

The increasing development of individual school curricula with less dependence on external sources of guidance has largely been stimulated by the Innovations Programme of the Schools Commission and the Supplementary Grants Programme for disadvantaged schools. Enhanced in-service education provisions and additional staff have also assisted this process.

Some recent developments in the secondary curriculum are: the greater use of differential teaching to assist children with language development problems; more provision in mathematics courses for both lower-achieving students and gifted children; the establishment in 1977 of the Secondary Mathematics Curriculum Committee, which (among other projects) is seeking the opinions of employers and community groups on the mathematical knowledge expected of students entering the workforce; the development of comprehensive and diverse courses in social science and social studies; the study of personal typewriting and consumer education at Year 9 and Year 10; much greater emphasis on foreign language study (some 58 high schools are now teaching Italian, 48 schools are teaching Indonesian, 23 schools are teaching modern Greek, 15 schools are teaching Japanese, and 6 schools are teaching Russian); the growth of outdoor education programmes, including bushwalking, orienteering, and camping; instrumental workshops and camps for music students; pre-driver education as an elective subject; graphic communication courses in 74 per cent of secondary schools; and the reflection in the various curricula of the growth of community interest in social and environmental matters.

In recent years a number of experimental community schools have been established as annexes to larger post-primary schools. They aim to bring students more closely in touch with the life of the community, to encourage individuality, and to undertake innovative work. Operating generally in small rented premises and depending largely on local resources, community schools usually contain fewer than one hundred students. High schools which have established such units as annexes include Brunswick East, Flemington, and Kyneton.

Curriculum in technical schools

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 aims at a 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.

The administration of curriculum in technical education is undertaken through a structure containing several representative advisory committees. The State Council for Technical Education advises on community needs for programmes in technical and further education, and, through its Curriculum Board, the State Council determines classification and principles for TAFE courses. Regional Councils for Technical Education advise on

TAFE developments at the regional level. The Director of Technical Education is advised by the Technical Schools Committee of secondary technical education and by the Technical Colleges Committee of TAFE programmes and operations. At both secondary and TAFE levels a major contribution to curriculum development is achieved through a broadly representative system of standing committees. More than 600 representatives of industry serve on TAFE standing committees to ensure that, as far as practicable, programmes do meet the needs of industry. Support for curriculum initiatives at school level includes access to such standing committees, and the placement of curriculum consultants in regional offices.

A significant feature of secondary technical education is the variety of approaches adopted in attempting to meet the needs of students and of the communities they serve. Tottenham Technical School, for example, has established a community house to provide an informal, accessible, and friendly environment in which parents, teachers, and students can meet, and in which initial contact with community organisations can be made. Irymple Technical School owns a 53 hectare farm, which not only produces income for the school, but which is also the focus of agricultural courses for students and specific short courses to meet local needs. Williamstown Technical School has established a co-educational Secondary Resource Centre, which enables students from six local high schools to have access to workshops and related classes. Several technical schools were awarded Innovations Grants during 1977-78, one of the largest being to Broadmeadows West Technical School for an Environmental Education Project.

During 1978, the Technical Schools Division adopted the national Programmes (or Streams of Study) and Fields of Study Classification used by the TAFE Council of the (Commonwealth Government) Tertiary Education Commission. These classifications will form the basis for the incorporation of course information into the TAFE data bank currently being developed. The eleven Fields of Study are: applied science; art and design; building; business studies; engineering; rural and horticultural studies; music; para-medical studies; industrial services not classified elsewhere; personal services not classified elsewhere; and general studies. The six Programmes or Streams of Study are: diploma; middle-level (or para-professional) courses; apprenticeship trades; other skilled trades; preparatory and access programmes for admission to other courses; and recreational and leisure programmes for adults.

Special Education

Through the State-wide network of Special Education facilities, there is continuing commitment to the education of the handicapped. Further developments are evident in the areas of work education, integration of children into regular schools, and the provision of specialised programmes for institutionalised intellectually handicapped. For the moderately and severely intellectually handicapped, there are now sixteen special developmental schools (formerly day training centres). Functionally designed buildings to provide education in a home environment situation were opened in 1978 at Djerriwarrh (Melton) and Kallemondah (Seymour). Continuing Education programmes are conducted during evenings for post-school age handicapped persons: literacy, numeracy, social competency, homecrafts, art and craft activities, and driver education are aspects of such classes.

Special schools for socially disadvantaged children are provided in association with two reception centres (Allambie and Baltara) and four children's homes (Bayswater Boys' Home, Tally Ho Village, Hillside, and Northcote Children's Home). Education centres are located at five youth training centres and in seven prisons. Five social adjustment centres operate within five regular primary schools.

Education of the physically and sensorily handicapped is provided by three hospital schools and ten day special schools, together with regionalised visiting teacher services. A new school for the physically handicapped which was built at Glen Waverley will replace the Marathon Special School at Malvern.

A range of consultative and remedial education services is provided through 5 demonstration units, 43 special education units, 45 opportunity remedial centres, and 10 remedial centres.

There are currently fifty teachers providing homecrafts programmes within special education facilities. The programmes offered include foods (practical nutrition), threads

and textiles, human relationships, and socialisation. Two of the new developments in this field are a programme on independent living skills at Bayswater Youth Training Centre and a survival cookery course at Beechworth Training Prison Education Centre.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978. Education of handicapped children in Victoria, pp. 619-22

Curriculum support services

General

An extensive range of interdivisional curriculum support services is provided from the Special Services Division and from regional and local centres maintained by that Division. Outside the ambit of the latter, further support services are available from a number of special Departmental staffs as well as from non-Departmental groups and organisations.

Ethnic Education Services

This section of Special Services Division is responsible for Aboriginal education, adult migrant education, and child migrant education.

Aboriginal education. The Aboriginal Education Services Unit administers Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs for special educational programmes for Aboriginals in Victorian schools. A 1977 survey of all schools in the State indicated that at least 2,200 Aboriginal children were enrolled in some 568 schools and pre-schools. Aboriginal children are in general given the same curriculum as non-Aboriginals, although some schools have introduced the study of traditional Aboriginal culture and contemporary Aboriginal affairs, together with a range of school projects specifically for Aboriginals. The Unit has an approved establishment of 18 seconded teachers and 54 other staff, including Aboriginal liaison officers and teacher aides. Places for Aboriginal students at State Colleges of Victoria are subsidised under the Special Entry Scheme.

Adult migrant education. Through its Adult Migrant Education Services, the Department conducts continuation classes, full-time intensive courses, accelerated courses, industrial English classes, correspondence tuition, semi-accelerated courses, "on-arrival" courses, advanced level courses, literacy groups, and specialised day-time women's classes. It also shares responsibility with the Commonwealth Department of Education for the volunteer Home Tutor Scheme of each-one-teach-one. The continuation class programme in 1978 included 95 classes for women and 331 evening continuation classes in hostels and other centres, while the industrial programme comprised 86 classes in 35 locations for 913 students.

Child migrant education. The arrival of refugees from various countries has added a new dimension to the Child Migrant Education Programme. Four Language Centres were established in 1978 to cater for the special needs of refugee children, records being compiled on each student to ensure appropriate school placement. The supervisory and advisory staff of Child Migrant Education Services provide support services to schools, including in-service education programmes for teachers and principals from non-government schools as well as from the State system, advisory visits to schools relating to TESL (Teaching English as a Second Language), bilingual and multi-cultural programmes, liaison with migrant parents and ethnic groups, intensive English classes for newly-arrived migrant students aged 15 years to 18 years, and regular publications informing teachers of current developments in all areas of education for a multi-cultural society. During 1977-78, there has been an increase in the number of ethnic consultants and ethnic aides employed, and a wider variety of in-service education programmes has been offered. In the 517 primary and post-primary schools that have a high migrant population, there are over 1,000 teachers employed in the Child Migrant Education Programme.

Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services

Operating under the Director of the Special Services Division, Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services provides a consultancy service, advising teachers on classroom organisation, on management of individual children, and on the provision of appropriate programmes for them. Their service also includes assessment and referral of handicapped children, and speech therapy services. The staff of Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services includes guidance officers, social workers, welfare officers, interpreters, speech therapists, and special duty teachers providing a variety of services to all children, particularly the handicapped. As shown earlier, Special Education services continue to be

provided in special schools in each of the intellectually, socially, physically, and sensorily handicapped areas. Supportive services are provided to physically, deaf, and visually handicapped children. Within regular schools, special classes cater for the needs of those children in need of remedial programmes.

Another service provided by Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services concerns Careers Education. On appointment, Careers Education teachers receive preliminary training at Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services, and a continuing support service is provided for such teachers in the field. Counselling, Guidance, and Clinical Services is represented on the Careers Education Committee, which maintains liaison among all agencies concerned with Careers Education services.

School Services

The School Services Section of the Special Services Division consists of the following branches: Library; Audio Visual Education Centre; Curriculum and Research; Music; Forestry; Physical Education; School Camps; and Publications. These branches supply interdivisional services for all types of schools, and are involved with in-service education programmes for teachers.

Among the significant School Services features and developments during 1977-78 were the following: the provision of fifteen mobile libraries to service the needs of 254 rural schools; the despatch of some 94,000 films and the sale of 42,500 audio tapes; the development of in-service materials and strategies related to the teaching of basic skills at all levels; the organisation (in conjunction with the ABC Showband, the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, and the Services Bands) of 51 concerts involving some 58,000 school children; the opening of the Whipstick Environmental Education Centre; the provision of physical education advisers to the 50 primary school districts throughout Victoria; the opening of Rubicon Camp in March 1978 for girls and boys at Year 9 level; and the introduction by Publications Branch of multi-cultural material as a regular feature in its three student magazines, including articles in Italian, Greek, Arabic, Serbo-Croatian, and Turkish.

Other Departmental curriculum support services

Outside the ambit of the Special Services Division various special staffs operate. These include those working in such fields as: the State Schools Nursery; the Gould League; the Drama Resource Centre; the Primary Art Branch; TAFE Services; the History Section; and the Correspondence School. The last of these fields serves children who, because of distance or handicap, or lack of facilities, cannot receive locally the form of education they require. In addition, tuition is available for Education Department teachers, members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions and prisons, and (as far as class vacancies permit) other adults. An illiterate adults' programme continues to provide assistance in English and mathematics. At 30 June 1978, the school had an enrolment of 558 primary and 2,774 secondary students, and a staff of 104.

Some noteworthy features of the other services mentioned above are as follows:

State Schools Nursery. During 1977-78, the Nursery supplied 1,672 schools with plant products, was visited by over 3,000 students on educational tours, and provided on-site landscaping assistance to 290 schools.

Gould League. Schools and the general public are making increasing use of the League's consultancy services and of its materials on environmental education. A highlight of the year's activities was the National Conference of Educational Administrators held at Lorne to discuss guidelines for the development of environmental education policies.

Drama Resource Centre. The Centre provides consultants, as well as technical, production and research assistance, and resource materials relating to drama as a subject and as a general teaching method.

Primary Art Branch. During 1977-78, in-service education activities of this Branch included a course for 200 new art teachers, and conferences for 50 art advisers and for 60 art teachers working in schools for handicapped children.

TAFE Services. In its first twelve months of operation the TAFE Services group has been principally concerned with curriculum planning, surveys of community needs for TAFE programmes, various research projects, and curriculum implementation strategies.

History Section. This Section researches and records the history of State education in Victoria, and provides an information service for teachers, students, and the community.

Curriculum support services in non-Departmental organisations

The Education Department continues to provide the services of teachers to various Government, semi-Government, and other organisations, many of which offer educational programmes to groups of visiting school children. Curriculum services are thus provided by seconded Education Department staff in places or organisations such as: the Zoological Gardens; the Sir Colin Mackenzie Fauna Park; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat; the Pioneer Village, Swan Hill; the National Gallery and several provincial art galleries; the National Museum and the Science Museum; the Bendigo Trust; the Soil Conservation Authority; the Road Safety and Traffic Authority; the Social Biology Resources Centre of the University of Melbourne; Continuing Education Centres and other community centres; the Department of Agriculture; the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the Australian Council for Educational Research; the Law Institute of Victoria; the Victorian Arts Council; the Curriculum Development Centre; the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education; and the various subject associations.

Other non-Departmental services

The Council for Christian Education is responsible for religious education in State schools, including the employment of chaplains in post-primary schools. Through the Council's "Religion in Life" programme for primary schools, children study seven life themes: relationships, growth, communication, discovery, love, work and play, and worship. The programme seeks to encourage children to investigate the meaning of their own life experiences and to develop an understanding of the Christian faith.

The Family Life Movement provides for schools, on request, programmes and speakers on human development and sexuality.

Work experience

The number of students involved in work experience in Victoria increased from 11,500 in 1976 to approximately 30,000 in 1978. Work experience programmes are accepted as an important part of the learning experiences available to post-primary students. To assist the programme some 5,000 copies of the "Work Experience Kit" were distributed to the relevant teachers, Government departments, employers, and other interested groups. The Education Department is also involved in three unemployed youth training schemes, each of which is directed at those whose lack of skills is a primary barrier to obtaining stable employment.

Transport services and curriculum

Without the transport services provided by the Education Department, many children would be unable to experience the particular curriculum best suited to their needs. By 30 June 1978, the 1,970 transport services provided were carrying 70,241 children and covering a daily distance of 144,136 kilometres. These services included one subsidised train, one ferry, and 1,641 buses; 251 services were especially provided for physically and mentally handicapped children, and 76 temporary services for emergency purposes. To the cost of \$22.67m for the year ended 30 June 1978 must be added \$4.21m paid to parents for conveyance allowances. During 1977-78, the transport system provided for 39,184 government secondary students, 20,500 primary students, as well as 10,557 children attending non-government schools.

Finance

Finance for education in Victoria flows through the Consolidated Fund in accordance with the Appropriation Act passed each year by the Victorian Parliament during the Budget session. The Consolidated Fund receives monies provided for education by the Commonwealth under the various States Grants Acts and all related amending legislation.

The Education budget comprises funds appropriated on a Divisional basis for recurrent purposes and funds appropriated for capital purposes through the Works and Services Account. Each Divisional Director is responsible for the operation of his Division in accordance with the recurrent funding appropriated for the Division. Overall co-ordination, control, and accounting of the Division is the responsibility of the Department's Finance and Accounts Offices in conjunction with Regional Offices throughout Victoria.

The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on educational expenditure shown on pages 435 and 449 in that the amounts shown in the Public Finance chapter exclude payments for superannuation, pensions, debt charges, and payroll tax.

For comparative purposes it should be noted that figures in the table do not include spending out of technical college fees collected and retained at school level, but do include spending of Commonwealth Government grants. 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*, the *State Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974*, and the interim pre-school child education and care programme for 1974-75.

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY, SECONDARY,
AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION
(\$'000)

Period	Recurrent expenditure			Non-recurrent expenditure	Total
	Administration	Instruction	Building operation and maintenance and fixed charges	Capital costs	
Primary education—					
1972-73	6,784	114,369	26,960	15,694	163,807
1973-74	8,535	138,478	30,886	16,686	194,585
1974-75	10,897	192,730	40,898	41,222	285,747
1975-76	14,581	242,351	52,142	56,765	365,838
1976-77	14,597	290,851	68,395	61,273	435,116
Secondary education—					
1972-73	4,515	131,310	26,373	23,999	186,197
1973-74	5,771	163,990	31,745	33,502	235,008
1974-75	8,720	216,698	42,704	61,314	329,436
1975-76	11,949	276,292	53,496	57,192	398,930
1976-77	7,551	321,737	62,250	43,794	435,332
Technical education—					
1972-73	193	22,564	2,333	1,016	26,107
1973-74	287	29,255	2,190	1,195	32,927
1974-75	511	38,139	3,386	4,494	46,530
1975-76	743	47,783	3,772	9,198	61,496
1976-77	1,617	65,171	5,716	16,423	88,928
Total—					
1972-73	11,492	268,244	55,666	40,708	376,111
1973-74	14,594	331,723	64,821	51,383	462,520
1974-75	20,128	447,567	86,988	107,030	661,712
1975-76	27,273	566,426	109,410	123,156	826,264
1976-77	23,764	677,759	136,362	121,490	959,377

Personnel

Co-ordinated personnel policy

Following the establishment of the Personnel Division in 1977, a co-ordinated personnel management policy is being developed throughout the Education Department.

The Personnel Division's responsibilities include: advising the Minister, Director-General, and the Assistant Director-General (Personnel) on the development of personnel policy and requirements at administrative and school levels; negotiating with teacher organisations and statutory authorities on general industrial matters, including teacher and pupil welfare; communicating with parent groups and the public on general personnel matters; advising and liaising with the Public Service Board and Teachers Tribunal concerning personnel replacement and the development of additional positions within the Department; executing personnel policy; and developing accurate personnel records and information manuals.

The Education Department's workforce includes 53,000 teachers and professional officers employed under the Teaching Service Act, and 2,500 public servants employed under Public Service Regulations. A further 5,800 staff, employed under the Education

(School Councils) Act, work in administrative support positions in individual schools. This Act has placed considerable powers regarding the employment of staff, other than teaching staff, in the hands of school councils. Nevertheless, terms and conditions of work for such employees are still negotiated between the Personnel Division and the Public Service Board.

Recent important developments of the personnel function include the following: seminars in 1977-78 on management development for administrative staff, and on retirement planning for all teaching and administrative staff over 55 years of age; the establishment of the Teacher Liaison (Welfare) Office in 1976, which in two years has developed into a comprehensive information and advisory service for teachers; the establishment by the Personnel Division of liaison with teacher and principals' organisations, the Public Service Association, trade unions, and parent bodies interested in the industrial affairs of the Department; the computerisation of personnel records; and the co-ordination of the staffing structure of the entire Department, all schools now being staffed by a combination of enrolment and special needs factors.

Teacher education, recruitment, and professional development

Change continues to be the feature of teacher education. Within the last five years, Education Department control of teachers colleges has given way to the independence of all such institutions. The previous undersupply of teachers has changed to an excess in some areas of staffing needs. The previous controlled entry to teaching through a teaching award scheme has been superseded by a system where teaching awards are maintained only to ensure that short-fall staffing needs will be met by the encouragement of able students to undertake carefully structured courses. In 1977-78, most of the teaching studentships were awarded to students in the second and subsequent years of their courses at tertiary institutions.

The Partridge Report of 1977 gave rise to the legislation for the establishment of the Victorian Post-Secondary Commission, and preparations are in hand for a national inquiry into teacher education. One possible benefit of such changes is the prospect of achieving a level of quality in the selection and preparation of teachers that has not been possible since the Second World War.

Change is noticeable also in in-service education. For example, all secondary teachers now being appointed have already achieved the statutory four years of training required for promotion to the top of the teaching ranks. They can therefore devote more time and energy to their own professional development and in pursuing study courses suited to their own particular needs and interests. Parents, too, are featuring in the change. With the aid of School Commission funds and through the agency of the Victorian In-Service Education Committee, all persons who can be classified as being part of the school community can be given financial support to attend appropriate in-service activities.

Since May 1977, there has been no direct recruitment of teachers from overseas, but the exchange of teachers continues to expand. Forty-four International Teaching Fellowships, each of twelve months duration, were awarded in 1978. Six teachers were granted exchanges to the United Kingdom by arrangement with the League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers. The Department continues to contribute to the Schools Exchange and Travel Scheme sponsored by the Schools Commission. In 1978, twenty-seven Victorian teachers were able to work on exchange in a variety of institutions and schools in Victoria and other States.

Further references: State secondary education, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 206-9; State primary education, 1963, pp. 191-6; Educational administration, 1964, pp. 208-10; Audio-visual education, 1964, pp. 211-12; Technical education, 1965, pp. 207-17; Teacher training, 1967, pp. 480-4; History of Education Department, 1969, pp. 107-10; Development of curricula, 1969, pp. 479-81; Recent developments, 1970, pp. 479-80; Commonwealth aid to education in Victoria, 1972, pp. 435-40; Educational administration, 1974, pp. 467-9; Community schools, 1974, p. 469; Student counselling in Victoria, 1975, pp. 727-9; Victorian Education Department, 1976, pp. 176-9

NON-GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

Council of Public Education

General

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906 and established the Teachers and Schools Registration Board of Victoria. This Board

was responsible for the registration of non-government schools within Victoria and teachers employed in such schools. The Council of Public Education was constituted by the *Education Act 1910* and assumed the registration functions of the Schools and Teachers Registration Board.

Registration of teachers

Non-government schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education or who do not have the Council's permission to teach. To obtain registration as a teacher a person must have completed an accredited course of teacher training at an institution recognised by the Council for the training of teachers. Each person applying for registration must provide documentary evidence of his academic and teacher training qualifications. The categories of teacher registration are primary, junior-secondary, secondary, and special subject.

Registration of schools

Before a non-government school can be registered, the Council of Public Education must be satisfied that it has adequate buildings, courses of study, and trained staff. Non-government schools are subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. Each school is registered either as a primary, junior-secondary, secondary, or technical school. The Council may refuse to register any school which has unsatisfactory premises or which does not provide an adequate standard of education.

Non-government schools: general features

Non-government schools in Victoria are registered with the Council of Public Education. They derive their working income from fees charged, and through government assistance by way of per capita grants. Victorian per capita grants are related to the average cost per child per year in Victorian primary and secondary government schools. Commonwealth per capita grants are paid to non-government schools on the basis of a "categories of need" system, administered by the Schools Commission through the State Planning and Finance Committee. As the major limiting factor for entry to a non-government school is the economic ability of families to meet school fees, these grants are of critical importance in every non-government school's financial arrangements.

Non-government schools educate approximately 24 per cent of the Victorian school population, and in addition to teaching a wide range of subjects, they 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 are 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 controlling body of each non-government school may be a council of representatives of a church, or of interested men and women, or, if under the control of a religious order, as are many Catholic schools, the controlling body in Victoria of the order. The structure and organisation of school governing bodies vary, and in many cases non-Catholic schools are bodies incorporated under the Companies Act as companies limited by guarantee.

The curriculum offered in non-government schools is much the same as that provided in comparable government schools. Teaching methods are also similar, although there are increasing changes being made in the academic organisation within non-government schools. In denominational schools, religious education is included as part of the academic curriculum and is also emphasised in other aspects of school organisation. Scholarships are offered by many schools and non-government school pupils are also entitled to the financial benefits gained through securing government scholarships. Many schools provide bursary assistance for those in financial need.

Music, drama, debating, and similar cultural activities flourish at non-government schools in Victoria. Many schools have orchestras and choral groups, and some of these orchestras tour overseas and interstate. Many schools produce more than one play during a year and include drama in their academic curriculum. The ownership by schools of

camp in the country or in State forests is common; at these camps, Outward Bound type activities are undertaken. Service activities are an important part of non-government school life, and organisations such as scouts, venturers, the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, guides, and cadets can be found in the majority of schools. Most games are played, and schools are usually grouped together to facilitate the playing of matches; two such groups are the Associated Grammar Schools and the Associated Public Schools.

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.

The schools, and those who administer them, belong to a variety of inter-related groups and organisations. The organisation with the widest membership is the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria (AISV), which is one of the constituents of the National Council of Independent Schools (NCIS). The AISV is an association of non-government schools. Each member school appoints three delegates, a voting delegate who must be a member of its governing body, and two non-voting delegates one of whom will be a parent, and the other usually the principal of the school. The main function of the AISV is to consider the relationship of the schools to government and the public, nationally through NCIS and at a State level where appropriate.

Two bodies with whom the Association works in close co-operation are the Victorian branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (HMCISA) and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV). The Victorian Branch of the Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia consists of the principals of thirty-four schools with a majority of boys enrolled, and the Association of Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria is an incorporated body consisting of principals of non-government schools with a majority of girls enrolled: seven of these schools are co-educational and twenty-seven are single sex girls' schools. Through regular meetings, principals are kept informed on a wide variety of matters which affect their schools and receive reports from representatives working on various social and educational committees. These include the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV), the Association of Independent Schools of Victoria, the National Council of Independent Schools, the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board (VUSEB), the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee, the Curriculum Advisory Board, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. There is regular communication between the two bodies and joint meetings are held as necessary.

Assistant teachers are represented by the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS). This body was formed in 1975 by the amalgamation of the Association of Teachers in Independent Schools and the Assistant Mistresses Association of Victoria. VATIS is affiliated with the Independent Teachers Federation of Australia.

The Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria has two kinds of member: (1) corporately, all members of the Victorian Association of Teachers in Independent Schools, and all Victorian members of HMCISA and AHIGSA; and (2) individually, certain principals and assistants who, being registered teachers not eligible under (1), are nevertheless elected to direct membership. The functions of the IARTV are to enable those who practise the profession of teaching in non-government schools, principals and assistants, to consider educational matters together and to arrange for non-government schools to be represented on various joint bodies, some of them statutory, which deal with educational matters. The bodies include the Council of Public Education, University of Melbourne Faculty of Education, Monash University Education Faculty Board, the VUSEB and its several standing committees, Australian Broadcasting Commission planning committees for school broadcasts and school concerts, Curriculum Advisory Board, and the Victorian Council for Children's Films and Television. In addition, the IARTV conducts two business activities, namely, the Associated Teachers' Agency and the October Tests.

Education Liaison Committee

Representatives at senior administrative levels of the Education Department, the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria, and the Association of Independent Schools

of Victoria form an Education Liaison Committee. While preserving the autonomy and difference of individual systems and schools, the Liaison Committee aims to make the best use of personnel and physical resources and to avoid the uneconomical duplication of facilities. Effective liaison and co-operation occur at the central, regional, and local levels.

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 of a parish primary school, a primary and a secondary teacher, and two parent representatives.

In 1978, there were approximately 156,000 pupils in Victorian Catholic schools.

Pre-schools

Fifteen kindergartens are conducted under the auspices of the Catholic Church in Victoria and are open to all applicants independent of their religious affiliations.

Primary schools

Virtually every parish in Victoria conducts a primary school. At present the majority of teachers are lay. In 1978, one hundred and twenty schools were conducted by lay principals. There were 353 parish primary schools enrolling 92,436 pupils in 1978, and special schools catered for 303 pupils.

Secondary schools

Catholic secondary schools, four of which are technical schools, are controlled either by a Religious Congregation, which owns and maintains them, or by a Regional College Board, which represents a number of parishes having priority of access to the schools. An increasing number of senior positions are being opened to teachers other than members of Religious Congregations: in 1979, 22 secondary schools in Victoria are planned to have lay principals while a considerably higher number are planned to have lay deputy principals. These numbers have been increasing annually.

A secondary education development programme has been discussed at all levels of involvement and several rationalisation schemes and new developments are currently being planned. One of the purposes of this programme is to make maximum use of all the resources available to the schools. In addition, a Report on "Conditions of Service in Catholic Secondary Schools in Victoria to the Catholic Education Commission of Victoria" has received wide circulation and a Salary Review Board has been established to recommend to the Commission matters contained in the Report. In 1978, over 62,000 secondary pupils were catered for in 135 schools.

Tertiary education

The main emphasis is on primary teacher training for male and female students. 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. These colleges, while emphasising pre-service education, have introduced a number of graduate diploma courses. A Diploma of Education (Secondary) is offered at Mercy College, Ascot Vale. There are university colleges and halls of residence at the University of Melbourne and Monash University, and several theological colleges provide for the education of students for the priesthood. These colleges provide full-time and part-time studies for both religious and lay teachers.

Catechetical

At the end of 1978, there were about 100,000 Catholic pupils in State schools. The religious education of some 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. Open area teaching is used in many places, while individual development initiatives such as the extended day, have taken place in some secondary colleges. All schools taking pupils for Form 6 level prepare children for the Higher School Certificate examinations and alternative courses have been developed in some schools.

The Catholic Education Commission of Victoria sponsors teachers to the National Pastoral Institute of Religious Education and to part-time theological studies. In addition in-service education programmes exist for principals, teachers, school staffs, and local school committees.

Primary and secondary education statistics
VICTORIA—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REGISTERED,
TEACHERS, AND PUPILS (a)

Year	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1973	2,179	34,215	605,644	569	9,588	193,437	2,748	43,803	799,081
1974	2,161	35,020	608,643	571	10,059	196,420	2,732	45,079	805,063
1975	2,161	37,728	618,112	578	10,525	198,839	2,739	48,253	816,951
1976	2,164	40,543	624,707	586	10,723	201,083	2,750	51,266	825,790
1977	2,162	41,895	626,317	584	11,356	203,318	2,746	53,251	829,635

(a) First school day in August.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT AND NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:
CLASS OF SCHOOL: SEX OF PUPILS, 1977 (a)

Class of school	Government				Non-government			
	Number of schools	Pupils			Number of schools	Pupils		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Primary	1,702	192,888	183,595	376,483	367	45,887	45,693	91,580
Primary-secondary	22	3,384	3,167	6,551	99	31,387	30,100	61,487
Secondary (b)	276	73,724	100,785	174,509	103	20,798	27,616	48,414
Secondary technical	101	49,817	12,915	62,732	4	1,056	269	1,325
Correspondence	1	582	676	1,258	—	—	—	—
Special	60	2,890	1,894	4,784	11	263	249	512
Total	2,162	323,285	303,032	626,317	584	99,391	103,927	203,318

(a) First school day in August.

(b) Excluding secondary technical schools.

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1977 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Hebrew	Other		
Under	M	26,002	5,641	419	168	30	172	273	6,703	32,705
	F	24,985	5,713	332	211	30	188	420	6,894	31,879
	T	50,987	11,354	751	379	60	360	693	13,597	64,584
6	M	30,268	6,630	424	193	41	174	257	7,719	37,987
	F	29,314	6,734	345	211	36	185	410	7,921	37,235
	T	59,582	13,364	769	404	77	359	667	15,640	75,222
7	M	28,445	6,720	435	192	37	144	260	7,788	36,233
	F	27,151	6,572	348	182	28	142	421	7,693	34,844
	T	55,596	13,292	783	374	65	286	681	15,481	71,077
8	M	28,843	6,636	447	212	48	123	232	7,698	36,541
	F	27,181	6,714	356	222	23	131	371	7,817	34,998
	T	56,024	13,350	803	434	71	254	603	15,515	71,539
9	M	27,049	6,734	444	296	58	153	221	7,906	34,955
	F	25,516	6,654	345	205	53	120	412	7,789	33,305
	T	52,565	13,388	789	501	111	273	633	15,695	68,260
10	M	25,741	6,718	598	361	62	121	220	8,080	33,821
	F	24,707	6,561	427	242	58	121	401	7,810	32,517
	T	50,448	13,279	1,025	603	120	242	621	15,890	66,338

VICTORIA—PRIMARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1977 (a)—continued

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Hebrew	Other		
11	M	24,539	6,554	627	355	61	96	181	7,874	32,413
	F	23,551	6,626	376	211	61	96	363	7,733	31,284
	T	48,090	13,180	1,003	566	122	192	544	15,607	63,697
12	M	4,639	1,324	94	55	5	3	60	1,541	6,180
	F	3,623	1,075	35	26	6	10	53	1,205	4,828
	T	8,262	2,399	129	81	11	13	113	2,746	11,008
13	M	183	69	5	3	—	—	5	82	265
	F	114	42	—	—	—	—	2	44	158
	T	297	111	5	3	—	—	7	126	423
14	M	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	13
	F	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	13
	T	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	26
Over 14	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	T	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Total primary grades	M	195,722	47,029	3,493	1,835	342	986	1,710	55,395	251,117
	F	186,150	46,697	2,564	1,510	295	993	2,853	54,912	241,062
	T	381,872	93,726	6,057	3,345	637	1,979	4,563	110,307	492,179
Total special schools (b)	M	2,890	160	—	—	—	—	103	263	3,153
	F	1,894	180	—	—	—	—	69	249	2,143
	T	4,784	340	—	—	—	—	172	512	5,296
Total all primary pupils (b)	M	198,612	47,189	3,493	1,835	342	986	1,813	55,658	254,270
	F	188,044	46,877	2,564	1,510	295	993	2,922	55,161	243,205
	T	386,656	94,066	6,057	3,345	637	1,979	4,735	110,819	497,475

(a) First school day in August.

(b) All pupils at special schools are included under primary education.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

VICTORIA—SECONDARY EDUCATION: TYPE OF SCHOOL:
AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, 1977 (a)

Age last birthday (years)	Sex	Government schools	Non-government schools						Total non-government	All schools
			Roman Catholic	Church of England	Uniting and Presbyterian	Baptist	Hebrew	Other		
Under 12	M	518	131	81	60	5	17	12	306	824
	F	455	152	75	40	10	11	83	371	826
	T	973	283	156	100	15	28	95	677	1,650
12	M	20,293	4,653	1,161	847	115	120	258	7,154	27,447
	F	19,088	5,647	885	605	170	100	660	8,067	27,155
	T	39,381	10,300	2,046	1,452	285	220	918	15,221	54,602
13	M	26,252	5,336	1,393	965	125	130	298	8,247	34,499
	F	23,605	6,309	996	762	206	106	698	9,077	32,682
	T	49,857	11,645	2,389	1,727	331	236	996	17,324	67,181
14	M	26,451	5,275	1,381	1,089	159	121	253	8,278	34,729
	F	23,979	6,164	1,128	784	199	114	681	9,070	33,049
	T	50,430	11,439	2,509	1,873	358	235	934	17,348	67,778
15	M	23,964	4,658	1,452	1,030	152	119	243	7,654	31,618
	F	21,729	5,845	975	829	195	98	710	8,652	30,381
	T	45,693	10,503	2,427	1,859	347	217	953	16,306	61,999
16	M	17,170	3,804	1,321	973	153	109	207	6,567	23,737
	F	16,053	4,821	976	955	198	127	621	7,698	23,751
	T	33,223	8,625	2,297	1,928	351	236	828	14,265	47,488
17	M	7,767	2,415	952	719	124	71	184	4,465	12,232
	F	7,992	2,882	734	707	106	96	454	4,979	12,971
	T	15,759	5,297	1,686	1,426	230	167	638	9,444	25,203
18	M	1,729	473	183	136	27	9	85	913	2,642
	F	1,515	417	83	87	9	6	142	744	2,259
	T	3,244	890	266	223	36	15	227	1,657	4,901
19	M	291	62	11	15	5	—	15	108	399
	F	188	35	9	2	2	—	20	68	256
	T	479	97	20	17	7	—	35	176	655
20	M	80	6	1	1	—	—	11	19	99
	F	40	4	2	3	—	—	5	14	54
	T	120	10	3	4	—	—	16	33	153
21 and over	M	158	5	1	2	—	—	14	22	180
	F	344	10	—	4	—	—	12	26	370
	T	502	15	1	6	—	—	26	48	550
Total all secondary pupils	M	124,673	26,818	7,937	5,837	865	696	1,580	43,733	168,406
	F	114,988	32,286	5,863	4,778	1,095	658	4,086	48,766	163,754
	T	239,661	59,104	13,800	10,615	1,960	1,354	5,666	92,499	332,160

(a) First school day in August.

M: Males; F: Females; T: Total.

DECENTRALISATION IN EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

General

Introduction

For many years the school systems of Australian States have been described as being highly "centralised" in contrast with overseas countries which are seen as "decentralised" systems. Such an assessment is the result of variations in the definition of centralisation — decentralisation. Most government departments have a wide range of functions (finance, personnel, buildings, etc.) and the responsibility for decision making in these areas can be transferred to regional, district, or local centres. The Education Department in Victoria, together with other departments, has been gradually transferring more of its administration away from Head Office.

Education regions

There are eleven education regions in Victoria. The regional offices are staffed by a regional director, an assistant regional director, and varying numbers of professional and administrative staff. A number of curriculum support services, involving regional and district consultants, relieving teachers, and specialist advisory teachers continue to be developed on a decentralised basis. Education centres and teachers' centres also form important elements in the in-service education of teachers and the involvement of the local community. The building function has achieved significant decentralisation in decision making. Regions now determine the scope of major building projects (\$50,000 and above), set priorities, and project budgets. Minor projects (below \$50,000) are managed entirely by the regional offices.

School councils

The Education Department has initiated and encouraged decentralisation of decision making to the school level. The most significant changes to implement this policy were provided by the *Education (School Councils) Act 1975*. This legislation allows school councils consisting of elected parents, teachers, the principal, community representatives, and in many cases, students, to exercise powers in the areas of financial management, buildings, employment of ancillary staff, and educational advice.

Conclusion

Changes made in recent years to the administration of the educational system have brought significant areas of decision making closer to the school and community. The result is a structure which is more decentralised than that in North America or the United Kingdom. The significance and value of these changes are increasingly providing benefits to students, schools, and communities throughout Victoria.

VICTORIA—SCHOOLS, AREAS, AND DISTRICTS BY REGION, FEBRUARY 1977

Regional office	Government schools (students)		Total schools	Area of region (square kilometres)	Number of districts in regions
	Primary	Secondary			
Metropolitan—					
South-eastern Metropolitan	67,178	40,742	234	2,259.30	7
Eastern Metropolitan	74,897	41,501	242	3,454.42	7
Central Metropolitan	27,503	18,827	102	159.02	4
Northern Metropolitan	56,319	38,325	185	1,147.33	6
Western Metropolitan	41,606	24,750	128	2,374.37	4
Country—					
Ballarat	13,993	10,008	153	18,680.5	3
Benalla	20,642	14,706	227	37,883.9	4
Bendigo	20,299	14,895	223	37,968.7	4
Geelong	30,390	21,221	263	32,175.4	5
Horsham	9,328	7,122	113	49,163.7	2
Moe	21,865	15,521	258	41,281.2	4

EXAMINATIONS

Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board (VUSEB) 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 the Higher School Certificate Examination is the only examination at which candidates need to qualify to apply for entrance to a university. The examination was conducted by the VUSEB for the last time in 1978. The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education took over the functions of the VUSEB on 2 April, 1979 (see below). 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 of a technical school or college or in diploma courses.

Comprehensive information on the activities of the VUSEB can be found in earlier editions of the *Victorian Year Book*.

VICTORIA—HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

Candidates	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total entries	29,172	29,160	30,441	32,133	29,371
Number who attempted to pass fully	21,521	21,686	22,966	23,676	22,533
Number who passed fully	14,681	14,835	15,787	16,069	15,619
Percentage who passed fully	68.2	68.4	68.7	67.9	69.3

Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

The Victorian Institute of Secondary Education was established by Act of Parliament on 30 November 1976 as an autonomous statutory body, supported by a Victorian Government grant and governed by a council consisting of a chairman and twenty-four other members all appointed by the Governor in Council. The first chairman, who is also Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Melbourne, has been seconded from the University to the Institute on a half-time basis. The Executive Secretary of the Institute is its chief executive officer and is supported by a professional staff.

The objects of the Institute are to assist "persons who are in a process of transition from secondary school to further studies or employment or from employment to further secondary studies on a basis of adequate information, consultation, guidance, and preparation" and in doing so "to arrange for or accredit or conduct such evaluations or assessments of the ability and achievements of students as may assist in their transition to further studies or employment and . . . to distribute information relating to the results of such evaluations or assessments".

The second of these objects involved the Institute in taking over the assets, staff, and programme of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board on 2 April 1979 when the Board was dissolved. For many years, and particularly during the last six years, there has been widespread discussion of the inadequacy of the Higher School Certificate Examination at the end of sixth year secondary level to meet the needs of all students leaving school at this level and the limited capacity of the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board to make appropriate changes. It became clear that the whole process of transition from school to the next stage, for all students, should be considered as an integrated operation; and that this required an independent body with broad powers, governed by a council representing a wide cross-section of the educational and general community. This situation has now been achieved by the establishment of the Institute.

The specific activities of the Institute have developed into a number of inter-related programmes, which include:

- (1) Consultations with and liaison between educational and community groups to identify the issues involved in transition;
- (2) wide-ranging public relations and community education to ensure that these issues are properly understood;
- (3) the dissemination of educational and occupational information to students, employers, and post-secondary institutions about procedures and requirements and about the qualifications of individuals;
- (4) the assessment and accrediting of individual qualifications, at the point of leaving school, not only at sixth year secondary level;
- (5) advice to schools and other educational bodies about appropriate curricula and methods of evaluation of such curricula;
- (6) the development of special programmes and materials for early school leavers and disadvantaged groups;
- (7) the provision of adequate advisory services and in-service education for students, teachers, and parents; and
- (8) continuing research into all these matters.

Much of the success of the Institute will depend upon a recognition by the community that because these matters are inter-related and highly complex, enduring developments and changes are more likely to be achieved by a process of evolution than through hasty decisions to meet isolated, though pressing, problems.

Post-Secondary Education Committee

In August 1976, the Victorian Government established a Post-Secondary Education Committee, consisting of seven members, to advise the Minister of Education on any matter relating generally to post-secondary education in Victoria. The terms of reference of the Committee, as announced, were to make reports and recommendations to the Minister with regard to: (1) The present and future demands for post-secondary education in Victoria, (2) the present and future employment opportunities for people with post-secondary educational qualifications, (3) the proper patterns of development and relationships of the various streams of post-secondary education in Victoria, and (4) measures which should be implemented to avoid unnecessary duplication and overlap of courses and facilities in existing provisions for post-secondary education or those likely to occur as a result of projected new developments.

In pursuit of the above objects the Committee was required to: (1) Constantly review all aspects of post-secondary education in Victoria, (2) consider and report upon proposed new developments in post-secondary education advanced by educational institutions and authorities, (3) confer and collaborate in post-secondary education matters with appropriate Victorian and Commonwealth bodies, (4) maintain liaison with the Education Department on the development of technical and further education programmes to ensure that duplication with other areas of post-secondary education is avoided, and (5) examine and report upon the levels of qualifications required and appropriate for entry to professions and trades in Victoria.

The Committee submitted its report in February 1978 and the following is a summary of the major recommendations:

- (1) A Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission should be established as a statutory authority. Its functions should be to advise the Victorian Government and relevant Commonwealth authorities on all aspects of the development, operation, co-ordination, and funding of post-secondary education in Victoria;
- (2) the Commission should be small, expert, and independent of existing post-secondary institutions and authorities;
- (3) a subsidiary body to be known as the Victorian Council of Advanced Education should be established to replace the Victoria Institute of Colleges and the State College of Victoria with functions and authority chiefly in the areas of accreditation of courses and award of degrees and diplomas;
- (4) a second subsidiary body to be known as the Board of Technical and Further Education should be established to advise the Commission on the development, operation,

co-ordination, and funding of all institutions engaged in Technical and Further Education. For the present, the administration of technical and further education should remain in the care of the Education Department;

(5) Technical and Further Education was considered to be in need of increased capital and recurrent funding and, if necessary, the resources for this purpose should be obtained by diversions from the colleges of advanced education sector. The role of colleges of advanced education should be reviewed with the object of broadening their offerings in the field of further education of adults; and

(6) in two particular professional education fields — engineering and teacher education — the Committee found that provisions greatly exceeded foreseeable community needs and that substantial reductions in courses should be made accordingly.

The Victorian Government adopted the principal recommendations of the Report and legislation was enacted in the 1978 autumn session of Parliament to establish the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission. The Victorian Government also expressed its intention to ask the Commission to review the other recommendations of the Report and in due course to implement or arrange for the Victorian Government to consider the implementation of these where appropriate.

Further references: Public examinations, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 202-3; Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board, 1974, pp. 486-7 and 1977, pp. 717-19; Examinations in the 1970s, 1975, pp. 726-7

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical schools and colleges

General

There are certain unique features of the technical education system in Victoria which stem from historical and political causes. These are reflected in the variety of institutions which at 30 June 1978 included:

- (1) 92 technical schools (including 3 technical high schools), the majority with some TAFE (Technical and Further Education) programmes and 16 with appreciable TAFE programmes;
- (2) 21 technical colleges (including 13 with secondary components) under the direct control and management of the Education Department;
- (3) 4 institute of technology technical college components under the control of the institute councils;
- (4) 5 institute of technology technical college components under the virtual control of the Education Department;
- (5) 2 technical colleges under the control and management of their own councils effective since 1977;
- (6) 11 high schools with technical components providing TAFE;
- (7) 117 high schools with evening classes; and
- (8) the Technical Schools Division which co-operates with the Council of Adult Education in the provision of courses at eight education centres and in 1978 established an innovative TAFE centre in rural Victoria at Charlton. This centre provides TAFE courses for a widespread rural community, as well as vocationally oriented secondary education options for students from nine local district State and non-State schools.

The system works as a co-ordinated and co-operative whole under the administration of the Technical Schools Division. Significant factors which make the system work are:

- (1) The extensive involvement of interested parties in policy formulation and programme development;
- (2) the concern shown by large numbers of interested parties in technical education and the students it serves;
- (3) the ready availability of educational support services to all institutions;
- (4) the participation of all parties in the ever increasing staff development programmes;
- (5) the operation of school and college councils;
- (6) the operation of the State Council for Technical Education, which advises the Minister of Education on developments in TAFE; and
- (7) the development of Regional Councils of Technical Education with their advice to the State Council and their contribution to regional rationalisation and co-ordination.

Secondary education in technical schools

Technical schools offer a form of secondary education alternative to high schools. Forty-four per cent of boys and 12 per cent of girls finishing primary education choose technical schools for their secondary education. The reason for the lower percentage of girls is the lack of co-educational facilities in more than half the technical schools. Almost every boys' technical school is now requesting conversion to co-education. The following are some of the factors which have contributed to the retention and the continued expansion of technical schools. First, the community, through the school councils, has a strong interest in technical schools. Second, the secondary system in technical education has provided a strong element of educational leadership during the last two decades. Third, the technical schools add variety to the system of secondary education. Many of the teachers have had industrial or commercial experience and the curriculum of technical schools at the upper level tends towards vocational orientation and generally to learning through practical as well as academic endeavour. Fourth, technical schools, as distinct from technical colleges, cater for 25 per cent of the TAFE activities controlled by the Division, mainly in the areas of apprentice training and adult education activities. In so doing, they enable the widest spread of technical education to be achieved on a reasonably economic basis. In country areas, the secondary component of both technical schools and colleges increases their viability.

Technical colleges

The technical colleges under the direct control and management of the Education Department are either colleges not absorbed into the Victoria Institute of Colleges structure in the late 1960s or colleges established since that time. They are all predominantly concerned with TAFE programmes, although many still have secondary technical components. A few such as the Melbourne Technical College of Hairdressing, Melbourne College of Decoration, Melbourne College of Printing and Graphic Arts, Melbourne College of Textiles, and the William Angliss College of Catering and Food Studies are single or special purpose colleges. As far as practicable, additional TAFE facilities have been concentrated in technical colleges, although every effort has been made, through the colleges to use all other available facilities to conduct TAFE classes (e.g. high schools, technical schools, agricultural colleges, and other government facilities such as the Turnbull Institute and the School of Forestry).

A further development has been that high schools have voluntarily become agents of TAFE colleges for the conduct of evening classes (e.g. Collingwood Technical College and University High School, Gordon Technical College and Matthew Flinders High School, etc.).

Although the many high schools with minor evening class programmes have continued to be financed by the Department, the Regional Councils for Technical Education have had the responsibility of producing annual master plans for the rationalisation of all evening instruction in government schools for the following programmes: Category A: School subjects, bridging and preparatory studies, and Category B: Hobby, leisure, and general interest activities and studies.

The Technical Schools Division has been responsible for co-ordinating the large proportion (40 per cent) of TAFE activities conducted in the TAFE divisions of several technology institutions which are affiliated colleges of the Victoria Institute of Colleges. Before the establishment of the latter, these were part of the technical schools system and comprised technical colleges developed from the latter half of the nineteenth century, first to meet a response for professional education, and later to meet the needs for apprentice training, post-apprentice training, and sub-professional training (now known as "middle level" or "para-professional").

Eleven institutions were considered to be in this category in 1978. Four were components of institutes of technology which extended to TAFE appointments their long-standing power to appoint their own teaching staffs under salaries and conditions and within establishments approved by the Minister (Bendigo, Prahran, R.M.I.T., and Swinburne). Four were former Departmental colleges with TAFE teaching staffs employed by and appointed within the staffing system of the Technical Schools Division (Caulfield, Footscray, Preston, and Warrnambool). Two were autonomous TAFE colleges (Ballarat

School of Mines and Gordon Technical College). Lastly, Emily McPherson College, a Departmental college, conducted tertiary courses financed through the Victoria Institute of Colleges. All eleven institutions were provided with a total maintenance grant including finance for the payment of all teaching and non-teaching staff.

Technical and Further Education (TAFE) statistics

VICTORIA—TAFE: NUMBER OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED (a) (b)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Number of schools/colleges	r107	r98	r109	109	r111
Number of students enrolled—					
Full-time	5,930	6,347	8,397	9,076	10,260
Part-time (c)	60,627	73,025	72,699	76,925	86,155
Total	66,557	79,372	81,096	86,001	96,415

(a) At end of March.

(b) Refers to TAFE students in: (1) schools and colleges under the control of the Victorian Education Department; and (2) technical college components of colleges affiliated with the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

(c) Includes correspondence students.

VICTORIA—TAFE: TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES: COURSES AND NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1977

Courses	Number of students enrolled (a) (b)		
	Full-time	Part-time (c)	Total
Preparatory	15	2,178	2,193
Technical orientation	794	2,383	3,177
Tertiary orientation	4,607	9,134	13,741
Pre-employment	1,322	126	1,448
Basic vocational	495	29,367	29,862
Advanced basic vocational and technician	227	8,795	9,022
Middle level	2,529	15,140	17,669
Special purpose	80	4,382	4,462
Secondary service	—	1,384	1,384
Adult education	—	13,250	13,250
Diploma	191	16	207
Total	10,260	86,155	96,415

For footnotes see preceding table.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary Education Commission

Introduction

In April 1977, the Commonwealth Parliament passed legislation to establish a Tertiary Education Commission. The Commission, which commenced operation on 22 June 1977, replaced the three existing tertiary commissions—the Universities Commission, the Commission on Advanced Education, and the Technical and Further Education Commission.

The role of the Tertiary Education Commission is to develop and recommend policies for Commonwealth financial support to the States across the range of post-secondary institutions. Under its Act, the Commission is required to perform its functions with the object of promoting the balanced and co-ordinated development of the provision of tertiary education in Australia and the diversification of opportunities for tertiary education. The Commission is assisted in its work by three statutory Councils concerned with universities, advanced education, and technical and further education, respectively.

Financing of tertiary education

Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for the recurrent expenditure of universities dates from 1951-52. Grants were made on a matching basis (one dollar for each \$1.85 of State expenditure). Assistance for capital purposes was provided on a dollar for dollar basis. Assistance to the States for colleges of advanced education commenced in March 1965 when the Commonwealth Government agreed, as an interim measure, to make capital grants totalling \$5m during the remainder of the 1964-66 triennium. Grants for recurrent expenditure of colleges were made from the beginning of the 1967-69 triennium. The formula for matching both capital and recurrent grants for colleges with State expenditure was similar to that applied in the case of universities.

The Commonwealth Government first became involved in the provision of grants for technical and further education in 1964 when a scheme of unmatched capital grants to the States was introduced. These grants continued under the States Grants (Technical Training) Acts to 30 June 1974. The Commonwealth Government, acting on the recommendations of the Australian Committee on Technical and Further Education (ACOTAFE), then introduced grants for TAFE recurrent expenditure while continuing its financial support for TAFE capital purposes. These grants have been provided under the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974*, the *States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act 1976* and the *States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1977*. Under this last Act, for calendar year 1978, Victoria has been allocated grants (at December 1977 prices) of \$13,741,000 for TAFE capital purposes and \$13,215,000 for TAFE recurrent purposes.

Further references: Swinburne Technical College, *Victorian Year Book 1963*, pp. 224-5; Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1965, p. 241; Secondary technical education, 1975, pp. 713-14; Universities Commission, 1977, p. 723; Commission on Advanced Education, 1977, p. 733; Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, pp. 633-4

Victorian Universities Admissions Committee

La Trobe University, Monash University, and the University of Melbourne, by an agreement dated 21 November 1967, constituted the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee for facilitating and rationalising the procedures of the three universities for the selection of applicants seeking admission. The membership of the Committee is derived entirely from these three universities. Each may appoint one representative for every four hundred, and for every fractional part of four hundred, students admitted to a course in the university in the previous year; however, no university is to have less than three or more than nine representatives in addition to the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy and the Registrar (in the case of Monash, the Academic Registrar) or his deputy. It was subsequently recognised that there would be considerable advantage to the three universities, to other tertiary institutions, and to prospective applicants if the selection arrangements conducted by the Committee were expanded to include tertiary institutions other than the universities. This resulted in a number of Colleges of Advanced Education joining the system, first as an experiment and then later on a continuing basis. The subsequent foundation of Deakin University in 1977 and the inclusion of the Victorian College of Pharmacy in 1978 meant that the number of participating institutions for selection of students to begin courses in 1978 rose to twenty-three. Details of these and other institutions are set out on pages 580-90 of this *Year Book*.

The funds to carry out the activities of the Committee are provided by contributions from participating institutions. They are paid in proportion to the number of admittees to that institution in a given year, but a weighting which recognises the total enrolment of students in the institution is also applied. The Committee is not a statutory body and all staff are employed by Monash University but permanently seconded to the Committee.

The Committee conducts a joint selection process by the use of a common application form. It also allows each applicant to choose in order of preference more than one course of study up to a maximum of eight, to which he may seek admission. In the event of not being selected for admission to the course of his first preference (because of the limitation on the number of places available), the applicant will then be considered for selection for any other courses of study for which he has expressed preferences. The Committee is not empowered to select applicants but merely acts on behalf of the institutions to receive applications and to notify applicants of the success or otherwise of their application.

University of Melbourne

General

The University of Melbourne was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 22 January 1853. Under the Act as subsequently amended, the University consists of a council, the graduates, the diplomates, members of the academic and designated general staff, and graduate and undergraduate students. It is governed by a council of up to thirty-nine members representing the Victorian Government, various community interests, the graduates, the diplomates, academic and general staff, graduate and undergraduate students, and the University colleges, with wide powers for the conduct of University affairs. The general academic administration of the University is conducted by faculties and boards of studies and supervised by the Academic Board.

In 1974, the University Council established a University Assembly with members elected from and by the University community. The Assembly is intended to be a permanent consultative body and a major forum for continuing evaluation by the University community of the University's aims and achievements, and to provide for open discussion on matters of general concern to that community.

The University site covers 19 hectares in Parkville, approximately one kilometre from the city's centre. Adjacent to the University site, under separate grants and titles, lie the recreation grounds of almost 6.5 hectares and the lands of the affiliated residential colleges covering more than 18 hectares. The University also shares with the Victorian Minister of Agriculture the ownership of the Veterinary Precinct of one and a half hectares and has interests in other external properties such as the Agriculture Field Station at Mt Derrimut, Veterinary Clinical Centre at Werribee and Mellwraith Centre at Mt Martha, and certain properties in Parkville and Carlton.

Chairs

Chairs maintained at the University of Melbourne either out of general revenue or from endowments included the following at 31 July 1978:

Accounting (Fitzgerald Professor), Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture (3), Anatomy (2), Architecture (2), Biochemistry (2), Biochemistry (Medical), Botany (2), Building, Business Administration, Chemical Engineering, Child Dental Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Merck, Sharpe, and Dohne Professor), Commerce and Business Administration (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Community Health, Computer Science, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental Prosthetics, Econometrics, Economic History, Economics (2), Economics (Ritchie Research Professor), Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Education (2), Education (John Smyth Professor), Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Communications, English (Robert Wallace Professor), English Language and Literature, Experimental Physics, Experimental Physiology and Medicine (Research Professor), Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), French, Genetics, Geography, Geology, Germanic Studies, Gerontology and Geriatric Medicine (Mount Royal National Research Institute Professor), History (Ernest Scott Professor), History (Max Crawford Professor), History and Philosophy of Science, Inorganic Chemistry, Italian, Law (Harrison Moore Professor), Law (Hearn Professor), Law (Kenneth Bailey Professor), Law (George Paton Professor), Mathematics (4), Mathematics (RAAF Academy), Mechanical Engineering, Medical Biology (Research Professor), Medicine (3), Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Metallurgy, Meteorology, Obstetric and Gynaecology, Optometry, 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, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physics (RAAF Academy), Physiology (2), Political Science (2), Psychiatry (Cato Professor), Psychology (2), Radiology (Hugh Rouse Professor), Russian, Social Work, Statistics, Surgery (2), Surgery (Hugh Devine Professor), Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Theoretical Physics, Town and Regional

Planning, Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Pathology, Veterinary Physiology, and Zoology.

In addition, the Vice-Chancellor and a number of academics in departments hold personal chairs, while the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), the Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies, and the Director of the Centre for the Study of Higher Education are, by statute, professors of the University.

Fees and financial assistance

There are no tuition fees for courses leading to degrees and diplomas but students in these courses pay an amenities and services fee entitling them to share in the corporate, social, and sporting activities centred in the University Union, the Sports Union, and the Students Representative Council. The students have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Fees are payable by students for the new scheme of continuing education courses. A wide variety of these courses, which do not lead to degrees or diplomas, is available.

Financial assistance for students is available in various ways. The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme of the Commonwealth Government provides for living allowances subject to a means test and other conditions. There are also various scholarships and bursaries including those available from University administered trust funds, the Commonwealth and Victorian Public Services, and other organisations and foundations. In addition, the University provides loans in approved cases from the Students' Loan Fund.

Overseas students

Since the end of the Second World War many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne increased from 100 in 1949 to 725 in 1978, of whom 465 were from Malaysia. All south-east Asian countries are represented, as well as India, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Fiji.

Further references: Enrolment problems, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 229-30; Department of Child Health, 1963, p. 218; Post-graduate education, 1964, pp. 234-5; University of Melbourne Library, 1964, pp. 236-7; Affiliated residential colleges, 1966, pp. 212-13; Employment of graduates, 1967, pp. 488-9; Research in Victorian universities, 1968, pp. 492-3; University of Melbourne Veterinary School, 1971, pp. 457-8; Master plan for the University of Melbourne, 1972, pp. 457-8; University of Melbourne and advanced education, 1974, pp. 487-9; University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975, pp. 734-5; New medical curriculum, 1976, p. 657; Office for Continuing Education, 1977, pp. 725-6

Monash University

General

Monash University, established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958, was opened on 11 March 1961. Named after Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian engineer, soldier, and scholar, it is situated at Clayton, 19 kilometres from the centre of Melbourne and near the main arterial highway linking Melbourne with eastern Victoria. The 100 hectare site has been developed as a pedestrian campus served by a perimeter road, overlooking a large sports area, zoological reserve, and halls of residence. The site is protected by a surrounding "strip forest", and is landscaped with a notable collection of Australian trees and shrubs.

Buildings and accommodation

Building work has proceeded in accordance with the master plan established at the outset and by the end of 1978 major projects in the University to the value of more than \$70m were either completed or under construction.

The Dinah and Henry Krongold Centre for Exceptional Children was opened in 1976. The Centre offers a unique facility that draws together the skills and experience of educators, psychologists, paediatricians, and paramedical and social workers—and parents themselves—in a multi-disciplinary enterprise. One of the important functions of the Centre is to initiate training and therapeutic programmes for exceptional children of all kinds—the severely retarded, those with specific handicaps, and those with exceptional gifts.

Monash University Library

The Monash University Library contained approximately 886,000 volumes in 1978, and subscribed to some 13,000 periodicals. These are housed in four main locations: the Main Library, catering largely for arts, economics, politics, and education; the Hargrave Library, for the physical sciences and engineering; the Biomedical Library, which serves the Faculty of Medicine and the departments of zoology, botany, genetics, and psychology; and the Law Library.

Halls of residence

The University's five halls of residence provide on-campus, co-educational accommodation for 870 students. Tutors, married staff, and university visitors bring the total in residence to approximately 1,000.

Courses

There are seven faculties, each with a full-time dean: Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science.

Each faculty offers degree courses at undergraduate and postgraduate levels except for the Faculty of Education, which is a graduate faculty. In addition to the degree courses of Bachelor, Master, Doctor of Philosophy, and higher doctorates, there are a number of postgraduate diploma courses offered in various subjects. Interdisciplinary courses are offered in American Studies and Asian Studies, along with the diplomas in General and Comparative Literature, Migrant Studies, and the Master of Environmental Science programme. A wide variety of courses which do not lead to degrees or diplomas are conducted by the University's Centre for Continuing Education.

Entrance requirements

The normal entrance requirement for an undergraduate student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements in the past prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. The assessment of secondary education standards is now performed by the Victorian Institute for Secondary Education. Except for the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine, there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that the Higher School Certificate standard has been reached by the student.

Fees

There are no tuition fees payable for degree and diploma courses, but fees are charged for the various non-degree courses run by the Centre for Continuing Education. However, students enrolled in degree or diploma courses are still required to pay a compulsory University Union fee as a condition of enrolment. This gives students access to the sports and other facilities of the University Union.

In addition to the Commonwealth and Victorian Government schemes for financial assistance there are a limited number of scholarships provided by private foundations and in approved cases the University makes loans out of the Students' Loan Fund.

Chairs

Appointments have been made to the following chairs:

Faculty of Arts. Anthropology and Sociology (2) Classical Studies, English (2), Geography (2), German, History (2), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Librarianship, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian, Social Work, Spanish, and Visual Arts.

Faculty of Economics and Politics. Accounting (2), Administrative Studies (2), Economic History, Econometrics and Operations Research (2), Economics (5), 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—Exceptional Children, History of Education, and Experimental Education).

Faculty of Engineering. Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering (2), Electrical Engineering (2), and Materials Engineering and Mechanical Engineering (3—Fluid Mechanics, Engineering Dynamics, and Mechanism).

Faculty of Law. The Sir Isaac Isaacs Chair of Law, the Sir John Latham Chair of Law, the Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law, the Sir Hayden Starke Chair of Law, the Sir Owen Dixon Chair of Law, and the Henry Bournes Higgins Chair of Law.

Faculty of Medicine. Anatomy, Biochemistry (3), Medicine (4), Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology (3), Psychological Medicine, Social and Preventive Medicine (2), and Surgery (2).

Faculty of Science. Botany, Chemistry (3—Chemistry, Organic Chemistry and Inorganic Chemistry), Computer Science, Earth Sciences, Genetics, Mathematics (9—Pure Mathematics (3), Mathematical Statistics (2), Applied Mathematics (2), Meteorology, Astronomy, Physics (3—Theoretical Physics, Experimental Physics (2)), Psychology (2), and Zoology (2).

Further references: *Medical School, Monash University, Victorian Year Book 1970*, pp. 505-6; *Centre of South-east Asian Studies, 1971*, pp. 483-4; *Community relations, 1974*, pp. 497-8; *Development: 1961-1975, 1975*, pp. 736-7; *Centre for Continuing Education, 1977*, p. 728

La Trobe University

General

La Trobe University opened in 1967 with slightly more than 550 students. The Council, which is the governing authority of the University, has thirty-one members, including the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, President of the Students' Representative Council and the State Director-General of Education (or a deputy appointed by him). Of the remaining twenty-six members, nine are appointed by the Governor in Council, four are elected by Convocation, three are co-opted by Council, four are elected by university staff, three by the Academic Board, and three by students. The senior academic body of the University, the Academic Board, has the principal responsibility of making recommendations to Council on all matters of academic policy. These recommendations are normally framed in the light of advice which the Board receives from its various standing committees and from the boards of studies of the several schools which are the academic units into which the University is divided.

Schools and chairs

By 1978, 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 Economics (5).

School of Humanities. Art History, English (2), French, History (3), Music, Philosophy (2), and Spanish.

School of Physical Sciences. Chemistry (3), Communication Engineering, Geology, Mathematics (3), and Physics (2).

School of Social Sciences. Legal Studies (2), Politics (3), and Sociology (3).

Courses in Cinema Studies, Italian, Linguistics, and Prehistory are offered in the School of Humanities. The University Language Centre provides non-credit courses of instruction in a number of European and Asian languages and in remedial English.

Site and buildings

The site plan is basically a concentric one which provides for a closely linked centre of academic buildings surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. Buildings catering for the main activities of students and staff are being concentrated within a radius of approximately five minutes walking distance, and vehicular traffic, other than service and emergency vehicles, is prohibited within this central area. By the end of 1978, there were 28 major buildings completed on the campus.

La Trobe University Library

The La Trobe University Library, situated in the centre of the campus, provides approximately 1,500 readers' places including 48 enclosed carrels. By the end of 1977, the Library contained nearly 325,000 bound volumes and received about 10,000 serial titles on subscription. The Library is open throughout the year and is open to the general public for consultation.

Residences and unions

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. The three colleges—Glenn College, Menzies College, and Chisholm College—provide a total of more than 1,000 residential places. As an alternative to college residence, the University is developing a non-college housing project on the southern perimeter of the campus consisting of groups of flats and terrace houses. At present there are approximately 80 units providing more than 300 residential places and plans are in hand for the construction of more units as finance becomes available.

The University Union provides a variety of dining, social, recreational, and other facilities which are available to all enrolled students and to such other members of the University as elect to pay the prescribed membership fee. All student members of the University are encouraged to participate in sporting activities through their membership of the Sports and Recreation Association, which administers the wide range of sporting facilities provided on the campus. Membership of the Staff Club, which provides dining and other facilities, is open to all university staff.

Students

The normal entrance requirement for a first year student is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements 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. Applications are processed centrally by the Victorian Universities Admissions Committee.

The University also admits to degree courses in science, arts, and economics a number of applicants who have not gained the usual entrance qualification but on other criteria are considered to be capable of successfully 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 Special Entry Scheme in the Schools of Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences are required to be more than 18 years of age and never to have attempted the Higher School Certificate examination or equivalent examination. Beginning in 1976, a small number of students have been admitted to science courses conducted externally by the School of Physical Sciences.

Further reference: La Trobe University: 1967-1977, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 730-1

Deakin University*General*

Deakin University is the first university in Victoria to be established outside the metropolitan area.

The University is named after Alfred Deakin, Australia's second Prime Minister, who played a major role in the federation of the Australian States at the turn of the century. The University was established by an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent in December 1974. An Interim Council replaced the Interim Planning Council at this time, and was responsible for the affairs of the University until 31 December 1977. On 1 January 1978, the council of the University was constituted under the Deakin University Act.

The Council has 32 members comprising: nine members appointed by the Governor in Council (including three members of the Victorian Parliament and two having a special interest in tertiary education and resident close to Ballarat and Bendigo, respectively); six members elected from the university staff; the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Academic Board, and the president of the recognised student body, all *ex officio* members; a member appointed by the Victorian Minister of Education as his deputy; eight co-opted members; and two undergraduates and one post-graduate student elected by students.

The University began teaching in April 1977 when it absorbed two existing colleges of advanced education—the Gordon Institute of Technology and the Geelong State College (a primary teacher training institution). The University enrolled in 1978 a total of 3,483 students (comprising 1,661 full-time, 572 part-time, and 1,250 off-campus students).

Academic development

A wide range of courses, both pure and applied, are offered which preserve and develop the existing academic programmes. The University is developing a major open campus studies programme to enable people throughout Victoria to undertake university studies. Course teams have designed, and are continuing to design, new academic programmes which are being offered to students both off and on campus.

Study centres have been set up in the Victorian country towns of Shepparton, Horsham, Wangaratta, and Mildura, in conjunction with local Centres for Continuing Education, and in Ballarat, Bendigo, Churchill, and Warrnambool, in conjunction with the Colleges of Advanced Education in those cities. The study centres will provide tutorial, library, and audio visual facilities for use by off campus students, and will be a meeting place for students and counsellors.

About 1,250 students began off campus studies in 1978. These included a proportion of mature age students enrolled under a special entry scheme. Mature age students must be over 21 years of age and should not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the previous three years. No formal qualifications are required. The University is giving some preferential treatment to people of Aboriginal descent and handicapped persons under this scheme.

Schools and chairs

The University has six academic Schools. The Schools and the chair occupied by each Planning Dean are: School of Commerce (unfilled), School of Education (Education), School of Engineering and Architecture (Engineering), School of Humanities (Philosophy), School of Sciences (Human Biology), and School of Social Sciences (History and Government).

In addition the University has established chairs in Australian Studies, Chemistry, Human Nutrition, Computing, Architecture, and Literature.

Site and buildings

Facilities at the main campus at Waurm Ponds, about 9 kilometres from Geelong, will be extended to satisfy the needs of the University. The 82 hectare site will be expanded to allow for adequate building and recreational space on the campus.

The University expects to provide accommodation for a higher proportion of students than the three metropolitan universities, so as to cater for students from country areas. At present 65 places are available. The whole environment of the University will be closely integrated with the community and planned as part of the development of the Waurm Ponds Valley as a green belt area.

The University has approved a development plan which aims to make the best possible use of the site by retaining the central academic, library, and union areas for pedestrian access only. This will be surrounded by residences, car parks, and sports fields. An administration and student and staff facilities building was completed in 1978. The University plans to move staff and students from the other three campuses in Geelong and consolidate at Waurm Ponds.

Library

The Deakin University library is situated at the centre of the Waurm Ponds campus. The library also operates branches at the other campuses of the University in Geelong—The School of Education, Vines Road, North Geelong, as well as the Art and Design Centre, Pakington Street, Newtown; it also provides facilities in conjunction with the Gordon Technical College at the School of Engineering and Architecture, Little Malop Street, Geelong.

The library also makes available a lending service to off campus students.

In 1978, the central library provided 342 readers' places, while at the Vines Road campus there were 98, Pakington Street 40, and Little Malop Street 60. On amalgamation of the two institutions to form the University, the Little Malop Street library held 115,000 bound volumes and received 1,800 serials titles on subscription. During 1977, 25,860 items were added to the collection. The library also has audio and video and microfilm and microfiche facilities.

Members of the public are welcome to use the library facilities, but cannot directly borrow books. Borrowing of books can be arranged through regional libraries on inter-library loan.

Students

The normal entrance procedure for a first year student (on campus or off campus) is to satisfy the Higher School Certificate requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition applicants must satisfy any pre-requisites for admission to particular courses which may be laid down from time to time.

Mature age students must be over 21 years of age and not have attempted the Higher School Certificate in the three years prior to their application for admission to the University. There are no other requirements.

Students with some tertiary education may apply for advanced standing within a degree programme.

Further references: University development in Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pp. 203-8; *Research in Victorian Universities*, 1968, pp. 492-3

University statistics

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, LA TROBE, AND DEAKIN UNIVERSITIES: BACHELOR DEGREE ENROLMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE ENROLMENTS (a)

Field of study (b)	1976				1977				
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Deakin (d)	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—									
Agriculture, forestry	294	..	232	526	303	..	231	..	534
Architecture, building	547	..	..	547	587	..	..	179	766
Dentistry	243	..	..	243	241	..	..	..	241
Economics, commerce, government	1,451	1,703	1,001	4,155	1,482	1,697	974	301	4,454
Education	632	649	534	1,815	251	621	617	190	1,679
Engineering, technology	954	938	10	1,902	944	880	12	174	2,010
Fine arts	273	..	..	273	271	..	..	..	271
Humanities	3,656	3,149	2,704	9,509	3,448	3,003	2,841	239	9,531
Law	1,126	1,431	..	2,557	1,157	1,456	..	..	2,613
Medicine	1,371	926	..	2,297	1,407	941	..	108	2,456
Natural sciences	2,446	2,035	1,312	5,793	2,460	1,919	1,311	326	6,016
Social and behavioural sciences	253	67	1,737	2,057	264	81	1,797	..	2,142
Veterinary science	240	..	..	240	244	..	..	..	244
Total	13,486	10,898	7,530	31,914	13,059	10,598	7,783	1,517	32,957
Higher degree courses	2,087	1,692	516	4,295	2,101	1,784	584	13	4,482
Non-degree courses	1,170	1,161	510	2,841	1,359	1,168	530	915	3,972
Total	3,257	2,853	1,026	7,136	3,460	2,952	1,114	928	8,454
Total enrolments (c)	16,743	13,751	8,556	39,050	16,519	13,550	8,897	2,445	41,411
Total students (c)	16,087	13,751	8,549	38,387	15,796	13,550	8,886	2,445	40,677

(a) At 30 April.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

(c) Enrolment totals exceed student totals at Melbourne and La Trobe Universities because of double counting of students enrolled in more than one course. Details of students enrolled in more than one course at Monash University are not available.

(d) On 1 April 1977, the Gordon Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria, Geelong were amalgamated to become Deakin University.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, AND LA TROBE UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)

Field of study (b)	1976				1977			
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria
Bachelor degree courses—								
Agriculture, forestry	70	..	40	110	53	..	38	91
Architecture, building	81	..	..	81	56	..	..	56
Dentistry	44	..	..	44	48	..	..	48
Economics, commerce, government	230	377	101	708	257	389	156	802
Education	67	168	125	360	76	167	178	421
Engineering, technology	200	187	..	387	191	163	..	354

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, MONASH, AND LA TROBE
UNIVERSITIES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR
DEGREE COURSES, CLASSIFIED BY FIELD OF STUDY AND TOTAL
HIGHER DEGREE AND POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES (a)—*continued*

Field of study (b)	1976				1977			
	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria	Melbourne	Monash	La Trobe	Victoria
Fine arts	47	..	..	47	52	..	..	52
Humanities	496	814	285	1,595	574	854	376	1,804
Law	184	210	..	394	163	238	..	401
Medicine	199	148	..	347	206	135	..	341
Natural sciences	601	621	247	1,469	673	563	251	1,487
Social and behavioural sciences	..	..	199	199	97	24	277	398
Veterinary science	44	..	..	44	44	..	..	44
Total	2,263	2,525	997	5,785	2,490	2,533	1,276	6,299
Higher degree courses	417	219	53	689	367	252	49	668
Postgraduate diploma courses	151	490	378	1,019	104	481	411	996
Total	568	709	431	1,708	471	733	460	1,664
Total students	2,831	3,234	1,428	7,493	2,961	3,266	1,736	7,963

(a) Students who completed all academic requirements for admission to a degree or postgraduate diploma in the year ended 30 June.

(b) Group into which subjects studied have been included.

Victoria Institute of Colleges

The Victoria Institute of Colleges (VIC) was incorporated under Victorian legislation in 1965. The role of the Institute, more specifically developed in later amending legislation, is to foster the development and improvement of institutions, other than universities, offering tertiary education in Victoria. Since the establishment of the VIC, a second co-ordinating body, the State College of Victoria, was established in 1973 to co-ordinate the activities of the former teachers' colleges. The most important of the Institute's responsibilities include:

- (1) Making recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on the financial requirements of the colleges;
- (2) determining the staff establishments for the colleges;
- (3) stimulating the improvement of academic standards in the colleges;
- (4) conferring degrees, diplomas, and other awards on students of the colleges attaining appropriate standards in approved courses;
- (5) making recommendations to the Victorian Government on salary scales and terms and conditions of appointment for academic staff in colleges; and
- (6) advising on the creation of new colleges.

The Institute is not itself a teaching institution, but a co-ordinating agency with which individual autonomous colleges may become affiliated. It is governed by a council of 32 members drawn from the affiliated colleges, the universities, Parliamentary representatives, the Victorian Education Department, commerce and industry, undergraduate student representatives of the affiliated colleges, and a nominee of the Senate of the State College of Victoria. Academic assessments are made by a board of studies, which is, in turn, advised by a series of academic committees in particular fields of study. All colleges affiliated with the Institute are governed by their own autonomous councils. The affiliated colleges award diplomas; the conferring of degrees is the prerogative of the Institute.

Since 1968, when the Institute approved its first degree course (in the Victorian College of Pharmacy), many degree courses have been approved by the Institute for introduction in the colleges. Under the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act, these courses are required to be of comparable standard to those offered by the universities and it is the responsibility of the Institute's Council and Board of Studies to ensure that this requirement is satisfied.

Since the decision by the Institute in 1970 to award higher degrees, 63 Master degrees had been conferred on candidates by the end of 1978; and the demand for enrolment for Master degrees continues to increase. Degree awards conferred in 1978 also showed a continuing increase over previous years.

During 1976, all colleges continued in their work of design and preparation for new courses, despite severe restrictions placed by the Commonwealth on new course funding

for 1976. A significant number of courses earlier intended for introduction in 1976 were able to be commenced in 1977 following a resumption of Commonwealth approval for the funding of new courses.

The colleges also continued with their programmes of introduction of Associate Diploma courses (courses of study lasting two years full-time or equivalent part-time at the post Higher School Certificate level), as well as Graduate Diploma courses (at least one year full-time or part-time equivalent following a tertiary diploma or degree).

Although Master degree courses by research thesis may be undertaken by approved candidates in any field of study available at colleges, a Master degree (Business in Management) by course work was introduced into the Institute's system for the first time in 1977 by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

A Victorian Government Committee of Inquiry into the relationship of the Victoria Institute of Colleges and the State College of Victoria, set up in July 1976, recommended that the two authorities should not be amalgamated but should continue with their existing functions. The committee found that "there would appear to be no significant economic or administrative advantages at the present time in an amalgamation".

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 734-6

State College of Victoria

The Victorian Government's establishment of the State College of Victoria in 1973 created a tertiary education system which at that time was unique in Australia. The State College of Victoria (SCV) is a federation of former teacher-training institutions designed both to foster the independent growth of the colleges and to co-ordinate their activities for academic and administrative purposes. The constituent colleges in 1978 numbered nine, with a total student population exceeding 16,000.

The SCV offers Higher School Certificate students an alternative to the universities and the colleges affiliated with the VIC. About twenty per cent of students who completed Higher School Certificate studies in 1978 sought, as their first preference, to enter one of the SCV constituent colleges. The SCV system continues to provide a large percentage of teachers needed to staff Victoria's government and non-government schools.

In 1978, the SCV introduced its first Master's degree, offered through Melbourne State College. The SCV now has a range of awards which includes graduate and higher diplomas, diplomas, and a variety of certificates.

The colleges in the SCV Federation prepare teachers for all sections of the educational spectrum embracing early childhood, primary, secondary, technical, tertiary, and special education.

Capital development in the SCV slowed down in 1978 as a result of government restriction on funds for tertiary education. A start was made in 1978 on a \$2.4m library building for the SCV at Coburg and it was expected that buildings commenced in 1976 at the SCV at Hawthorn would be completed by the end of 1978.

The State College of Victoria Act has stated that for an appreciable time teacher education would remain the SCV's major concern. However, it broadened the charter of the former teachers colleges which comprise the system, and several of them offer courses outside of teacher education. Examples of such developments are the three year Diploma of Youth Work, and the two year Associate Diploma of Welfare Administration, offered by the SCV at Coburg, and a two year Associate Diploma in Child Care presented by the SCV—Institute of Early Childhood Development.

Geographically, the colleges are sited throughout the Melbourne metropolitan area. Co-ordination of the constituent colleges through the SCV Central Office in Hawthorn ensures maximum interchange of information and ideas.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1977*, pp. 736-7.

Colleges of advanced education

General

Colleges of advanced education are those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education. The Acts empower the Commonwealth Minister for Education to approve courses of study at such colleges for the purpose of financial assistance. Further details may be obtained in previous *Victorian Year Books*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 645-9

Colleges of advanced education statistics

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED FOR POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1976					1977				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-lo-ma	Asso-ciate Dip-lo-ma			Bach-elor	Dip-lo-ma	Asso-ciate Dip-lo-ma	
Bendigo Institute of Advanced Education (c)	56	138	1,804	21	2,019	83	596	1,363	19	2,061
Burnley Horticultural College	..	..	..	63	63	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Caulfield Institute of Technology	345	1,509	2,098	180	4,132	447	2,355	1,381	213	4,396
College of Nursing, Australia	..	..	50	190	240	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Dookie Agricultural College	..	..	..	91	91	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Emily McPherson College	..	..	421	..	421	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Footscray Institute of Technology	1	1,005	1,078	85	2,169	98	1,679	522	112	2,411
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	24	677	627	129	1,457	100	814	641	164	1,719
Gordon Institute of Technology	54	1,131	262	59	1,506	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Lincoln Institute (e)	3	675	16	74	768	29	895	278	80	1,282
Longerenong Agricultural College	..	..	..	56	56	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Prahran College of Advanced Education	40	..	1,228	90	1,358	67	229	1,126	114	1,536
Preston Institute of Technology	34	536	934	62	1,566	65	989	702	116	1,872
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	1,075	4,157	4,244	1,138	10,614	1,007	4,663	4,311	934	10,915
State College of Victoria, Burwood	175	212	1,177	..	1,564	300	415	1,041	..	1,756
State College of Victoria, Coburg	152	..	1,379	..	1,531	124	..	1,279	25	1,428
State College of Victoria, Frankston	..	..	1,078	..	1,078	25	..	1,045	..	1,070
State College of Victoria, Geelong	..	..	774	..	774	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	541	..	26	853	1,420	573	..	21	763	1,357
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Christ College, Mercy College)	..	..	1,032	..	1,032	66	..	1,010	..	1,076
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	105	..	557	..	662	187	30	555	37	809
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	544	1,447	1,858	286	4,135	636	2,552	1,011	..	4,199
State College of Victoria, Rusden	146	737	1,228	..	2,111	131	1,039	963	..	2,133
State College of Victoria, Toorak	54	..	1,427	..	1,481	81	..	1,474	..	1,555
Swinburne College of Technology	568	3,092	994	45	4,699	565	3,225	919	35	4,744
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education (h)	19	322	1,316	..	1,657	37	367	1,289	..	1,693
The Victorian College of the Arts	13	..	195	..	208	21	68	174	..	263
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	..	..	49	..	49	..	..	58	..	58
Victorian College of Pharmacy	31	356	..	..	387	32	350	..	..	382
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	..	398	439	..	837	87	447	456	..	990
Total Victoria	3,980	16,392	26,291	3,422	50,085	4,761	20,713	21,619	2,612	49,705

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts and subsequent *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977* as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 30 April.

(c) Comprises the former Bendigo Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria, Bendigo.

(d) These colleges were not listed as "colleges of advanced education". See footnote (a).

(e) From 1 January 1977, the educational activities of the College of Nursing, Australia, were merged with the Lincoln Institute.

(f) Responsibility for the enrolment of students at the Emily McPherson College was accepted by the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology from 1 January 1977.

(g) In April 1977, the Gordon Institute of Technology and the State College of Victoria, Geelong, were amalgamated to become Deakin University.

(h) Includes the former State College of Victoria, Ballarat.

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)

College of advanced education	1975					1976				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bach-elor	Dip-lo-ma	Asso-ciate Dip-lo-ma			Bach-elor	Dip-lo-ma	Asso-ciate Dip-lo-ma	
Bendigo Institute of Technology	128	..	128	..	20	104	..	124
Burnley Horticultural College	35	35	..	..	..	21	21
Caulfield Institute of Technology	60	107	381	15	563	74	83	389	27	573
College of Nursing, Australia	130	130	..	..	..	182	182
Dookie Agricultural College	30	30	..	..	..	34	34
Emily McPherson College	10	160	170	..	..	35	..	35
Footscray Institute of Technology	..	39	159	7	205	..	81	141	14	236

VICTORIA—COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a): NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO COMPLETED POSTGRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (b)—continued

College of advanced education	1975					1976				
	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total	Post-graduate	Undergraduate			Total
		Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma			Bachelor	Diploma	Associate Diploma	
Gippsland Institute of Advanced Education	..	7	66	..	73	19	66	61	..	146
Gordon Institute of Technology	2	50	150	9	211	17	146	148	13	324
Lincoln Institute	..	57	22	17	96	..	118	1	34	153
Longerenong Agricultural College	..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..	23	23
Prahran College of Advanced Education	..	..	134	..	134	2	..	179	..	181
Preston Institute of Technology	..	33	195	..	228	5	89	165	..	259
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	167	283	790	184	1,424	200	376	793	157	1,526
State College of Victoria, Ballarat	..	..	180	..	180	4	..	223	..	227
State College of Victoria, Bendigo	..	..	194	..	194	13	..	250	..	263
State College of Victoria, Burwood	119	..	350	..	469	222	3	360	..	585
State College of Victoria, Coburg	..	..	249	..	249	3	..	336	..	339
State College of Victoria, Frankston	..	..	197	..	197	..	..	336	..	336
State College of Victoria, Geelong	..	..	176	..	176	..	..	168	..	168
State College of Victoria, Hawthorn	389	..	15	432	836	511	..	28	490	1,029
State College of Victoria—Institute of Catholic Education (Christ College, Mercy College)	..	..	209	..	209	..	..	280	..	280
State College of Victoria—Institute of Early Childhood Development	29	..	169	..	198	25	..	158	..	183
State College of Victoria, Melbourne	425	82	593	386	1,486	480	69	881	..	1,430
State College of Victoria, Rusden	219	..	282	..	501	128	..	290	..	418
State College of Victoria, Toorak	17	..	311	..	328	30	..	384	..	414
Swinburne College of Technology	23	233	416	15	687	58	318	349	15	740
The Ballarat College of Advanced Education	14	14	111	..	139	7	15	101	..	123
The Victorian College of the Arts	11	..	19	..	30	3	..	35	..	38
The Victorian School of Forestry, Creswick	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	10
Victorian College of Pharmacy	1	82	..	..	83	8	98	..	..	106
Warrnambool Institute of Advanced Education	..	..	56	..	56	..	11	70	..	81
Total Victoria	1,476	987	5,572	1,437	9,472	1,809	1,493	6,275	1,010	10,587

(a) Refers to those operative institutions listed in the appropriate States Grants (Advanced Education) Acts as colleges of advanced education.

(b) At 31 December.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES IN EDUCATION

Schools Commission

The Schools Commission was created by the Commonwealth Government as a statutory body under the *Schools Commission Act 1973*, with responsibilities closely following the recommendations contained in *Schools in Australia*, the report of the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools Commission.

Broadly, the functions of the Commission are: (1) to inquire into and to furnish information and advice to the Federal Minister for Education with respect to any matter relating to primary or secondary education in Australia; and (2) after consulting with other relevant interested parties, to make recommendations to the Minister in regard to Commonwealth assistance for government and non-government schools in order to meet the needs in respect of, and to establish and maintain acceptable standards for buildings, equipment, staff, and other facilities for those schools. The Commission's most recent report, for the triennium 1979-81, was tabled in the Commonwealth Parliament in April 1978.

Financial assistance for Australian schools in 1978 is provided mainly under the *States Grants (Schools Assistance) Act 1977*. Grants totalling \$182,644,000 were paid to Victoria during 1977 through the following Commonwealth Government programmes administered by the Schools Commission:

General Recurrent Grants

Under this programme schools are assisted with any form of recurrent expenditure, such as the purchase of major items of equipment and classroom materials, general maintenance, debt servicing, and the provision of additional teachers and support staff. A short-term emergency assistance scheme exists to provide additional assistance to non-

government schools catering for country children and experiencing severe financial difficulties as a result of a significant decline in enrolments of that kind. Also included under the General Recurrent Grants Programme is a migrant and multi-cultural education programme.

Capital Grants

Capital grants are made available for: (1) the purchase of land or buildings; (2) planning, erection, alteration, or extension of buildings or other facilities; (3) development or preparation of land for building or other purposes; (4) the installation of services; and (5) the provision of equipment, furniture, and library resources. Schools declared disadvantaged qualify for additional funding under this programme for urgent minor refurbishing and upgrading projects.

Disadvantaged Schools

This programme enables a higher than normal level of resources to be employed in those schools in which a large proportion of students are educationally disadvantaged as a result of such factors as socio-economic background, ethnic origin, or geographic location. Projects funded under the programme are planned and implemented by schools and their communities. The "Disadvantaged Country Areas" element of the programme provides funds specifically to support joint government and non-government initiatives aimed at improving the educational opportunities available to children in selected country areas of each State.

Services and Development

This programme provides grants for:

- (1) The support of development activities for teachers and others in the school community and related services recommended by State and Regional Development Committees;
- (2) the Schools Travel and Exchange Scheme; and
- (3) the operation of education centres.

Activities funded are normally shared by government and non-government schools.

Special Education

This programme provides funds to improve the quality and coverage of services provided largely through the resources of States, other Commonwealth sources, and voluntary inputs for the education of handicapped children. Special facilities assisted range from special schools through special classes in regular schools to peripatetic services and services to hospitalised children. The "Children in Institutions" element of this programme provides funds for limited projects aimed at normalising and enriching the educational experience of children in residential institutions.

Special Projects

The Special Projects programme aims to stimulate and encourage creative change in primary and secondary education by supporting innovative projects which are designed to promote quality and diversity. The programme has two sections: (1) the school level "Innovations" programme which supports a wide range of projects submitted by teachers and other individuals or community groups in response to their own perception of their needs; and (2) a programme of support for initiatives extending beyond individual classrooms or schools, with particular emphasis on certain Commission priority areas.

The following table shows details of funds allocated to government and non-government schools in Victoria in 1977 under the six programmes:

VICTORIA—COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS, 1977 (\$)

Programme	Government schools	Non-government schools	Joint programmes (a)	Total
General Recurrent Grants	60,466,500	56,866,000	—	117,332,500
Capital Grants	38,342,000	9,060,000	—	47,402,000
Disadvantaged Schools	6,154,000	1,126,000	—	7,280,000
Services and Development	—	—	5,168,000	5,168,000
Special Education	2,809,000	1,186,000	328,500	4,323,500
Special Projects	—	—	1,138,000	1,138,000
Total	107,771,500	68,238,000	6,634,500	182,644,000

(a) Projects not specifically allocated to either group, including grants to members of the community etc.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

Victorian Education Department*Scholarships*

The Victorian Education Department makes available 40 senior scholarships for university education, valued at \$200 per annum and tenable for up to six years. The Department also administers some privately endowed scholarships. In many schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

Commonwealth Department of Education*Assistance for isolated children*

Subject to certain conditions, allowances are available for children in primary and secondary schools whose homes are geographically isolated from the nearest government school. In some cases benefits may be paid for handicapped children, children of itinerant workers, or for children who must live away from home to undertake special type courses. The benefits of the scheme in 1978 comprised:

Boarding allowance

- (1) A basic allowance of \$500 per annum free of a means test;
- (2) an additional allowance of up to \$500 per annum subject to family income; and
- (3) a special supplementary allowance of up to \$550 per annum for senior secondary students (i.e., those in the final two years of secondary school), up to \$450 per annum for other secondary students, or up to \$300 per annum for primary students. This is payable where there is particular financial hardship.

Short-term boarding allowance

An allowance of \$15 per week per student, free of means test.

Correspondence allowance

- (1) A basic payment of \$200 per annum per student, free of means test; and
- (2) up to a further \$300 per annum for each eligible child as reimbursement of expenditure on approved items.

Pre-school correspondence allowance

An allowance of \$120 per annum per pupil, free of means test.

Second home allowance

- (1) A basic payment to assist with the cost of maintaining the second home, calculated as follows:

- (i) where there is one eligible child living at the second home — \$500 per annum;
- (ii) where there are two eligible children living at the second home — \$925 per annum;
- or
- (iii) where there are three or more eligible children living at the second home — \$1,275 per annum.

- (2) where it can be shown that the actual costs incurred in maintaining the second home (e.g., for rental of the second home or rates, insurance, fuel, etc.) exceed the amount of Second Home Allowance payable to a family on this basis, consideration is given to the payment of additional assistance.

Secondary Allowances Scheme

The Secondary Allowances Scheme provides assistance to enable families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for the final two years of secondary education. The Scheme provides a maximum benefit of \$550 per annum, subject to a means test on family income.

Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme

This Scheme provides financial assistance for all children of Aboriginal descent at secondary schools and children fourteen years of age and over in primary school. This assistance is in the form of book and uniform allowance, a living allowance, standard charges, excursions, and tutorials. Educational advice and support are also provided.

Adult Secondary Education Assistance Scheme

This Scheme provides assistance to adult students who wish to resume study after a break in their formal education. Benefits are restricted to full-time students undertaking the final year of secondary education at an approved educational institution. The means test provisions of this Scheme are the same as for the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme.

Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme is intended to assist Australian students in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, teacher education colleges, and other approved tertiary and technical institutions. The legislative basis of the Scheme lies in the *Student Assistance Act 1973* and its accompanying Regulations.

The Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme provides for a means tested living allowance and certain other allowances for all full-time unbonded Australian students admitted to these courses. In 1978, the maximum rates of living allowance were \$1,250 per annum for students living at home, and \$2,075 per annum for students qualifying for the living away from home rate. The maximum independent rate was \$2,348. Students qualifying for living allowance are also granted an incidentals allowance to assist in meeting the cost of fees such as union and sports fees which are still charged. A dependant's allowance for a dependent spouse and an allowance for each dependent child are also payable. In 1978, the dependent spouse allowance was \$31.40 per week, and the dependent child allowance was \$7.50 for each dependent child per week. A fares allowance provides for the reimbursement of the cost of three return trips per annum between the home and training institution during vacation for students who have to live away from home to undertake their course.

Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme

Adults who are of Aboriginal descent may receive assistance through the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme to further their education. They may pursue studies in a wide range of formal courses or be assisted through the preparation of special courses, according to their needs.

Commonwealth Teaching Service Scholarship Scheme

This Scholarship Scheme was phased out and no new awards were made after 1978. Students in receipt of assistance under this scheme are those who, on completion of their training, intend to teach in the Australian Capital Territory or the Northern Territory. The benefits available are similar to those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, but the means test is not applied.

Postgraduate awards

A number of awards are available each year for full-time students undertaking postgraduate studies towards the Master's degree at universities and colleges of advanced education or towards a Doctorate at a university.

Award holders receive a living allowance of \$4,200 per annum. Additional allowances which are paid subject to certain conditions include:

- (1) A dependent Spouse Allowance of \$31.40 per week;
- (2) a Dependent Child Allowance of \$7.50 per week for each child;
- (3) a maximum Thesis Allowance of \$250 for a Master's degree candidate, and \$400 for a Ph.D. degree candidate;
- (4) an Establishment Allowance of \$100 and \$200, respectively, for single and married award holders;
- (5) a Fares Allowance paid at the beginning of the course to travel from home to the training institution; and
- (6) an Incidentals Allowance of \$70 or \$100 per annum towards the cost of fees such as SRC, Union, and sports fees.

As from 1 November 1978, the above allowances, except Establishment Allowance and Fares Allowance, were considered as taxable income to the student.

Education research awards

A limited number of awards are available for students wishing to undertake a programme incorporating postgraduate academic training leading to a Master's degree in

the field of education, together with practical training in an approved research organisation. Provisions include a tax-free living allowance within the range of \$5,600 to \$9,410; additional allowances similar to those offered for postgraduate course awards; travel assistance where a move to Melbourne, Brisbane, or Sydney is involved; and four weeks annual leave.

Details of schemes being phased out are described in previous *Victorian Year Books*. Such schemes include: (1) Pre-school teacher education awards; (2) Scholarships for graduate diploma study in recreation; and (3) Postgraduate study in social work awards.

Further references: Commonwealth scholarships, *Victorian Year Book 1964*, pp. 245-7; Scholarships and bursaries, 1972, pp. 441-4; 1978, pp. 651-3

Statistics

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES: NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 31 DECEMBER

Scheme	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Victorian Government—					
Junior scholarships (c)	64,601	61,827	53,359	43,780	20,335
Senior technical scholarships	486	521	495	300	(a)61
Senior scholarships	160	177	174	177	165
Commonwealth Government—					
Senior secondary scholarships	9,290	13,849	(a)6,922	72	..
Technical scholarships	1,191	(a)412	30	..	..
Secondary allowances	..	(b)2,687	3,069	5,094	4,932
Assistance for isolated children	(b)892	1,043	1,157	1,056	1,086
Adult secondary education assistance	..	..	(b)367	695	724
Aboriginal secondary grants	694	712	779	799	784
Aboriginal study grants	94	103	136	177	201
University and advanced education scholarships	14,852	(a)3,650	1,225	1,166	517
Tertiary education assistance	..	(b)17,343	22,506	24,706	24,360
Pre-school teacher education	(b)237	303	408	(a)465	412
Commonwealth teaching service scholarships	43	101	116	106	107
Scholarships for graduate diploma study in recreation	..	..	(b)4	(a)1	..
Postgraduate awards	543	704	693	517	527
Postgraduate study in social work awards	..	..	(b)11	(a)r11	12
Education research awards	..	..	(b)2	5	5

(a) Discontinued from this year.

(b) Awarded for the first time in this year.

(c) The awarding of junior scholarships was phased out between 1974 and 1977.

ADULT EDUCATION

General

In Victoria, the recurrent education of adults is provided for by university centres of continuing education at Melbourne and Monash, and by a variety of tertiary colleges through community education and development programmes. It is also provided by schools and colleges within the Education Department, particularly through the Technical Division under the further education provision of the Commonwealth Technical and Further Education Commission (TAFEC).

There is also a significant community-based provision through learning centres, learning exchanges, community care centres, community schools, continuing education centres (particularly in country areas), voluntary teaching networks, literacy groups, women's education programmes, teachers centres, ethnic networks, discussion circles, and a variety of other small learning operations. These are often of a voluntary or semi-voluntary nature, although they may have been initiated by short-term provisions of the Australian Assistance Plan, or the Schools, Children's, Regional Development, and other commissions. Many have been assisted by the Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation, the Education Department, and local government. They constitute a new trend in education and demonstrate the capacity of the community to develop alternatives to institutionalised adult education.

Underpinning this organised and group activity is the constant process of deliberate and planned self-directed learning which engages all adults in society to a greater or less degree.

Council of Adult Education

Central to the provision of extra-vocational adult education is the Council of Adult Education, an independent statutory authority, established in 1947 under the Education Act. It is now unique in Australia.

The Council has the broad function of advising and reporting on adult education, and planning and administering its provision in Victoria. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Education. The Council's statutory membership of 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. The Director of Adult Education is appointed by the Victorian Cabinet.

Under the Director, a staff of 82 administers the Council's programme, which engages a part-time teaching staff in excess of 650.

Traditionally offering a programme of part-time, non-credit, extra-vocational courses, seminars, workshops, seasonal schools, and discussion groups, the Council, in keeping with adult education generally, has broadened its activity in recent years. Recent innovations include programmes for prison inmates, 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 lecturer service, the publication of a directory of all courses for adults in Victoria, and a Creative Arts Centre in Melbourne. It is experimenting with family camp-outs, family creative arts workshops, and inland safaris of an educational nature, and developing a "returning to study" programme including mature-age Higher School Certificate study and basic education for adults at primary and lower secondary levels.

In 1978, the General Studies and Creative Arts Departments offered 1,421 short-term and long-term courses in the city and at more than 80 locations in 70 suburbs. It serviced a network of over 600 discussion groups with more than 6,670 members in metropolitan and country areas with books, audio-visual materials, notes, and discussion guides. It gave financial, programming, and advisory assistance to the 23 country continuing education centres and a variety of services to rural Victoria generally. The Council's library provides a service to its students and general public from a stock of more than 50,000 volumes.

At an informal level, the Council assists the development of adult education by other agencies throughout the State. With the development of community and school-based enterprises in adult education, the role of the Council's staff as resource people, facilitators, advisers, consultants, and promotional agents increases rapidly and is assuming a central importance in the Council's contribution to adult education.

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION: COURSES AND ENROLMENTS

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Courses offered	857	1,034	1,198	1,219	1,427
General studies	} 574	} 615	} 677	587	672
Access				86	140
Creative arts	283	419	521	546	615
Students enrolled	18,493	20,320	24,821	25,336	28,500

Finance

The Council of Adult Education derives its revenue from two sources: first, by way of a Victorian Government contribution to the Adult Education Fund, and second, by earned income from fees for services.

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Revenue—					
Victorian Government statutory grant	50	50	50	50	50
Victorian Government supplementary grant	429	713	967	1,281	1,480
Earned income, fees, etc.	406	557	742	878	1,021
Total revenue	885	1,320	1,759	2,209	2,551

VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Expenditure—					
Secretary's Department—					
Salaries	282	459	597	760	850
Administration	195	296	347	447	508
Programme departments—					
General studies		199	253	231	275
Creative arts		190	258	282	305
Access—literacy to HSC		11	22	113	130
Discussion group		29	43	46	61
Services—	408				
Library resource centre		28	42	55	71
Extension services		22	46	112	129
Special schools		36	55	73	103
Publications and promotion		50	96	90	119
Total expenditure	885	1,320	1,759	2,209	2,551

Further references: State Film Centre, *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pp. 517-18; Education for management, 1970, pp. 515-18; Business colleges, 1978, pp. 656-7

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Primary and secondary education (4202.2)

Primary and secondary education: preliminary statement (4201.2)

Central Office

Colleges of advanced education (4206.0)

Colleges of advanced education (preliminary) (4205.0)

Expenditure on education (5510.0)

School enrolments (preliminary) (4201.0)

Schools (4202.0)

Social indicators (4101.0)

University statistics, part 1 — students

University statistics, part 2 — staff and libraries

University statistics, part 3 — finance

University statistics (preliminary)

Other publications

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH. *Annual Report; Australian Journal of Education; Australian Education Review*; various books, reports, research papers, etc.

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. *Annual Report; Directory of Tertiary Courses, 1978; Education in Australia* (1977, third edition); *Major Trends and Developments in Australian Education in 1975 and 1976* (1978); *Primary and Secondary Schooling in Australia* (1977); *Education News; Directory of Published Education Statistics* (1978).

JONES, P.E. *Education in Australia*. Melbourne, World Education Series, Nelson, 1974.

MCLAREN, J. *A Dictionary of Australian Education*. Melbourne, Penguin Books, 1974.

Report of the Victorian Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development. 1973.

Report of the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Committee of Inquiry. 1978.

SCHOOLS COMMISSION. *Annual Report and Report for the Triennium 1979-1981*.

STATE COLLEGE OF VICTORIA. *Annual Report*.

TERTIARY EDUCATION COMMISSION. *Annual Report and Report for the Triennium 1979-81*.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE OF COLLEGES. *Annual Report*.

VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION. *Annual Report*.

VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF PUBLIC EDUCATION. *Annual Report*.

VICTORIAN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. *Annual Report; Vision and Realisation: a Centenary History of State Education in Victoria* (3 volumes, 1973).

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH*

GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Commonwealth Government

Commonwealth Department of Health

The Commonwealth Department of Health is concerned with development, planning, and administration in the fields of public health, hospitals, community health and dental services, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, therapeutic goods, quarantine and grants for medical research. To carry out its many roles, the Department has numerous divisions, namely, the Quarantine, Public Health, Medical Services, Health Services, Therapeutics, National Health and Medical Research Council, Policy and Planning, Management Services, Medical Insurance Services, and the Hospital Insurance and Nursing Homes Divisions. Other areas within the Department are the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, and the Institute of Child Health.

The Commonwealth Minister for Health is responsible for the administration of the Department and three statutory authorities—the Capital Territory Health Commission, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission (see pages 625–6), and the Health Insurance Commission (see page 598).

The Commonwealth Department of Health is administered, subject to the Minister, by a Director-General of Health situated in Canberra. In Victoria, as in the other States, there is a Commonwealth Director of Health responsible to the Director-General. As such, he and his officers represent the Department in any Central Office activities in Victoria.

Social Welfare Policy Secretariat

On 19 December 1977, the Commonwealth Government announced the establishment of the Social Welfare Policy Secretariat and that it would work through a Committee of Permanent Heads to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet.

The functions of the Secretariat are to:

- (1) Be responsible to the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare for the provision of advice on, and the integrated development of, plans and policies and programmes in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (2) provide, or ensure the provision of, support to the Social Welfare Policy Committee of Cabinet on matters in the broad field of health and welfare;
- (3) assist the Permanent Heads Committee on Social Welfare to carry out its functions, including those of any sub-committee it might establish; and
- (4) ensure the co-ordinated development and review of health and welfare policy and ensure that appropriate research activities are directed to these ends.

Community Health Program

The Community Health Program was introduced in 1973–74, to encourage the provision of comprehensive and integrated community-based health care and support services. Its objectives emphasise prevention, education, rehabilitation, and domiciliary services as an alternative to institutional care. Although by no means all community health services are

* Because of recent changes to some sections of this chapter it should be noted that the information was accurate at 30 June 1979.

supported under this one programme, it is seen as a major source of support for new initiatives in community health services. There is a clear preference for proposals in which the community itself has been involved in the planning of programmes, together with the relevant State health authorities.

In previous years, grants to projects in the States were approved on an individual project basis, but at the outset of 1976-77 this approach was changed. Financial allocations to the States now take the form of annual block grants for each State's total approved programme, including projects conducted by non-government organisations operating at State or local levels. Under these arrangements, the States have responsibility for determining the allocations to individual projects from their respective block grants, and have flexibility in the movement of funds from one approved project to another, to meet changing circumstances. The block grant system involves the Commonwealth Government in broad policy issues; in seeking agreement with the States on the inclusion of projects in annual programmes and the broad priorities therein; and, in conjunction with the States, in evaluation and progress reporting. The States have primary responsibility for detailed administration of their annual programmes. Commonwealth Government funding to projects conducted by the States or by non-government organisations funded through the States was in 1978 made on the basis of 50 per cent of capital and operating costs. In addition to funds provided to the States for projects at State or local levels, the Commonwealth Government provides funds, generally on a 100 per cent basis, direct to approved national projects conducted by non-government organisations.

An amount of \$6.4m has been provided to cover the cost of projects conducted by national organisations including the Family Medicine Program and the National Alcohol and Industry Program.

The Commonwealth Government is concerned that assistance should be available to women and children in crisis situations and regards the financing of women's refuges as a matter of importance. An amount of \$3m has been provided for 1978-79 to meet up to 75 per cent of operating costs and up to 50 per cent of the capital costs of women's refuges approved under the Community Health Program.

During 1978-79, the Commonwealth Government intended to make \$57.4m available for allocation under the Community Health Program. Of this \$57.4m, \$48.3m will be available to the States in the form of block grants, of which Victoria expects to receive \$13.9m. Most of the remaining \$9.1m will be absorbed by national projects financed directly by the Commonwealth Government.

Health Services Planning and Research Program

Through this Program, research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services are supported. An amount of \$880,000 was made available in 1977-78 for all States to develop and expand their health planning agencies. Also, \$440,000 was allocated to State health authorities on a dollar for dollar basis.

The Commonwealth Department of Health is involved in research activities concerned with the planning, organisation, staffing, financing, management, operation, and use of health services.

Further references: Hospital and Health Services Commission. *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pp. 675-6; 1978, pp. 658-61

Health Insurance Commission

From 1 November 1978, the role of the Health Insurance Commission has been reduced to that of a private registered organisation (while still a statutory authority) with its former functions having been taken over by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 755-6; 1978, p. 661

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

The Health Commission of Victoria commenced operations in December 1978. Its structure is based upon three line divisions. These are the Public Health Division, Hospitals Division, and Mental Health Division. Within these divisions are the sections

that now carry out the functions of the former Department of Health, which the Commission replaced. A Division of Mental Retardation Services is also planned.

Public Health Division

The main functions of the Public Health Division of the Health Commission of Victoria lie in the fields of tuberculosis (see pages 616-17), dental health (see pages 620-1), medical assessment, food and drugs, general health, pre-school child development (see page 619), maternal and child health (see page 618), and community services.

The officer in charge of the Medical Assessment Services Section is the Government Medical Officer, who is responsible for the medical examination and assessment of applicants for appointment to the Victorian Public Service and semi-governmental bodies. He also advises Victorian Government departments, the Public Service Board, and the Superannuation Board on matters relating to the ill health or retirement of officers.

The Food and Drugs Section of the Division supervises the production of foodstuffs so that they meet the prescribed standards of wholesomeness and purity. These food regulations apply to manufacture, preparation, storage, wholesale and retail sale, and use by the consumer. The production of drugs, as proprietary medicines or as therapeutic substances, also lies within the jurisdiction of the Section. These products are required to conform to the prescribed standards of efficacy and safety, in manufacture, storage, wholesale distribution, sale by retail outlets, and in their use by consumers. The Section also controls the margins of safety that apply in the manufacture, storage, and distribution of poisons and deleterious substances.

The General Health Section of the Division encompasses a wide range of responsibilities, as the following paragraphs indicate.

The Prison Medical Service provides medical and dental treatment for all prisoners in Victoria. In country institutions, treatment is provided through local general practitioners and hospitals. At Pentridge, there are three clinics in the remand prison ("D" Clinic), a psychiatric service ("G" Division), and the Pentridge Clinic ("E" Division). In addition to medical services a number of other programmes include tuberculosis screening at Pentridge, Prison Dental Service, Optometry Service, and Prison Psychiatric Service. The treatment service at Pentridge will be expanded with the construction of a new prison hospital which is expected to be in operation in mid-1979.

The Public Service Medical Centre provides an occupational health service to protect, promote, and improve the health of all Crown employees. The Centre is making a notable contribution to the physical and emotional well-being of staff, which will in turn influence their work performance.

At present, there are 758 listed public cemeteries and private burial grounds in Victoria, for which the Cemeteries Section exercises responsibility. The Cemeteries Act provides for a variety of duties, which include the establishment and discontinuance of cemeteries, appointment of cemetery trustees, approval of scales and fees and rules and regulations, expenditure of funds, acquisition of land, maintenance of monuments, and inspection of cemeteries. The Section also deals with the allocation of grants to country cemeteries. These grants are allocated twice each year in May and November for various maintenance works.

The Industrial Hygiene Section carries out numerous investigations into lead poisoning; occupational asthma; the provision of chest X-rays for suspected occupational lung disease; surveillance of manufacturing plants in relation to cadmium pigments; the prevalence of carbon monoxide in factories; and the occurrence of organo-phosphates and other pesticides. There has also been considerable investigation of the dangers of asbestos, and the information gained has been made available to the Victorian Department of Labour and Industry for the drafting of asbestos regulations. Considerable work is being done in the field of radiation monitoring and particular testing has been done on microwave ovens and the level of X-ray emissions from video display units. The Section is currently undertaking audiometric testing for noise level assessment in relation to the legislation required in this area.

Traditionally, venereal disease control, which is overseen by the Venereal Diseases Section, has been one area of communicable disease control with its own statute and usually centering upon a special clinic. The sexually transmitted diseases clinic must

provide a high standard of diagnostic, therapeutic, and epidemiological services. With this objective, a new clinic now being established is expected to be in operation towards the end of 1979.

Under the medical and inspectorial services of the Division, the medical officers with qualifications in public health and health surveyors have defined geographical areas of responsibility for their role in superintending and advising local government in matters of public health.

The Land Waste Management Section administers the powers and functions delegated to the Health Commission by the Environment Protection Authority. The Commission is the agency responsible for the transport and discharge of all wastes, including solids, liquids, and sludges to land, i.e. the control of soil pollution. As such, it is responsible for receiving licence applications, issuing and amending licences, checking licence conditions, and investigating breaches of the Act.

The Pest Control Section supervises general pest control and investigates a variety of complaints. These include insect infestation of foods, fly and rat breeding in garbage depots, poultry farms, and abattoirs. A mosquito vector monitoring programme is conducted throughout Victoria and the Murray Valley to control the breeding of the mosquito *Culex annulirostris*, thereby reducing the possibility of transmission of Australian arbo-encephalitis.

The Sanitation Section exercises responsibility for the installation of safe water supplies; the sanitary handling and disposal of excreta; the provision of fluoridation of water supply; and the standards of cleanliness in swimming pools. Other activities within this area include approval of septic tanks installed by councils; public buildings assessment; supervision of sewage treatment processes; approval of council-owned cattle saleyards and other offensive trade premises; and licensing of waste water re-use.

Finally, the following notes briefly examine the work of the Community Services Section of the Division, except for the Home Help Service (see page 621).

The Health Education Centre plans programmes of health education for schools and other organisations involved in the promotion of good health in the community. The Centre also provides speakers, leaflets, and health information for all communities in Victoria.

The aim of the audiological service is to provide throughout the State a testing service to detect hearing impairments in infants before the age of twelve months, and a consultancy service within the early childhood development programme to test for conductive deafness, particularly middle-ear problems. The service fosters in the community a greater awareness of the importance of normal hearing for infants and young children in the development of speech.

The physiotherapy service provides an outreach programme designed to maintain, as far as possible, the independence of poliomyelitis sufferers in the domestic environment; to augment current services in the community for people suffering from multiple sclerosis; and to develop preventive programmes for children in community physiotherapy and to communicate the role of the community physiotherapist by health promotion and educational programmes to the parents.

Other paramedical services which have been developed and expanded as part of the early childhood development programme include dietetics, occupational therapy, social work, psychology, and speech therapy.

The major objective of the Special Health Services Section is to promote the well-being of the Aboriginal people of Victoria, with particular reference to regions outside the metropolitan area. The service is family-based, and each community health aide has a number of families for whom she is responsible. Within the field of preventive medicine, the aim of the Section is to satisfy the needs and wants of Aborigines so that they have a level of health and general well-being equal to that of the general Australian population.

Hospitals Division

On 7 December 1978, the Health Commission of Victoria formally acquired responsibility for the administration of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*. On that day, the Commission became the successor in law of the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The Hospitals Division, as one of the main line divisions of the Health Commission, is

generally responsible for the day to day administration of most areas formerly governed by the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

The Hospitals and Charities Act provides for the registration of "institutions" and "benevolent societies" as defined in the Act. The main requirements for registration are suitable objectives and a constitution, and, if not incorporated under any Act of the Victorian Parliament, provision to appoint personal trustees to be responsible for the accumulated assets, etc., of the organisation.

Registration makes such organisations eligible to share in the Hospitals and Charities Fund through either capital and/or maintenance subsidies. The great proportion of financial assistance is allocated to hospitals and hospitals for the aged. The availability of funds and the purpose for which they are to be used is a contributing factor in the awarding of grants. Close scrutiny is maintained over hospital budgets. Each institution is required to submit for approval budgets covering the succeeding year's operations.

The cost of operating the public hospital system has increased substantially. The average cost per bed per day was \$19.35 in 1968, compared with \$115.03 in 1978.

The Health Commission of Victoria, through the Hospitals Division, exercises control of State funds for capital works, where Commission approval is required at all stages of a building project from the original narrative, through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project. Capital expenditure undertaken was \$15.2m in 1968, compared with \$66.5m in 1978.

The Division co-ordinates hospital and institutional activities, and it has the power to inquire into the administration of institutions and societies.

The Division has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria, deciding in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; it determines the establishment of nursing staff for hospitals; encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education before commencing training (through the provision of bursaries); maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; produces publicity material, including films on nursing; offers scholarships for diploma courses in the nursing field conducted by the College of Nursing, Australia, or any college of advanced education; directs a staff of nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals when they are on leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and helps generally in nursing matters in hospitals and community health services.

Further references: Hospital regional planning, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 261-2; Historical outline, 1965, pp. 253-5; Hospital architecture, 1966, pp. 241-2; Charities in Victoria, 1968, pp. 514-15; Rationalised medical services, 1971, pp. 511-12; Victorian Department of Health 1978, pp. 662-4

Mental Health Division

The Mental Health Division of the Health Commission of Victoria plans and directs the State's treatment and preventive services in the fields of mental illness, mental retardation, alcoholism, and drug dependence.

The Division, which until December 1978 was controlled by the Mental Health Authority, is administered by a Director and Secretary and has three service subdivisions—psychiatric services, mental retardation services, and alcohol and drug services. These services are provided by some 9,000 staff members, making the Division by far the largest within the Health Commission.

In December 1978, the Division was operating with 234 medical practitioners, of whom 108 were specialists. Other professionals included 55 pharmacists, 72 psychologists, 113 social workers, 86 occupational therapists, 1,380 nurses, and 696 student nurses.

Further references: History of the Victorian Department of Health, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 215-17; Health of the Victorian community, 1962, pp. 243-6; Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria, 1976, pp. 671-5; Local Government Authorities, 1978, pp. 665

HEALTH INSURANCE IN AUSTRALIA

Introduction

The current health insurance arrangements in Australia replace the modified Medibank scheme and were introduced on 1 November 1978. The basic feature of these arrangements is the provision of a primary level of coverage against health costs by the Commonwealth

Government with additional coverage being offered by private health insurance organisations.

The coverage provided by the Commonwealth Government is universal and automatic. The health insurance levy, payable since 1 October 1976, has been abolished. The Commonwealth Government now finances the coverage it provides from consolidated revenue. The element of compulsory insurance existing under the modified Medibank scheme has also been removed.

Medical coverage

General features

Excepting pensioners holding Pensioner Health Benefit Cards, socially disadvantaged persons, and uninsured persons receiving medical treatment from hospital doctors while accommodated in a recognised hospital, all of whom are covered by special arrangements, all Australian residents are paid the new Commonwealth medical benefit which is equal to 40 per cent of the schedule fee, with a maximum patient contribution of \$20 for any one service where the schedule fee is charged. Each medical service which attracts a medical benefit has a schedule fee which is set by an independent tribunal. These fees are set for medical benefits payment purposes only and doctors are not compelled to adhere to them.

The Commonwealth benefit is payable through the registered health insurance organisations. Services attracting benefits include most medical practitioner services, certain optometrical services, and certain medical services performed by approved dentists and dental surgeons in recognised hospitals.

Additional medical coverage is available on a voluntary basis, from private health insurance organisations. As a condition of registration, private health insurance organisations must offer, separately, a basic medical benefit table which, when combined with the Commonwealth benefit, provides coverage for 75 per cent of the schedule fee, with a maximum patient payment of \$10 for any one service where the schedule fee is charged.

In addition to the basic table, private health insurance organisations offer supplementary tables which include benefits for schedule services up to the schedule fee (i.e., a maximum fund benefit of 60 per cent), optional deductibles arrangements, and benefits for allied and ancillary health services.

Since 1970, a feature of the Australian medical benefits arrangements has been the payment of higher rate of benefit for medical services performed by recognised specialists and consultant physicians. Thus, for medical benefit payment purposes, Specialist Recognition Advisory Committees were established in each State to consider applications for recognition from medical practitioners. At 1 September 1978, there were 1,769 recognised specialists and 734 recognised consultant physicians in Victoria.

Optometrical arrangements

Underpinning the provision of optometrical consultation benefits is a Participating Optometrists Scheme, whereby optometrists, or if applicable, their employees must undertake to charge consultation fees no higher than those set out in the Schedule to the Commonwealth Health Insurance Act and that consultations will be provided generally at no direct cost to eligible pensioners and their dependants by means of assignment of Commonwealth medical benefits.

Most optometrists in Victoria are participating in the Scheme. At 1 September 1978, 136 undertakings were in effect in respect of 228 practice locations. These undertakings covered a total of 236 optometrists.

Before the introduction of the Participating Optometrists Scheme, optometrists who made their services available to isolated areas recouped the additional costs incurred by raising a surcharge. The current arrangements preclude such additional charges. To ensure that an adequate optometrical service is available in isolated areas, the Commonwealth Government covers the approved costs incurred by making per capita grants directly related to the number of patients seen in these isolated areas. This assistance is in addition to the optometrical consultation benefits.

At 1 September 1978, seven Victorian optometrists were receiving such assistance with the per capita grants ranging from \$1.40 to \$4.20.

Pathology arrangements

Following the consideration of the Final Report by the Pathology Services Working Party, the Commonwealth Government introduced, on 1 August 1977, a number of measures intended to eliminate abuses and contain the escalating costs of medical benefits for pathology services.

A new pathology services and fees section of the medical benefits schedule was introduced which reduced the number of pathology items and fee levels, adjusted fees to stimulate the use of cost saving technology, and generally improved the rules on multiple testing of pathology specimens. The new section also contains a division of pathology items into two groups. The first group of items applies only where the pathology services are rendered by approved pathology practitioners. The second group of items applies where the services are performed by medical practitioners who are not approved pathology practitioners. Approval as a pathology practitioner is obtained from the Commonwealth Minister for Health through the Approved Pathology Practitioner Scheme. This approval is conditional on the signing of an undertaking to observe a code of conduct. Such observance is to be monitored by the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry.

The items in the first group attract fees and benefits at either the "SP" or "OP" rate. The "SP" rate applies only where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is a recognised specialist pathologist or by a recognised specialist pathologist employed by an approved pathology practitioner. Also, certain other conditions have to be met. The "OP" rate applies where the service is performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is not a recognised specialist pathologist, and who does not employ a recognised specialist pathologist. This "OP" rate also applies to services performed by an approved pathology practitioner who is, or employs, a recognised specialist pathologist but where all the other "SP" rate conditions have not been met.

Bulk billing facilities were withdrawn for pathology services other than those provided to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Also "pay doctor cheques" can no longer be sent by private health benefits organisations direct to medical practitioners or to patients at the doctor's address (even if requested by the patient to do so). "Pay doctor cheques" are now forwarded to the contributor's normal address.

The Health Insurance Act has been amended so that medical benefits are not payable in respect of pathology services unless a practitioner has determined that the service is reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of the patient concerned, whether he performs the service or requests another practitioner to perform the pathology tests. It is also a requirement that requests for pathology services within the above mentioned first group of items must be in the requesting practitioner's own handwriting unless these services are self-determined. A request in writing is required within a partnership or group of practitioners. Approved pathology practitioners must retain requests in writing for eighteen months. Requests in writing are not required for services listed in the second group of items.

Medical practitioners who request pathology services must be identified on the patient's account so that they can be made accountable to the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry which will be able to ask them to show that the services requested were reasonably necessary for the adequate medical care of their patients.

Since 1 November 1977, a further, "HP" fee and benefit rate was introduced and applies to pathology services in respect of private inpatients of recognised hospitals where recognised hospital or government laboratory equipment and/or staff is used. At the same time, the range of pathology services attracting the "OP" fee and benefit rate was extended to include services where government (including university) laboratories staff or equipment is used. This brings these laboratories into line with recognised hospitals laboratories.

Commonwealth Health Laboratories undertake pathology work for hospitals and private practitioners, and since 1 November 1977, charges equal to the appropriate medical benefits have been introduced for pathology services provided on behalf of privately insured patients. These patients are able to recover the incurred costs from their medical insurance funds. The new charging policy is in line with the Commonwealth Government's

belief that those who can afford to pay for health services should do so. There is one Commonwealth Health Laboratory in Victoria, situated at Bendigo.

Bulk billing arrangements

Bulk billing arrangements exist for pensioners (plus dependants) who hold Pensioner Health Benefit Cards, excepting those with private medical insurance. The pensioner is able to assign his/her benefits to the doctor who claims the full amount from the Commonwealth Department of Health. The rate of benefit is equal to 85 per cent of the schedule fee with a maximum patient payment of \$5 where the schedule fee is charged.

A similar bulk billing arrangement exists for persons identified by the doctor concerned as socially disadvantaged except that the rate of Commonwealth benefit for bulk billed services in this case is equal to 75 per cent of the schedule fee. Also there is the requirement that doctors accept the benefit in full satisfaction for their services.

Uninsured persons

Uninsured persons while accommodated in a recognised hospital, in a standard ward unless their condition necessitates otherwise, are not charged for medical treatment rendered by a doctor engaged by the hospital. Recognised hospitals must also not raise charges when providing outpatient treatment to uninsured persons. Insured persons who receive outpatient treatment are charged an amount, currently \$6 per attendance, though benefits from their private health insurance organisation are available to cover this fee. The provision of medical treatment to uninsured persons in a recognised hospital and outpatient arrangements for insured and uninsured persons are all conditions under which the Commonwealth Government makes payments to the State Governments to help cover the net operating costs of recognised hospitals.

Statistical data

As part of the existing medical benefits arrangements, a comprehensive range of statistics on medical services and payments is being maintained under the health insurance medical statistical system. Data is obtained from all registered health benefits organisations operating medical funds and from within the Commonwealth Department of Health. Through the use of computers this data is being used for effective monitoring of the overall operation and costs of the medical benefits scheme; analysis for use in fee and benefit negotiations and inquiries; providing information as a basis for reviewing and restructuring the medical benefits schedule, and for assessing the effects and cost of such review and restructuring; and analysing medical practitioner servicing patterns and providing basic data for Medical Services Committees of Inquiry.

Medical Services Committees of Inquiry

In August 1977, a further Medical Services Committee of Inquiry was established in Victoria, in common with other States, under the Health Insurance Act (there already is a Committee under National Health Act).

The Committees are concerned with monitoring and making recommendations to the Commonwealth Minister for Health in regard to, among other matters, the rendering of excessive medical services, the excessive initiation of pathology services, and the adherence to the conditions which are part of a pathology services undertaking. These Committees do not examine cases of fraud, which are covered by other sections of the Health Insurance Act.

Each Committee has five members, one of whom is the Commonwealth Director of Health in Victoria. The other members comprise two general practitioners, a specialist surgeon, and a physician. These other members are selected by the Minister from nominations by various medical associations.

Health programme grants scheme

Health programme grants were introduced as part of the Medibank arrangements with effect from 1 July 1975, primarily to provide an alternative source of financing to the payment of medical benefits for services provided outside of hospitals by medical practitioners employed on a salaried or sessional basis. It was believed that meeting the cost of these services by means of a grant would result in savings to the Commonwealth

Government as under the then existing arrangements that Government would have had to meet under Medibank the rest of the medical benefits for services rendered. The grants were also used to assist organisations in the provision of appropriate health type services.

Since 1 October 1976, and as a general principle, organisations receiving grants are required to raise fees for services rendered to privately insured persons. Therefore, grants are now generally restricted to meeting the cost of services provided to persons who are uninsured and to meeting the cost of services which do not attract medical benefits.

Commonwealth Government concern about the serious cost escalation being experienced by Australia's health care delivery system has led to the introduction of health programme grants for development projects and associated evaluative research which consider new and different forms of health care, quality assurance processes, and cost containment in health services.

Hospital coverage

As part of the primary level of coverage against health costs provided by the Commonwealth Government, persons not privately insured for hospital care are entitled to standard ward accommodation or, where medically necessary, semi-private or private ward accommodation in a recognised (public) hospital.

As a condition of the hospitals agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments this accommodation is provided without any patient charges being raised. There are conditions in regard to the provision of medical treatment to uninsured persons which must also be met. State Governments are further required to make recognised hospital accommodation charges at the agreed rates (see below) in respect of insured patients. For its part, the Commonwealth Government meets 50 per cent of the approved net operating costs of each State's recognised hospital system, expressed in aggregate budget form. Payments to the Victorian and other State Governments are made by way of monthly advances.

For persons who prefer other than standard ward accommodation, hospital coverage is available from private health insurance organisations. As a condition of registration these organisations must offer, separately, a basic hospital benefits table providing benefits which cover the semi-private ward accommodation charges raised by recognised hospitals. Currently, \$40 per day is charged for this type of accommodation. By contributing to this (basic) and other (supplementary) tables it is possible to be covered against the private ward accommodation charges of recognised hospitals, currently \$60 per day, and the majority of private hospital bed fees and other charges (e.g., theatre room fee, labour ward charge). It is possible to contribute to hospital benefit tables which incorporate deductibles arrangements. The joining of these tables is optional.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance in meeting private hospital bed fees through a \$16 per bed day payment directly to the private hospitals. Also, through its re-insurance account arrangements with the private health benefits organisations, the Commonwealth Government provides special assistance for those "basic" hospital table contributors with chronic or other illnesses requiring prolonged hospitalisation. These arrangements replace the former special account arrangement and incorporate a trust fund administered by ministerially appointed trustees. By a complex formula to ensure equality between the private health benefits organisations according to the claims experience of total membership, the cost of the chronic contributors' basic hospital benefit claims to each organisation is established by the trustees. The Commonwealth Government, through the trust fund, provides these organisations with assistance, currently equal to \$50m per annum Australia-wide in meeting these costs. The remaining benefits liability for these chronic contributors is shared equally between the organisations.

Nursing home benefits arrangements

The current nursing home benefits arrangements are the result of major changes introduced by the Commonwealth Government on 1 October 1977. The ordinary care and additional nursing home benefits existing under the previous arrangement were combined to form the current basic nursing home benefit. This benefit is for nursing home patients receiving ordinary nursing care and varies between States. At 1 September 1978, this benefit in Victoria was payable up to a maximum of \$19.65 per day.

The supplementary nursing home benefit available under the previous arrangement for intensive care patients has been continued but at the increased rate of \$6 per day. To avoid confusion with intensive care provided in hospitals, the name of this benefit has been changed from supplementary nursing home benefit to extensive care benefit. In addition, the appropriate type of nursing care is now referred to as extensive.

Prior approval for the admission of patients to participating or deficit financing nursing homes must be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Health. Approval for admission also acts as approval for the payment of basic nursing home benefits. Approval is also required for the payment of extensive care benefits.

The Commonwealth Government pays the appropriate benefits on behalf of uninsured patients (i.e., patients who do not contribute to a basic hospital benefits table) accommodated in participating or State nursing homes. Uninsured deficit financing nursing home patients are covered by the deficit financing scheme (see below).

Private health insurance organisations pay the appropriate benefit on behalf of insured patients (i.e., patients who contribute to a basic hospital benefits table) accommodated in participating, State, and deficit financing nursing homes.

The notion of patients paying a prescribed minimum contribution towards the nursing home accommodation costs established under the previous scheme has been retained. In May 1978, the procedures for establishing this minimum patient contribution were altered so that this contribution is now set at seven-eighths (87.5 per cent) of the single rate pension plus supplementary assistance. At 1 September 1978, the rate of contribution in all States was \$7.00 per day for participating nursing home patients and \$49.25 per week for deficit financing nursing home patients. The slight difference in the two amounts will be eliminated at the time of the next rate change. These rates may be waived or reduced in cases of financial hardship. State Government nursing homes set their own patient contribution levels, which are dependent on the means of each patient.

The rates of benefit now payable in any one State, when combined with the prescribed minimum patient contribution, are designed to cover fully the approved fees charged for 70 per cent of the beds in non-government nursing homes in that State.

Nursing home inspections are conducted to ensure that patients are receiving the appropriate level of nursing care and to ensure that the patient classifications are correct. The National Health Act includes provisions under which the construction of new nursing homes or extensions to existing approved premises require departmental approval.

The Commonwealth Government has maintained its control over nursing home fees by continuing to make it a condition of approval under the National Health Act that participating nursing homes cannot charge fees in excess of those determined by the Commonwealth Department of Health. This control is designed to ensure that the fees for such nursing homes are not increased beyond the level justified by rises in operating costs. Nursing homes operated by State Governments are not subject to the same control by the Commonwealth Department of Health, since it has been agreed that the fee fixing policies of such nursing homes are the responsibility of State Governments.

Since 1 January 1975, the Nursing Homes Assistance Act has provided for a deficit financing scheme for eligible organisations operating religious or charitable type nursing homes. Under the scheme, the nursing homes submit budgets for approval and their approved operating deficits are financed by the Commonwealth Government. Because of these arrangements the Commonwealth Government does not pay nursing home benefits on behalf of uninsured patients and no charge other than the prescribed fee of \$49.25 per week is made for these patients.

VICTORIA—NURSING HOME BENEFITS PAID ((\$'000))

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Commonwealth Government	25,523	36,631	43,019	51,831	55,922
Private health insurance funds	1,859	2,882	3,963	3,244	(a)17,676
Total benefits paid	27,382	39,513	46,982	55,075	73,598

(a) The increase in benefits paid by the private health insurance funds is due to the change in the nursing home arrangements from 1 October 1977.

Domiciliary nursing care benefits

A Commonwealth domiciliary nursing care benefit is available to help meet the cost of home nursing and other professional care required by aged persons living in private homes.

A person who provides continuous care for an aged person may be eligible to receive the \$2 per day benefit provided a number of conditions are met. The beneficiary and patient must live together in a private home. They may also live in an aged persons complex where that complex does not also contain a nursing home or hostel. Alternatively, the complex may contain a hostel provided no nursing staff are employed. The patients must be at least 65 years of age and must have an official certificate from their doctor stating that because of infirmity, illness, or incapacity, they have a continuing need for nursing care by a registered nurse and they must, in fact, be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis involving multiple visits each week. These visits can be made on a less frequent basis provided the beneficiary has a competency certificate. The benefit is not subject to a means test and is not considered as taxable income.

The Commonwealth Department of Health maintains a liaison with interested organisations such as the Royal District Nursing Service. In this way, a feedback of information is obtained to help the Department review the benefit.

VICTORIA—DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFITS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of beneficiaries (a)	2,126	2,282	2,426	2,296	2,475
Benefits paid (\$'000)	1,537	1,667	1,811	1,831	1,794

(a) At the end of the financial year.

Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme

The Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides financial help for persons in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment or services. The Commonwealth Government will help to meet the cost of travel and accommodation for patients who have to travel more than 200 kilometres to the nearest suitable specialist for treatment.

Patients are required to pay the first \$20 of the cost of travel. The Commonwealth Government will pay the balance and up to \$15 a night towards the cost of necessary accommodation up to a limit of eight nights. The scheme also provides identical help for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it. If the patient is a child under 14 years of age, the financial assistance will be given to a parent or other escort, irrespective of the child's condition. There is no means test for the scheme, which commenced on 1 October 1978.

Pharmaceutical benefits

The National Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in 1950, along with a restricted free list of life saving and disease preventing drugs. In 1951, an additional comprehensive range of medicines was provided free to pensioners. The Scheme, considerably expanded in 1960, introduced a patient contribution fee of 50 cents for prescriptions written for the general public. This contribution was increased to \$1.00 in 1971, \$1.50 in 1975, \$2.00 in 1976 and \$2.50 in July 1978. Eligible pensioners and their dependants receive pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions free of charge.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister for Health on the advice of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Pharmaceutical benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on medical practitioners' prescriptions. In regions with no approved chemist, a medical practitioner may be approved as supplier. The provision under the National Health Act to approve hospitals as pharmaceutical suppliers was incorporated into the agreement relating to the provision of hospital services which commenced on 1 August 1975.

VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Number of prescriptions ('000)	23,426	25,927	25,734	22,604	23,659
Prescription cost ('000)—					
Commonwealth Government contribution	58,791	68,116	65,701	56,246	61,636
Patients' contribution	16,665	18,568	25,959	29,647	30,697
Total	75,456	86,684	91,660	85,893	92,333

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 665-73

MEDICAL TRAINING AND MANPOWER

Training of doctors

Undergraduate training

Medical undergraduate training in Victoria is carried out at the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Melbourne Medical School began in 1862 and now admits 220 students into the first year of the course, and 250 students into the second year. This enables an entry into second year of students who have a science or dental science degree or part thereof. The Monash Medical School admits 160 students into the first year of the course, and into the second and third years allows for a lateral entry of suitably qualified students to replace wastage. In both universities the pre-clinical course lasts three years, followed by three years of clinical instruction. After six years there is a qualifying examination which, if passed, confers on the student the degrees of MB, BS. The major hospitals where the University of Melbourne sends its undergraduates are the Royal Melbourne Hospital, St Vincent's Hospital, Austin Hospital, Repatriation General Hospital, Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Women's Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Hygiene Authority. Monash University students are trained at the Alfred Hospital, Prince Henry's Hospital, Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Geelong Hospital, Fairfield Hospital, and hospitals under the control of the Mental Hygiene Authority.

The Medical Board of Victoria grants provisional registration to new graduates who, after one year's experience as interns, are registered as legally qualified medical practitioners. The aim of the university medical schools is to produce a generalist who, with further training, may become a general practitioner, physician, surgeon, obstetrician, paediatrician, psychiatrist, or other specialist.

Postgraduate training

Vocational training of medical graduates towards specialisation is primarily controlled by the Royal Clinical Colleges. Boards of Graduate Studies at the various previously mentioned hospitals, together with the Victorian Medical Postgraduate Foundation, assist in this programme. Each speciality has its own college, that is, the general practitioners have the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners, the physicians the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, the surgeons the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, and the obstetricians the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. These are the Royal Clinical Colleges. There are also the Colleges of Pathologists, Radiologists, Psychiatrists, and others.

Each of these colleges is an Australian body which conducts its own examinations for membership and stipulates the criteria required for the training necessary before examination can be undertaken and, in most instances, the post-examination training needed before specialist status can be achieved. In all, this takes between five and six years after the intern year.

The Graduate Board of Studies at each hospital provides vocational training in each speciality, given by the specialist staff free of charge to the trainee. This is apart from the patient care that the trainee is giving to the patients of the hospital which pays the trainee for this service.

The Victorian Medical Postgraduate Committee arranges continuing education and conducts refresher courses for all specialists. These courses are conducted both in the

Melbourne metropolitan area and in the country. Particular emphasis is placed on the continuing education of country medical practitioners. The universities have postgraduate degrees which they offer to medical graduates. These in the main are not obtained by course work but generally are achieved by thesis. Clinical academics also take part in training programmes arranged by Boards of Graduate Studies.

Specialist status

When a specialist qualification is granted by a college and the appropriate experience is gained, the recipient is then registered as a specialist either by the Medical Board of Victoria or the Commonwealth Department of Health. Registration as a specialist is introduced at the Commonwealth level as part of the differential fee rebate scheme. This does not provide at present for specialist recognition of general practice. However, it is the aim of the Royal College of General Practitioners to achieve such recognition.

Further references: Development in medicine, 1910-1960, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 230-8; Hospitals in medical education, 1967, pp. 519-20; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1963, pp. 264-5, 1967, pp. 527-8; Medical education: the second medical school, 1972, pp. 494-6; Registration procedure, 1977, pp. 765-6; Supply of doctors, 1977, p. 767

Nursing

Nursing is a discipline that provides a wide range and scope of health services in a variety of settings. The services include health education, promotion and maintenance of the prevention of illness or injury, rehabilitation, and implementation of prescribed medical regimes.

Nursing activities may include conducting preventive health examinations, teaching and counselling of children in schools, teenagers in clinics, adults at work, senior citizens in private and public nursing homes, new mothers in clinics and at home; performing complex tasks to help maintain life of patients in intensive care units in hospitals; and providing supportive physical and/or emotional care to individuals undergoing surgical, medical, or psychiatric care.

The majority of registered nurses in Victoria continue to work in hospitals. Other major areas of employment are psychiatric clinics, public health facilities, nursing homes and homes for the aged, doctors' professional rooms, community health clinics, industry, and educational institutions.

Nursing education and practice are supervised by the Victorian Nursing Council, the statutory nursing body constituted under the *Nurses Act* 1958. The Council membership consists mainly of nurses from various nursing interests; there are also members from legal, medical, hospital, and general education fields. The Council is particularly concerned with standards of nursing courses, teaching personnel, examinations, and training schools. Every person practising nursing for a fee or reward is required to be registered under the Nurses Act, and to hold a current annual practising certificate issued by the Victorian Nursing Council. Registers of nurses in each branch of nursing, and a roll of current practising certificate holders, are maintained by the Council.

At 30 June 1978, there were 5,030 general nurses in training, 1,140 nursing aides, 359 psychiatric nurses, 152 mental deficiency nurses, and 305 mothercraft nurses. Although most basic nursing education programmes are conducted in hospital based courses, the trend is for these courses to be replaced by college based courses, with clinical components of the courses being obtained in hospitals and other institutions.

Tertiary level nursing education is available at the Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences (nursing administration, education, community health nursing, hospital nursing, and unit management), and at the Preston Institute of Technology (community health nursing).

To assist nurses who have been absent from nursing to return to the profession, some hospitals and health agencies offer orientation and refresher courses. In-service nursing courses in various specialist areas such as intensive care, operating theatre, cardio-thoracic, geriatric, oncological, eye, ear, nose, and throat, gynaecological, and communicable diseases nursing ensure a sufficient supply of skilled staff in these fields.

VICTORIA—NURSES, 1977-78

Courses	Approved training institutions (a)	Students at 30 June 1978	Completed course during 1977-78	Registrations approved, including interstate and overseas applicants	Annual practising certificates issued for year ended 31 December 1977 (b)
Basic courses—					
General nurse	37	5,030	1,490	2,963	} 32,369
Psychiatric nurse	11	359	113	202	
Mental deficiency nurse	5	152	20	38	
Mothercraft nurse	4	305	77	174	
Nursing aide	52	1,140	1,228	2,034	
Post-basic courses—					
Midwives	12	575	589	945	..
Infant welfare	4	72	52	86	..
Psychiatric	9	37	36	36	..
Mental deficiency	2	7	2	2	..

(a) Some institutions conduct more than one type of training.

(b) An annual practising certificate is issued on the qualifications attained in the basic course.

NOTE. Post-basic courses hitherto prescribed by the Victorian Nursing Council are to be, or are being, conducted as in-service courses, except for midwifery and infant welfare.

Further references: *History of nursing in Victoria, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 240-1; Graduate nursing education, 1962, pp. 270-1; Nursing training, 1962, p. 263; Nursing recruitment, 1964, p. 277; Paramedical services, 1969, pp. 548-9; 1978, p. 675*

INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH CARE

Public hospitals

Organisation

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. First, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors, following closely the practice applying in Britain before the introduction of the National Health Service. Second, they have received financial assistance by way of government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount. Third, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in university teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Since August 1975, honorary medical staff who had been treating public patients free of charge became paid members of the hospital staff on a fee for service, contract, or sessional basis in caring for such patients. This system of paying all medical staff in hospitals that provide treatment for the standard ward patient was brought about by the Hospitals Cost Sharing Agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments. By this agreement, both governments contracted to share equally on the net operating cost of all public hospitals in Victoria.

At present, there are either hospital or private patients. If an individual chooses to be a hospital patient, he receives hospital care, medical treatment, etc., in a public hospital free of all charges unless privately insured, and without a means test, but he does not have the choice of doctor. Alternatively, a person electing to be a private patient is charged a fee of either \$40 per day or \$60 per day and has to pay all medical practitioner fees. Only rarely does the hospital fee cover the actual costs. Private patients may insure against the hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's charges (see pages 601-2). However, where the care and treatment involve a person for whom compensation or damages are payable, the compensating authority is subject to a charge equal to the average daily bed cost of the hospital. From 1 November 1977, a charge of \$6 per attendance has been raised from privately insured persons attending public hospitals for an outpatient or casualty service. A means tested fee is charged in the case of dental services and the provision of spectacles.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria, the present acute hospital bed need is assessed at approximately 4 beds

per 1,000 persons as compared with 7.5 beds per 1,000 persons in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but also in terms of cost of patient treatment.

In earlier times, hospitals could attempt to provide all possible services to their patients, but the increasing complexity of diagnostic and therapeutic services, as well as rapidly increasing costs, have encouraged the development of rationalised and co-ordinated services. The former Hospitals and Charities Commission made reference to a number of standing expert committees and consultants to advise on the implementation of such developments, e.g., on cardiac equipment, nuclear medicine, and regional dental services. The Hospitals Division of the Health Commission is presently maintaining these committees.

Certain metropolitan hospitals are designed for special purposes (e.g., maternity, rehabilitation, paediatrics), while others serve as general hospitals in their local communities, and may also function as referral centres for the smaller hospitals and offer services in certain specialised fields of medicine.

Since 1954, country hospitals have been organised on a regional basis. The smaller hospitals refer patients with more complicated conditions to the base hospitals which have more specialised staff and facilities. There are eleven regional councils which are designed to co-ordinate activities in a region and comprise hospital, Mental Health Division, community health centre, and ancillary service representatives. Each council has medical, nursing, engineering, catering, and administrative advisory committees which meet regularly. Services including pathology, pharmacy, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, audiology, and occupational therapy are being progressively established on a regional basis. Group laundries have been sited at strategic locations and each hospital has access to the services of a regional engineer.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES AT 30 JUNE

Type of institution	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Melbourne Statistical Division—					
Special hospitals (including Cancer Institute) (a)	11	11	11	11	12
General and auxiliary hospitals	30	30	30	31	31
Convalescent hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the aged	4	4	4	4	4
Sanatorium	1	1	1	1	1
Total	47	47	47	48	49
Remainder of State—					
Base hospitals	10	10	10	10	10
General hospitals	96	96	96	96	96
Hospitals for the aged	6	6	6	6	7
Total	112	112	112	112	113
Total hospitals	159	159	159	160	162

(a) Special hospitals are those having accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively.

Further references: Fairfield Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 241-2; Geelong Hospital, 1962, pp. 273-4; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962, pp. 271-3; Alfred Hospital, 1963, pp. 265-6; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964, pp. 286-7; History of hospitals in Victoria, 1964, pp. 267-72; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964, pp. 284-6, 1976, pp. 691-3; St Vincent's Hospital, 1965, pp. 266-7; Dental Hospital, 1965, pp. 267-8; Austin Hospital, 1966, pp. 250-1; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967, pp. 529-32; Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1968, pp. 525-8

Private hospitals and nursing homes

Most private hospitals are privately owned and administered along profitable business lines, although some hospitals may best be described as non-profit organisations with their ownership resting mainly in religious denominations.

Those acute private hospitals which are approved training schools for midwives, general nurses, and nursing aides must meet the Victorian Nursing Council's requirements. While private hospitals accommodate short-term and acutely ill patients, private nursing homes accommodate patients requiring constant nursing care for an indefinite period. Patients may be the frail aged, bed-fast, near bed-fast, or totally dependent children.

Private hospitals and nursing homes must always be staffed according to the private hospital regulations under the Victorian Health Act; for example, the number of qualified

nursing and domestic staff to patient ratio must not be allowed to fall below a determined level.

Repatriation hospital and clinics

The largest of the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. The hospital is a teaching hospital for medical students affiliated with the University of Melbourne and is recognised for postgraduate training in surgery, medicine, anaesthetics, pathology, psychiatry, and radiology. Postgraduate studies are encouraged and clinical meetings and tutorials are held regularly. The Hospital is approved by the Victorian Nursing Council as a training school for male and female student nurses and trainee nursing aides. At 30 June 1978, the number of staff employed full-time at the hospital was 1,430 and, during 1977-78, 10,320 inpatients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 14.5 days per patient. A total of 136,504 attendances were also made for outpatient services at various clinics within the hospital.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Outpatient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; Macleod Hospital, Mont Park; and Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora.

In administering the Commonwealth *Repatriation Act* 1920 and associated legislation, the Department has the responsibility for the medical care of eligible beneficiaries. An extensive range of treatment is provided for outpatients through some 8,074 (1,944 in Victoria) general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, and at the repatriation outpatient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. In addition, the Local Dental Officer Scheme, involving some 3,550 (868 in Victoria) dentists throughout Australia and dental units located at Departmental institutions, provides a full range of dental services for those eligible.

Nursing home care is also provided for patients with service-related disabilities which require long-term care. For certain other beneficiaries, nursing home care is provided for chronic conditions not related to service subject to a patient contribution.

Under arrangements with State Governments, psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are admitted at Departmental expense to separate repatriation psychiatric wards administered by State authorities.

In each State in Australia and at Darwin in the Northern Territory there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided. Artificial limbs are supplied free to all persons in the community who need them.

The Department also provides an extensive rehabilitation service for both inpatients and outpatients, including physiotherapy, chiropody, speech therapy, and social worker services.

State geriatric centres

Historically, providing facilities for aged persons has centred on making long-term accommodation available. This concept has been the basis on which many of the State's institutions have built up long lists of persons waiting for admission. However, changing patterns in geriatric care have made waiting list figures an unrealistic factor in gaining an accurate assessment of needs.

It will always be essential to provide accommodation for those patients whose physical condition has made them totally dependent on nursing support, and some 4,000 beds are available for this purpose within State geriatric centres or in units attached to public hospitals. Recently, the part played by these centres in a health system for the aged has been expanded beyond this one aspect of care. The responsibilities of each geriatric centre are to:

(1) Ensure that in each community there will be a co-ordinated, comprehensive, domiciliary care service incorporating nursing, housekeeping, medical, and paramedical personnel which will allow many aged persons to remain safely and contentedly in their own homes;

- (2) provide specialist assessment of each person's physical, psychological, and social needs and resources so that appropriate plans for treatment and future care may be made;
- (3) develop rehabilitation programmes;
- (4) assist the families of aged persons being cared for at home with planned, intermittent, short-term admissions for relative relief; and
- (5) provide on-going education for all levels of staff engaged in geriatric care.

In 1976, the University of Melbourne established a Chair of Gerontology in conjunction with Mount Royal Hospital. The National Institute of Gerontology is also located at Mount Royal.

District nursing services

District nursing services are conducted by 4 district nursing societies, some community health centres, 3 hospitals in the Melbourne metropolitan area, and 82 country hospitals. The district nurses are responsible for the general nursing care of patients in their own homes, thus reducing the number who would otherwise be admitted to hospital for care. During 1977-78, the 89 approved district nursing services employed 394 full-time and 231 part-time nurses who treated 56,014 patients and made 1,164,556 visits. An additional nine services were approved during 1977-78.

Further reference: Royal District Nursing Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 787-8

Bush nursing services

Bush nursing centres

Each bush nursing centre functions as an outpatient service; patients attend the centre, or the nurse provides care for the patients in their own homes, thus alleviating long periods of hospitalisation. Accommodation is provided at the centre for a trained nurse and usually her family. The nurse is responsible for the health and welfare of her community with medical supervision from a distant town.

A local autonomous committee of management administers each centre, and is elected annually by contributors; the committee members act in an honorary capacity. Finance for administration and capital works projects is provided directly to each centre by the Victorian Government through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. Commonwealth Government finance is received through the pharmaceutical benefits and home nursing subsidy schemes. To supplement these funds, each centre's committee of management raises local finance by membership subscriptions, charging treatment fees, fund raising, and donations.

During the year ended 30 June 1978, 25,087 patients received treatment with 30,469 surgery visits and 18,654 home nursing visits. A staff of 16 full-time and 14 part-time trained sisters was employed at 30 June 1978.

Bush nursing hospitals

The first bush nursing hospital in Victoria was founded in 1923 at Cowes on Phillip Island, and by 1978 there were 39 bush nursing hospitals with a total bed capacity of 663 beds. Eighty per cent of patients are treated for surgical, medical, and obstetric conditions in the hospitals. In the event of complications or more specialised treatment, a nearby base or city hospital provides the expertise required for medical and paramedical services.

During 1977-78, nursing home annexes were constructed at Hastings and Pakenham Bush Nursing Hospitals. The 14 beds provided in each of these annexes brings the total number of registered nursing home beds in bush nursing hospitals to 42. Total cost of these projects was \$601,000 and capital grants totalling \$340,000 were provided by the Commonwealth Government.

As with the centres, each hospital is administered by an annually elected local autonomous committee of management, and in recent years each has appointed a full or part-time paid secretary. Finance is granted through the Victorian Treasury and the Victorian Health Commission, and administered by the Council of the Bush Nursing Association. Hospitals apply annually to the Council for permission to incur capital expenditure and thereby receive a capital grant on a \$3 to \$1 basis for this expenditure. The 1977-78 capital works grant was \$798,700 and some member hospitals proceeded with

projects without any government assistance. The annual maintenance grant, totalling \$470,000 in 1977-78, is determined by the Victorian Treasurer. The Council then allocates this grant to hospitals on a needs basis, with smaller hospitals receiving more sympathetic consideration than larger ones, since larger hospitals are in a better position to organise their own finances and priorities.

Bush Nursing Association

The original role of the Bush Nursing Association was to provide, through its superintendent, a nursing service which would extend to appointing staff to hospitals and centres. In recent years, the superintendent, a trained nurse, has continued to be responsible for appointing centre sisters and hospital matrons, but most local committees of management arrange for the appointment of staff to hospitals. When the local committees of management experience difficulties in maintaining adequate staff levels, the superintendent recruits staff on their behalf. Together with the honorary consultant architect, the superintendent also provides assistance in the designing of hospital extensions. This changing role has resulted in the appointment of a sessional administrator, experienced in hospital administration, to assist the council and hospitals with matters relating to finance and hospital and business administration generally.

The Bush Nursing Association is a voluntary organisation registered with the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission. The twenty-three member council includes twelve elected members, usually country people associated with one of the hospitals or centres, thus providing local committees of management with direct representation on the council. The remaining eleven members are nominated by various other bodies or co-opted, and involved in an aspect of health care.

The nursing staff, employed by the Bush Nursing Association and paid centrally, totalled 192 full-time and 491 part-time nurses at 31 March 1978. The administrative and domestic staff are paid by the local hospital. At 31 March 1978, 19 full-time and 33 part-time administrative staff and 107 full-time and 252 part-time domestic staff were employed.

Psychiatric services

Psychiatric services in Victoria are organised on a regional basis. The State is divided into twelve regions, with the Mental Health Division working towards the situation where each region can be served by one early treatment centre with attached long-term wards for chronically ill and psychogeriatric patients, as well as community mental health centres and other community facilities.

The Division's philosophy is to build early treatment centres in association with general hospitals. Footscray, Geelong, and Mildura provide recent examples of this, and negotiations are taking place with other general hospitals. As well, Royal Park will be provided with a new admission unit, and approval has been given for psychiatric facilities to be included in the developing Sunshine hospital and health services complex. This form of development requires the concomitant expansion of community facilities. It also requires the reduction in bed capacity of several existing mental health institutions which, by modern standards, are too large.

Early treatment centres, consisting of hospital beds for acute patients, day hospitals and outpatient clinics, provide inpatient and outpatient care for those with an established psychiatric disorder. Such patients are referred by community mental health centres, general hospitals, general practitioners, and private psychiatrists. Victoria has 884 hospital beds for short-term psychiatric patients, 75 per cent of whom are admitted on a voluntary basis, while the remaining 25 per cent enter on a medical recommendation.

Within early treatment centres, the distinction between inpatient and day patient lies in the use of the residential facilities. Day hospitals provide care for patients not requiring hospitalisation but benefiting from a comprehensive treatment programme of the type that can be supplied only in the hospital situation. Such treatment may include individual and group therapy. Outpatient clinics provide continuous specialised care, such as psychopharmacological treatment and psychotherapy, or advise the patient's general practitioner on the required course of treatment. These clinics are staffed by Mental Health Division psychiatrists and are located in Division hospitals and, in twenty cases, at country general hospitals.

Long-term hospitals for the chronically mentally ill and psychogeriatric patients serve those persons requiring prolonged rehabilitative or inpatient care. As a result of successful advances in psychotropic drug use, the number of chronic patients has been diminishing. More importantly, the waiting list for psychogeriatric patients has been markedly reduced through the efforts of the Division's psychogeriatric services, which emphasise reliance on appropriate community support facilities and the use of mobile specialist assessment teams.

Child psychiatric services in Victoria consist of one residential unit (Travancore) containing 37 beds, and specialised outpatient clinics at the Travancore, Observatory, Children's, and Bouverie Clinics, and at the Dandenong Psychiatric Centre. In conjunction with the Mental Health Division, the Austin Hospital's Department of Psychiatry also provides child psychiatric services, and each of these centres provides regional consultative services to outlying psychiatric facilities. Plans have been made to completely redevelop the Travancore Clinic and to relocate Observatory Clinic from South Yarra to South Melbourne.

To meet the demand for staff, the Mental Health Division has joined with the Austin Hospital to provide a training course in child psychiatry, a course leading to the accreditation of the successful participants by the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. The Division and the Austin Hospital also provide a course in child psychotherapy for psychiatrists and other professionals in the child field.

Community mental health centres are staffed by teams of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, occupational therapists, and community mental health nurses, with the aim of preventing the development of psychiatric disorders that would require the patient to go to hospital. Located in shopping centres or residential areas, the community mental health centres offer professional help on a walk-in basis to those with psychological, social, or family problems and to those in crisis situations. There are 28 such centres as well as a number of domiciliary services operating from psychiatric hospitals.

Persons attending these centres are psychiatric patients who can be treated on an outpatient basis, discharged hospital patients needing help in adjusting to community life, and those who need help but do not show any established psychiatric disorder. The activities of the centres include the organisation of self-help groups, education of community leaders, detection of "at risk" community groups, participation in community activities, and assistance to educational, social, religious, ethnic, and other community organisations in dealing with mental health problems.

The Division provides three categories of after-care for ex-hospital patients:

- (1) Psychiatric after-care hostels and half-way houses are provided for patients who are unable to manage independently—some patients require accommodation only for short periods; other patients will require accommodation for the rest of their lives;
- (2) day hospitals serve those patients staying with their families or in hostels but whose daily activities require some supervision; and
- (3) sheltered workshops for chronically mentally ill persons provide work in a non-competitive situation. Some patients attend sheltered workshops temporarily until they are able to work in the normal labour market; other patients will never be able to transfer to unsheltered employment.

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS

Type of institution	At 30 November—				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Mental hospitals (a)	11	11	11	11	11
Psychiatric and informal hospitals	16	16	17	17	19
Intellectual deficiency training centres	9	10	10	12	12
Alcoholic and Drug Dependency Rehabilitation Centres	2	4	4	4	4
Total	38	41	42	44	46

(a) Includes Repatriation Mental Hospital.

Further reference: Modern psychiatric services, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 248-50

Alcohol and drug services

The Alcohol and Drug Services Section of the Mental Health Division has been developed as a co-ordinated response to individual and community problems associated with the use of alcohol and other drugs. Four distinct, specialised centres, co-ordinated from a central office, provide treatment, rehabilitation, research, training, and prevention programmes. By extending and supporting previously available facilities, the Section helps to improve a broad range of services. In addition, the new Section can co-ordinate the community's response to the complex problems of alcohol and drug use.

These services have been designed to incorporate cost-effectiveness controls, needs assessment, social cost-benefit analysis, and a continuing evaluation of all efforts in terms of a wide range of goals. These goals range from total or partial abstinence from drug use, through complete social and economic rehabilitation, to patient and staff satisfaction.

The treatment methods available in these services are based on a multi-disciplinary community medicine approach. Psychiatrists, doctors, nurses, social workers, and others provide individual and group therapy as a team. Family and other types of community-oriented therapy and rehabilitation are also emphasised, but appropriate drug therapy (including therapeutic agents, Antabuse, vitamins), behaviour therapy, and other types of treatment based on learning, diet, work therapy, crisis-intervention, and similar treatment are also used where appropriate. The management programmes provided are flexible and varied to fit the needs of the patient.

Tuberculosis services

The Tuberculosis Branch of the Health Commission is responsible for the prevention, early detection, and treatment of the disease of tuberculosis, and maintaining public awareness of it. The broad policy of tuberculosis control continues as in recent years, but compulsory mass X-ray surveys have been suspended since December 1976. The number of beds reserved for treatment of tuberculosis patients continues to decline.

Persons born outside Australia show a considerably higher incidence of tuberculosis than those born in Australia, particularly in the first years after arrival and special attention is being directed to the medical supervision of this group and of south-east Asian refugees arriving in this country. Other groups requiring surveillance include persons with a past history or significant radiological evidence of past tuberculosis infection, and heavy users of alcohol. Because of their higher risk of developing active tuberculosis, these persons are asked to remain under review at clinics or by private doctors.

Mortality rates continue at a low level and were 0.8 per 100,000 persons in 1976. Tuberculin testing among school children indicates a low infection rate which has been fairly constant recently. In 1977, 1.5 per cent of children at 14 years of age gave natural positive reactions. These figures are the most reliable indicator of tuberculous infection in this group at present.

Improved social and economic conditions have continued to contribute towards this improved situation, as has the diligent approach to case finding, medical supervision, and contact control. The major credit for improving the situation is most directly related to the availability of modern anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy. The four drugs—Streptomycin, Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Ethambutol—make it possible to render virtually all persons with active tuberculosis non-infectious. This applies to both new cases and those who have relapsed, and both categories usually need only a short period of institutional care. Treatment on a domiciliary basis, under direct supervision, is being used when warranted. Experience is showing that relapse of tuberculosis is being markedly reduced among those who have had full courses of drug treatment.

Compulsory community chest X-ray surveys were conducted throughout Victoria from 1963 to 1976. One mobile X-ray unit has been retained by the Tuberculosis Branch and is being used for special community groups and others at special risk, for example, mental hospitals, prisons, homes for the aged and indigent, and "contact" surveys. The general situation of community surveys is reviewed periodically with special reference to high risk areas.

The constant danger to unprotected persons proceeding to areas of high risk is emphasised and the Branch considers that all susceptible persons should be advised to have B.C.G. vaccination before leaving Australia.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX

Activities	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
New cases referred (a)	9,624	9,334	8,543	8,291	8,088
Active cases					
New	369	321	291	311	274
Reactivated	38	31	29	31	25
Chronic	10	8	7	4	7
Re-attendances	46,190	42,480	37,783	38,383	35,037
Home visits by nurses	21,324	19,179	17,917	15,414	12,996
X-ray examinations (films taken) (b)	49,369	44,423	43,367	39,412	37,007
Tuberculin tests	7,544	6,970	6,853	6,931	6,904
B.C.G. vaccinations	1,953	1,766	1,628	1,460	1,519
Chest X-ray surveys (X-rays taken)	598,721	354,256	401,397	412,044	45,461
School tuberculin surveys (Mantoux tests)	87,495	92,265	92,645	88,229	101,639

(a) Referred to investigation from all sources for the first time in that year.

(b) Large and micro films, excluding mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Year	Beds	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
1973	340	604	586	29
1974	301	564	538	23
1975	301	466	449	19
1976	208	495	468	29
1977	197	421	390	29

Further references: Compulsory chest X-rays, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, p. 241; Tuberculosis and mass X-ray surveys, 1967, pp. 507-8

Cancer Institute

The Cancer Institute, with its treatment section, the Peter MacCallum Hospital, is Australia's only comprehensive, specialist centre for treatment, research, and education in cancer and allied diseases. Established under the *Victorian Cancer Institute Act* 1949, the Institute today provides a full range of patient services, including inpatient and outpatient care, backed by supportive services such as social services, physiotherapy, and the visiting nursing service. In addition, it operates clinics in twelve Melbourne public hospitals and institutes and six country hospitals, and it is responsible for radiotherapy services in Tasmania.

Research is a primary responsibility of the Institute. There are three major research units—biological research, haematology research, and clinical immunology and immunogenetics. The wide-ranging research programmes comprise both clinical trials and laboratory research.

The Institute's education responsibilities cover medical, paramedical, and technical areas and the Peter MacCallum Hospital is a teaching hospital for the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The Institute also runs the only postgraduate school in oncological nursing in Australia.

The first section of the new hospital, the Douglas Wright Wing, was opened in September 1977 and work on the next phase, which will increase inpatient accommodation to 300 beds, as well as providing additional outpatient, radiotherapy, and other facilities, is expected to begin shortly.

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Patients—					
Distinct persons treated (public patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital)	10,141	10,619	10,773	9,879	10,884
New patients registered (public patients) (a)	4,457	4,599	4,329	4,353	4,304

VICTORIA—CANCER INSTITUTE (continued)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Inpatients (ward and hostel)—					
Number of beds available at 30 June	r122	r122	r122	r122	(d)147
Admissions	3,701	3,937	4,419	r4,511	4,553
Daily average	r83.26	85.39	87.36	r84.87	87.68
Outpatients—					
Attendances at consultative clinics (public patients) (a)	41,786	45,526	43,808	44,226	45,692
Radiotherapy Department (a) (b)—					
Attendances for treatment (public and private)	58,197	61,638	60,590	60,062	66,167
Fields treated (public and private)	112,039	114,977	120,422	119,548	131,932
Visiting Nursing Service—					
Patients visited	1,001	930	972	972	1,220
Total visits	35,639	38,286	36,283	34,547	42,349
Other services (at Peter MacCallum Hospital) (b) (c)—					
Attendances (public and private)	90,782	105,636	118,855	122,067	123,021
Paid staff—					
Medical	85	97	99	r99	106
Nursing	166	178	183	r205	240
Scientific and technical	196	203	229	r242	342
Other	440	r440	442	r495	482

(a) Includes patients at Peter MacCallum Hospital and Peter MacCallum clinics at the Austin and Alfred Hospitals and in the country.

(b) Includes inpatients and outpatients.

(c) Includes diagnostic radiations, pathology, physiotherapy, pharmacy, medical, social work, theatre, and photography.

(d) Wards in the new Douglas Wright Wing were opened in January 1978.

NOTE. The above figures are not comparable with previously published figures.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Youth services

Maternal and child health services

These services include health supervision of infants from the first weeks of life, throughout the pre-school years, and guidance of mothers during pregnancy and the post-natal period through the early child rearing years.

This service is given by infant welfare sisters who are triple certificated nurses at infant welfare centres, which are now sometimes called maternal and child health centres because the service given is to mothers and children, not just to infants. There are infant welfare centres in every municipality, so that this free service is readily available to all young parents.

Family planning is now recognised as an integral part of maternal and child health care and clinics are conducted at a growing number of infant welfare centres. The clinics are staffed by doctors and nurses trained in family planning methods, who provide free advice to young people on sexuality, the responsibilities of parenthood, methods of contraception, the spacing of pregnancies, and conception difficulties.

The importance of play in the development of young children has long been recognised, and to help mothers understand this concept, the establishment of toddler play groups in infant welfare centres is encouraged.

The importance of early detection of defects or developmental delays is now well acknowledged and a comprehensive programme is being introduced progressively with the object of identifying disabilities or handicaps at an early age and ensuring that the best possible remedial action is taken. Through this early childhood development programme, support services are being made available readily to parents by specialist professional staff based in regions and working closely with local communities. These new services are being provided by medical and paramedical personnel such as visiting child health nurses, psychologists, social workers, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, dietitians, and audiologists.

A newly developed and successful programme aimed at early identification of infants with hearing defects is being conducted under the guidance of a staff of audiologists. Infant welfare sisters throughout the State have been trained in routine testing procedures for infants in their first year of life, and more sophisticated testing with modern equipment is provided at clinics conducted by the audiologists.

VICTORIA—MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Family planning services—					
Number of clinics	17	23	33	38	39
New enrolments	1,272	1,886	2,991	3,704	4,457
Attendances of patients	4,571	6,586	9,607	12,509	15,790
Pre-natal services—					
Number of clinics	29	29	29	22	21
Attendances of mothers	14,161	12,309	8,356	4,496	3,643
Infant welfare services—					
Number of infant welfare centres (all types)	745	751	763	769	781
Infant welfare sisters employed	421	429	443	450	473
Attendances of children	1,505,761	1,342,809	1,399,310	1,352,640	1,342,883
Home visits to children	141,133	149,584	153,575	155,487	160,975
Attendances of expectant mothers	17,407	18,062	18,192	18,635	19,253
Post-natal visits to mothers in hospital	19,698	24,781	25,824	25,933	25,709
Immunisation—					
Triple antigen primary course	n.a.	62,157	61,246	58,240	55,581
Polioomyelitis primary course	n.a.	58,491	57,987	54,808	52,669
Measles	n.a.	32,957	33,801	34,084	30,571
Smallpox	n.a.	14,739	13,077	(a)	(a)

(a) Now omitted from programme.

Pre-school child development

This section is responsible for educational, care, and developmental services for the child before attendance at primary school. It is concerned with both subsidised and registered services for the child of the working mother who requires full day care, and the child of the non-working mother who attends a sessional kindergarten.

One of the section's aims is to integrate services where possible and to fully utilise buildings to provide a variety of services required by a particular community. A policy of regionalisation of services is being implemented and the pre-school staff, who are persons with a kindergarten diploma and in most cases postgraduate qualifications, while appointed centrally, are seconded to work in a region. These regions vary in size according to the population and needs of the region. In one country region, for example, 23 shires are encompassed, while in the Melbourne metropolitan area the region could consist of only one large municipality. The pre-school advisers work closely with community groups and the staff of shire or city councilsm They are thus able to become aware of the needs of the region and to help plan appropriate services. They are also available as resource persons to community groups and are involved in multi-disciplinary teams developed to provide health promotion and assessment services through the early childhood development complexes.

The type of service established varies according to the needs of the region and the age of the children. The first subsidised service is the toddler group for children aged between 18 months and 3 years, and their mothers. Conducted by a trained kindergarten teacher and an infant welfare sister in the waiting room of an infant welfare centre, this service offers mothers the opportunity to learn more about the growth and development of young children, while their children are playing with materials suited to their age group. In March 1978, there were 38 toddler groups, catering for 1,461 children, operating in Victoria.

Kindergartens present opportunities for group play, education, and parent discussions. This service is provided for children from 3 years of age onwards, who attend three or four sessions each week. To give as many children as possible the benefits of attending these centres, different groups of not more than 25 children each are taken in the mornings and afternoons. The kindergartens are staffed, and programmes compiled, by a teacher with approved qualifications, supported by an untrained assistant. In March 1978, there were 1,065 subsidised kindergartens, catering for 54,041 children, operating in Victoria.

The day care centre provides care and education for the child of the working mother. These centres vary from the large centre catering for up to 60 children, to the small neighbourhood centre in a house catering for 20 to 25 children. In the latter type of centre, parents employed on a part-time basis work at the centre in return for service.

Commonwealth children's services programme

During 1976-77, the Commonwealth Government changed the basis of its funding to the States from staff salaries to that of a lump sum block grant. From 1978-79, the block

grant represents the total Commonwealth contribution towards both recurrent and capital costs incurred by the State for pre-schools.

The Commonwealth Government also paid the capital and recurrent costs of a number of childhood service projects, administered by the Health Commission of Victoria. These consisted mainly of the establishment of day care centres.

Early childhood development programmes

An Early Childhood Development Programme is a community-based network of services for young children and their families. It seeks to build on to and to integrate existing services in accordance with the developmental needs of families with young children. Through consultation and explanations a multi-disciplinary team is established, the aim being to take the services to the people rather than make people come to the services.

Fourteen Early Childhood Development Programmes have so far been set up in the following regions: South Western, Central Highlands, Central Gippsland, Diamond Valley/Eltham, Knox/Sherbrooke, Barwon, Broadmeadows, City of Melbourne, Mildura, Sunshine/Footscray, Goulburn Valley, Eastern Divide (Lilydale area), Frankston, and Gisborne. They are at various stages of development and in most cases have not yet reached their full staffing strength. It is estimated that approximately 32 Early Childhood Development Programmes will be required to give a comprehensive coverage of Victoria.

School Medical Service

Where early childhood development complexes have been established, this Service is now integrating with other services to children to promote better development in all areas.

Medical officers support teachers and health professionals working in infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, early childhood development complexes, and schools, and provide a consultative service where this is needed. In 1977, they offered a support medical examination to children attending subsidised pre-schools in the year before beginning school and examined 42,671 children under this scheme, while a further group of children were examined by medical officers employed by Prahran and Melbourne City Councils.

Examinations at the school were performed by both school nurses and medical officers. A total of 33,639 children received a standard examination with preference being given to children who had not been examined at the pre-school centre and 106,401 children had routine vision examinations. In addition, many children were reviewed for previously detected disability to ensure that they were being protected from handicap, and referrals were taken from teachers. Special services were provided to children with handicap; thus, all children enrolled during the year at 23 special schools for the intellectually handicapped and at 16 special developmental schools as well as children recognised as partially sighted or requiring special education for deafness had a full medical assessment in collaboration with psychologists and teachers in order to determine the best educational programme for them.

School nurses played an increasing part in the examination of school children and many have now been educated to perform standard examinations. Where they are employed with the aid of Commonwealth Government funds, they are expected to spend an increasing amount of time in schools working with teachers and parents to support them in helping children with disability and to promote healthier living.

Dental health services

The Victorian Government has agreed to participate with the Commonwealth Government in a scheme whereby all children under the age of 15 years would be eligible to receive free dental treatment. This scheme will be staffed basically by dental therapists working under the general direction and control of dentists.

The dental therapy course extends over a period of two years and the students, who must have reached university entrance requirements, are appointed to the Victorian Public Service as cadets. The main theme is preventive dentistry with lectures and projects that emphasise this aspect in every subject. During second year, cadets experience several hours

of practical dentistry each day. The maximum intake at the Dental Therapy School is sixty students.

After graduation, dental therapists work in one and two surgery dental clinics being established in school grounds where practicable. Other schools will be visited by mobile dental clinics. An extensive building programme in metropolitan and country areas is being developed to accommodate dental therapists as they graduate.

The programme is being implemented gradually, commencing with the target of covering all pre-school and primary school children, before expanding to secondary school children under the age of 15 years. Having controlled existing dental decay and gum disease by treatment procedures, the dental therapists then aim to ensure that by regular re-examinations, clinical methods of prevention, and through dietary and oral hygiene education, children suffer from less dental disease. In 1978, newly graduated dental therapists were concentrated in the western and north-western suburbs of Melbourne. In 1979, expansion of the scheme was centred in the Geelong/Bellarine Peninsula and Warragul/LaTrobe valley areas.

Further references: Pre-school audiology services, *Victorian Year Book* 1977, p. 785; Child maltreatment, 1977, pp. 788-9; Childhood accident research, 1977, p. 789; Family planning services, 1977, pp. 789-90; National audiological services, 1977, pp. 790-1; Occupational health, 1977, p. 791

Services for the aged

Community health and welfare services for the aged

Health services

In 1978, nursing home and rehabilitation beds available in State, voluntary, and private hospitals totalled approximately 11,400 beds, while hostels accommodated approximately 5,500 persons. Since the provision of beds alone could not adequately serve disabled or elderly persons, community health centres, improved domiciliary services, and more day hospitals are being established. Day hospital attendances approximated 272,000 during 1977-78, while district nursing services made approximately 1,164,556 visits, the majority of which were to persons over 60 years of age.

Elderly persons in the Melbourne metropolitan area receive dental care at the dental clinic in the Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne. Treatment is also provided at clinics established in 18 major country centres and in geriatric centres.

Meals-on-wheels services at 30 June 1978 were supplied by 92 hospitals in co-operation with a number of organisations. These meals were prepared for 120 meals-on-wheels services.

Welfare services

The aim of the Home Help Service, senior citizens clubs, and municipal welfare officers engaged in the welfare of the aged is to assist the aged in pursuing independent lives in their own surroundings for as long as possible.

The Home Help Service, subsidised through the Health Commission, is made available to municipal councils which establish, maintain, or financially assist this service in order to preserve the health of the elderly and their autonomy. This service is available to elderly persons on the basis of their medical need and allotted according to the priority of each case. Duties of a home help are to maintain the household's routine, assist with heavier household chores which may be beyond the capacity of the elderly, do the shopping, or prepare a meal. Assessment of charges is made according to the person's ability to pay. Regular visits are made by assistant advisers to discuss problems, and organisers of the service are encouraged to seek the Health Commission's advice so that the conditions of the subsidy are met.

Elderly citizens' clubs provide facilities for fostering social companionship for the elderly and supply the environment for them to make new friends and to take a renewed interest in life. Municipal councils are paid a subsidy through the Health Commission to establish and maintain these clubs, which provide activities such as carpet bowls, billiards, crafts, and entertainment. Services such as hot meals and chiropody assist in maintaining the health and comfort of the elderly, while meals-on-wheels are confined to those housebound elderly persons unable to attend a club because of infirmity. Routine visits are made by assistant advisers to municipal councils to discuss existing clubs, the

implementation of new services, or the formation of new clubs. Regular discussions are conducted with club members in an attempt to broaden club activities and instil a sense of responsibility in members.

A municipal welfare officer, subsidised by the Health Commission, is employed by a municipal council to ensure the development, co-ordination, and continuing provision of the most appropriate welfare services to meet the needs of the elderly, to supervise existing services, foster co-operation between welfare activities for the aged, promote purposeful activity within elderly citizens' clubs, and help the elderly realise that aid is available.

Further references: Care of the aged, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, p. 264, 1965, p. 258; Home Help Service, 1966, pp. 229-30; Elderly Citizen's Clubs, 1966, pp. 230-1

Community services

Community health services in Victoria

Community health services in Victoria have expanded considerably since 1973 following the implementation of the Community Health Program of the Hospitals and Health Services Commission. The objectives of this programme were stated as follows:

- (1) To emphasise neglected aspects of health care, prevention, health maintenance, rehabilitation, and primary care; and
- (2) to improve the availability and accessibility of health services outside hospitals and nursing homes.

Towards the end of 1975-76, Victoria assumed the responsibility of developing and administering its own programme and determined the priorities for the projects and services to be supported from the available funds.

Community health services have existed for many years in the form of bush nursing posts, infant welfare centres, and other types of locally based health facilities; however, with the inception of the Community Health Program, increased expenditure has been directed towards new initiatives. The programme is based on the positive connotation of health as opposed to the traditional orientation of the treatment of disease provided by hospitals. An essential requirement to foster such an attitude and promote a successful delivery of health care is that both the providers and the consumers should be enthusiastic about the service in operation. Thus, prevention becomes the key to the implementation of the programme.

In Victoria the expansion of community health services depends on the involvement of local citizens, and interest is stimulated by focusing on a resource unit, usually a community health centre. Individuals and groups are encouraged to participate in the promotion of community activities and policy-making through the boards of management of such centres.

Since 1973, there have been some 117 separate areas of development of community health services. Included in this figure are 61 community health centres, 24 day hospitals or rehabilitation centres, and eighteen special projects. While the community health centres in general provide the principal resource, they in turn vary in respect of the range of services which are available. For example, only 37 of the 61 community health centres provide a primary medical care facility.

The first requirement for any community health service is to establish the need for its existence. Consequently, attention has been given to those metropolitan and country areas which are lacking in health services and, in particular, primary medical care. While local communities are responsible for initiating a submission justifying the need for a centre, it is the Hospitals Division of the Victorian Health Commission which is the overall planning and funding authority.

The centres have shown a continuing growth in the services provided, which include medical and nursing, health education, community rehabilitation, and geriatric services, as well as domiciliary care, training and evaluation programmes, youth and adolescent services, health, transport, and other specialised activities.

As the development of the centres has emphasised the delivery of health care, it has been necessary to provide various buildings to house the professional workers concerned. A wide range of new submissions by community groups is categorised according to a priority of need and availability of finance.

The improvement in community health services has resulted in more primary care being readily available in some areas outside hospitals and nursing homes. However, there is still much to be done in the areas of prevention, health maintenance, and rehabilitation. Now that the basic structures of the community health centres exist, more attention will be paid to the prevention of illness, the maintenance of positive health, rehabilitation after illness, and reducing the need for treatment of preventable disease. This will require major changes in public attitudes and social behaviour.

Thus, a long range programme of health education is fundamental to the provision of community health services, and this involves the notion that habits which are known to promote disease should not continue. Such a process of education seeks to improve health care delivery and is conducted by professionals in a wide range of disciplines.

All community health centres help train students in the health professions. Opportunities are provided for community nursing and social work students, and both the University of Melbourne and Monash University medical schools now instruct their clinical students in the setting of the community as well as the hospital.

The Department of Community Health in the University of Melbourne seeks to train doctors in such a way that they understand both the kind and the extent of health needs in their communities. Educationally, community health is concerned with all aspects of health at a community level and with that of individuals in their community setting. The subject draws from the behavioural sciences, epidemiology, and primary medical care, and as a discipline it transcends its component parts, thus adding a new perspective to both the undergraduate and postgraduate training of doctors.

It is also important to evaluate the effectiveness of community health services in order to determine whether they are achieving their stated objectives and that the health of the community is, in fact, being improved. In spite of many difficulties, it is expected that all community health projects will include some inbuilt method of evaluation. This will measure both the quality and efficiency of the services provided and monitor the need for improvement and change. Information from such studies is vital to ensure the appropriate education of the professionals involved.

Health care of the physically and intellectually handicapped

Physically disabled services

The physically handicapped receive specialist treatment within the public hospital system, both at inpatient and outpatient levels. Many attend private practitioners for medical care and physiotherapy service.

Rehabilitation is an important area of health care, and programmes designed to meet individual needs are offered at public hospitals, including the Royal Talbot General Rehabilitation, Caulfield, Hampton, St Vincent's and Prince Henry's Hospitals. Occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and social work personnel provide the paramedical services in these hospitals to enable full assessment and planning of the individual's rehabilitation programme.

Further rehabilitation services are offered by the Kingston Centre and the Mount Eliza Geriatric Centre; by the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs through the Rehabilitation Unit in Heidelberg and by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security through rehabilitation centres at Glen Waverley, Toorak, Ballarat, and Geelong; and by the Mental Health Division of the Victorian Health Commission through the Willsmere Hospital Rehabilitation Unit. The Austin Hospital spinal injuries unit provides a State-wide service for those who suffered from paraplegia or quadriplegia as a result of an accident or injury.

Many hospitals provide nursing home and domiciliary support services. The Victorian Health Commission provides a domiciliary medical and physiotherapy service to poliomyelitis and multiple sclerosis patients throughout the State. The development of the community health centre and day centre network will enable more physically handicapped persons to obtain medical care at a regional/local level.

Several independent voluntary organisations provide medical and paramedical services (usually in association with specialists from public hospitals) in addition to their educative or other training functions. These include the Spastic Children's Society of Victoria, Yooralla Society of Victoria, Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, Multiple Sclerosis

Society, and the Association for the Blind. Most have medical panels and/or honorary medical consultants advising the particular organisation.

Mental retardation services

The care and training of mentally retarded persons (apart from education services) is the responsibility of the Mental Health Division of the Health Commission through its mental retardation services, headed by a director and secretary. At October 1978, there were 3,486 beds in residential training centres for the retarded, the majority being occupied by adults.

The Mental Health Division has adopted the policy of regionalising its services for the retarded. It has also adopted the policy of "normalisation"—making available the types of accommodation and services that are as close as possible to the normal patterns of society. This implies the phasing out of over-large "bricks and mortar" institutions in favour of smaller, specialised, and community-based accommodation backed by a comprehensive and flexible staff support, including intervention, diagnostic, and assessment teams. This philosophy has already been implemented with the development of the St Gabriel's Centre, a 41 bed unit in Balwyn which provides a variety of services for its adjacent region. On a larger scale is the long-term development planned for, initially, the Loddon-Campaspe and Gippsland regions.

The Division and its predecessors have been closely involved in the planning and subsidising of day training centres for the retarded for the past 26 years. There are currently 69 day training centres (16 of which are now special developmental schools) throughout the State and all are subsidised from Victorian Government funds. In the same category are four private residential centres, two autistic children's centres, and a 30 bed hospital leased to a day training centre.

Since the introduction of the *Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1973*, the Education Department has accepted responsibility in principle for educating handicapped children, irrespective of the type of degree of handicap. By October 1978, the educational component of 16 day training centres had been taken over by the Department, and the Department continues to place teachers and teachers' aides in the Division's residential centres to complement the role of the clinical staff.

Ambulance services

Ambulances are operated by 16 regional services, collectively known as Ambulance Service—Victoria. They provide 24-hour cover by trained ambulance officers, with specially designed and equipped vehicles from 16 headquarters stations and 77 branch stations. There are 40 stations operated by volunteers.

Organisation

Autonomous committees are responsible for the provision of service in their regions. Regionalisation has provided extension of service to all areas, including those of sparse population; co-ordination with hospital and medical services and of patients in each region; rational deployment and in-service training of staff; and adequate support when officers or vehicles are otherwise engaged or out of service. The Victorian Government, through the Hospitals Division of the Health Commission, provides substantial capital and operating funds to each service.

Users are charged for ambulance transport, unless they are pensioners. To avoid this heavy expense, individuals and families are encouraged to become subscribers to their regional service. A small annual fee entitles them to free ambulance transport by any Victorian or interstate service. A central, computerised administrative unit has been developed, as has a common subscription rate.

Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance (MICA)

The MICA scheme was introduced into Melbourne in 1971 on an experimental basis, under the guidance of an expert advisory committee to the Hospitals Division. Since 1973, the Intensive Care Ambulance Unit has been manned by specially trained ambulance officers and is now a well established operation. There are five MICA vehicles in service in the Melbourne metropolitan area, of which four are operated by Ambulance Service—Melbourne from parent hospitals (the Austin, Alfred, Royal Melbourne, and Western General Hospitals). The fifth unit is based at Frankston and operated by the Peninsula Ambulance Service. The vehicles carry sophisticated medical and radio equipment and a range of appropriate drugs.

Air Ambulance Service

The Air Ambulance Service, managed by Ambulance Service-Melbourne, mainly carries patients from distant country hospitals to Melbourne hospitals, and back. Patients are also brought from interstate when necessary. The air service is more comfortable and far quicker than long road journeys, and is comparable in cost. During 1977-78, 3,805 patients were carried a distance of 381,400 kilometres, over 4,420 hours.

Neonatal Emergency Transport Service (NETS)

NETS is a co-operative scheme between Ambulance Service-Melbourne and the four Melbourne hospitals with neonatal intensive care units (Mercy Maternity Hospital, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, Royal Children's Hospital, and Royal Women's Hospital). Based at the Royal Women's Hospital, a highly qualified team of doctors and sisters, with a full range of equipment and drugs which fits into a standard ambulance, can travel to a hospital to treat a sick baby, then supervise transport to an intensive care unit. In full operation since October 1976, this service has improved the condition of many newborn babies on arrival at intensive care units, and contributed to an increased rate of survival, better condition after survival, and a shorter stay in hospital.

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Vehicles (including administration)	402	444	480	517	530
Staff (including administration)	795	904	968	1,126	1,154
Subscribers	409,075	459,864	591,456	659,308	724,275
Patients carried	341,822	366,579	421,743	475,460	485,532
Distance travelled by ambulances (kilometres)	8,822,998	10,338,739	11,111,470	12,517,748	13,160,524

Further references: Industrial hygiene, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 254-5; Food standards and pure food control, 1964, p. 258, Communicable disease, 1964, pp. 258-60; Control of poisons and deleterious substances, 1965, p. 245; Interdepartmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965, pp. 245-6; Epidemics, 1967, pp. 501-6; Poisons Information Centre, 1968, pp. 523-4, 1969, pp. 542-3; Public health engineering, 1969, pp. 520-1; Drug and poison control, 1970, pp. 529-30; Environment protection, 1972, pp. 477-8; Community care centres, 1974, pp. 529-30; Community Health Program, 1977, pp. 793-5; Aboriginal health care, 1977, p. 795; Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 1977, p. 798; Pharmaceutical services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 798-801; Environmental health services in Victoria, 1977, pp. 801-8

MEDICAL RESEARCH

Commonwealth Government

National Health and Medical Research Council

The National Health and Medical Research Council, established in 1937, is required by its constitution to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on matters of public health legislation and administration and on any other matters relating to health, medical and dental care, and medical research. It is also required to advise the Commonwealth Government and the States on the merits of reputed cures or methods of treatment that are, from time to time, brought forward for recognition.

During 1979, the National Health and Medical Research Council will provide awards and grants totalling in excess of \$13m. This will represent a major proportion of the total funds specifically spent on medical research in Australia.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories were established in 1916 as a central Australian institute to produce the nation's requirements of vaccines and antitoxins, previously imported from Britain. Located at Parkville, Melbourne, on an 11 hectare site granted to it in 1918 by the Commonwealth Government, the Laboratories are Australia's leading centre for the production and supply of biological products for human and veterinary use.

Originally under the control of the Quarantine Service, the Laboratories became a division of the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1921, and remained under its control until the *Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Act* 1961 established the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission. From an original staff numbering 30,

the organisation now employs more than 1,000 persons, more than 100 of whom are professionally qualified.

The Laboratories' standards of research and product quality have earned international recognition. They have become the official World Health Organisation reference centres in the Pacific region for influenza and brucellosis, and participate in world-wide monitoring of these diseases. A notable research project of national and international significance, successfully undertaken by the Laboratories' scientists, was the world's first development of a method of producing a sub-unit influenza vaccine without harmful side effects, which could be made available to everybody. Many important overseas discoveries in medicine, biology, and biochemistry have been adopted by the Laboratories; for example, they have been producing Australia's supplies of insulin since 1922 and penicillin since 1943, while poliomyelitis vaccine was manufactured from 1956 until the trend towards oral vaccine resulted in production ceasing a few years later.

The Laboratories pioneered the processing of human blood products in 1925, and became the World Health Organisation blood group reference centre for Australia. Methods developed in the 1920s for treating blood donations from patients recovered from certain diseases were adapted during the Second World War to produce blood products on a large scale for the defence forces. For decades, blood donated to the Red Cross and not used immediately as whole blood in transfusions has been processed to recover and separate the individual blood fractions for use in medicine; these are used to control such diseases as infectious hepatitis, measles, rubella, tetanus, haemophilia, and other blood deficiencies. The outdated blood also yields large supplies of plasma.

In veterinary science, the Laboratories have been continually involved in research into animal and poultry diseases, and have developed vaccines and toxoids for active immunisation against clostridial infections, brucellosis, bovine mastitis, erysipelas, strangles, canine distemper, hepatitis, and many other diseases. The model farm maintained on a 618 hectare field station at Woodend runs many hyper-immunised Percheron-type draught horses to produce a basic serum required in snake antivenenes.

Further references: *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 519-21; 1974, pp. 540-1; 1975, pp. 793-4; 1977, pp. 809-10

Victorian Government

Health Commission of Victoria

Information on research activities within the Health Commission of Victoria, is set out on pages 692-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1978.

Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training

The Mental Health Research Institute was established in 1956, and renamed the Institute of Mental Health Research and Postgraduate Training in 1970. The Institute's director, who is also the Chief Clinical Officer of the Mental Health Division, is responsible for overseeing research into mental illness and mental retardation, training medical officers in the Division, and co-ordinating psychiatric treatment.

The Institute has a research wing under the director of research, and a training wing under the director of postgraduate studies, who is also the clinical head of the Parkville Psychiatric Unit which constitutes the Institute's immediate clinical base. In addition, the Institute includes the Neuro-Psychiatric Centre at Mont Park, the Melville Clinic (a research-oriented community mental health clinic in Brunswick), the Central Library, and the Charles Brothers Museum.

The Institute's epidemiological research has world-wide recognition, and its computerised, cumulative patients register, in operation since 1961, permits collation of all illness episodes in a particular patient, thus assisting in the evaluation of patient care.

Institute staff organise, assist, or oversee all research originating within the Division (and some originating outside). This research includes the psychiatric, psychological, sociological, and pharmacological areas. The most recent published study is the *Health and social survey of the north-west area of Melbourne*.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1977, pp. 811-12

Anti-Cancer Council

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was constituted by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1936 and entrusted with the responsibility of co-ordinating in Victoria "all activities in relation to research and investigations with respect to cancer and allied conditions, and with respect to the causation, prevention, and treatment thereof".

The Council supports a substantial programme of cancer research in university departments, research institutes, and hospitals in Victoria. As part of its research programme, the Council endows two full-time research fellows—one in basic research in leukaemia, and one working in the field of cancer chemotherapy. Much of this work has been accorded international recognition. The Council also conducts an education programme to inform people about early warning signs of cancer and to encourage those who have such symptoms to seek early diagnosis and treatment.

The Council provides lectures, films, literature, and specialised library services, and has taken over the original government commitment in the National Warning Campaign Against Smoking. Materials are distributed widely in primary schools. The Council publishes *Victorian Cancer News*, which is issued four times each year, has a circulation of 130,000, and is a useful aid in cancer education.

The Council's welfare service aims at reducing and alleviating the many social and personal consequences of cancer and at the same time ensuring that maximum use can be made of the available treatment facilities. The Welfare Fund supplements existing statutory allowances—many cancer families are not aware of what is available and only need the relevant information to be able to utilise statutory and other community resources. With a minimum of delay, social welfare workers and other health disciplines in the community can obtain grants for cancer patients and their families whose financial stability is at risk.

The Council's cancer registry has records of all cancer patients presenting to major metropolitan hospitals since 1939. To date, the registry has been hospital-based and has offered a specialised follow-up service. Increasing interest in the epidemiology of cancer is shown in the current expansion of the registry so as to register the total incidence of cancer in Victoria.

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL: EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Research (a)	290,012	380,700	480,213	642,511	815,120
Education	65,754	82,223	115,662	214,272	238,866
Patient aid	58,957	93,723	110,786	141,436	156,098
Other	167,083	197,156	501,598	480,499	545,201
Total expenditure	581,806	753,802	1,208,259	1,478,718	1,755,285

(a) Includes expenditure on Central Cancer Registry.

Further references: Alfred Hospital, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 265-6, 1965, pp. 277-8; St Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1962, pp. 279-80; Medical research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965, pp. 273-4; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1962, pp. 277-9, 1969, pp. 549-50; Asthma Foundation of Victoria, 1969, p. 550; Baker Medical Research Institute, 1976, pp. 698-9, 1977, pp. 813-14; Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1972, pp. 502-4; National Heart Foundation of Australia, 1976, p. 699; Howard Florey Institute of Experimental Physiology and Medicine, 1977, pp. 812-13; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1977, pp. 816-17; St Vincent's Hospital, 1977, p. 818; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1977, pp. 817-18

Universities

A comprehensive list of projects carried out by departments and teaching hospitals, indicating the range of medical research at Victoria's universities, can be found on pages 819-27 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1977.

Further references: Medical research at the University of Melbourne, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 292-4; Medical research at Monash University, 1966, pp. 257-9

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications*Victorian Office*

Hospital morbidity (irregular) (4301.2)

Central Office

Alcohol and tobacco consumption patterns (irregular) (4312.0)
 Apparent consumption of foodstuffs and nutrients (4306.0)
 Australian Health Survey, Preliminary Bulletin No. 1 (irregular) (4309.0)
 Australian Health Survey, Preliminary Bulletin No. 2 (irregular) (4310.0)
 Australian Health Survey (irregular) (4311.0)
 Australian Health Survey, 1977-78, Information Paper (irregular) (4340.0)
 Child care (irregular) (4402.0)
 Chronic illnesses, injuries, and impairments (irregular) (4305.0)
 General social survey, Bulletin No. 1—preliminary estimates of families (irregular) (4102.0)
 Health insurance Survey (irregular) (4335.0)
 Hospitals and nursing homes (4301.0)
 Persons covered by hospital and medical expenditure assistance schemes (irregular) (4303.0)
 Social indicators (4101.0)

Other publications

ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL OF VICTORIA. *Annual Report*.
 CANCER INSTITUTE. *Annual Report*.
 COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. *Annual Report of the Director-General of Health; Community Health Bulletin* (quarterly journal); *Health* (quarterly journal); *Fifty years of health. A history of the Commonwealth Department of Health, 1921-1971*.
 DEWDNEY, J. C. H. *Australian health services*. Sydney, John Wiley and Sons Australasia Pty Ltd, 1972.
 HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION. *Annual Report*.
 HETZEL, BASIL S. *Health and Australian society*. Melbourne, Penguin Books, 1972.
 HOSPITALS AND HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION (now defunct). *Hospitals in Australia* (1974).
 INALL, RUTH J. *State health services in Victoria*. Sydney, University of Sydney, 1971.
Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services in Victoria (the Syme-Townsend Report). July 1975.
 SAX, S. *Medical care in the melting pot*. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1972.
 SCOTTON, R. B. *Medical care in Australia: an economic diagnosis*. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1974.
 VICTORIAN BUSH NURSING ASSOCIATION. *Annual Report*.
 VICTORIAN COMMISSION OF PUBLIC HEALTH. *Annual Report*.
 VICTORIAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. *Annual Report of Maternal and Infant Health Branch*.
 VICTORIAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. *Annual Report of Division of Pre-School Child Development*.
 VICTORIAN HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION. *Annual Report*.
 VICTORIAN MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY. *Annual Report*.
 VICTORIAN NURSING COUNCIL. *Annual Report*.

SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into Poverty

To date, four main reports from the independent commissioners have been received covering the broad areas of social security and welfare, health, education, and the law, and these contain more than five hundred recommendations to alleviate poverty.

During the year ended 30 June 1978, twelve research reports were published under the auspices of the commissioners, bringing to a total of forty the number of research reports printed since 1973.

The Secretariat to the Commission was terminated on 31 March 1978 and the outstanding functions transferred to the Commonwealth Department of Social Security.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 696

Commonwealth Department of Social Security*

Introduction

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security remains the Commonwealth Government's main administering authority for social welfare. Programmes administered by the Department range from direct transfer payments to individuals, through grants to organisations, to direct welfare service provision.

In March 1975, most of the Migrant Welfare Section of the Commonwealth Department of Labour and Immigration was transferred to the Department of Social Security. In December 1977, these functions reverted to that Department — now called the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security continued its programme of decentralisation by upgrading the functions performed by offices in Moonee Ponds, Box Hill, and Sunshine. Of the twenty-five regional offices operating throughout Victoria, eight had the capacity to handle fully all applications for benefits, allowances, and pensions. Other offices are located at Ballarat, Bendigo, Dandenong, Footscray, Geelong, Glenroy, Greensborough, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Morwell, Oakleigh, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Werribee.

The various programmes administered and developed by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security can be divided into the following three categories:

- (1) Transfer payments to individual citizens;
- (2) grants to organisations to produce welfare services; and
- (3) welfare service production.

Transfer payments to individual citizens

The Social Services Act provides for direct payment to individuals in the form of age pensions, invalid pensions, wives' pensions, widows' pensions, supporting parents' benefits, maternity allowances, family allowances, funeral benefits, unemployment, sickness and special benefits, orphan's pensions, handicapped child's allowances, sheltered employment allowances, guardians' allowances, and supplementary assistance and

* The information contained in this section was accurate at 30 June 1978.

payments through the Victorian Government under the *States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act 1968*.

During the year 1977-78, the most significant changes in the administration of these payments were:

- (1) Extension of the supporting mothers' benefit to lone supporting fathers in November 1977;
- (2) change in unemployment benefits to payments made in arrears; and
- (3) extension of the appeals system to give clients wider avenues of appeal against Departmental decisions.

Each of the payments administered has a set of eligibility requirements based upon criteria such as period of residence in Australia, age, and income.

Age pensions

Age pensions were first introduced in 1909. The main criteria applied did not change during 1977-78, in that pensions were granted subject to age, residence in Australia, and an income test applied up until the age of 70 years. Pensions were adjusted twice yearly in May and November according to movements in the Consumer Price Index. The pension is assessed as taxable income.

At 30 June 1978, there were 1,264,778 age pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total being 342,565, of whom 67.2 per cent were women). There were 179,000 age pensioners in Australia receiving supplementary assistance, and this amounted to 14.2 per cent of total age pensioners. There were 976,700 age pensioners in Australia receiving fringe benefits which represented 77.2 per cent of the total number of age pensioners. A total of 60.3 per cent of age pensioners in Australia were home owners.

Invalid pensions

The fundamental requirements for eligibility for the invalid pensions relate to incapacity, residence, and income, unless the recipient is permanently blind. There is no age ceiling for invalid pensions though invalid pensioners who are otherwise qualified for age pensions are usually transferred to age pensions at 60 years (female) and 65 years (male). If the invalid pensioner is not qualified for age pension, invalid pension may continue.

At 30 June 1978, there were 49,379 persons in Victoria receiving invalid pensions. Of those persons in Australia receiving invalid pensions, 44.3 per cent were receiving supplementary assistance and 90.4 per cent were receiving fringe benefits. A total of 66.7 per cent of invalid pensioners were male.

Wife's pension

The wife of an age or invalid pensioner may receive a pension if she is residing with him and does not qualify for a pension in her own right. If the husband receives an age pension free of the income test, the wife's pension remains subject to the income test. The pension is assessed as taxable income if the husband's pension is taxable.

At 30 June 1978, there were 7,497 pensions being paid to wives of age pensioners and 12,441 pensions being paid to wives of invalid pensioners in Victoria.

Widow's pension

This pension is income support for widows and to certain other women who have lost the support of a male bread-winner, who have children in their care, or who are over 50 years of age. The basic rate was increased twice in the year, based on the Consumer Price Index figures. Payments are subject to an income test and the pension is assessed as taxable income.

At 30 June 1978, there were 149,956 widow pensioners in Australia (the Victorian total was 41,312); of these, 78.9 per cent were receiving the full rate of the pension; 31.8 per cent were receiving supplementary assistance; and 89.4 per cent were receiving fringe benefits. A total of 43 per cent of widows were home owners.

Sheltered employment allowances

This allowance is income support to disabled sheltered workshop employees, payable in the form of a supplement to wages paid by the sheltered workshop. Payments are subject to an income test at the same rate as for invalid pensions. An income test-free incentive

allowance of \$5 a week is also paid to disabled persons who receive the allowance. Both allowances are exempt from taxation.

At 30 June 1978, there were 1,220 employees receiving allowances in Victoria.

Fringe benefits

Fringe benefits are available to pensioners whose income, other than pension, does not exceed \$33 a week for a single person or \$57.50 a week for a married couple. The limits are increased if the pensioner has children in his/her care.

The fringe benefits available to pensioners and their dependants include a range of free pharmaceuticals, free optometrical consultations and hearing aids, reduction in telephone rental, and reduction in transport costs on Commonwealth Government trains and ships, and Victorian Government trains, trams, and buses.

Pensioners with income below the limits allowed for fringe benefits receive a Health Benefits Card which exempts them from payment of the Medibank levy and gives entitlement to standard Medibank cover.

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, that pensioner may qualify for a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$40.

Where a person who is not a pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance, a funeral benefit up to a maximum of \$20 may be granted.

Expenditure of funeral benefits during the year 1977-78 was \$1,551,000 for Australia, and \$389,000 for Victoria.

Unemployment benefits

Introduced in 1944, unemployment benefits may be paid to unemployed men aged 16 years to 64 years and women aged 16 years to 59 years who have lived in Australia for at least one year immediately before claiming the benefit, or who intend to remain in Australia permanently. To qualify for unemployment benefit, a person must be:

- (1) Unemployed (not due to being a direct participant in a strike); and
- (2) capable of undertaking, and willing to undertake, suitable work and taking reasonable steps to obtain such work.

This "work test" is applied by the Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs through the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Only other income received affects the rate of payment. For new claims received from 1 November 1977, benefit payments were altered to cover a period of two weeks in arrears, rather than in advance. (Persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at that time continued to have their payments made fortnightly in advance.)

A person who makes a claim for unemployment benefit on the day he or she becomes unemployed will not be entitled to receive any benefit in respect of the first week of unemployment. After the end of the second week, he or she will receive the benefit for that week on submitting a statement that he or she has not been employed or received income which would cancel the entitlement. This process is repeated and the claimant receives a further two weeks' benefit at fortnightly intervals while the unemployment continues and the other eligibility requirements are met.

Another amendment provided for the consideration of a period of unemployment immediately prior to the date of application for benefit to be taken into account as the whole or part of the waiting period, if it was established that the claimant was able to work and taking reasonable steps to obtain work during that period.

A further amendment provided that, in the case of school leavers, unemployment benefit is not payable for six weeks after the date of ceasing full-time education, or the date of the last examination.

At 30 June 1978, there were 67,632 persons in Victoria on unemployment benefit and during the year \$179,035,000 was paid in Victoria to recipients of benefits. The totals for Australia were 286,091 persons and expenditure of \$794,144,000, respectively.

Sickness benefits

Also introduced in 1944, sickness benefits assist persons temporarily incapacitated for work who have lost income as a result. The benefit is available, subject to an income test, to men aged 16 years to 64 years and women aged 16 years to 59 years. The one year's residence qualification is waived where the Department is satisfied that the claimant intends to remain permanently in Australia.

The method of assessing sickness benefit was changed during 1977-78 so that the combined income of both husband and wife is now taken into account when assessing the rate of payment, as is the case with other income-tested pensions and benefits. Previously, the income of a wife was not taken into account in determining the husband's entitlement to sickness benefit.

A total of 145,910 grants of sickness benefit were made in Australia during 1977-78 (30,047 in Victoria), and there were 35,168 persons on benefit at the end of this period (9,515 in Victoria).

Special benefits

Special benefit is a discretionary payment available to persons who are ineligible for pensions, supporting parents benefit, unemployment or sickness benefits, and who are unable to provide for themselves and their dependants by reasons of age, physical or mental disability, or domestic circumstances.

In certain circumstances, special benefit may also be paid during the waiting period to persons claiming unemployment or sickness benefit who are experiencing immediate and unforeseen hardship due to factors beyond their own control.

At 30 June 1978, 10,964 persons were receiving special benefits throughout Australia, 2,957 of them in Victoria. During 1977-78, 42,706 special benefits were granted in Australia (8,689 in Victoria).

States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act

The States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act came into operation on 1 January 1968. It provides for assistance to be given by the Commonwealth Government to the States in respect of aid for mothers with children 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 their husband's imprisonment, deserted de facto wives, and unmarried mothers who are ineligible for the Commonwealth Government's supporting parent's benefit.

During the year ended 30 June 1978, payments to the States under this legislation totalled \$20,083,000. The Victorian total was \$4,003,000.

Supporting parent's benefit

The supporting mother's benefit was introduced on 3 July 1973 to provide assistance to lone mothers who were not eligible for the widow's pension. It was changed to the supporting parent's benefit on 10 November 1977 so that this form of assistance would also be available to lone fathers. Those parents who may be eligible for this payment include a male divorcee, a widower, a separated husband or wife, a separated de facto husband or wife, an unmarried parent, or a sole parent supporting a child for any other reason.

These parents qualify for a supporting parent'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 an income test and other qualifications.

During the year ended 30 June 1978, payments under the supporting parent's benefit totalled \$192,825,000, the Victorian total being \$39,635,000. A total of 59,039 women and men were receiving this payment at that date throughout Australia, the Victorian totals being 11,999 women and 415 men.

Additional allowances

Pensioners and beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$7.50 a week for each dependent child. Age, invalid, and widow pensioners, and supporting parent's beneficiaries may be eligible for up to \$6 a week guardian's or parent's allowance if they are lone parents. Up

to \$5 a week supplementary assistance may be paid to pensioners, only where the pensioner or supporting parent's beneficiary pays rent or for board and lodgings.

At 30 June 1978, there were 206,326 pensioners receiving the guardian's allowance and 366,603 pensioners receiving supplementary assistance throughout Australia.

Maternity allowances

Maternity allowances have, since their introduction in 1912, been paid to mothers residing in Australia on the birth of a child. The number of maternity allowances paid in Victoria during 1977-78 was 61,068, amounting to \$1,903,000.

Family allowances

Family allowances are a continuing payment made to each person (usually the mother) who has the care of one or more children under 16 years of age, or one or more qualified full-time students from 16 years to under 25 years of age. The rate of allowance for each child depends upon the child's position in the family in relation to the other children under 16 years of age. Student children aged from 16 years to under 25 years of age are treated on the same basis as other children.

When it was introduced in 1941, the scheme provided for family allowances to be paid at the rate of 50 cents a week for each child under 16 years of age, other than the first child, 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 16 years of age in families, so that for each child the rate is 25 cents a week more than for the next immediate older child. In October 1971 family allowances were increased by 50 cents for the third and later children.

On 20 May 1976, the Minister for Social Security announced a major restructuring of the family allowances system. The rates for family allowances were increased for the first child from 50 cents a week to \$3.50 a week, for the second child from \$1 to \$5, for the third child from \$2 to \$6, for the fourth child from \$2.25 to \$6, and for the fifth child from \$2.50 to \$7. The rate of allowances for children after the fifth child is also \$7 a week.

The previous "flat rate" of \$1.50 a week for each student child was abolished, and the age limit for student children was extended from under 21 years to under 25 years of age. The rate for student family allowances now ranges from \$3.50 to \$7 a week, depending on how many other children there are in the family and the student child's position in the family. The new rates became effective from the first family allowances pay day after 15 June 1976.

In relation to children under 16 years of age, the total number of endowed families in Australia and abroad at 30 June 1978, was 2,071,058. In Victoria there were 564,779 families with 1,179,289 children and students in families, and 3,077 children and students in institutions. The amount paid to families and approved institutions was \$286,695,000 for Victoria.

Double orphan's pensions

An orphan's pension of \$11 a week is payable to any person having the custody, care, and control of a child under 16 years of age or a full-time student child under 25 years of age if both parents (including adoptive parents of the child) are dead or if one parent is dead and the whereabouts of the other parent is unknown. From 4 November 1975, this was extended to a child whose sole surviving parent or adoptive parent has been committed to prison for not less than ten years or is a long-term patient of a mental hospital. An orphan's pension is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances.

At 30 June 1978, 2,418 guardians and 119 institutions throughout Australia were receiving this payment, of which 438 guardians and 15 institutions were in Victoria.

Handicapped child's allowances

A handicapped child's allowance of \$15 a week is payable to parents or guardians of a severely physically or mentally handicapped child who is being cared for in the family home. The allowance is designed specifically to assist parents and guardians who have a handicapped child under 16 years of age requiring constant attention and who prefer to provide this attention at home rather than place the child in an institution. A handicapped

child's allowance is free of any means test and is payable in addition to family allowances. A similar allowance is paid in respect of a substantially handicapped child, but is subject to an income test.

A total of 21,220 persons throughout Australia (6,340 persons in Victoria) were in receipt of a handicapped child's allowance at 30 June 1978.

Reciprocal agreements

The Social Services Act provides for the Commonwealth Government to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind were operating with New Zealand and the United Kingdom at 30 June 1978.

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. Persons receiving a pension only by virtue of the reciprocal agreements with the United Kingdom or New Zealand are not eligible for "portability of pensions".

Portability of pensions

Age and invalid pensioners and their wives, widow pensioners, and supporting parents beneficiaries may continue to receive their pensions overseas, whether their absence is temporary or permanent. Portability applies only to those persons who left Australia after 8 May 1973 and were entitled to a pension at the date of departure. If a former resident returns to Australia prior to the granting of a pension, he or she must intend to stay permanently and, if granted, the pension is not portable for twelve months. At 30 June 1978, a total of 13,318 Australian pensions and benefits were being paid overseas.

Appeals

If individuals are dissatisfied with decisions made by the Department on pensions, benefits, or allowances, they may ask that their case be examined by a special review officer, or make an approach to the Social Security Appeals Tribunal.

Grants to organisations to produce welfare services

The Commonwealth Government also provides financial assistance to eligible organisations such as other levels of government and non-profit organisations (e.g., religious, ethnic, or ex-servicemen organisations). These organisations in turn conduct welfare services with specialised target groups such as migrants, handicapped persons, aged persons, children, and homeless persons. The various programmes are: (1) aged or disabled persons homes, (2) personal care subsidy, (3) delivered meals subsidy, (4) States Grants (Home Care) Act, (5) handicapped persons assistance, (6) homeless persons assistance, (7) welfare rights, (8) Office of Child Care, (9) community information centres, (10) financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need, and (11) grant to Victorian Council of Social Service.

Aged or disabled persons homes

The Aged Persons Homes Act was introduced in 1954 to assist eligible charitable and benevolent organisations, or organisations of a similar nature, with Commonwealth Government capital grants towards the cost of providing self-contained and hostel-type accommodation for aged persons.

Grants were originally made on a \$1 for \$1 basis but were increased to \$2 for \$1 in 1957. In 1967, local government bodies were included as eligible organisations and grants became available for nursing accommodation. In April 1974, a separate subsidy for land became available. The Act was amended to the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act from 3 December 1974 to include disabled persons and the ratio of subsidy was increased to \$4 for \$1.

From 20 May 1976, the ratio of subsidy reverted to \$2 for \$1 but at the same time the maximum subsidy limits were increased to \$10,200 per single self-contained unit, hostel, or nursing bed and further increased to \$10,480 from 1 October 1976, \$10,800 from February 1977, and \$11,130 from 1 April 1977.

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 residents.

Since the original legislation was enacted in 1954, grants amounting to \$280,431,753 had been approved to 30 June 1978. The projects gave accommodation to 60,972 aged and later disabled persons. In Victoria, 41 grants had been approved amounting to \$8,663,890.

In 1976, the Commonwealth Government announced that it proposed to allocate \$225m Australia-wide over the next three years for capital grants under the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act and the Aged Persons Hostels Act. Grants were approved on a priority needs basis. Details concerning those organisations which have received a priority appeared in the Commonwealth Parliament's *Hansard* on 8 September 1976.

The Commonwealth Government set up a Committee of Inquiry into the Care of the Aged and Infirm and also appointed a task force to examine welfare services and community based programmes in the health/welfare/community development area. Future policy decisions may be made in the light of the recommendations received from these inquiries.

Aged Persons Hostels Act

This legislation is explained on page 710 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1976. Organisations which established an entitlement under this Act have had their entitlement preserved. Since the original legislation was enacted in 1972, grants amounting to \$126,430,487 had been approved to 30 June 1978, giving accommodation to 9,359 aged persons. In Victoria, 63 grants providing accommodation for 1,913 aged persons amounting to \$28,583,109 had been approved.

Details concerning priorities, and the future programme, are set out in the previous section on the Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act.

Personal care subsidy

An amending Act passed during 1969 provided for payment of a personal care subsidy to approved homes. Homes where residents are provided with all meals and where staff are employed to assist those who need help with bathing, dressing, personal laundry, and the cleaning of their room, 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: (1) 80 years of age and over, and (2) under 80 years of age but receiving personal care service because they are permanently unable to perform those tasks themselves. At 30 June 1978, 609 premises had been approved for subsidy in Australia, and the subsidy paid for the twelve months was \$12,564,000. In Victoria, the number of homes approved was 161 and the subsidy paid was \$3,449,000.

Delivered meals subsidy

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 Commonwealth or State Governments may apply for the subsidy. Local government bodies may also apply. At 30 June 1978, the number of approved organisations in Australia was 609, the number of meals served was 7,111,750 during the year, and the amounts granted totalled \$2,198,000. The Victorian totals were 177 approved organisations, 2,252,338 meals, and the amounts granted totalled \$730,220.

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. Up to 30 June 1978, the Commonwealth Government subsidised services provided through municipal councils on a \$2 for \$1 basis. The Commonwealth Government paid half the salary of a welfare officer co-ordinating home care services run by, or in association with, senior citizens centres. During the year, payments of \$13,805,368 were made to the States under the Act, of which \$4,464,010 was allocated to Victoria.

Handicapped person's assistance

The Handicapped Persons Assistance Act came into effect in December 1974 following the repeal of the *Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act 1967* and the *Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act 1970*. The former provisions of the repealed legislation were incorporated in the new Act which at the same time was broadened in scope to permit a wider range of assistance than had previously been provided. The Act now provides assistance to eligible organisations for the following prescribed services relating to handicapped or disabled persons: training, activity therapy, sheltered employment, residential accommodation, holiday accommodation, recreational facilities, and rehabilitation 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 within the first two years after an organisation has commenced to provide a prescribed service) may also be paid.

Additional payments that may be made are a handicapped children's benefit of \$5 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. For the year 1977-78, the amount paid under the Act by all States was \$37,869,944—the Victorian total being \$8,845,000.

Homeless person's assistance

This programme was set up to assist non-profit organisations and local government authorities to provide accommodation, food, and care for homeless persons.

To 30 June 1978, the total amount paid to organisations in Victoria was \$448,509.

Welfare rights programme

Funding continued to five organisations in Victoria for the appointment of welfare rights officers to work with organisations associated with disadvantaged minority groups within the community. These organisations are Parents Without Partners, Council for Single Mother and her Child, Comitato Assistenza Italiani, Australian-Turkish Association, and Australian-Greek Welfare Society. The programme is designed to promote self-help and improve access to welfare services and entitlements. At present, grants of \$10,000 are allocated to each of the organisations each year.

The programme will continue until 30 June 1979 and is presently being evaluated to determine the effectiveness of a welfare rights approach to social welfare.

Child care

The Children's Services Programme provides funds for a wide range of child care services, including pre-schooling, full day care, centre-based care, family day care, occasional and emergency care, family support and counselling services, and innovative services for children with particular needs.

Where a project is approved, financial assistance is given to local government authorities and community organisations which provide priority of access to those whose need is greatest. In addition, block grants are made to the State Governments for pre-schooling and family support services.

Total expenditure on the Children's Services Programme in Australia in 1977-78 was \$71,132,000, and in Victoria was \$21,951,600.

Community information centres

The evaluation of the operation of the Ballarat Citizens Advice Bureau which is functioning as a community information centre and referral service with partial funding from the Department is continuing.

Financial assistance for community welfare agencies in need

This scheme was introduced to provide assistance to organisations experiencing financial difficulties as "once only" aid to enable agencies to make their own adjustments. It is not meant to replace other government and non-government funding.

In 1977-78, the amount of grants made in Victoria totalled \$34,500 to two organisations, bringing the total paid since 1974-75 in Victoria to \$198,400.

Grant to Victorian Council of Social Service

A supplementary grant of \$10,000 was made to the Victorian Council of Social Service to assist in the production, in conjunction with the Victorian Social Welfare Department, of a directory of welfare services in Victoria, using the Department of Social Security's computer system.

Welfare service provision

The Commonwealth Department of Social Security also engages in the provision of the following welfare services.

Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Service

Rehabilitation is provided free of charge to: (1) Pensioners and claimants for pensions who would derive substantial benefit from the treatment or training; (2) beneficiaries and claimants for benefit who, without treatment, would be likely to become unemployable; (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance; (4) any other person (men aged 16 years to 65 years or women aged 16 years to 60 years) who would be likely to derive substantial benefit from the treatment or training; and (5) boys and girls aged 14 years or 15 years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at 16 years of age.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the treatment will lead to persons: (1) Undertaking employment whether full-time, part-time, or sheltered employment; (2) undertaking or resuming household duties; or (3) leading an independent or semi-independent life in his/her home. Persons who do not fall within the eligibility criteria may be accepted for treatment on a paying basis.

During 1977-78, 831 persons were accepted for rehabilitation in Victoria; 343 commenced vocational training and 435 were placed in employment. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year totalled \$4,248,279.

Individual and group welfare work

Social workers and welfare officers located in the Department's regional offices provide assistance to beneficiaries of the Department's programmes and to community groups and organisations in planning and developing services which either remedy problems common to many persons, or are designed to prevent their occurrence in the first place.

The Victorian Office of the Department introduced a standardised reporting sheet in April 1978 to be completed by welfare workers on a monthly basis recording the number of client contacts and the responses to these contacts in order to begin building data to help in predicting future trends.

Information services

During 1977-78, this section continued to inform individuals and agencies of their rights and entitlements to various payments and services. Activities included arranging seminars for Aborigines, for Members of Parliament and their staff, and for rural welfare agencies; arranging displays at the Royal Melbourne Show, Moomba, and city banks; producing a public contact system directory for welfare agencies; arranging speakers to present talks to various groups on social security matters; submitting regular advice columns on social security to country newspapers; distributing leaflets and posters; and answering inquiries from the public concerning Departmental programmes.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

Programme	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Transfer payments to individual citizens—					
Age pensions—					
Number of pensioners	277,502	300,839	316,950	329,467	342,565
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	306,714	432,555	576,850	670,118	786,832
Invalid pensions—					
Number of pensioners	35,392	38,257	42,044	47,698	49,379
Amount paid (\$'000) (a)	50,201	68,190	90,906	114,621	138,545

VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES—*continued*

Programme	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Widow's pensions—					
Number of pensioners	32,232	34,056	36,664	39,125	41,312
Amount paid (\$'000)	50,064	66,474	90,491	102,341	119,255
Sheltered employment allowances—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	..	1,230	2,667	3,212
Funeral benefits—					
Number of claims granted	n.a.	14,184	13,227	12,910	13,126
Amount paid (\$'000)	416	417	395	383	389
Unemployment benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	54,213	175,596	187,393	163,677	216,928
Amount paid (\$'000)	14,635	66,361	128,634	131,419	179,035
Sickness benefits—					
Number of benefits granted	29,180	31,569	31,623	28,464	30,047
Amount paid (\$'000)	12,271	18,193	25,976	28,950	30,608
Special benefits—					
Number of benefits granted (b)	2,679	3,470	7,350	7,817	8,689
Amount paid (\$'000) (b)	1,606	2,560	4,032	5,292	7,119
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	n.a.	1,256	2,016	2,824	4,003
Supporting parent's benefit—					
Number of beneficiaries	5,638	7,511	9,275	10,716	12,414
Amount paid (\$'000)	8,964	15,786	25,678	32,123	39,635
Maternity allowances—					
Number of allowances granted	67,252	62,955	62,197	58,228	61,068
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,138	1,978	1,953	1,808	1,903
Family allowances—					
Number of families	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	560,261	564,779
Number of approved institutions	n.a.	128	128	128	128
Number of children and students in—					
Families	1,182,925	1,186,411	1,181,692	1,178,318	1,179,289
Institutions	5,767	4,755	4,408	3,738	3,077
Total amount paid (\$'000)	n.a.	62,885	73,912	282,527	286,695
Double orphan's pensions—					
Number of guardians	n.a.	368	453	497	438
Number of institutions	n.a.	15	15	15	15
Number of orphans	691	687	810	913	835
Amount paid (\$'000)	107	291	415	495	401
Handicapped child's allowances—					
Number of claims granted	..	4,118	1,748	1,317	1,480
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	248	2,155	3,833	4,828
Grants to organisations to produce welfare services—					
Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act—					
Number of capital grants	34	45	38	17	41
Amount of grants (\$'000)	3,337	7,743	1,064	5,656	8,664
Personal Care Subsidy Act—					
Subsidies paid (\$'000)	1,440	2,283	2,514	2,900	3,449
Delivered Meals Subsidy Act—					
Expenditure (\$'000)	440	480	585	540	730
States Grants (Home Care) Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	568	642	3,647	3,882	4,464
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Number of grants approved	..	274	476	469	394
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	1,741	2,248	5,244	3,885
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act—					
Children's Benefit—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	114	196	270	329	358
Homeless Persons Assistance Act—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	..	142	491	383	449
Welfare services provision—					
Commonwealth Government Rehabilitation Scheme—					
Amount paid (\$'000)	2,358	3,487	3,994	4,142	4,248

(a) Amount comprises payment for pensioners and pensioners in benevolent homes, allowances/pensions to wives, guardian's allowance, additional pension in respect of children, and supplementary assistance.

(b) Excludes special benefits to migrants in accommodation centres.

Further references: History of social services, *Victorian Year Book* 1962, pp. 281-95; Sheltered employment assistance, 1969, pp. 561-3

Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs*Introduction*

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Veterans' Affairs, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of veterans, and the dependants of those who have died or are incapacitated as a result of their service. The main responsibilities of the Department are to pay pensions and to provide medical treatment. Other functions include the provision of assistance towards the education and training of children of certain veterans, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled veterans, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of veterans and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance. Since 5 October 1976, the Department has also been responsible for the administration of the Defence Service Homes Scheme and the Office of Australian War Graves.

Disability and dependants pensions

Disability pensions, introduced under the *War Pensions Act 1914*, are intended to provide compensation for veterans who have suffered incapacity related to their service. Disability pensions for incapacity are paid in accordance with the assessed degree of disablement suffered by the veterans and are not subject to any income test or to income tax. The term "disablement" includes such factors as physical or mental incapacity, pain and discomfort, a lowered standard of health, and inability to participate in normal recreations.

Dependants' pensions are payable to the wife of a disability pensioner and for each child under 16 years of age or a student child who is not receiving a Commonwealth Government education living allowance or an invalid pension. The rate payable varies according to the veteran's assessed degree of incapacity.

If a veteran's death is accepted as being service-related, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of disability pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's (or defence widow's) pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each child under 16 years of age or receiving full-time education regardless of age. Eligible war widows (and defence widows) may also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. There were 462,686 disability pensions payable to veterans, miscellaneous personnel, and their dependants at 30 June 1978, and the annual expenditure including allowances was \$419,033,854. Of these pensions, 118,319 were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$108,826,764.

Service pensions

Service pensions were introduced in 1936. Unlike a disability pension, a service pension is not a compensatory pension and was introduced to provide for the intangible and indefinable effects of war service. It is payable to a veteran who has served in a theatre of war, and has either attained 60 years of age (55 years of age in the case of a female veteran) or who is permanently unemployable. It may also be payable to a veteran of the Boer War. Certain veterans who had theatre of war service in the armed forces of the British Commonwealth countries in wars or war-like conflicts in which Australian forces were engaged and who have resided in Australia for ten years may also qualify for a service pension.

Before November 1976, service pensions were subject to a means test, which, from that date, was replaced by a test on income only. The wife of a service pensioner may also be eligible if she is not in receipt of a pension, subject to an income test from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The same income test is applied to service pensions as to social security age or invalid pensions. Most service pensioners are also eligible to receive a wide range of medical and other fringe benefits for disabilities not related to their service. Eligibility for these benefits is not extended to service pensioners who served only in the armed forces of other British Commonwealth countries. At 30 June 1978, 118,955 veterans and 69,535 wives were receiving a service pension. Of these 3,124 veterans and 1,886 wives/widows were receiving a service pension in respect of service in the armed forces of other British Commonwealth countries.

In Victoria, at 30 June 1978, 30,052 veterans and 17,599 wives/widows were in receipt of a service pension.

Medical care

Medical treatment is provided for repatriation beneficiaries for all disabilities which have been accepted as related to service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is also provided for disabilities not related to service. A description of the types of service and institutions operated by the Department is set out on page 612.

Education and training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme introduced in 1921. The object of this scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of veterans whose deaths have been accepted as service-related, or who died from causes not service-related, but who were receiving, at the time of death, a pension at or equivalent to the special rate, or who, as a result of service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

Re-establishment benefits for former regular servicemen

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to former regular servicemen who need financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are: business and professional—\$5,000, and agricultural—\$10,000.

General assistance

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of veterans and their eligible dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled veterans, funeral benefits, immediate assistance, and recreation transport allowances.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—DISABILITY AND SERVICE PENSIONS (a)

Year	Veterans	Dependants of incapacitated veterans	Dependants of deceased veterans	Total pensions in effect	Amount paid during year
					\$'000
DISABILITY PENSIONS					
1973-74	53,823	70,647	16,328	140,798	67,458
1974-75	52,113	67,251	15,865	135,229	83,837
1975-76	50,422	63,904	15,525	129,851	89,249
1976-77	48,826	60,491	15,169	124,486	98,156
1977-78	46,965	56,238	15,116	118,319	108,827
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1973-74	19,874	7,707	743	28,324	26,532
1974-75	21,593	9,244	738	31,575	40,181
1975-76	24,165	11,418	715	36,298	55,141
1976-77	27,196	14,234	688	42,118	72,127
1977-78	30,052	17,599	(b)	47,651	93,631

(a) Includes Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, Seamen's War Pensions, Act of Grace Pensions, and serving members—for disability pension only. Also includes Commonwealth Forces Service Pensions.

(b) Included in figure for dependants of incapacitated veterans.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Victorian Ministry of Social Welfare

Introduction

New welfare legislation

In December 1978, the Victorian Parliament passed a Bill to amend the *Social Welfare Act 1970*, and to establish a Department of Community Welfare Services. It was expected

that the *Community Services Act 1978* would be proclaimed early in 1979. The major provisions of the new Act are described below.

First, the new Act involves the explicit establishment of community development functions for the Department of Community Welfare Services. Under the new Act, the functions of the Department with respect to community welfare and development and welfare services are:

- (1) To facilitate the development of welfare services and the administration of welfare programmes at the regional and local level, in co-operation and conjunction with government departments, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (2) to ensure that welfare services are fully accessible to all persons, and that information concerning all services is readily available, by co-operating with government departments, municipalities, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (3) to promote co-ordination of welfare services planning and delivery through co-operating with providers and consumers of welfare services, and to encourage voluntary participation, self-help, and consumer involvement in the planning, development, and carrying out of welfare services; and
- (4) to assist communities to identify and to meet the continuing and emerging needs of families and individuals within their communities.

The functions of the Department with respect to social planning are:

- (1) To establish, maintain, and develop consultative and co-operative arrangements which promote the co-ordination of social resources in Victoria in conjunction with government agencies, municipalities, voluntary organisations, and community groups;
- (2) to integrate social planning with economic and physical planning, in conjunction with other government agencies; and
- (3) to promote, assist, and encourage community consultation in social resource planning.

Second, the new Act incorporates the formation of a Child Development and Family Services Council to supersede the Family Welfare Advisory Council.

The functions of the new Council are:

- (1) At the request of any of the Ministers, to advise on policy and programme matters relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development, and in particular, the policies to be adopted and programme requirements and practices, but not including any matters otherwise referred to the Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health, established pursuant to the provisions of the *Health Commission Act 1977*;
- (2) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate, promote, or carry out investigations relating to community, family, youth, child care, and development and welfare matters, and to make recommendations arising out of those investigations;
- (3) to invite and receive information from State and Federal bodies, municipalities, non-government organisations, and community groups and others in the community, family, youth, child care, and development fields, and generally keep informed of developments the Council considers relevant to the work of the Council;
- (4) subject to the approval of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to child development and family services;
- (5) to advise the Minister on principles relating to licensing, contracts, and registration; and
- (6) at the request of any of the Ministers, to establish, convene, or co-ordinate sub-committees, working parties, or task forces which facilitate the undertaking of the functions of the Council.

Third, the new Act provides for the establishment of a Correctional Services Advisory Council to replace the Prisons Advisory Council.

The functions of the new Council are:

- (1) To advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and the programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to the custody, care, education, discipline, training, and treatment of persons held on remand or sentenced to imprisonment or to detention in a youth training centre by the Supreme Court, the County Court, or a Magistrates' Court;
- (2) to advise the Ministers concerning the policies to be adopted and programmes to be undertaken from time to time in relation to community correctional programmes;

- (3) to consult with government and non-government organisations and community groups on policies relating to correctional services in the community;
- (4) to seek and acquire information from government and non-government organisations and community groups on correctional services in the community; and
- (5) at the request of any of the Ministers, to initiate meetings, seminars, and discussion documents in relation to correctional services.

The new Act also legislates for the mandatory annual review of all wardships and children in care, and for the establishment of an independent appeals tribunal.

White Paper on Social Welfare

The *Community Welfare Services Act 1978* was tabled in the Victorian Parliament simultaneously with the release of the first Victorian Government White Paper on Social Welfare, which represented the Victorian Government's public statement on long-term policy directions for welfare services in Victoria. The White Paper followed a year-long process of consultations and discussions, and the major policies approved by the Victorian Government are described below.

First, the Victorian Government will promote the co-ordination of existing services, and their integration into broader and simpler programmes where reasonably practical. The Victorian Government will encourage interaction between physical, economic, and social planning arrangements for Victoria.

Second, the Child Development and Family Services Council will report to the Minister for Community Welfare Services and the Minister responsible for the administration of the Health Commission of Victoria, with respect to early childhood development, together with such other Ministers as determined by the Premier of Victoria. The Correctional Services Council will report to the Minister for Community Welfare Services and the Attorney-General, and such other Ministers as determined by the Premier of Victoria.

Third, the Local Government Board of Review into the role and structure of local government in Victoria will be requested to examine the report of the Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research at the University of Melbourne, entitled *Local government, health, and welfare services*, together with the Municipal Association of Victoria's concept for the provision of tied subsidies to local government authorities being replaced, where appropriate, by mini-block grants, through the Victorian Local Government Department.

Fourth, the Department of Community Welfare Services, in conjunction with the voluntary agencies, Citizens' Advice Bureaux, and other relevant organisations, will develop the human services information system being created by the Victorian Consultative Committee on Social Development, to ensure that existing services are widely utilised and adequately supported, and are acknowledged in developing new services.

Fifth, family policies arising from the Child Care Inquiry and the Family Services Report will be progressively implemented. Preventive services for families and young persons will be expanded in co-operation with the Commonwealth Government and local government authorities, voluntary agencies, and the community at large. Preventive pre-Court, post-Court, and after-care programmes will be provided for children, young persons, and adults to restore individual family and community functioning. Existing opportunities for volunteer and voluntary associations to participate in the provision of services as part of the community resource network will be expanded.

Sixth, correctional services in Victoria will be re-organised to separate first offenders who are sentenced to less than twelve months imprisonment, and who have not previously been imprisoned, from all other offenders. There will be increased emphasis on promoting alternatives to institutional penalties. Work release schemes and attendance centres will be expanded. Community service orders will be developed. There will be a Commissioner of Correctional Services within the Department of Community Welfare Services, to identify the specialist nature of the Correctional Services Division. High security accommodation will be extended, and the prison system will be improved, to reach the minimum standards set by the United Nations. Prison industries and farms will be re-organised, and a Prisons Industry Corporation established. Increasing emphasis will be placed on programme development within prisons, and more accredited volunteers will be encouraged, to assist prisoners towards self-development.

Next, the Public Service Board of Victoria will be requested to assist the Department of Community Welfare Services to improve its management and administrative systems, to replace out-of-date equipment, and give consideration to modern management practices, including programme planning, objectives-based management, and zero-based budgeting.

The Family and Community Services Consultative Committee will also be available to government departments and organisations wishing to utilise or seek advice from them concerning social planning, community development, advice on local service programmes, and assistance in the preparation of family and community impact statements.

Moreover, the Department of Community Welfare Services will be authorised to develop alternative programmes for the institutions currently holding wards of State, with a view to reducing the number of children and young persons in custodial care, and establishing family and community-based substitute care throughout the State. Funds currently available for institutional care will be re-directed, wherever possible, towards alternative community service schemes. Arrangements for licensing, contracts, and registration will be developed in conjunction with voluntary agencies to improve standards of service provision.

Finally, the Ministry of Federal Affairs, the Premier's Department, and the Department of Community Welfare Services will establish an inter-departmental committee to examine the extent to which the Commonwealth Government's "New Federalism" policies have transferred financial burdens to the State Governments, and recommend ways and means of ensuring that the Commonwealth Government properly shoulders its responsibilities, under the Australian Constitution, in the welfare field for income security programmes.

Family and Adolescent Services Division

Reception and Youth Training Centre Section

Children may be admitted to the care of the Department through an order from the Children's Court, on the grounds that a child may be in need of care and protection, is uncontrolled, or has broken the law. Children may also be placed in the care of the Department through an application to the Director-General by a parent or other custodian. The Director-General must be satisfied that admission to care will be in the best interests of the child.

The Department maintains five youth training centres—Turana, Langi Kal Kal, and Malmsbury for boys; Winlton for girls; and Acheron, which functions as a holiday camp. There is one other youth training centre for boys at Bayswater. The Bayswater centre is directed by the Salvation Army. Young persons entering Turana and Winlton youth training centres are classified by social workers according to their individual problems, and programmes are planned for them to meet their particular needs.

The programmes carried out at youth training centres aim to help these young persons to adjust to community living by encouraging social growth, and by providing opportunities for education and training, geared towards individual levels of ability, maturity, and interest. Special efforts are made to maintain and strengthen family relationships—visits by parents are encouraged and regular weekend and special leave may be granted.

Youth Welfare Services Section

The Department operates two hostels, situated at Sunshine and Ivanhoe, to accommodate young persons coming from Turana and Winlton. Residents at the hostels are encouraged to become self-reliant, and to find suitable private accommodation when they leave. There are also twenty-four voluntary hostels which work in close co-operation with the Department.

The Department maintains four community-based youth welfare services, and finances another service at Doveton, which is operated by a voluntary agency. The Hawthorn Youth Welfare Service provides short-term non-residential care for boys between the ages of 14 years and 17 years. The boys participate in group discussions and undertake community service projects. They are helped individually through counselling, and in a variety of other ways, aimed at helping them to make a more satisfactory adjustment to community living. The Brunswick Youth Welfare Service is similar to the Hawthorn Service in its basic aims, but it also provides residential accommodation, and caters for boys who experience problems at home, at school, or in their employment. The staff at

the Brunswick Service work closely with parents, teachers, and employers. The Windsor Youth Welfare Service is for girls, and it also includes a residential section. The Western Youth Welfare Service at Ascot Vale caters for young persons from the West and North-West regions of the Melbourne metropolitan area. It conducts special education programmes for the younger and older age groups, including an education and employment programme for young persons experiencing problems at school and work.

The Grassmere Youth Welfare Service at Doveton operates on a similar principle to the youth welfare services operated by the Department, but is directed by a voluntary agency. The Carlton Project is another youth welfare service which is supported by the Department and directed by a community group. The services to be provided by the Carlton Project include a youth legal service, an employment service, and an emergency accommodation service. An after-school programme is already operating at the Project. The Co-ordinator of Aboriginal Family and Adolescent Services supervises two hostels for Aboriginal boys and girls, and a Youth Support Unit in the inner urban region of Melbourne.

Adoptions Section

The Adoptions Section of the Department works in close co-operation with eleven private adoption agencies in selecting suitable adoptive parents, and arranging placements for the limited number of babies now becoming available for adoption. The Department arranges the adoption of children in its care where adoption eligibility has been established, and of children whose parents or guardian nominates the Director-General to arrange the adoption. The Department has set up a specialised adoption unit to arrange adoptions for children with special needs, including older and handicapped children. The Departmental Adoptions Section and the Child Care Service of the Uniting Church (formerly the Child Care Service of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches) are the only two adoption agencies in Victoria involved in arranging and monitoring inter-country adoptions.

Residential Child Care Section

Children are usually received into one of the four Departmental reception centres—Allambie and Baltara in Melbourne; Warrawee in Ballarat; and Miraltee in Mildura. Normally, the children are placed away from these centres after a stay ranging from a few weeks to a few months. They may either move on to a departmental or voluntary children's home, or a foster home, or be home-released under supervision to their parents or relatives.

The Department operates six children's homes of its own, each capable of caring for about thirty children, and sixty family group homes in which four to eight children are cared for by cottage parents in a family-type situation. Departmental children's homes take account of the individual needs of each child, and attempt to avoid an institutional-type atmosphere. Regional centre social workers review the progress of children in care in consultation with such persons as child care staff, youth officers, nurses, doctors, and teachers, and maintain contact with children released to their own homes. The continuing interest of parents in their children's progress is welcomed and encouraged by the Department.

Voluntary agencies operating approved children's homes caring for wards of State receive Victorian Government funding for 90 per cent of residential care workers' salaries, in addition to a per capita allocation.

Regional Services Division

Introduction

The regionalisation programme aims to make the services of the Department more accessible to the community; to encourage and support the development of programmes suited to local needs; and to improve co-operation and liaison with other government and private welfare agencies at the regional level.

The programme has been implemented progressively over the last six years, and is now almost completed. Regional centres have been opened in the ten rural regions, and a network of sub-offices and visiting services to outlying towns and shires has been established to supplement the work of the regional centres. Seven regional centres are in

operation in the Melbourne metropolitan area, serving the north-western suburbs, the north-eastern suburbs, the outer-eastern suburbs, the western suburbs, Western Port, the southern suburbs, and the inner urban region. It was planned to open a centre in the inner eastern region during 1979.

Regional centres are administering an increasing number of the services provided by the Department, as the following notes indicate.

Financial assistance

The Department may make family assistance payments to single-parent families or family supportive grants to families experiencing financial hardship. The aim of the payments is to help keep families together when a shortage of money might lead them to break up.

Family counselling and information services

Services are provided for persons who want to talk about, and seek information on, matters affecting their families. Advice may be given on accommodation services, the availability of financial assistance, and other services relevant to the needs of families and individuals.

Foster care

The administration of the foster care programme was transferred to the Regional Services Division in May 1976, with the aim of developing regionally-based foster care programmes throughout Victoria. The regional administration of foster care makes it possible for children to live in areas with which they are familiar, and facilitates continued contact with natural parents. The Department also conducts a conference of approved fostering agencies.

Probation

Probation in Victoria is an alternative to custodial care. When an offender is admitted to probation, which may be for a period of between one year and five years for adults, and up to three years, but not extending beyond their eighteenth birthday, for children, the offender consents to comply with certain conditions. These conditions are: to report to the probation service within 48 hours of appearing in court; not to break the law; to carry out the lawful instructions of the probation officer; to report and receive visits as directed by the probation officer; and to notify the probation officer within 48 hours of any change of address or change of employment during the period of probation. Special conditions may be added by the court, for example, directing abstinence from liquor, attendance at a medical or psychiatric clinic, or avoidance of specified company or places. A Children's Court can also make supervision orders which may include conditions to be observed by parents or persons with whom the child is living.

The probation order states that the probationer will be "supervised by a probation officer", and it is the first responsibility of the officer to ensure that the conditions of the order are adhered to. At the same time, every effort is made to assist the probationer to develop personal resources and any other capabilities which may enable the probationer to lead a more useful and productive life in society. Contact between the probationer and the probation officer varies in its intensity. Initially, it tends to be more frequent, and then gradually decreases. The seriousness of the offence committed, the person's adjustment and progress, and the length of the probation period all affect the degree of supervision.

A breach of the conditions of probation is reported by the supervising probation officer, and a decision is made as to whether or not any action will be taken. If a probationer is taken to court, it may result in a fine, a bond, admission to a new period of probation, or a sentence of imprisonment or detention in a youth training centre. On the other hand, the court may decide to take no action.

Parole

Victoria has a Youth Parole Board and an Adult Parole Board. These Boards have the power to release on parole those persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment or detention, but who are eligible to be released on parole before the full sentence or detention is served. The Youth Parole Board can release on parole young persons undergoing detention in a youth training centre at any time during the term of the

sentence. The Adult Parole Board, however, may not consider the release of a prisoner until the minimum term of the sentence, less remissions, has been served.

The main concern of the Parole Boards is whether the person is a good risk on parole. The Boards base their decisions on the reports they receive from the parole services, and the youth welfare and prison authorities. Medical and psychiatric reports are also submitted when necessary. The person's criminal history is also taken into account. The Boards may either grant parole, defer consideration to a later date, or deny parole. Parole Board decisions cannot be appealed against legally but, at the request of the prisoner or the prisoner's relatives, can be reviewed.

In the main, parole supervision procedures are similar to those of probation. On the day of release, the parolee is handed a parole order which contains conditions similar to those on probation orders. The parole officer is required to ensure that the conditions of parole are complied with, to assist the parolee and, where appropriate, the family of the parolee.

Approximately 68 per cent of parolees complete parole successfully. The date of completion of parole is when the full sentence set by the court, less any remissions earned by the prisoner before being released on parole, expires. If a parolee is sentenced to a further term of imprisonment, his parole, as a rule, is cancelled. In addition, the Parole Boards can cancel parole at any time, should the parolee fail to comply with the conditions of the parole order, or should the parolee's behaviour be unsatisfactory.

Other services

Other supportive services being developed by regional centres, in conjunction with local community agencies, include financial counselling, family aides, family support units, emergency foster care, and emergency accommodation facilities. Regional centres are responsible for the supervision of residential care facilities, school attendance, regulation of the employment of children under 15 years of age in street trading or entertainment, the protection of children under 5 years of age who are placed away from home by their parents, after-care supervision of wards of State on home release to parents or relatives, and the provision of support for children and young persons in trouble with the law, involving the preparation of pre-sentence and post-sentence court reports.

The co-ordination and oversight of Departmental programmes and services at the regional level is maintained by Head Office co-ordinators of family substitute care (foster care), protective services, financial assistance, correctional field services, family supportive services, and family and community services programmes.

Some special facilities are provided as part of the activities of the Inner Urban Regional Centre. The Liaison and Referral Unit, located at Head Office, functions as a central reference point for all facilities and services in relation to case-planning inquiries and disputes, with access to all central records systems and the records of all facilities and services. As well, staff provide a comprehensive pre-sentence advisory service to the Melbourne Children's Court, and to families of children appearing before the Court, as well as liaising with the Victoria Police Force in all matters regarding children appearing before the Court.

The Special Supervision Unit is responsible for supervision of parolees who represent a severe risk to themselves or the community, or who demonstrate complex problems, independently of legal designation. The Unit provides a pre-parole service to the metropolitan prisons and youth training centres, and co-operates with regional centres in all matters associated with pre-parole and parolees.

Family and Community Services Programme

The Family and Community Services (FACS) Programme is a process combining three basic resources—funding, staff, and consultative structures—with the overall objective of developing services which preserve and strengthen individual and family life, promote personal growth, and help persons to play a significant role in their local communities. The three basic operating principles underlying the FACS Programme are:

- (1) The encouragement of voluntary activity, and the recognition that the work of self-help groups is the most efficient means of deploying welfare resources;
- (2) the fostering of local community projects is a significant preventive strategy in a system of services for families and communities; and

(3) the provision of appropriate services is best achieved by involving those affected by the programme.

Regional consultative committees operate in the eighteen designated regions of Victoria, comprising representatives from government departments, local councils, welfare agencies, self-help groups, and elected citizens. In addition to recommending regional priorities for projects seeking funds from the FACS Programme, regional consultative committees undertake consultation within their respective regions, to determine welfare needs and service deficiencies.

Funds are made available by the Victorian Government under the FACS Programme for local initiative grants, community service grants, federating agencies grants, and information and referral services. Three FACS Programme staff members are located at each regional centre to assist regional consultative committees and local communities to plan, design, and develop localised services within a regional network of family and community services.

For more detailed information on this programme, see the special article on pages 650-1.

Correctional Services Division

Prisons

All persons detained in Victorian prisons are controlled and supervised by the Social Welfare Department (now called the Department of Community Welfare Services). The management of prisoners involves a wide range of operations, and a variety of specialised skills. Qualified staff are employed to carry out the Department's correctional services programmes and welfare services. The maintenance of security is another important and obvious feature of the Department's responsibility in the correctional field.

In Victoria, ten prisons are maintained for men, and one for women. Differences in the levels of security at the prisons, and in the types of programmes provided, make it possible to match prisoners to the prison which is most appropriate for their management and rehabilitation.

Pentridge Prison, situated in the Melbourne suburb of Coburg, is the largest prison in Victoria, and holds more than half the number of male prisoners in the State. The Prisoners' Classification Centre is also located at Pentridge. Prisoners serving sentences of at least one year (or six months, if they are under 21 years of age), and those eligible for parole, are interviewed by the Classification Committee, which endeavours to place them in the most appropriate institution. Prisoners can be employed in a wide variety of prison industries, and industry products are supplied to outside customers as well as to government departments. Pentridge industries include the manufacture of number-plates for motor vehicles, brush and broom-making, a bakery, the tailoring of jackets and jeans, printing, matting, a laundry, and an engineering shop for maintenance work.

Pentridge is divided into three separate sub-prisons (Southern, Central, and Northern) which share general administration and supply services. Each sub-prison is autonomous, and is administered by a Governor who is responsible to the prison Superintendent. The Southern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) D Division holds trial and remand cases; (2) G Division is a psychiatric and medical clinic; and (3) F Division holds short-term prisoners convicted of minor offences. The Central Prison comprises two Divisions: (1) E Division provides dormitory accommodation for medium-term prisoners; and (2) B Division is a high-security division holding long-term prisoners. The Northern Prison comprises three Divisions: (1) J Division caters specifically for offenders who are under 21 years of age; (2) A Division holds mainly first offenders who are serving longer terms, and offers a wide range of diversified activities; and (3) H Division holds prisoners who are considered to be a security risk, or who have been sent for disciplinary or safety reasons from other Divisions or prisons.

Ararat Prison is the largest prison in Victoria outside Melbourne. It is a medium-security prison, in which most prisoners are housed in four-bed cells. Industries conducted at the prison include the manufacture of tubular steel products, sign-writing, mat-making, silk-screen printing, forestry, and market gardening. Beechworth has a medium-security prison of the old walled type. Prisoners at Beechworth take part in a variety of community service projects. The prison also has a carpenter's shop, a farm, and a large commercial pine plantation. Bendigo Prison is also an old walled medium-security prison.

Prisoners there take part in community service projects, and the prison has a well-equipped sheetmetal work industry. Castlemaine Prison operates as a medium-security prison for offenders with sentences ranging from medium to short-term in length. Some Castlemaine prisoners work outside the prison for community organisations during the day, while mat-making is the main industry undertaken inside the prison. Vegetable gardening also provides employment for a number of prisoners. The Dhurringile Rehabilitation Centre is a minimum-security "open" prison farm, catering for short-term prisoners. At Dhurringile, prisoners work on the farm, in the orchard, or in the recently built cannery.

Geelong Prison is a maximum-security walled prison, and is the second most secure prison in Victoria. Geelong's main prison industry is tailoring, and articles of clothing are manufactured for use in other institutions. Morwell River Prison and Won Wron Prison are minimum-security prisons where prisoners engage in forestry work from seed-raising to tree felling. Sale Prison is a medium-security prison, which caters for prisoners serving both long and short-term sentences. Mat-making is the main industry at Sale, while a number of prisoners work outside the prison.

Fairlea Prison is Victoria's only prison for women. It consists of a group of older-type buildings, which are being supplemented by villa-type units. At Fairlea, women prisoners can work in the laundry, or can be employed in the kitchen, or engaged in doing general cleaning work. Vegetable and flower gardens e.g., are maintained by the prisoners, and the women make and mend their own clothes.

Attendance centres

Attendance centres were established in Victoria in June 1976 as an alternative to full-time imprisonment. In the scheme's first year of operation, the attendance centres at Geelong and Thornbury handled more than 180 offenders who would otherwise have gone to prison. The Attendance Centre Scheme makes it possible for offenders to serve their sentences in the community, while at the same time maintaining their family life and their continuity of employment or education.

Instead of serving a traditional sentence in prison, an attendee gives time to the centre. He or she is able to continue working at a job, and earning money for personal and family needs, but is required to attend the centre for two evenings a week for discussions, training, or advice. Saturdays are spent in doing community work similar to that done by voluntary service organisations. It is estimated that about 70 per cent to 80 per cent of community work now undertaken is for needy individuals. Community service projects carried out during the scheme's first year of operation represented nearly 3,000 days of work.

Offenders who attend the centre come by sentence of a court. The courts endeavour to ensure that offenders who could endanger the public do not receive the benefits of the scheme, or the other alternatives to imprisonment. The superintendent of an attendance centre supplies to the court, upon request, a report on the suitability of an offender before sentence is passed. When offenders start at an attendance centre, the superintendent and the welfare officers try to identify their individual needs, at the same time helping them to face problems and attempt to overcome them. This can be done by discussion, counselling, or referral to a community service, such as marriage guidance, English classes, and so forth.

The work of attendees is organised by the programme supervisor. Attendance centre projects range from fire-fighting to home maintenance for pensioners and needy individuals, to the construction of aids for handicapped persons, and to gardening and beautification programmes. The beneficiaries of the scheme include children's homes, hospitals, schools, handicapped persons pensioners, and the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

Office of Research and Social Policy

The Office of Research and Social Policy is headed by a Director, and is composed of the following five units: (1) Social Planning and Programmes Unit; (2) Social Indicators and Resources Unit; (3) Administrative Unit; (4) Research and Evaluation Unit; and (5) Policy Analysis and Development Unit.

Training Division

The Institute of Social Welfare is responsible for the training services provided by the Department. The Institute offers courses relevant to the major aspects of welfare work undertaken by government and non-government agencies. It offers courses for a Diploma and Certificate of Child Care, Certificate of Youth Work, Certificate in Welfare Work, and Certificate in Penology. In addition, there are courses of training for honorary probation officers, welfare volunteers, and for welfare officers to become field teachers of welfare students. Tuition in all courses offered by the Institute is free of charge. Students undertaking a diploma or certificate course may be eligible for financial assistance under the Commonwealth Government's 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. A Social Welfare Training Council, comprising twelve members, exercises general supervision of courses.

*Statistical summary*VICTORIA—MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Revenue	940	812	938	1,202	1,007
Expenditure—					
Central Administration	3,962	(a) 88,999	(b) 71,602	21,167	27,833
Regional Services	850	1,472	2,313	3,976	(c) 15,084
Family Welfare Services	8,958	13,886	17,983	23,230	17,185
Youth Welfare Services	4,059	5,281	6,477	7,448	8,370
Correctional Services	6,617	8,576	10,825	12,734	14,385
Probation and Parole Services	555	729	915	756	889
Training Services	313	425	672	846	729
Total expenditure	25,314	119,368	110,788	70,157	84,475
Net expenditure	24,374	118,555	109,850	68,955	83,468

(a) 1974-75 figures include \$81.5m from the Hospitals and Charities Fund and \$171,625 from the Anzac Day Proceeds Fund.

(b) This figure includes \$59m from the Hospitals and Charities Fund.

(c) Includes Family Assistance payments previously included in Family Welfare Services.

NOTE: This table excludes Expenditure on Works and Services and recouped payments from the Commonwealth Government under the Deserted Wives Act.

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE: FAMILIES
RECEIVING ASSISTANCE AT 30 JUNE

Type of case	Families receiving assistance		Children involved	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Cases where the Commonwealth Government reimburses half of the expenditure—				
Deserted wives	1,673	2,049	3,560	4,302
Wives of prisoners	44	37	111	77
Single mothers	376	471	383	475
Deserted <i>de facto</i> wives	310	349	448	522
<i>De facto</i> wives of prisoners	13	10	17	17
Mothers with child (or children) not of marriage	—	—	—	—
Cases not subject to Commonwealth Government reimbursement—				
Assistance to people who care for children whose parents—				
Are deceased	260	295	380	426
Have deserted the child	338	373	496	542
Are in prison	52	86	76	121
Special benefits (a)	11	6	21	12
Total	3,077	3,676	5,492	6,494

(a) Those receiving special benefits on the grounds of hardship.

VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS

Organisation	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Social Welfare Department—					
Children placed during year	185	211	101	189	127
Legally finalised adoptions	250	209	173	158	154
Private agencies—					
Children placed during year	642	523	426	287	249
Legally finalised adoptions	915	537	460	328	290

VICTORIA—FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES: ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES OF WARDS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Admissions during year	1,382	1,396	1,055	922	915
Discharges during year	1,661	1,687	1,001	1,128	1,273
Total wards at end of year—					
Males	3,994	3,832	4,009	3,909	3,617
Females	2,683	2,554	2,592	2,486	2,420

VICTORIA—CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: RECEPTIONS AND DISCHARGES OF CONVICTED PERSONS

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Prisons					
Receptions during year	11,245	9,857	9,574	8,901	9,201
Discharges during year	11,570	10,047	9,568	8,965	9,088
In prison at end of year—					
Males	1,741	1,561	1,549	1,488	1,594
Females	30	20	38	35	42
Number of prisons for—					
Males	12	12	11	10	10
Females	1	1	1	1	1
Attendance centres					
Receptions during year	..	..	17	183	246
Discharges during year	..	..	..	138	182
In attendance at end of year—					
Males	..	..	17	57	125
Females	..	..	..	5	1
Number of attendance centres	..	..	2	2	4

VICTORIA—PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES: PERSONS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Placed on probation or supervision during year	4,637	4,563	4,438	4,138	3,728
Completed probation or supervision during year	4,612	4,320	3,946	3,888	n.a.
Probation or supervision cancelled during year	406	400	481	374	n.a.
On probation or supervision at end of year—					
Males	4,930	4,704	4,725	4,795	n.a.
Females	1,466	1,535	1,525	1,329	n.a.
Released on parole during year	1,224	1,071	983	851	866
Completed parole during year	795	830	705	695	643
Parole cancelled during year	299	233	244	254	271
On parole at end of year	1,119	1,127	1,161	917	866

Family and Community Services Programme

The Family and Community Services (FACS) Programme began to operate at the beginning of 1978. Since it was announced to the Victorian Parliament in April 1977, it has received public attention and support to the extent that more than 200 local government councils and hundreds of community groups throughout the State are now taking part in it.

The FACS Programme has been designed to encourage the development of services which strengthen and support individual, family, and community life. It emphasises the importance of involving people in the planning and provision of services which affect them, and on the role of local government in promoting citizen and community involvement. The principles underlying the operation of the FACS Programme are the same as those which relate to other social welfare programmes in Victoria, namely, that services should be personal; close to the house; easy to use; and relevant to the needs of the local community. These goals can best be achieved by encouraging community groups to provide a wide range of personalised services such as are suited to the particular needs of the community.

The FACS Programme takes into account the degree of welfare work already being undertaken at a community level; to make this widely understood, the development of information services is encouraged to let the public know what services are available and to keep the "service providers" informed on what each is doing.

The categories of funding available through the Programme relate to the basic objectives set out above.

(1) Community Service Grants (\$455,000 was allocated in 1977-78). Under this category, grants may be made to community groups for individual and family life support services; welfare service co-ordination programmes; volunteer and community involvement programmes; and information and referral services. Preference is given to funding services on a \$1 for \$1 basis.

(2) Local Initiative Grants (\$180,000 was allocated in 1977-78). An amount of \$10,000 is made available to each region to encourage the development of community groups, and to enhance their capacity to participate in the provision of community services. The money may be spent on a range of suitable programmes which have been determined within the region.

(3) Information and Co-ordination Grants (more than \$200,000 was allocated in 1977-78). Grants are available on a \$2 for \$1 basis either direct to local councils or, through the local council, to an approved agency for the development and provision of information and co-ordination services.

Local needs and priorities are assessed by regional consultative committees which have been established in the eighteen regions throughout the State. Regional consultative committees are responsible for advising on the development of a comprehensive network of family and community services in each region, and provide a means by which members of the community can give an opinion in deciding what those services should be. The consultative committees comprise equal numbers of community representatives and representatives nominated by local councils. A number of government departments are also represented on the committees. Elections are held for community representation on the consultative committees on an annual basis and, throughout the year, members of the community have an opportunity to influence and participate in committee decisions. A State FACS Committee has been set up to advise the Minister for Social Welfare on funding. The Committee comprises representatives from various government departments and the voluntary sector.

The range of services which have been initiated or expanded through the FACS Programme is extensive. They include counselling services, emergency accommodation services, community "drop-in" centres, community newsletters, play-group equipment, and similar facilities. In the community service grant funding category alone, more than 150 services are receiving support from FACS. Beneficiaries of the services include babies, children, young persons, handicapped persons, parents, the elderly, the lonely, and the homeless. The eventual aim of the FACS Programme is the development of a strong, close-knit, caring community in which each person has a part to play and upon which each person can call for help and support.

Further references: Voluntary social services, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 304-7; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966, pp. 286-7; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967, pp. 557-61; Voluntary social welfare work for the physically handicapped, 1968, pp. 558-60; Care of the elderly, 1969, pp. 582-4; Rehabilitation, 1970, pp. 577-8; Employment of the Handicapped, 1970, pp. 578-9; Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, 1970, pp. 579-80; Victorian School for Deaf Children, 1971, pp. 557-8; Voluntary services for the mentally handicapped, 1972, pp. 546-50; Social welfare activities in local government, 1974, pp. 580-3; Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975, pp. 840-2; Consumer participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975, pp. 845-7; Life Line, 1976, p. 730; Youth Line, 1976, p. 730; Citizens' Advice Bureaux, 1977, pp. 852-4

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES

Australian Red Cross Society*Activities*

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria. Red Cross is a voluntary organisation maintained by donations and subscriptions; it conducts an annual appeal for funds. The primary objects of the Society are: furnishing aid to the sick and wounded, irrespective of nationality; rendering assistance in the case of large-scale public disaster, calamity, or need; improvement of health; prevention of disease; and the mitigation of suffering in Australia and elsewhere. The services include:

(1) *Blood transfusion service.* Whole blood and blood derivatives are provided free of charge to all persons in need of them.

(2) *Transport.* Red Cross volunteer drivers cover nearly 2,000,000 kilometres each year taking handicapped children and adults to special schools, clinics, and hospitals, or elderly persons on outings, etc.

(3) *Disaster and emergency relief services.* Red Cross plays a major role in times of bushfires and other disasters and emergencies. Teams of volunteers are trained to set up Red Cross posts whenever the need arises. In individual emergencies such as house fires, Red Cross provides essential items such as bedding, clothing, toilet requisites, etc.

(4) *Social work service.* A family counselling agency is available in both city and country areas to advise individuals and families with personal or social problems. Approximately 2,000 families are assisted each year.

(5) *Handcrafts.* All types of craftwork are taught at Red Cross centres, hospitals, and homes throughout Victoria to handicapped persons.

(6) *Inquiry and Tracing Bureau.* This is a link in the international tracing service of the Red Cross. The Bureau handles hundreds of inquiries annually on behalf of persons in Victoria, for news of relatives displaced by war, political disturbances, or large-scale disasters.

(7) *Home nursing equipment.* Items required for nursing patients at home, including wheelchairs and walking aids, are available on loan free of charge. Approximately 6,500 loans are made each year.

(8) *Community services.* Trained personnel carry out a wide range of services in hospitals, baby health centres, and geriatric homes, and to the aged and sick in their own homes, and assist with such services as the delivery of meals-on-wheels.

Statistical summary

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: BLOOD BANK OPERATIONS

Particulars	Unit	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Blood donors on metropolitan rolls	number	88,008	97,230	109,569	87,914	104,839
Blood donations collected	number	151,901	163,840	171,732	183,903	207,871
Blood distributed	units	103,367	103,178	105,841	110,793	118,730
Stable plasma protein solution (SPPS)	units	11,704	13,953	19,482	21,294	23,653

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Income—					
Commonwealth and Victorian Government grants	1,697,913	2,216,104	2,965,570	3,822,761	3,811,810
Annual appeal and fund raising	294,365	343,731	369,424	554,831	617,778
Donations—Red Cross branches and companies	490,877	588,972	614,808	713,284	792,167
Other	252,914	469,939	405,394	264,094	263,035
Total income	2,736,069	3,618,746	4,355,196	5,354,970	5,484,790

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE—*continued*
(\$)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Expenditure—					
Blood transfusion service	1,496,519	1,976,103	2,693,410	3,325,908	3,843,037
Hospital services	129,180	161,642	227,137	245,300	287,559
Handcraft therapy	104,723	129,916	137,618	119,605	137,079
Red Cross homes	304,869	353,723	415,788	543,746	(a)
Relief activities	37,909	45,820	133,658	85,837	121,721
Social work service	130,552	149,475	182,652	193,001	175,566
Other community services	151,009	183,579	221,764	312,614	313,125
Other	379,858	457,289	537,262	530,724	608,123
Total expenditure	2,734,619	3,457,547	4,549,289	5,356,735	5,486,210

(a) Red Cross homes ceased to operate from this year.

Further references: Blood Transfusion Service, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 559-60; Youth activities, 1972, p. 551; Red Cross service corps, 1972, pp. 551-2; Music Therapy Service, 1974, p. 584; Disaster relief services, 1975, pp. 838-40; Social work service, 1976, p. 729; Hospital Services 1977, p. 851-2

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated beside the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 96 kilometres from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give 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 types of societies eligible for registration are:

- (1) "Ordinary" societies, which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act, namely, periodical payments during sickness, old age and infirmity, lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits), payments for hospital, medical, medicinal, and dental expenses;
- (2) dividing societies, which are "shop clubs" providing sickness and funeral benefits, and which divide their assets periodically;
- (3) united friendly societies' dispensaries, which provide medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members of friendly societies; and
- (4) societies "specially authorised" under the provisions of Section 6 of the Act. The only societies which have been registered as "specially authorised" societies are four total abstinence societies.

The following tables provide a summary of friendly societies' activities for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76. For further details, reference may be made to the *Report of the Government Statist on Friendly Societies*, printed annually by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Number of societies—					
Ordinary	36	34	33	35	39
Dividing	79	75	71	69	66
Dispensaries	30	30	30	30	30
Specially authorised	4	4	4	4	4
Number of branches of ordinary societies	1,046	1,034	1,023	1,015	1,006
Membership—ordinary and dividing societies (a)—					
Contributors for sick and funeral benefits	147,115	147,444	145,623	144,054	135,642
Contributors for medical benefits	278,251	297,468	310,302	320,717	(b)496,999
Contributors for hospital benefits	288,847	305,824	321,764	336,185	291,469

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: DETAILS OF ACTIVITIES—*continued*

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Benefit contracts in force for whole of life and endowment benefits	34,148	37,952	39,318	40,743	41,449
Members affiliated with dispensaries	76,268	73,627	72,896	68,532	54,416
Membership—specially authorised societies	162	157	155	152	156

(a) A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in the table in each benefit for which he contributes.

(b) This figure represents contributions for ancillary benefits. With the introduction of the Medibank Medical Scheme on 1 July 1975, membership of the Medical Benefit Funds of Friendly Societies ceased. The figure of 496,999 includes 284,596 belonging to the H.B.A. Friendly Society which was registered just prior to the commencement of 1975-76.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, FUNDS
(\$'000)

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Income—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	40,389	44,887	57,131	74,809	84,681
Dispensaries	4,359	4,580	4,641	5,252	6,024
Specially authorised societies	18	20	23	22	28
Total income	44,766	49,487	61,795	80,083	90,733
Expenditure—					
Ordinary and dividing societies	37,438	42,091	51,917	70,352	68,173
Dispensaries	4,183	4,434	4,575	5,287	5,641
Specially authorised societies	6	7	7	10	12
Total expenditure	41,627	46,532	56,499	75,649	73,826
Fund balances—					
Ordinary and dividing societies—					
Sick and funeral funds	21,187	21,970	22,427	23,027	23,096
Assurance funds	11,402	13,933	16,247	18,290	20,866
Medical benefit funds	1,571	16	935	1,785	1,078
Hospital benefit funds	8,781	9,539	10,145	10,420	15,799
Management and other funds	7,694	8,086	8,991	9,952	10,015
Ancillary benefit funds	..	..	..	..	8,784
Total ordinary and dividing societies	50,635	53,544	58,745	63,474	79,638
Dispensaries	3,017	3,233	3,301	3,284	3,768
Specially authorised societies	291	304	320	332	347
Total funds	53,943	57,081	62,366	67,090	83,753

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED IN BENEFITS
(\$'000)

Nature of benefit	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Sick pay	567	580	558	574	577
Funeral benefits	270	280	278	308	322
Non-contributory endowment benefits	254	95	138	156	524
Whole of life, endowment, and other assurance benefits	863	1,200	1,730	2,330	2,770
Medical benefits—					
Society benefit	7,743	8,348	9,987	14,745	(a)9,536
Government subsidy	7,921	9,256	10,256	11,374	2,987
Hospital benefits—					
Society benefit	13,191	15,270	20,546	29,095	25,205
Government subsidy	1,335	1,414	1,487	1,586	1,348
Medicinal, dental, and ancillary benefits	(b)34	261	488	929	(c)11,183

(a) Includes payments by H.B.A. Friendly Society amounting to \$5,269m.

(b) Medicine benefits only.

(c) Includes payments by H.B.A. Friendly Society amounting to \$8,007m.

RECREATION

Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation*Sport and recreation*

The Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation assists recreation and sport in Victoria in two main ways:

(1) By providing capital financial assistance to municipal councils towards the construction of indoor sports and recreation centres, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, and the development and extension of existing recreation reserves and facilities, including the purchase of land. To the end of the financial year 1977-78, the Department assisted 184 of the 211 Victorian municipalities with subsidies totalling \$15.8m and loans totalling \$993,675.

(2) By providing assistance to State-wide sports and recreation bodies for the development and promotion of sporting and recreational activities in Victoria. During 1977-78, \$390,283 was provided for this purpose. In addition, \$23,250 was provided for sports coaches, education courses and assistance to handicapped groups.

Racing

The management of the sports of horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in Victoria is the responsibility of the Victorian Racing Club, the Trotting Control Board, and the Greyhound Racing Control Board, respectively. The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation controls the administration of the *Racing Act* 1958 through its Racing Division. This Division is also responsible for the provision of administrative and secretarial services to the Racecourses Licenses Board (Racing and Trotting Divisions) and the Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board. It also issues permits pursuant to the *Racing Act*. During the year ended 30 June 1978, 98 licences were issued.

The greater part of the funds for the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation is received from the racing industry by means of a deduction from specified off-course totalizator investments. The present rate of deduction is 2 per cent of daily double investments and 4 per cent of quadrella investments. For the year ended 31 July 1978, \$7.0m was paid directly to the Department, \$33.0m was allocated by the Victorian Government to the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and \$4.1m to the Racecourse Development Funds.

Youth programmes

The Department has a continuing commitment to provide assistance, guidance, and interesting activities for young persons in their leisure time. Its most important youth programmes are the "Youth 2000" series, the development of camps and youth facilities, and Youth Outreach Workers. As a means of assisting the development of volunteer youth organisations the Department provides a salary subsidy to State-wide organisations towards the appointment of recruitment and training officers whose sole responsibility is to recruit and train voluntary workers.

During 1977-78, the main allocations from the Youth Fund were: \$368,450 to State-wide or parent youth organisations; \$240,725 in youth building subsidies; \$202,389 in subsidies (at the rate of \$8,000 a year) for the employment of 32 special youth workers, including outreach workers; \$192,448 to 538 individual youth organisations and clubs towards operating expenses and equipment; \$162,277 for programmes (\$500 maximum) encouraging the community use of State, registered, and private schools; \$159,482 for improvements at 25 youth and family camps; \$71,338 for improvements at camps operated by the National Fitness Council; and \$57,385 in salary subsidies (at the rate of \$8,000 a year) for the employment, by eight State-wide or parent youth organisations, of special youth workers to recruit and train voluntary youth leaders. Total allocations from the Youth Fund for 1977-78 were \$1.96m.

In 1977, the Department commenced a wide-ranging review of its youth policy. To ensure community involvement in the review, the Department sought public submissions through media advertisements, and in November 1977 held a public workshop, attended by persons concerned with, or involved in, youth work. It was expected that the results of the review would be submitted to the Minister, for consideration by the Victorian Government in the latter half of 1978.

“Youth 2000” series

The “Youth 2000” series has been designed to assist communication with young persons who have just completed secondary school and are commencing tertiary education, or have entered the labour force within the last five years.

The “Youth 2007 . . . Local Government” project was the seventh programme of the “Youth 2000” series, organised by the Youth Council of Victoria and financed by the Department. The project aimed at creating a greater awareness among persons, particularly youth, of the potential of local government in Victoria. It also sought to encourage persons to participate in local government and to be involved in decisions which affect, or will affect, them. The project culminated in a forum held in November 1977, at which the Youth Council of Victoria presented the Premier of Victoria, the Minister for Local Government, and the Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation with a summary of the project.

Finance

The following table shows details of principal sources of receipts and payments, for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78:

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION:
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
(\$)

Particulars	1976-77	1977-78
Receipts—		
Racing—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	6,718,237	6,914,963
Tabella—percentage of Totalizator Agency Board turnover	24,906	51,164
Soccer Pools Consultations	982,540	968,101
Commonwealth Department of Environment, Housing, and Community Development	972,584	450,525
Miscellaneous	6,319	9,129
Total	8,704,586	8,393,882
Payments—		
Sports and Recreation Fund	5,589,399	5,950,517
Youth Fund	2,108,188	2,031,736
Australian Football Fund	135,636	201,522
Total	7,833,223	8,183,775

Youth Employment Committee

The Youth Employment Committee, previously known as the Youth Unemployment Standing Committee, was established by the Victorian Government in response to the special problems of youth unemployment. The Committee, while considering the many problems associated with youth unemployment, has concentrated its efforts on the youth education and training aspects, as well as the social issues, of youth unemployment.

“Life. Be in it”

The Department initiated its “Life. Be in it” campaign in 1975 to help promote the fitness and general health of Victorians and to encourage their participation in sporting activities. The active recreation campaign around the “Life. Be in it” slogan grew from an attitudinal study commissioned by the Department in 1975, and from the work of a special project team which interpreted the study’s findings. The team developed a five-year strategy, based on the premise that it was possible to encourage a large proportion of the population to become more physically active.

By the end of 1977, a survey indicated that the “Life. Be in it” programme had attained a 97 per cent awareness level in Victoria. The entire programme had gained so much popularity that other States and even overseas countries began to study the programme with interest. In late 1977, “Life. Be in it” was launched as a national programme in Australia. In 1978, Victoria was in Phase III of the “Life. Be in it” programme. This phase sought to encourage persons to participate in recreational pursuits

with the ultimate aim of establishing physical activity as part of a daily lifestyle. The Department continues to promote "Life. Be in it" by providing initiatives, advice, assistance, and funds to extend the recreational opportunities available throughout Victoria.

Councils and boards

Under the Youth, Sport and Recreation Act, as amended in 1977, the Minister is advised on policy by the State Youth Council, the State Recreational Council, and the State Sports Council. Each council meets not less than six times during the year to initiate, consider, and review departmental policies. In addition, there are the following five advisory bodies in existence: the Youth Council of Victoria, Junior Football Council, Bushwalking and Mountain-craft Leadership Training Advisory Board, Victorian Advisory Council on Recreation for the Handicapped, and State Swimming and Water Safety Development Committee.

Municipal recreation

The Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation has, as a major priority, the encouragement and further development of the State's municipal recreation network. To this end, the Department has regionalised its own resources and staff and established a strong municipal recreational service. During 1977-78, the number of municipalities utilising the Department's Municipal Recreational Officer's (MRO) subsidy increased from 54 to 70. A notable benefit of the subsidy has been the encouragement given to a number of municipalities to appoint MRO support staff and to establish recreation departments within their administrative structures.

Research and special projects

In 1977-78 the Department allocated \$88,268 to research projects. These projects included:

- (1) The Geelong Region Recreation Study;
- (2) a survey of demands on roads and conservation areas due to recreational travel;
- (3) the preparation of a draft manual on the management of indoor recreation facilities;
- (4) a survey of activity patterns in public swimming pools;
- (5) the preparation of a strategy plan for the siting of new public swimming pools and the upgrading of existing pool facilities;
- (6) a survey of participation rates in recreational activities; and
- (7) the Geelong Bike Plan.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Victorian Office

Victorian monthly statistical review (1303.2)

Central Office

Child care (irregular) (4402.0)

General social survey, Bulletin No. 1—preliminary estimates of families (irregular) (4102.0)

General social survey: Leisure activities away from home (irregular) (4104.0)

Labour statistics (annual) (6101.0)

Monthly review of business statistics (1304.0)

Public authority finance: State Governments: social services (annual) (5508.0)

Public authority pension and superannuation schemes (annual) (5511.0)

Social indicators (irregular) (4101.0)

Survey of superannuation (irregular) (6319.0)

The Labour force—Australia (monthly) (6203.0)

Other publications

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE. *Annual Report.*

AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. *Annual Report.*

COMMONWEALTH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO POVERTY. Main consolidated reports and various research reports.

- COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY. *Annual Report; four-weekly summary of statistics; annual summary of statistics*; individual pamphlets on specific pensions, benefits, and allowances; *Social Security Quarterly*.
- COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS. *Annual Report*.
- FAMILY RESEARCH UNIT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. *Families in Australia*. August 1978.
- FAMILY RESEARCH UNIT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. *The Australian Family: Research Bulletins No. 1, 2, 3 and 4*.
- PRIORITIES REVIEW STAFF (now defunct). *Possibilities for social welfare in Australia*. July 1975.
- SOCIAL WELFARE COMMISSION (now defunct). Annual reports and various research reports.
- VICTORIAN DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH, SPORT AND RECREATION. *Annual Report*; Various research reports; *Bibliography of Victorian Recreation and Leisure Research since 1973*.
- VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT STATIST. *Annual Report on Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations*.
- VICTORIAN SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT. *Annual Report; Statistical Tables; Statistics on Adoptions; White Paper on the Future of Social Welfare in Victoria*. November 1978.

JUSTICE AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the operation of law in Victoria. The workings of the legal system are far-reaching and the relationships sometimes complex. In order to clarify the exposition of the main aspects of law in Victoria, the chapter is divided into three sections:

- (1) The main features of the judicial system, listing the members of the Victorian Judiciary, and outlining the workings of the courts and the legal profession;
- (2) the administration and enforcement of law in Victoria, showing the responsibilities of the main departments and agencies concerned, including the Victoria Police; and
- (3) a special article outlining a specific area of law in Victoria (workers compensation legislation in this edition of the *Victorian Year Book*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Victorian Judiciary

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT AT 31 JULY 1978

Chief Justice

The Hon. Sir John Young, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Starke
 The Hon. Sir Murray Vincent McInerney
 The Hon. Mr Justice George Hermann Lush
 The Hon. Mr Justice Clifford Inch Menhennitt
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kevin Victor Anderson
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Charles Crockett
 The Hon. Mr Justice William Kaye
 The Hon. Mr Justice Peter Murphy
 The Hon. Mr Justice 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 Elgin McGarvie
 The Hon. Mr Justice Norman Michael O'Bryan
 The Hon. Mr Justice Robert Brooking
 The Hon. Mr Justice Kenneth Henry Marks
 The Hon. Mr Justice Ian Gray
 The Hon. Mr Justice Alfred Capel King
 The Hon. Mr Justice Barry Watson Beach
 The Hon. Mr Justice James Augustine Gobbo

VICTORIA—JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT AT 31 JULY 1978

Chief Judge

Desmond Patrick Whelan, C.B.E.

Judges

Norman Alfred Vickery, M.B.E., M.C., E.D.	Geoffrey Michael Byrne
Dermot William Corson	Harold George Ogden
James Herbert Forrest	Nubert Solomon Stabey
Clive William Harris	Bruce Finlay McNab
Eric Edgar Hewitt	Gordon Henry Spence
Gordon Just	John William Mornane
Roland John Leckie	Stanley George Hogg
Ivan Frederick Charles Franich	Martin Charles Ravech
Thomas Bernard Shillito	John Frederick Bernard Howse
John Philip Somerville	Leo Sydney Lazarus
William Joseph Martin	Victor Herbert Belson
Alec James Southwell	John Leonard Read
Joseph Raymond O'Shea	Peter Uno Rendit
James Galvin Gorman	Eugene John Cullity
Robert John Davern Wright	

Courts*High Court of Australia*

The High Court of Australia was created by the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution which provided for the vesting of the judicial power of the Commonwealth "in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as the Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction". The Constitution also provided that the High Court should consist of a Chief Justice and so many other Justices not less than two, as the Commonwealth Parliament prescribes.

In 1903, the High Court was first constituted by the appointment of Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice) and Justices Barton and O'Connor who held the first sittings of the High Court in Melbourne in October 1903 and sat shortly afterwards in Sydney in the same year.

The number of Justices was increased from three to five in 1906 and was again increased in 1912 to seven. In 1933, the number was reduced to six and in 1946, the number of Justices was restored to seven. The Justices are all appointed for life* as is required by the Constitution as it has been interpreted by the High Court.

The Constitution provided for the High Court to have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of Justices of the High Court exercising original jurisdiction of that Court, or of any other federal court. It also provided that the High Court has the like jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Supreme Court of a State. The High Court thus became part of the hierarchy in the judicial system of each State. The Constitution provided also for the High Court to exercise original jurisdiction in matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth or a person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth is a party; and between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, or in which a writ of mandamus† or prohibition or injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth.

* A referendum was approved in May 1977 allowing legislation for a retirement age for Justices. This legislation means that future Justices appointed will retire at 70 years of age.

† A form of writ to compel a person or body to carry out the duty which they are required to perform by law.

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 Commonwealth legislation, e.g., Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (before 1956), Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and other bodies.

In addition, the Constitution provided that the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws conferring jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament, and in admiralty or in maritime matters. Pursuant to the last-named provision the Commonwealth Parliament has in section 38 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon the High Court in:

- “(a) Matters arising directly under any treaty;
 (b) Suits between States, or between persons suing or being sued on behalf of different States, or between a State and a person suing or being sued on behalf of another State;
 (c) Suits by the Commonwealth, or any person suing on behalf of the Commonwealth, against a State, or any person being sued on behalf of a State;
 (d) Suits by a State, or any person suing on behalf of a State, against the Commonwealth, or any person being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth;
 (e) Matters in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court.”

As yet it has not conferred jurisdiction on the High Court in matters arising under any laws made by the Commonwealth Parliament but has done so in relation to a number of particular statutes such as the Patents Act, the Trade Marks Act, and the Life Insurance Act. However, this process is being reversed and jurisdiction in these areas transferred from the High Court to other Federal Courts and Tribunals and to State Courts exercising Federal jurisdiction. In addition, jurisdiction has been conferred on the High Court under the Commonwealth Electoral Act whereby a Justice of the High Court sits as a Court of Disputed Returns.

However, although original jurisdiction has been exercised to a considerable extent over the years, the primary functions of the High Court have been, first, interpreting the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, and second, hearing and deciding appeals from judgments of the Courts of the States and the Courts of Territories.

The Constitution provided also that no appeals should be taken to the Privy Council from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or those of any State or States or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court decides that this question is one that should be determined by Her Majesty in Council. Under this particular section, over the years, a number of applications have been made to the High Court for such a certificate but in only one instance has a certificate subsequently been granted.

In 1968, the *Privy Council (Limitation of Appeals) Act* 1968 enacted that special leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from a decision of the High Court may be asked only in a matter where the decision of the High Court was given on appeal from the Supreme Court of a State otherwise than in the exercise of federal jurisdiction and did not involve the application or interpretation of the Constitution, or of a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament, or of an instrument made under a law made by the Commonwealth Parliament. The provisions of this Act do not apply in respect of a decision given in a proceeding commenced before the commencement of the Act, namely, 1 September 1968. Matters commenced after that date which involve federal jurisdiction may not be taken on appeal to the Privy Council.

The right of appeal has now been removed in these matters by the *Privy Council (Limitations of Appeals) Act* 1968 and the *Privy Council (Appeals from the High Court) Act* 1975 unless the proceedings were commenced before 8 July 1975.

Section 10 of the *Judiciary Act* 1903 provided that the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until such time as the seat of government was established the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed.

By minute dated 2 October 1903, the Governor-General ordered and declared that until the seat of government should be established or until otherwise ordered the principal seat of the High Court should be at Melbourne. In 1926, section 10 of the Judiciary Act was amended to provide that on and after a date to be fixed by proclamation the principal seat of the High Court should be at the seat of government and that until the date so fixed the principal seat of the High Court should be at such place as the Governor-General from time to time appointed. Since 13 August 1973, the principal seat of the High Court has been located at Sydney.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, civil and criminal, which have not been excluded by statute. It is established by the Constitution Act. It is the counterpart of the English Supreme Court of Judicature which embodies the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The latter is divided into three divisions—Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Family. The Constitution Act provides for the Supreme Court to consist of not more than twenty-one judges of whom one is the Chief Justice. All judges are appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years standing, and retire at the age of 72 years. The Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and 20 puisne judges at 1 July 1978. (Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.)

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five, judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and from the County Court. There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Magistrates' Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are centred at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool. Some of these circuit towns are visited three times a year, and every one of them is visited more than once a year.

The officers of the Supreme Court are the Masters (four in 1978), the Listing Master, the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, and are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court. The Listing Master arranges the lists of cases for hearing. The Taxing Master fixes and settles bills of costs. The Masters, the Listing Master, and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Supreme Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary is a public servant (the Masters, the Listing Master and the Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act), is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries, and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other 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 Supreme Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn delivering documents, stating its own case, and answering that of its opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of

clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Supreme Court usually provides for payment by the loser of the opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The unsuccessful party in the action has the right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *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. (With respect to appeals to the Privy Council from the High Court, see page 661).

County Court

The County Court has an extensive jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and appeals from Magistrates' Courts and adoptions. The County Court has civil jurisdiction in personal injury actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$12,000, and in all other personal actions where the amount claimed does not exceed \$6,000.

The County Court has criminal jurisdiction to hear all indictable offences (i.e., those in which the accused will generally be tried by a jury) apart from treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions.

In July 1978, the County Court comprised a Chief Judge (a position created in March 1975 in recognition of the increasing importance of the Court) and 29 judges. An appointee to the County Court bench must have practised as a barrister or solicitor for seven years before appointment and retires at the age of 72 years.

The County Court sits continuously at Melbourne and visits seven circuit towns as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. County Court judges also preside over a number of tribunals, e.g., the four divisions of the Workers Compensation Board, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board.

An indication of the distribution of the work performed by County Court judges in a typical month is as follows: criminal cases, 10 judges; civil juries, 2 judges; civil causes, 5 judges; appeals, 2 judges; chambers and adoptions, 1 judge; circuit, 5 judges; Workers Compensation Board, 4 judges; and other tribunals, 2 judges.

The principal officer of the County Court is the Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant appointed from among senior Clerks of Courts. The Clerk of Courts at each circuit town is also Registrar of the County Court.

Supreme and County Court statistics

The following tables show particulars of Supreme Court and County Court business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Causes entered—					
For assessment of damages	28	22	25	22	36
For trial	2,215	1,596	1,575	1,243	1,299
Number of cases listed for trial—					
By juries of six	1,596	1,280	937	802	1,150
By a Judge	1,042	1,066	575	644	682
Verdicts returned for—					
Plaintiff	165	163	111	180	148
Defendant	26	21	19	15	18
Amount awarded (\$'000)	1,612	1,630	1,683	2,488	1,815
Writs of summons issued	4,735	5,214	6,407	6,264	7,327
Other original proceedings	109	152	190	175	137
Appellate proceedings (other than criminal appeals) heard and determined—					
By Full Court	66	47	73	82	76
By a Judge	87	99	140	155	120

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT: WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's writs against person and property	Subjects' writs against—		Total
		The person	Property	
1974	6	21	1,196	1,223
1975	1	8	1,398	1,407
1976	1	5	1,467	1,473
1977	19	9	1,849	1,877
1978	14	3	1,307	1,324

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT: MELBOURNE BUSINESS

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Summonses issued	26,402	30,517	31,180	32,669	39,611
Warrants of execution issued	7,691	8,771	10,289	10,261	14,559
Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lodged	3,448	3,498	3,653	3,768	4,003
Adoption applications filed	1,324	1,045	837	810	817
Civil trials heard	1,462	2,608	2,646	3,003	3,143
Criminal trials heard	2,076	1,674	1,792	(a) 460	1,352

(a) The number of trials heard in 1976 declined because of an unusual number of lengthy hearings.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED: NATURE OF PENALTY

Result of hearing	1973			1974			1975		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	220	8	228	256	10	266	261	11	272
Imprisoned—									
Under 3 months	46	2	48	49	1	50	62	2	64
3 months and under 6 months	64	1	65	69	1	70	30	1	31
6 months and under 12 months	125	2	127	134	3	137	91	—	91
12 months	121	—	121	86	2	88	102	2	104
Over 12 months and under 2 years	81	1	82	67	—	67	36	—	36
2 years and over	214	6	220	213	1	214	216	3	219
Death sentence (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Placed on probation	303	32	335	212	25	237	204	26	230
Released on recognisance or bond	438	50	488	363	61	424	300	26	326
Other	124	3	127	97	1	98	61	—	61
Total	1,736	105	1,841	1,546	105	1,651	1,363	71	1,434

(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)	1973			1974			1975		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 20	403	17	420	296	13	309	237	16	253
20-24	541	32	573	551	32	583	464	20	484
25-29	280	24	304	272	26	298	240	10	250
30-34	180	12	192	139	12	151	145	10	155
35-39	122	3	125	110	7	117	83	5	88
40-44	83	6	89	65	6	71	73	2	75
45-49	60	5	65	57	4	61	55	4	59
50-54	30	2	32	26	2	28	34	2	36
55-59	18	2	20	20	2	22	19	1	20
60 and over	19	2	21	10	1	11	13	1	14
Total	1,736	105	1,841	1,546	105	1,651	1,363	71	1,434

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: NUMBER OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Offence (a)	1973			1974			1975		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person—									
Murder	4	2	6	8	1	9	14	—	14
Attempted murder	3	2	5	3	—	3	3	—	3
Manslaughter	22	3	25	14	2	16	6	—	6
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Culpable driving causing death	17	—	17	18	—	18	13	—	13
Assault with grievous bodily harm	92	2	94	63	5	68	70	3	73
Assault	37	1	38	21	1	22	30	—	30
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	170	—	170	154	—	154	141	—	141
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
Incest	10	—	10	11	1	12	10	—	10
Rape	35	—	35	60	—	60	23	—	23
Indecent assault on female	44	—	44	40	—	40	44	—	44
Indecent assault on male	28	—	28	28	—	28	27	—	27
Unnatural offences	40	—	40	20	—	20	18	—	18
Bigamy	4	—	4	9	3	12	6	—	6
Other offences against the person	9	2	11	16	2	18	19	—	19
Total	516	12	528	468	15	483	426	3	429
Against property—									
Robbery	128	6	134	120	2	122	126	8	134
Breaking and entering—									
Houses	267	18	285	191	16	207	107	9	116
Shops	71	1	72	55	—	55	40	—	40
Other	73	3	76	56	2	58	36	—	36
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	110	18	128	114	20	134	80	14	94
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	71	1	72	64	1	65	64	—	64
Cattle and sheep stealing	13	1	14	5	—	5	2	—	2
Other offences against property	94	8	102	90	8	98	99	9	108
Total	827	56	883	695	49	744	554	40	594
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	128	21	149	118	27	145	118	18	136
Miscellaneous offences (b)	265	16	281	265	14	279	265	10	275
Grand total	1,736	105	1,841	1,546	105	1,651	1,363	71	1,434

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: NATURE OF PENALTY, 1974**

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	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	9
Attempted murder	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Manslaughter	—	—	13	—	2	1	—	16
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	2	4	11	—	—	1	—	18
Assault with grievous bodily harm	12	9	23	—	16	7	1	68
Assault	2	6	3	—	4	3	4	22
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	45	16	3	—	60	25	5	154
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Incest	—	1	4	—	4	3	—	12
Rape	1	—	45	—	3	5	6	60
Indecent assault on female	6	5	4	—	17	7	1	40
Indecent assault on male	—	5	4	—	14	4	1	28
Unnatural offences	—	1	14	—	2	2	1	20
Bigamy	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Other offences against the person	2	5	2	—	5	2	2	18
Total	71	53	130	—	139	62	28	483
Against property—								
Robbery	4	18	58	—	10	22	10	122
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	17	59	22	—	48	41	20	207
Shops	—	24	12	—	11	4	4	55
Other	9	14	6	—	13	10	6	58
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	27	27	8	—	57	14	1	134
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	6	18	4	—	11	14	12	65
Cattle and sheep stealing	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Other offences against property	29	16	4	—	28	19	2	98
Total	94	176	114	—	178	127	55	744
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	19	37	13	—	58	18	—	145
Miscellaneous offences (c)	82	79	24	—	49	30	15	279
Grand total	266	345	281	—	424	237	98	1,651

(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: PERSONS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: NATURE OF PENALTY 1975**

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	—	—	10	—	—	—	4	14
Attempted murder	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3
Manslaughter	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	6
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Culpable driving causing death	2	4	5	—	1	—	1	13
Assault with grievous bodily harm	5	12	30	—	16	7	3	73
Assault	16	5	2	—	3	3	1	30
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	51	16	8	—	35	30	1	141
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	1	—	7	—	1	1	—	10
Rape	1	1	17	—	—	1	3	23
Indecent assault on female	11	9	2	—	14	8	—	44
Indecent assault on male	5	6	5	—	7	2	2	27
Unnatural offences	1	4	6	—	3	3	1	18
Bigamy	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	6
Other offences against the person	2	3	5	—	4	5	—	19
Total	96	63	105	—	87	60	18	429

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: NATURE OF PENALTY 1975—*continued*

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 property—								
Robbery	5	13	75	—	11	11	19	134
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	11	32	13	—	24	32	4	116
Shops	7	17	5	—	8	3	—	40
Other	6	9	9	—	7	5	—	36
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	17	19	7	—	35	15	1	94
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	1	15	7	—	15	22	4	64
Cattle and sheep stealing	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Other offences against property	34	18	5	—	24	25	2	108
Total	82	123	121	—	124	114	30	594
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	32	22	8	—	50	23	1	136
Miscellaneous offences (c)	62	82	21	—	65	33	12	275
Grand total	272	290	255	—	326	230	61	1,434

(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, 1974

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	2	2	1	9
Attempted murder	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Manslaughter	1	—	5	2	5	—	3	16
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culpable driving causing death	—	—	9	4	3	—	2	18
Assault with grievous bodily harm	2	6	26	13	6	3	12	68
Assault	1	5	9	4	1	1	1	22
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	2	65	67	15	2	1	2	154
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Incest	—	—	1	1	1	2	7	12
Rape	4	10	30	9	3	2	2	60
Indecent assault on female	—	7	11	8	1	5	8	40
Indecent assault on male	—	—	8	5	5	2	8	28
Unnatural offences	2	1	8	2	1	2	4	20
Bigamy	—	—	1	1	4	3	3	12
Other offences against the person	—	4	4	4	1	3	2	18
Total	13	99	181	70	37	28	55	483
Against property—								
Robbery	2	21	60	19	9	3	8	122
Breaking and entering								
Houses	13	56	76	30	11	11	10	207
Shops	1	7	18	16	3	8	2	55
Other	—	15	22	7	2	6	6	58
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	—	13	34	34	23	7	23	134
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	1	19	25	13	2	2	3	65
Cattle and sheep stealing	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	5
Other offences against property	3	5	26	18	14	9	23	98
Total	20	138	263	137	64	47	75	744
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1	3	29	33	23	24	32	145
Miscellaneous offences (b)	3	32	110	58	27	18	31	279
Grand total	37	272	583	298	151	117	193	1,651

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS: AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1975

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	—	2	3	3	2	3	1	14
Attempted murder	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Manslaughter	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	6
Manslaughter with motor vehicle	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Culpable driving causing death	—	2	4	1	4	—	2	13
Assault with grievous bodily harm	1	7	24	20	4	5	12	73
Assault	1	4	10	4	3	3	5	30
Carnal knowledge (under 16 years)	9	45	62	13	4	3	5	141
Carnal knowledge (16 and under 18 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Incest	—	—	1	1	—	2	6	10
Rape	—	5	11	4	1	2	—	23
Indecent assault on female	—	3	15	4	4	3	15	44
Indecent assault on male	—	2	5	4	4	2	10	27
Unnatural offences	—	1	2	1	5	3	6	18
Bigamy	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	6
Other offences against the person	—	1	10	1	1	2	4	19
Total	11	72	151	60	35	29	71	429
Against property—								
Robbery	3	32	58	22	10	5	4	134
Breaking and entering—								
Houses	2	21	53	20	6	3	11	116
Shops	—	3	13	15	3	2	4	40
Other	—	8	9	9	6	2	2	36
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles and cattle and sheep)	—	10	20	20	16	2	26	94
Illegal use and larceny of motor vehicles	1	22	22	10	5	2	2	64
Cattle and sheep stealing	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Other offences against property	1	26	37	12	12	11	9	108
Total	7	122	213	108	59	27	58	594
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	—	7	25	29	27	13	35	136
Miscellaneous offences (b)	3	31	95	53	34	19	40	275
Grand total	21	232	484	250	155	88	204	1,434

(a) With the exception of murder, for which separate figures of attempted murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

(b) Includes breach of bond, probation, etc.

Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' Courts are held at Melbourne, in most suburbs, and at most country centres throughout Victoria. They are presided over by stipendiary magistrates sitting without justices, or by two or more justices of the peace, but not exceeding five. Two or more divisions of the Court may sit simultaneously. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from the ranks of Clerks of Courts. They must have passed qualifying examinations and have had practical experience as such clerks for ten years. In certain circumstances, barristers or solicitors may also be appointed. They are members of the Victorian Public Service and as such retire on or before the age of 65 years but are completely independent of the Executive, as are other members of the judiciary.

Clerks of Courts are officers of the Court who are appointed under the Public Service Act. They perform administrative duties on behalf of the Court and government departments. Justices of the peace act in an honorary capacity and are appointed from members of the community, are either male or female, and may exercise judicial functions up to the age of 72 years.

There are more than 60 stipendiary magistrates throughout Victoria, but a much larger number of justices, and some 49 circuits over which stipendiary magistrates officiate, comprising over 200 courts which they visit periodically. A number of stipendiary magistrates are stationed in Melbourne at the Magistrates' Court. All stipendiary magistrates are appointed coroners and in districts outside the area of the City Coroner they exercise the functions of coroners and hold inquests.

In addition, three Traffic Courts have been established in the Melbourne metropolitan area to hear traffic charges laid by members of the Mobile Traffic Branch, and Magistrates' Courts are set aside for that purpose. A Metropolitan Industrial Court constituted by specially appointed stipendiary magistrates hears charges laid under the Victorian Labour and Industry Act and committed in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Outside that area these charges are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates in Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts which are Courts of Record and are open courts have civil as well as criminal jurisdictions.

The civil jurisdiction comprises the ordinary jurisdiction, i.e., generally complaints for causes of action based on simple contracts up to \$1,000, which may be heard by courts consisting of justices as well as stipendiary magistrates. The special jurisdiction exercised by stipendiary magistrates is much wider, comprising causes of action in both contract and tort up to \$3,000 (with a few exceptions). 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 complaint or by way of default summons (except that in special jurisdictions this is limited to a liquidated amount). Default summonses provide a simpler, more convenient, and readier procedure in that orders may be made without the appearance of the complainant or the hearing of any evidence unless the defendant gives a notice of defence.

There are many other matters of a civil nature vested in Magistrates' Courts by both Commonwealth Acts (e.g., the Income Tax Act) and by Victorian Acts. The Maintenance Act empowers a stipendiary magistrate sitting as a Magistrates' Court to hear and determine complaints for maintenance of children of de facto relationships. Under the Family Law Act a stipendiary magistrate is able to hear and determine applications other than applications for "principal relief" (i.e., dissolution, or nullity, or declarations as to the validity of marriages).

The criminal jurisdiction includes the hearing of summary offences and indictable offences triable summarily, as well as the conducting of preliminary examinations in regard to indictable offences.

Summary offences, the largest part of the criminal jurisdiction, comprise all offences under any Act, or breaches of any Act, which in the statute are stated to be prosecuted summarily or before justices, etc., or where no means of enforcement is provided in any Act. This excludes offences declared to be felonies, misdemeanours, or indictable offences. Some of these may only be heard by stipendiary magistrates. In addition, Commonwealth laws have vested Federal jurisdiction in Magistrates' Courts constituted by stipendiary magistrates and those courts so vested hear offences against Commonwealth Acts and also conduct preliminary examinations for indictable offences against Commonwealth laws. Some summary offences, such as parking and some traffic offences, may be dealt with by what is called "alternative procedure" which empowers a stipendiary magistrate in certain circumstances to deal with them in chambers on an affidavit of evidence without the appearance of the informant if the defendant does not elect to appear.

With regard to indictable offences triable summarily, Magistrates' Courts have been given power to deal summarily with a number of the less serious indictable offences including theft and kindred offences up to a value of \$2,000 and some charges of wounding and assault. The procedure laid down ensures that the defendant shall not be deprived of the right to trial by jury if he so desires, as the Court cannot deal with them summarily unless he consents. The preliminary examination of an indictable offence may be held either in the Magistrates' Court or by one or more justices out of court. It is not deemed to be an open court, and publication of the proceedings may be prohibited if it is considered that publication would prejudice the trial. All the evidence is put into writing or recorded and if the court or a justice is satisfied there is sufficient evidence to warrant the defendant being tried or raises a strong or probable presumption of guilt it shall direct him to be tried in either the Supreme Court or the County Court, and may commit him to gaol or release him on bail, or if not so satisfied, shall discharge him. Children's Courts (see pages 671-4) hear all offences by juveniles under the age of 17 years.

Numerous statutes vest other powers in Magistrates' Courts or stipendiary magistrates, among them being the power to make ejection orders and the granting of licences.

The following tables show particulars of Magistrates' Courts business. In any comparison of the figures with those relating to earlier Victorian figures, other States, or other countries, consideration should be given to the factors described in the following paragraph.

Law in the places compared should be substantially the same, and it should be administered with equal strictness. Proper allowances should also be made for changes in the law, for differences in the age and sex composition of the population, and for changes which may occur over time in the population structure. Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts and in the number of cases settled out of court also result in fluctuations in court business.

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Type of case	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Civil cases—					
Number heard	213,640	213,167	184,761	174,329	174,903
Other cases—					
Garnishee	15,382	11,785	10,102	5,284	4,418
Fraud orders	9,480	10,479	10,195	7,392	6,572
Maintenance orders	10,014	10,141	11,390	12,454	12,703
Licences and certificates	27,453	28,557	28,773	27,052	26,990
Show cause summonses	38,847	34,123	26,549	24,623	23,110
Landlord and tenant	4,878	4,671	4,295	3,351	2,674
Miscellaneous	52,739	46,564	37,725	31,384	28,477

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1974				1975			
	Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out		Convicted		Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the person	3,496	124	2,137	57	3,280	124	2,068	86
Against property	10,780	2,434	1,515	232	11,276	2,821	1,475	276
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	1,838	626	127	25	2,213	560	161	49
Against good order (a)	7,101	598	1,665	114	7,036	717	1,636	111
Driving offences	10,255	126	2,359	33	19,562	330	2,965	64
Miscellaneous (b)	2,772	327	486	81	3,499	400	619	82
Total	36,242	4,235	8,289	542	46,866	4,952	8,924	668

(a) This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1975, 30,662 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1974 was 31,518. In most cases the result of the hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

(b) Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy, breach of bond, probation, etc.

NOTE. Statistics in this table have been compiled from records of the Victoria Police. (See footnote to summons cases table on page 671.)

VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: ARREST CASES SUMMARILY CONVICTED: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF PENALTY

Nature of penalty	1973		1974		1975	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	20,755	1,973	20,784	2,211	30,404	2,707
Imprisoned for—						
Under 1 month	1,871	138	1,899	129	1,945	65
1 month and under 6 months	3,919	107	3,711	98	3,665	127
6 months and under 12 months	763	10	885	35	615	7
1 year and over	196	1	196	5	304	4
Released on probation	2,370	399	2,236	292	2,467	333
Adjourned for a period without probation	1,300	196	916	164	1,083	193
Released on recognisance or bond	4,094	997	4,520	1,260	5,264	1,477
Other	1,298	43	1,095	41	1,119	39
Total	36,566	3,864	36,242	4,235	46,866	4,952

See footnotes to preceding table.

**VICTORIA—MAGISTRATES' COURTS: SUMMONS CASES SUMMARILY
DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of offence	1974		1975	
	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out	Convicted	Dismissed, withdrawn, struck out
Against the person	1,370	1,669	1,591	1,818
Against property	4,558	1,692	5,029	2,086
Against good order	2,378	627	1,935	715
Driving offences	211,436	18,602	198,633	16,204
Miscellaneous (a)	49,343	10,846	49,826	10,359
Total	269,085	33,436	257,014	31,182

(a) Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of Commonwealth and Victorian Acts of Parliament.

NOTE. Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Magistrates' Courts summons cases.

Statistics in this table have been compiled from records of the Victorian Law Department. (See footnote to preceding arrest cases tables.)

Children's Court

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held in the Melbourne metropolitan area and in various country towns and cities. Beyond the Melbourne metropolitan area, the Children's Court is usually held on the same day as the Magistrates' Court and presided over by the same stipendiary magistrate, but honorary Children's Court magistrates are appointed for some Children's Courts.

In the Melbourne metropolitan area, three stipendiary Children's Court magistrates are appointed and they visit ten Children's Courts at regular intervals; all metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

The Children's Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under the age of 17 years. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his eighteenth birthday. Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Social Welfare Act. The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, maintenance, or custody.

The Children's Court follows the practice and procedure of Magistrates' Courts, with two main exceptions. The first of these exceptions is that the Court is not bound to observe legal formalities and ceremonies. The second is that the Court is always closed to the public and the media is forbidden from reporting any proceedings. The Court has considerably wider powers than Magistrates' Courts and may deal with any offence except homicide. The child (or the parent if the child is under the age of 15 years) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

The police and certain others may apply to the Children's Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Social Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

The *Children's Court Act 1973* states that the Court shall first have regard to the welfare of the child. The Court attempts to reform and rehabilitate offenders. A common method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A probation officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period. If probation is not considered necessary a case may be adjourned without supervision for a specified period not exceeding two years.

Instead of releasing a child on probation, a Court may impose a supervision order. This is similar to a probation order with the important distinction that the supervising probation officer is able to impose reasonable conditions and directions on the parents or guardians, as well as on the child.

Probation officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. Stipendiary probation officers are employed by the Social Welfare Department and usually handle those cases requiring special expertise. Their ranks are augmented by a large number of honorary probation officers throughout Victoria. Some honorary probation officers are employed by the churches.

An important provision provided for in the *Children's Court Act 1973* empowers a Court to release a child on a good behaviour bond or to impose a monetary penalty up to a maximum of \$100 without necessarily recording a conviction against the child.

As a last resort, children under the age of 15 years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department and those aged 15 years or over may be detained in a youth training centre for a specified period not exceeding two years or, if more than one charge is proved, not more than three years in all. The *Children's Court Act 1973* empowers a Court to fix an aggregate period of detention rather than a specific sentence on each separate charge.

The *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.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of offence	1974			1975		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Against the person	1,281	23	1,304	1,124	56	1,180
Against property	13,308	853	14,161	11,137	774	11,911
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	212	38	250	256	60	316
Against good order	1,036	66	1,102	1,159	69	1,228
Driving offences	1,062	5	1,067	1,110	11	1,121
Miscellaneous offences (a)	302	62	364	382	53	435
Total	17,201	1,047	18,248	15,168	1,023	16,191

(a) Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF PENALTY

Nature of penalty	1974			1975		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined	1,167	46	1,213	1,234	54	1,288
Placed on probation	5,420	293	5,713	4,736	281	5,017
Social Welfare Department (a)	4,353	162	4,515	3,358	145	3,503
Adjourned without probation	3,619	351	3,970	3,865	371	4,236
Other	1,313	126	1,439	804	91	895
Total convictions	15,872	978	16,850	13,997	942	14,939
Dismissed, withdrawn, or struck out	1,329	69	1,398	1,171	81	1,252
Total	17,201	1,047	18,248	15,168	1,023	16,191

(a) Includes "admitted to care" and "placed in custody" of the Social Welfare Department.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1974

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Department (a)	Ad- journed without probation	Other
Against the person— Assault and grievous bodily harm	309	81	141	147	130	89
Sex offences	94	7	103	60	86	57
Total	403	88	244	207	216	146

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1974—*continued*

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Depart- ment (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	Other
Against property—						
Robbery	22	3	29	56	9	7
Breaking and entering	149	61	2,184	1,692	1,228	319
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	226	166	1,506	917	1,223	489
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	167	119	800	862	370	178
Wilful damage	55	104	174	134	160	58
Other offences against property	69	42	188	118	228	49
Total	688	495	4,881	3,779	3,218	1,100
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	10	7	127	39	40	27
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	11	5	29	12	39	11
Other offensive behaviour	22	38	15	8	31	15
Obscene and insulting language	11	64	17	14	24	17
Firearms	32	48	19	8	58	18
Other offences against good order	102	62	117	72	146	37
Total	178	217	197	114	298	98
Driving offences	96	353	213	221	131	53
Miscellaneous offences (b)	23	53	51	155	67	15
Grand total	1,398	1,213	5,713	4,515	3,970	1,439

(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, probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1975

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty					
	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	272	118	142	87	164	55
Sex offences	59	13	88	64	91	27
Total	331	131	230	151	255	82
Against property—						
Robbery	15	4	51	20	16	9
Breaking and entering	155	39	1,663	1,287	1,105	170
Larceny (excluding motor vehicles)	194	157	1,366	738	1,227	265
Motor vehicles (larceny and illegal use)	122	117	748	560	578	155
Wilful damage	60	102	125	65	174	30
Other offences against property	59	26	171	112	190	36
Total	605	445	4,124	2,782	3,290	665
Fraud, forgery, and false pretences	15	5	134	97	52	13
Against good order—						
Indecent behaviour, etc.	18	3	36	6	42	6
Other offensive behaviour	21	45	22	8	32	5
Obscene and insulting language	9	76	29	13	26	11
Firearms	29	66	38	37	61	19

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF:
NUMBER OF CHARGES: NATURE OF OFFENCE AND
NATURE OF PENALTY, 1975—*continued*

Nature of offence	Nature of penalty					
	Dis- missed, with- drawn, etc.	Otherwise dealt with				
		Fined	Placed on probation	Social Welfare Depart- ment (a)	Ad- jour- ned without probation	Other
Other offences against good order	80	81	134	70	175	30
Total	157	271	259	134	336	71
Driving offences	103	371	194	196	219	38
Miscellaneous offences (b)	41	65	76	143	84	26
Grand total	1,252	1,288	5,017	3,503	4,236	895

(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, probation, etc.

Police warnings for juvenile first offenders

A system for warning juvenile first offenders operates in Victoria to prevent many children from having to make an appearance in a Children's Court. Police are instructed not to proceed against children who have committed minor offences, if an alternative course of action is available. Warnings are given in the presence of parents or guardians who are told of the probable underlying reason for the offence, and both the offender and his parents or guardian are expected to ensure the avoidance of a repetition of the offence.

Offenders are not normally given a second chance and divisional officers believe that only a very small proportion of those warned offend again. The reporting member may continue to take an interest in the child, and in most cases co-operation is received from both the offender and his parents or guardians.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS

Offence group (a)	1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Assault (b)	10	6	35	5	26	8	44	7	51	8
Robbery with violence	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sex	35	2	32	2	34	—	66	1	71	3
Breaking and larceny (c)	1,290	656	1,416	771	1,708	655	2,067	884	2,373	1,249
Other offences	362	33	481	27	494	48	612	73	789	86
Total	1,698	697	1,964	805	2,262	711	2,789	965	3,285	1,346

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS: AGE OF OFFENDER, 1974

Offence group (a) and sex	Age last birthday (years)					Total		
	10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over			
Assault (b)		Males	4	2	14	16	8	44
		Females	—	1	3	3	—	7
Robbery with violence		Males	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex		Males	—	4	11	36	15	66
		Females	—	—	—	1	—	1
Breaking and larceny (c)		Males	247	495	786	458	81	2,067
		Females	45	146	365	283	45	884
Other offences		Males	56	107	159	215	75	612
		Females	4	14	21	23	11	73
Total			356	769	1,359	1,035	235	3,754

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

VICTORIA—POLICE WARNINGS: AGE OF OFFENDER, 1975

Offence group (a) and sex	Age last birthday (years)					Total	
	10 and under	11, 12	13, 14	15, 16	17 and over		
Assault (b)	Males	1	10	20	15	5	51
	Females	—	—	2	6	—	8
Robbery with violence	Males	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex	Males	1	6	27	30	7	71
	Females	—	1	1	—	1	3
Breaking and larceny (c)	Males	189	460	916	670	138	2,373
	Females	57	181	504	433	74	1,249
Other offences	Males	60	121	238	270	100	789
	Females	3	5	40	31	7	86
Total		311	784	1,748	1,456	332	4,631

(a) Based on Major Crime Index prepared by the Victoria Police.

(b) Includes grievous bodily harm.

(c) Includes larceny and/or illegal use of a motor vehicle.

Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction, and subject to certain conditions, to hold an inquest into the cause and origin of any fire whereby property has been destroyed or damaged.

A 1970 amendment to the *Coroners Act* 1958 made provision for the holding of an inquest where a coroner believes that a death has occurred in or near the area of his jurisdiction and that the body cannot be recovered or has been destroyed. The coroner must first report the facts to the Attorney-General who may direct the inquest to be held.

A coroner's duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Social Welfare Act and the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases a coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done when:

- (1) The coroner considers it desirable;
- (2) in any specified case a law officer so directs;
- (3) it is expressly provided in any Act that an inquest shall be taken with jurors;
- (4) a relative of the deceased person so requests;
- (5) any person knowing the circumstances leading up to the death of the deceased person so requests; or
- (6) any member of the Victoria Police so requests.

Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only when the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

VICTORIA—MELBOURNE CORONER'S COURT: INQUESTS HELD

Year	Number of inquests held
1973	1,560
1974	1,305
1975	1,574
1976	1,457
1977	1,497

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
1973	39	6	45	7	2	9	42	—	42
1974	49	2	51	11	3	14	16	—	16
1975	30	1	31	3	1	4	30	—	30
1976	22	3	25	8	1	9	27	—	27
1977	21	6	27	9	4	13	36	—	36

Legal profession*Introduction*

Until 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches—barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and generally instituted legal proceedings. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who instructed the barrister for him.

In 1891, the Victorian Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, although a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter practitioners have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

Victorian Bar

The basic traditions of the Victorian Bar came from England, although the early influence of prominent Irish barristers remains strong. Since 1891 Victorian legislation has provided that every admitted practitioner may practise as a barrister and solicitor. Admission to practice requires a law school qualification and either service under articles or completion of the Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education's professional practice course.

Most Victorian practitioners choose to specialise either as barristers or as solicitors. The Victorian Bar, an unincorporated association formed in 1900, consists of those who sign the Victorian Bar roll after undertaking to practise exclusively as barristers. In July 1978 there were 610 members of the Bar, including 21 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 or her 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 more senior barristers.

Solicitors' clients are members of the public. Barristers are engaged by solicitors on behalf of the solicitors' clients. Barristers specialise in conducting and appearing in civil

litigation and criminal trials, in giving opinions on legal questions, and in preparing documents involving difficulties of law.

Barristers wear wigs and gowns in the higher courts. Besides appearing in courts, barristers frequently appear before specialised tribunals dealing with issues of economics and public interest such as trade practices, prices justification, industrial arbitration, the environment, and town planning.

Senior barristers may be appointed Queen's Counsel, who specialise in cases requiring more than one counsel and appear with a junior. There were 51 Queen's Counsel practising at the Victorian Bar in July 1978.

In July 1978, eight barristers' clerks acted for varying numbers of practising barristers, ranging from about 31 to about 105 in number. Clerks and their staff inform solicitors of the availability of barristers, negotiate fees, render accounts, and provide telephone and delivery services for the barristers for whom they act. Barristers pay their clerks a percentage of fees received.

The Victorian Bar Council represents the Bar and administers its affairs. Its rulings on ethics and professional conduct bind all members. Its eighteen members are elected each October. Three members are of less than six years standing as barristers and another four of less than fifteen years standing. The Bar Council elects its chairman and other officers, and its affairs are administered by a full-time executive officer. Under the Bar Council, three administrative committees of members of the Bar Council are empowered to make recommendations to the Bar Council or to make decisions on its behalf—the Executive, Ethics, and Law Reform Committees.

A Young Barristers' Committee, elected by barristers of less than six years standing, investigates and makes recommendations to the Bar Council on questions concerning young barristers and in particular those involving practice in Magistrates' Courts.

The Victorian Bar, often acting jointly with the Law Institute of Victoria, helps to provide legal aid, to supervise legal education and training, to contribute to the reform of the law, and the practices and procedures of courts and tribunals. It has, or has representatives on, about sixty committees doing such work. The Victorian Bar is a member of the Law Council of Australia, which represents the whole Australian legal profession, and of the Australian Bar Association which represents barristers.

Law Institute of Victoria

The Law Institute of Victoria is the professional body of those members of the legal profession who practise as solicitors in Victoria. It was established in 1859 and incorporated by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 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 Law Institute of Victoria, whether they are practising as solicitors or not.

The Institute is governed by a Council consisting of the Attorney-General, the president of each of the nine Country Law Associations, 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 legal profession and to educate the public about the services which a solicitor can provide and the occasions on which it is desirable to consult a solicitor. It is active in law reform. Three committees meet regularly to consider anomalies or 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 the University of Melbourne and Monash University. The usual number of members is about twenty, who meet in full committee two or three times each year. Much of the work of the Committee is done by the sub-committees comprising members of each branch of the legal profession, who are not necessarily members of the full committee, but who have some expertise in the area under investigation. The reports of the sub-committees are then considered by the full committee; if the Committee considers that a change in the law is desirable, a recommendation is forwarded to the appropriate Victorian Government department.

Suggestions of matters to be considered by the Committee often emanate from the Attorney-General, but the Committee does consider matters suggested by other sources, provided any reforms proposed are likely to be politically non-contentious and the Committee has the resources to undertake the particular inquiry. All the work done by members of the Committee is voluntary.

An example of legislation resulting from a recommendation of the Committee is the *Crimes (Theft) Act 1973*, which replaced many outdated and technical rules of the law of larceny with a modern law of theft. Other legislation has occurred in areas such as evidence, torts, and wills.

Council of Law Reporting in Victoria

The Council of Law Reporting in Victoria is a body corporate established by the *Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967*. It consists of a judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice as chairman, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the librarian of the Supreme Court, two members appointed by the Victorian Bar Council, and two members appointed by the Law Institute of Victoria. The Council has a registrar and an honorary secretary.

The Council has arranged for the publication by a publishing company of the Victorian reports which contain decisions of the Supreme Court of Victoria.

Under the Act, it is not lawful to publish a new series of reports of judicial decisions of any court in Victoria except with the consent of the Council. The Council has given limited consents for the publication of restricted categories of decisions in certain specialised reports with an Australia-wide circulation.

Council of Legal Education

The Council of Legal Education was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1903 and is presently governed by the provisions of the *Legal Profession Practice Act 1958* as amended. The Council consists of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and representatives of the law faculties of the University of Melbourne and Monash University, the Law Institute of Victoria, and the Victorian Bar Council. The Chief Justice of Victoria is the president of the Council.

The functions of the Council are to make and alter rules:

- (1) Relating to the courses of study and examination and service of articles and other qualifications of candidates to practise as barristers and solicitors and for the admission of such candidates to practise; and
- (2) for the admission to practise in Victoria of persons admitted to practise in any State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia or in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland,

the Republic of Ireland, or any part of Her Majesty's Dominions or the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The rules of the Council are included in the statutory rules published by the Government Printer.

Further reference: Legal education, *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pp. 571-3

Law Reform Commissioner

The office of Law Reform Commissioner was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1973. Mr T. W. Smith, Q.C., served as Commissioner from 1 January 1974 to 31 December 1976. Sir John Minogue, Q.C., was appointed Commissioner on 28 June 1977. The functions of the Commissioner are to advise the Attorney-General on the reform of the law in Victoria, including in particular: (1) The simplification and modernisation of the law, having regard to the needs of the community; (2) making the administration of justice generally more economical and efficient; (3) the elimination of anomalies, defects, and anachronisms; (4) the repeal of obsolete or unnecessary enactments; (5) the consolidation, codification, and revision of the law; and (6) the investigation and reporting to the Attorney-General on any matter relating to law reform referred to him by the Attorney-General.

Under the Act, provision is made for the appointment of a Law Reform Advisory Council of five members. The Council consists of representatives of the Law Institute of Victoria, the Victorian Bar Council, academic lawyers, and the public.

The following table shows details of the reports issued by the Law Reform Commissioner during the period from August 1974 to June 1978:

VICTORIA—LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER: REPORTS ISSUED, AUGUST 1974 TO JUNE 1978

Date of report	Title of report	Matters on which legislation was recommended
August 1974	Report No. 1—Aspects of the Law of Murder	Abolition of the doctrines of constructive murder; consequential increase in penalty for manslaughter; and amendment of Section 40 of the <i>Crimes Act</i> 1958
October 1974	Report No. 2—Criminal Procedure—Miscellaneous Reforms	Creation of a right of appeal from insanity verdicts; legal aid for bail applications; notice of alibi defences; order of addresses in criminal trials; and taking other admitted offences into consideration on sentencing
January 1975	Report No. 3—Criminal Liability of Married Persons—Special Rules	Coercion; accessories after the fact; misprision of felony; receiving stolen goods; and conspiracy
January 1976	Report No. 4—Delays in Supreme Court Actions	Changes in the Supreme Court Act and Rules directed to promoting earlier settlements of actions, and the reduction of delays in procedures for bringing actions to trial
June 1976	Report No. 5—Rape Prosecutions (Court Procedures and Evidence)	Reforms in court procedures and rules of evidence affecting rape trials
December 1976	Report No. 6—Spouse Witnesses (Competence and Compellability)	Compellability of spouse witnesses to give evidence
June 1978	Report No. 7—Innocent Misrepresentation	Classification of the remedies available where a contract is induced by innocent or negligent misrepresentation.

Australian Legal Aid Office

The Australian Legal Aid Office was established by the Commonwealth Government in July 1973. It provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an

element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem identified, and advice given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available to all persons in matters arising under Commonwealth law, including family law, and in matters arising under State law to persons for whom the Commonwealth Government has a special responsibility, such as those in receipt of social security, Aborigines, ex-servicemen, students, and newcomers to Australia. The assistance is provided by lawyers of the Australian Legal Aid Office or by referral to private legal practitioners.

The criteria for the provision of further assistance are, first, the merit of the applicant's case and, second, the financial position of the applicant—whether he satisfies the means and needs test of the Office. In considering the merits, regard is had to all the circumstances, particularly to any advantage the applicant might gain from the provision of assistance and any disadvantage he might suffer if assistance was refused, and the likelihood that the proceedings will be terminated by a decision, settlement, or otherwise so as to result in a proper and just advantage to the applicant. The means and needs test is the inability of the applicant to afford the cost of representation in the particular case. An applicant who can afford to contribute towards the cost of his case is asked to do so.

The policy of the Commonwealth Government is to rationalise legal aid throughout Australia by the establishment, under State or Territorial legislation, of independent statutory legal aid commissions in each State and Territory that will absorb the functions of the Australian Legal Aid Office and the legal aid schemes operated by State Governments and by law societies. Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, and the Australian Capital Territory have passed legislation to establish commissions. At August 1978, legal aid commissions were in operation in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

The Australian Legal Aid Office continues to operate in each State and Territory, other than in Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory, and there is a branch office in each of the relevant capital cities with regional offices located in metropolitan and country centres. In Victoria, offices are situated in Melbourne, Brunswick, Geelong, Glenroy, and Sunshine.

The Australian Legal Aid Office employed, in Victoria, 20 lawyers and 38 supporting administrative staff during 1977-78, and conducted 17,760 personal interviews.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 768-71

Legal Aid Committee

The Legal Aid Committee was established pursuant to the *Legal Aid Act 1961*, as amended by the *Legal Aid Act 1969*. The Committee comprises four representatives from each of the Law Institute of Victoria and the Victorian Bar Council, who usually serve for a period of one year on an honorary basis.

Legal assistance to persons who are unable to pay ordinary legal costs is given in all criminal and civil matters involving State laws, other than those criminal matters referred to in Part I of the *Legal Aid Act 1969*. There is no fixed means test, each application being treated on its merits. Assistance may be granted either without charge or on condition that a periodical contribution is made towards the costs incurred by the Committee on behalf of the assisted person. When assistance has been approved, a solicitor in private practice is assigned to act for the applicant, and is authorised to brief a barrister when necessary. Out of pocket expenses incurred by the appointed solicitor are reimbursed in full, and accounts from solicitors and barristers are paid at the rate of 80 per cent of the normal fee, in accordance with the Act.

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE: BUSINESS

Type of case	Number of applications				Number actually assisted			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Divorce	4,363	1,265	384	226	2,716	75	2	—
Maintenance	4,565	4,115	1,306	1,351	2,921	2,506	770	838
Custody	421	597	233	374	274	225	67	97
Affiliation	422	286	216	226	264	181	120	151

VICTORIA—LEGAL AID COMMITTEE: BUSINESS—*continued*

Type of case	Number of applications				Number actually assisted			
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1974	1975	1976	1977
Motor accident damages claims	1,072	766	513	418	542	329	299	304
Criminal (Magistrates' Courts and County Court appeals)	2,922	4,803	5,913	6,131	1,984	2,703	2,815	3,166
Civil causes	2,666	2,754	2,620	2,913	978	761	631	923
Workers compensation	331	317	265	303	209	147	127	162
Probate and testators family maintenance	286	122	72	56	75	23	15	12
Others	1,410	1,749	1,418	1,419	465	358	228	288
Total	18,458	16,774	12,940	13,417	10,428	7,308	5,074	5,941

Further reference: Voluntary legal aid, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 850-1

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 before 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 legal 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 of Victoria and, under a provision of the *Law Reform Act* 1973, the Law Reform Commissioner, are all *ex officio* members; the Chief Justice is the president of the Foundation. The two *ex officio* members first named, together with the Law Institute of Victoria, each nominate two additional members—"duly qualified legal practitioners"—who are then appointed by the Governor in Council.

The activities of the Foundation encompass:

- (1) Promotion of legal research relating to law reform in Victoria;
- (2) promotion of legal education in Victoria;
- (3) assistance to law libraries in Victoria; and
- (4) improvement of the administration of the law in Victoria.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 860-1

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Law in Victoria*Introduction*

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, although for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately before Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the

law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did before Federation, and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

Law Department

Administration

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 Victorian 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 tasks 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 was a Crown Counsel as well as thirteen prosecutors for the Queen in 1978 who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

The following notes provide particulars of the various functions and responsibilities of branches of the Law Department.

Appeal Costs Board

This 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 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 Corporate Affairs Office is responsible for the administration of the *Companies Act 1961*, the *Business Names Act 1962*, and the *Securities Industry Act 1975*.

The functions of the Office include the registration of companies and business names, the examination and registration of takeover documents and prospectuses, the making available of documents lodged at the Office for public search, the licensing of dealers in securities and their representatives, the licensing of investment advisers and their representatives, and the conduct of investigations into the affairs of companies and persons involved in the securities industry.

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 recent significant amendment to the Companies Act was to give effect, 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 to:

- (1) Achieve increased uniformity in the law relating to companies and the regulation of the securities industry and trading in securities;
- (2) establish reciprocal arrangements and common standards and procedures in the administration of that law;
- (3) co-ordinate administration and avoid unnecessary duplication for the better convenience of the public and improved efficiency in the overall administration; and
- (4) 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 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 Esse cases.

Only criminal proceedings are reported in the County Court. Committal proceedings in Magistrates' Courts are generally 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 *Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943*, this Board has three main functions:

- (1) It assists discharged servicemen to find employment and advises the Victorian Government on employment opportunities and the incidence of unemployment among discharged servicemen;
- (2) it is required to examine and report to the Victorian Government on alleged contraventions of the 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 military forces and employs qualified accountants for that purpose. This service is free of charge.

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 *Landlord and Tenant 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 Victorian 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 the Victorian Parliament continually aims at new and more sophisticated social objectives. The Office may also be called upon to advise the Victorian Government on a wide range of constitutional and parliamentary matters.

Apart from the work done for the Victorian Government, it is the tradition in Victoria that Parliamentary Counsel should be available to assist private members of any political 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 statutory rules and for the preparation of the various tables and indices of the Acts and statutory rules that are published by the Victorian 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 88-9).

Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria

This 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 760 in number with net assets exceeding \$19m and annual income and expenditure of more than \$5m) are used principally 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.

Legal assistance is provided by the State of Victoria through the Public Solicitor only in the following criminal matters:

- (1) Where any person has been committed for trial or has received notice of trial for an indictable offence against the laws of Victoria;
- (2) where any person has been charged with treason, murder, or manslaughter; and
- (3) to an appellant to the Full Court of the Supreme Court upon any appeal with respect to an indictable offence.

The Attorney-General may grant an application for legal assistance if he is of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of justice that an applicant should have legal representation on any such proceedings and that the applicant is without adequate means to provide legal assistance for himself.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE: CRIMINAL CASES DEALT WITH

Year	Applications—				
	Number	Investigated and reports submitted	Not finalised	Approved	Not approved
1973	1,112	1,014	98	793	221
1974	1,271	1,131	140	909	222
1975	1,385	1,215	170	1,085	130
1976	1,318	1,249	69	1,096	153
1977	1,191	1,107	84	1,013	94

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 the Victorian 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 Victorian Government. The Registrar of Titles has registered Crown grants of all land alienated by the Crown since 2 October 1862. He deals with the 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 that had previously been 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 the National Gallery, and for fisheries and wildlife was transferred on the formation of new departments. The Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Office, the Science Museum, the National Museum, the Registry of Estate Agents, the Workers Compensation Board, and the Public Record Office were subsequently transferred to these newer departments. The Chief Secretary's Department, however, continues to play a large and important role in the administration of Victoria, retaining an extensive range of functions in both regulatory and other areas of activity.

The Department can 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 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, raffles, bingo, lotteries, gaming and betting, and a wide range of criminal activities referred to in the Summary Offences Act and the Police Offences Act. The Chief Secretary administers restrictions on the availability of certain types of publications imposed after the 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 Victoria Police are responsible for detecting and prosecuting offences against all Acts of the Victorian Parliament, whether or not those Acts are 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 motor vehicle insurance, compensation for persons injured as a 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 and the administration of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, 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 Victorian parliamentary elections, the preparation of electoral and jury rolls, the publication of the *Victoria Government Gazette*, and the provision of shorthand writers for Royal Commissions, Boards of Inquiry, and the like.

Crimes Compensation Tribunal

The *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972* established the Crimes Compensation Tribunal consisting of a person of not less than seven years standing as a barrister and solicitor. The 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 physical injury or nervous shock as a result of a criminal act. Dependants of a person who has died as a result of a criminal act may also be entitled to compensation.

VICTORIA—CRIMES COMPENSATION TRIBUNAL: SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS AT 30 JUNE 1977

Item	Particulars
Applications—	
Pending at 1 July 1976	233
Further applications received to 30 June 1977	865
Determinations—	
Final awards made	854
Applications refused	16
Applications withdrawn	—
Applications pending at 30 June 1977	218
Orders made for advance payments of compensation	25
Appeals from refusal of applications	1
Analysis of final awards—	
Total compensation awarded	\$754,918
Average award of compensation	\$884

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1975*, pp. 851-2

Small Claims Tribunals

Small Claims Tribunals, established under the *Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973*, provide a simple and inexpensive procedure for consumers to have their disputes settled outside the ordinary courts. They are administered under the direction of the Minister for Consumer Affairs. These tribunals are constituted by referees, who are appointed from persons qualified as stipendiary magistrates or barristers and solicitors, and were established to hear applications by consumers in respect of claims for payment of amounts under \$1,000.

Consumers are defined as persons, other than corporations, who buy or hire goods not for resale or for whom services are supplied. They may apply, on payment of a small fee, to the registrar in the Melbourne 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 the records of the tribunals, gives 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 with any money claimed to be owed to the trader by the consumer precludes the issue in dispute being heard in any court unless proceedings have already been commenced.

The primary function of the referee is to effect a settlement acceptable to all parties, but if this is impossible, he shall either make an order or dismiss the claim; his order shall be

final and without appeal. No costs are allowable and each party conducts its own case without the services of an agent except in the case of corporations or because of necessity. No practising barrister or solicitor is generally allowed to appear. Hearings are in private and sworn evidence, either verbal or in writing, is given, but tribunals are not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform themselves in any way they think fit. At 1 August 1978, there were one part-time and two full-time referees.

Since the tribunals came into operation on 4 February 1974, a total of 8,500 claims have been lodged for determination by the tribunals. Approximately 30 per cent of claims lodged involve the purchase and servicing of motor vehicles and approximately 25 per cent of claims lodged involve disputes against the building industry.

Licensing legislation

After nearly one hundred years operation of the system of Licensing Magistrates or of the Licensing Court, the Licensing Act was repealed and the Licensing Court abolished by the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, which came into effect on 1 July 1968. This Act incorporated a number of recommendations of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Licensing Court of three members was replaced by the Liquor Control Commission of four members, the chairman being a judge of the Liquor Control Commission. Numerous alterations were made in the licensing law and practice of the State, the new Act completely re-writing the law. All fees taken under the new Act and all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and 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 complete new code of compensation payable to owners and occupiers of licensed premises deprived of licences is set out in the Act, and provision is made for all payment of compensation out of the Licensing Fund, as well as all costs incurred in connection with the administration of the Act. Where the 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 Fund.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE

Type of licence	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Hotel keeper	1,448	1,444	1,441	1,442	1,441
Club	390	409	423	437	452
Retail bottled liquor	675	692	714	727	728
Wholesale liquor merchant	101	101	100	101	102
Australian wine	15	14	14	14	13
Vigneron	21	28	39	41	51
Brewer	7	7	7	7	7
Restaurant	214	229	253	266	269
Cabaret	16	17	22	24	26
Ship	1	1	—	—	—
Theatre	3	3	5	5	5
Cider tavern	—	1	1	1	1
Residential	—	—	1	2	3
Tourist facility	—	—	—	1	6
Total	2,891	2,946	3,020	3,068	3,104

NOTE. The above table details licences on hand at 30 June each year under the *Liquor Control Act* 1968, according to the annual report of the Liquor Control Commission.

Racing legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates horse and pony racing and trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is contained in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 has provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year ended 31 July—				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
RACING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	68	76	76	82	84
Other courses	373	379	390	393	389
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	565	654	626	655	698
Other courses	2,779	2,775	2,987	2,986	3,003
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	(\$'000) 3,994	4,343	5,303	5,662	6,118
Other courses	(\$'000) 2,338	2,615	3,227	3,457	3,526
TROTTING					
Number of meetings—					
Metropolitan courses	43	43	44	53	55
Other courses	218	230	240	261	267
Number of events—					
Metropolitan courses	342	343	352	415	430
Other courses	1,839	2,010	2,140	2,281	2,335
Amount of stakes—					
Metropolitan courses	(\$'000) 979	1,150	1,450	1,801	1,981
Other courses	(\$'000) 1,357	1,828	1,915	2,341	2,406

Further reference, *Victorian Year Book 1966*, pp. 319-20

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It superseded the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act. On 4 March 1968 the *Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965* was repealed and the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* came into operation.

Detailed statistics concerning bankruptcies are published in the annual report by the Commonwealth Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs on the operation of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966*. The eleventh edition of this report was released in the latter part of 1978.

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCIES

Year	Bankruptcies	Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates	Arrangements with creditors without sequestrations	Total
NUMBER				
1973-74	270	..	74	344
1974-75	407	1	93	501
1975-76	344	2	84	430
1976-77	393	..	82	475
1977-78	583	2	122	707
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1973-74	2,915	..	2,507	5,422
1974-75	4,862	82	5,218	10,162
1975-76	19,943	42	3,586	23,571
1976-77	7,555	..	10,479	18,034
1977-78	14,890	43	5,466	20,399
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1973-74	825	..	1,459	2,284
1974-75	1,430	14	2,681	4,125
1975-76	1,408	5	3,533	4,946
1976-77	2,354	..	9,120	11,474
1977-78	4,750	14	2,794	7,558

Victoria Police

Introduction

The Victoria Police Force is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the peace, protecting the lives and property of all citizens, and generally enforcing the laws of the State. The main functions of the Victoria Police may be summarised as:

- (1) Maintaining law and order;
- (2) protecting the community and its property;
- (3) prevention of crime;
- (4) detection of offenders;
- (5) controlling road traffic, including the alleviation of traffic congestion, prevention of road accidents and, where necessary, the investigation of accidents; and
- (6) assisting anyone in need, particularly in times of emergency.

The collective requirements of policing extend from many mundane matters to problems of serious gravity, such as the organising of, and participating in, search and rescue operations during times of flood, fire, and other major disasters.

The Chief Commissioner, who controls the operations of the Force, is responsible to the Chief Secretary. He is assisted operationally and administratively by two Deputy Commissioners, five Assistant Commissioners, and the Director of Administration. The Assistant Commissioners and the Director are each responsible for a department of the Force, namely, crime, operations, personnel, traffic, services, and administration.

Victoria is divided into police districts and divisions which facilitate the administration and the provision of services. The main concept of team policing ensures that resources are utilised to their fullest capacity. In an emergency, operational units can ignore the district and divisional boundaries and be deployed by the police radio control system, which ensures that all available mobile units can be directed to areas of need.

To support the team policing concept, each metropolitan police district has its own group of personnel formed into a crime car squad of twenty-six members providing an effective anti-crime patrol capability. These members also contribute to the visible police presence as they perform duty in uniform and in marked police vehicles.

The Independent Patrol Group supports the crime car squads; it has now been formalised and authorised to increase its operational strength. Development of this group will enable it to lend effective support to all branches and departments.

Prahran system

Recently, an integrated community policing system was commenced in the Prahran district and this experiment will continue for twelve months. The scheme was initiated as part of a philosophy of maximising the visible police presence and optimising police sensitivity to community issues. This experiment has led to a rationalisation of police services in Prahran.

The community has been asked to become involved in a number of ways: local residents and groups have been asked to suggest ways in which police patrols may better assist with community problems and crime prevention; and persons calling for police service in Prahran will be asked about police response time, satisfaction with the police service, and related matters.

Should the Prahran policing experiment prove successful in terms of education in offences known to the police, increased apprehension of criminals, and improved sense of public security and satisfaction with the police service, the strategies will be provided in other police areas of Victoria.

The conduct of members and the internal affairs of the Force are controlled by the Police Regulation Act and its Regulations and Police Standing Orders. Two statutory bodies, the Police Service Board and the Police Discipline Board, have jurisdiction in aspects of police control.

Specialised squads

Within the general framework of police activities there are specific areas which, because of the extent and nature of the work involved, require special squads. Squads have been established to deal with homicide, company fraud, licensing, gaming, vice, arson, drugs,

and armed robbery. Special squads have also been formed to utilise dogs, horses, boats, and aircraft in operational areas of police activities.

The Search and Rescue Squad provides assistance in emergency-type situations and the Accident Investigation Squad investigates and analyses serious motor vehicle accidents.

Recruitment and training

The authorised strength of the Force at 30 June 1978, was 7,500. Increases in authorised strength are effected by increasing the number of squads in training.

The Victoria Police Force is constantly seeking additional recruits. To assist in attracting recruits, a junior police corps now known as police cadets was formed in 1955. Cadets are accepted at 16 years of age and undergo a period of training at the Cadet Academy in Spencer Street, Melbourne, until they are eligible to undertake recruit training. Persons between 18½ years and 35 years of age who are accepted as recruits undergo a five months course of training at the Police Training Academy, Glen Waverley.

The Academy is progressively being developed to provide additional educational, training, and accommodation facilities. As well as providing for additional recruits, the Academy's development is being planned to include all facilities for cadet, sub-officer, and detective training.

Police in-service training and promotional examinations are conducted by the Police Department for members wishing to advance in their career. Ex-members of the Force between 31 years and 65 years of age may be recruited as reservists for the performance of limited police duties.

Crime prevention and detection techniques

Several interesting features of police work have been developed in recent years. An on-line computer system code named PATROL provides information on stolen and wanted motor vehicles. The computer forms an integral part of a system which will eventually encompass all police records of criminal histories, stolen property, fingerprints, and the *modus operandi* used by criminals.

The use of aircraft by the Police Air Wing provides valuable assistance in traffic control, the combating of serious crime such as armed robbery, and the transportation of police personnel and prisoners.

The crime beat patrols continue. The Victoria Police policy of getting the uniformed policeman back on to the streets began in 1973 when regular foot patrols were instituted in the principal shopping areas of each suburb. This project was implemented to show a visible police presence and to establish personal communications with local residents and business people of the area.

A number of important innovations include the Crime Collator System, which is proving an effective law enforcement aid, and the Road Traffic Co-ordinator who provides information on road hazards and traffic accidents.

Communications are constantly being improved. The Communications Centre in Russell Street, Melbourne, has grown from a small 2kW transmitter to the present D24 complex connecting all parts of Victoria. The increasing use of personal radio communication by the policeman on the beat has also improved efficiency. In addition to radio communications, twenty telex machines have now been installed throughout the State, as well as radio monitors in all metropolitan stations with a 24 hour patrol capacity.

Women police perform special duties and assist male police as required in the performance of normal police duties.

The greatest problem confronting the Victoria Police is the road toll, a task which absorbs more manpower and time than any other function of the Force.

Forensic science now plays a significant role in the detection of criminal offenders. The Police Forensic Science Laboratory is equipped to provide information on drugs, poisons, flammable liquids, paints, fabrics, soils, and many other substances which by analysis may give some clue to assist in the solving of a crime. Blood samples taken from motor vehicle accident victims admitted to hospital are analysed at the Laboratory for alcoholic content. The findings may result in prosecutions. A Document Examination Section is equipped to examine handwriting and documents suspected of being forged, and there is a Ballistics

Section which provides information on firearms. The Laboratory also has a mobile workshop used in on-site investigations.

The Mounted Branch provides assistance in patrol work and crowd control at sporting venues, public gatherings, and demonstrations.

Co-ordination is the main concept of police operations. As a result of recent changes the improved organisational structure will enable more effective co-ordination of administrative and operational activities. All departments are now working to provide a co-ordinated blueprint for these activities and the Force's requirements during the next five to ten years. The attainment of planned objectives will be determined, to a great extent, by the success of the Personnel and Services Departments in providing the trained manpower and equipment necessary for the various tasks.

Expenditure

The provision of a police force involves heavy expenditure. The operational expenses of the Victoria Police Force during 1977-78 were \$136.5m and the expenditure on capital and maintenance works was \$8.7m. The Police Training Academy at Glen Waverley, when completed, will have cost the Victorian Government about \$30m. Victorian Government expenditure on the operations of the Victoria Police Force represents a significant element of the annual Victorian Budget allocations to government departments.

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE AT 30 JUNE

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Authorised strength	5,572	6,000	6,250	6,500	6,750
Actual strength (a)	5,510	5,743	6,018	6,320	6,663
C.I.B., etc. (b)	794	846	846	865	898
Police-women	163	202	248	300	332
Cadets	217	244	252	284	265
Reservists	48	53	57	105	133

(a) Includes police-women but excludes cadets and reservists.

(b) Criminal Investigation Bureau, plainclothes police, and scientific section.

Further reference: *History of the Victoria Police, Victorian Year Book 1961, pp. 318-21*

WORKERS COMPENSATION LEGISLATION *

History

Workers compensation legislation was first enacted in Victoria in 1914. Its object was similar to that of contemporary legislation in Great Britain and New Zealand, namely, to provide for compensation regardless of fault to a worker who sustained injury at work. The legislation remained substantially unchanged, apart from variations in benefits, until 1937, when the Workers Compensation Board was established to determine disputes which previously had been dealt with by a County Court Judge or a Police Magistrate. The Board comprises a County Court Judge as chairman, sitting with two lay members appointed by the Governor in Council. One of these members is nominated by authorised insurers and the Victorian Employers Federation, the other by the Melbourne Trades Hall Council.

Subsequent legislation has added further "boards", or more strictly divisions of the Board, to cope with increasing work loads.

Substantial changes in the Act occurred in 1946. In particular, the definition of "injury" was widened so as to include virtually any disabling event occurring at work, regardless of any causal association. This change was reversed in 1965, since when the disjunctive formula "injury arising out of or in the course of the employment" has remained, but is limited in the case of disease to conditions contributed to by the employment.

In 1946, the benefits of the Act were also extended to persons travelling between their home and work, even if the journey had been interrupted. So, too, virtually all limitations

* This article is the latest in a series of special articles outlining specific areas of law in Victoria. Previous articles in this series, and the *Victoria Year Book* in which they appeared, are listed at the end of the article. An article on the Board of Inquiry into Workers Compensation can be found in Chapter 9 of this *Year Book*.

on the categories of workers protected by the Act were removed, apart from the remuneration limit, and this also was abolished in 1972.

In 1953, an important provision was introduced to enable claimants to be paid compensation from the Workers Compensation Board Fund if their employer was uninsured and without assets.

Ambit of present legislation

Compensation is payable at fixed rates for all absences from work due to employment injury, and in a lump sum for death due to injury and for specified maims due to injury. In recent years the amounts have been adjusted to correspond with changes in the community average weekly earnings index. The amounts bear no relationship to an individual's weekly earnings. Payments are made from the first day of absence. The list of maims includes injuries involving loss of use of limbs, or digits, or the faculties of sight or hearing. Any injury arising out of or in the course of the employment is subject to compensation. A disease, or its aggravation, to which the employment contributes is treated as an injury.

The "worker" entitled to benefits is virtually every person who works for another, except the clear case of a person carrying on a business of his own. Unlike many overseas systems, Victoria protects, for example, the casual labourer, the farm hand, and the policeman. The length of the engagement is, with a minor exception, immaterial. So, too, is the remuneration, except for purposes of fixing the minimum weekly compensation rate.

Dependants of a worker are recognised whether they have legal ties to the injured person or not. The sole criterion is the extent of the actual dependency.

A few "grey" areas remain, e.g., in the typically Australian relationship of the share farmer. The Harris report (1977) has indicated a solution here. In certain circumstances contractors can be "workers", particularly in the timber industry.

The financial basis of the system is compulsory insurance by all employers with insurers authorised by the State. Private insurance companies and the State Insurance Office share this business. The form of insurance policy is specified by legislation, and the policy also provides for indemnity against claims for damages at common law. The receipt of workers compensation benefits is not a bar to such claims, whether made against the employer or a third party.

Procedure

The injured person makes the claim against the employer. There is no particular formality for this. The employer arranges with the insurer either to pay the claim and obtain reimbursement, or to have the insurer handle the payment.

If the worker's claim is disputed, the matter is taken to the Workers Compensation Board. Each year there are between 200,000 and 250,000 claims on employers by workers. Barely 8,000 of these are disputed. If there is a dispute, the worker usually obtains help from his union in engaging a solicitor to prepare the case for hearing by the Board.

Most of the disputed cases are settled by compromise at some stage before the actual hearing. Settlements are facilitated by a thorough system of pre-trial discussion and investigation under the auspices of the Workers Compensation Board. In those cases that go to trial, evidence is heard on oath, and the parties are usually represented by Counsel. The Chairman of the Board alone decides questions of law, but each member has a vote on questions of fact. The Board's decision on questions of fact is final. On questions of law the aggrieved party can have the Board state a case for decision by the Full Court of the Supreme Court. There are usually only about three or four such cases in any one year.

Types of cases

The principal types of cases dealt with by the Board are:

- (1) Claims for injury, where the occurrence of the injury, or the employment-relationship, or the extent of the incapacity, is disputed;
- (2) claims by widows or children for compensation in respect of the death of the worker. The money under this type of award is paid into the custody of the Board, and administered by the Board for the benefit of the dependants;

- (3) claims by workers alleging wrongful termination of payments, and by employers seeking termination of payments on the ground that the worker is fit for work. These are given priority, according to the apparent urgency of the situation;
- (4) claims by minors for injury. Liability is usually admitted in these claims, but the Board must exercise a supervisory function, and where a lump sum for a permanent disability is awarded, the money is administered by the Board as above;
- (5) claims by workers for lump sums for certain specified (table) injuries, notably loss of use of fingers, toes, limbs, etc., loss of sight, or loss of hearing. These are usually assessed on medical reports and informal interview with the claimants;
- (6) compromises arrived at between the parties in cases where matters have been in dispute or where a lump sum redemption (commutation) is proposed of an admitted entitlement to compensation. The Board's approval is required in every instance, and the procedure involves an examination of the circumstances said to justify any variation from the basic right to continued weekly payments;
- (7) claims for payment out of the Workers Compensation Board Fund, where the employer is alleged to be without insurance and without means to satisfy the award; and
- (8) claims for injuries within the ambit of various statutes — e.g., Country Fire Authority (Casual Firefighters), Jurors, Volunteer Civil Defence Workers, Education Department (Volunteer Workers), and the Police Assistance Act.

Board administration

The head office of the Board is at 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, where there are facilities for all divisions of the Board and for the administrative offices. Divisions of the Board travel on circuit throughout the year to all provincial centres in Victoria, thus simplifying the disposal of claims for people throughout the State.

The Board's administrative staff, headed by a Registrar, is responsible for the co-ordination of the formal sittings, including the processing of applications, filing procedures, and checking and issuing awards. The Registrar is also responsible for the taxation (assessment) of costs in contested cases.

The Registrar's staff handles the requests made by beneficiaries of the funds held in the Board's custody, and in this connection sends out nearly 50,000 cheques each year. Although members of the staff may not give legal advice they can help the public on procedural matters concerning compensation claims. The staff also interviews beneficiaries in connection with requests for payments from invested funds. These funds are held in a common fund, and invested in securities which are basically semi-governmental or in the form of mortgages. The Board allocates to each beneficiary a proportion of the resultant interest.

The complete cost of maintaining the Board including all salaries and expenses (as well as the Fund payment of claims against uninsured employers) is paid from the proceeds of a levy imposed on all approved insurers. The levy is pro-rata to each insurer's premium income for the previous year. It represents less than 1 per cent of the aggregate Victorian premium income. No part of the cost of running the Board falls on the Victorian Treasury.

Further references: Functions of law in a community, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 289-91; Legal system in Victoria, 1961, pp. 291-2; Criminal law and its administration in Victoria, 1963, pp. 322-30; Law of torts in Victoria, 1964, pp. 339-41; Law of contract in Victoria, 1965, pp. 318-21; Law of retail sales and hire purchase in Victoria, 1966, pp. 298-301; Law relating to export trade 1968, pp. 572-5; Commonwealth and State taxation law, 1969, pp. 590-4, and 1970, pp. 588-91; Industrial law in Victoria, 1971, pp. 568-71; Administrative law in Victoria, 1972, pp. 561-5; Family law in Victoria, 1975, pp. 853-9; Law relating to trade practices and consumer legislation, 1976, pp. 765-7; Company law in Victoria, 1977, pp. 891-5; Victorian Constitution, 1978, pp. 759-61

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABS publications

Central Office

- General Social Survey, Bulletin No.2 — Preliminary estimates of firearm ownership and possession (4103.0)
- Public authority finance (5503.0)

Public authority finance: State and local authorities (5504.0)
Public authority finance: State Government: social services (5508.0)
Social indicators (4101.0)

Other publications

- ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VICTORIA. *Law Bulletin*.
- AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY. *Annual Report; Information Bulletin; Newsletter; Various research reports*.
- BATE, N. *Introduction to Legal Studies*. Sydney, Butterworths, 1975.
- BILES, D. (editor). *Crime and Justice in Australia*. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1978.
- CHALLINGER, D. *Young Offenders*. Melbourne, Victorian Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, 1977.
- CHAPPELL, D. and WILSON, P. *The Australian Criminal Justice System*. First edition, Sydney, Butterworths, 1972. Second edition, Sydney, Butterworths, 1977.
- CRIMINOLOGY RESEARCH COUNCIL. *Annual report*.
- LAW INSTITUTE OF VICTORIA. Various pamphlets on aspects of the law.
- LEAPER, PATRICIA M. *Children in need of care and protection: a study of children brought before Victorian Children's Courts*. Melbourne, Melbourne University, Criminology Department, Melbourne, 1974.
- KERRY L. MILTE, assisted by THOMAS A. WEBER. *Police in Australia: developments, functions, procedures*. Sydney, Butterworths, 1977.
- VICTORIA POLICE. *Annual report; Statistical Review of Crime*.
- VICTORIAN LAW DEPARTMENT. *Law Calendar*.
- VICTORIAN LAW REFORM COMMISSIONER. Various reports.
- WILSON, PAUL R. (editor). *Delinquency in Australia; a critical appraisal*. St Lucia, University of Queensland Press, 1977.

THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years Victoria's involvement in the arts was scattered among different government departments. The National Gallery and the State Library were for a long period the responsibility of the Chief Secretary, whereas the State Film Centre and Documentary Film Council came within the Premier's Department. 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 markedly increased leisure time being available to most citizens, the Victorian Government thought it desirable that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of the Victorian Government's artistic policies. To this end, the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972* was formulated and received the assent of both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Under this Act, the Ministry was set up to develop and improve the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within Victoria. The Act required that a Director should be appointed who would be the head of the Ministry, and that there would be a body to be known as The Victorian Council of the Arts which would advise the Minister and the Director on matters concerning the arts referred to 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 is responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Victorian 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.

A number of major responsibilities had to be accepted immediately by the new Ministry. The Victorian Government had agreed that the performing arts section of the Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road should be completed and it is one of the responsibilities of the Ministry to supervise this project. This entails the construction of an opera/ballet theatre to seat approximately 2,000 persons; a drama theatre to seat approximately 800 persons; and a studio theatre for a wide range of performing arts activities which will seat 450 persons. In addition, related to the site will be a concert hall to seat 2,500 persons which will be used not only for symphony concerts but also for popular entertainment and conferences.

One of the more significant artistic developments in Australia has been the growth in the numbers and quality of regional art galleries in Victoria. There were sixteen such institutions in 1978, 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 and arts activity workshops, this programme running parallel with the design and construction of the second stage of the Arts Centre.

The Victorian 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 Victoria library services will be available to people on all levels.

The State Film Centre has also achieved success in 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.

Following the proclamation of the Victorian Film Corporation Act in July 1976 a Board of seven members was appointed. The Film Corporation was not established as a production company but as a body to encourage and promote the production, exhibition, and distribution of films, television programmes, and related areas. In its two years of operation, allocations totalling over \$2m have been made available to the Corporation for grants, investments, and loans to further these aims. The Corporation has financed feature films, documentaries, television features, script development, government films, and associated activities. The Board is now backed by a support staff which not only assists in the processing of applications, but is also in a position to offer advice and direction to potential film makers. The Corporation hopes to be able to assist the industry further with the provision of necessary technical equipment, sound stages, and the like.

The Victorian Tapestry Workshop was established by the Victorian Government through the Ministry for the Arts early in 1976. This workshop makes it possible for art-lovers to commission or purchase unique works of art in the tapestry medium woven in Australia. It also provides the opportunity for Australian artists to have their designs woven in Australia, whereas in the past such large commissions as the curtains for the Sydney Opera House would go to overseas workshops. After the appointment by the Premier and Minister of the Arts of a Board of Management in November 1975, a Director was appointed and following an intensive training programme five weavers started work in June 1976. Following short-term occupation of temporary premises, the workshop moved to an historic and beautiful Victorian building in the Emerald Hill area. The building is particularly appropriate for use as a studio workshop having the essential natural light which is backed by mercury vapour lighting. Already, tapestries are being commissioned for public buildings, public and private collections, and galleries. The first major commission was for a panel of four tapestries now hanging in the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts, Canada.

The Ministry carries out, through its specialist liaison officers, surveys of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts within Victoria and recommends to the Victorian Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable. Victoria already has a notable reputation in its support of the visual arts. It is now expected that with the work of the Ministry, it will acquire a similar reputation in the other related areas.

Victorian Arts Centre

The aim of the Victorian Arts Centre, now in the course of construction, is to provide a place where the arts can be displayed and performed as well as anywhere in the world.

The Centre is situated in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and attracts nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and has excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is widely 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 a restaurant looking out on to the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. At the south end of this garden area is the School of Art of The Victorian College of the Arts; this school will eventually be relocated on the College campus directly to the south of the National Gallery.

The second stage of the Centre, the theatres and spire, is now taking shape. This stage includes the State Theatre, of 2,000 seats, for opera, ballet, and other large-scale productions; the Playhouse, of 850 seats, for drama and smaller musicals; and the Studio, a flexible area holding up to 400 people, for the presentation of new work in drama, music, film, and television.

Facilities for both performers and patrons will be of the highest standard, and will include computerised booking, a bistro, bars, coffee lounges, and shops. Underneath the National Gallery a 1,500-space car park is already complete. Seating has been designed with the theatregoer's comfort in mind and both the Theatres building and the Concert Hall will be fully air-conditioned. An open lattice-work spire, dramatically lit at night, will cover the Theatres building to a height of about 150 metres.

The third stage of the Centre, the Melbourne Concert Hall, is being built at the Princes Bridge end of the site. The auditorium of 2,500 seats will be surrounded by extensive front-of-house and backstage facilities. Its prime use will be for orchestral music, but its variable acoustics will permit the performance of many different types of musical performance. A major pipe organ will be installed in the Hall, and the building will also contain a Performing Arts Museum, housing lively displays of the performing arts from both the past and present. The exterior of the whole Centre will be extensively landscaped and terraced.

Operations of the Centre are the responsibility of the Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee. This Committee was established by an Act of Parliament and has a Chief Executive Officer with a small, full-time secretariat. It has already begun to promote concert performances in Melbourne in association with the Confederation of Australasian Arts Centres. It also operates an Information Pavilion which is open to the public seven days a week and which attracts over about 100,000 visitors a year.

National Gallery of Victoria

General

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room which contained a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

The National Gallery of Victoria is the oldest public gallery in Australia and its collection is displayed in six categories: Asian art; Australian painting and sculpture; European painting and sculpture; decorative arts; photography; and prints and drawings. It is the only public gallery in Australia to have a photography gallery and collection.

Bequests and funding

The richness of the collections is in large part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. Such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, Everard Studley Miller, and Morgan are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is that of Alfred Felton and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. This important bequest has, since 1905, made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$10m to be added to the collections.

In late 1976, the Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, announced the formation of the Art Foundation of Victoria which has been established to raise funds for the benefit of the National Gallery of Victoria. At the same time, he launched the Foundation's appeal for funds, undertaking that the Victorian Government would match donations dollar for dollar to a committal of \$2.5m by the State.

The main aim of the Foundation is to create a capital endowment fund to help the Gallery compete for works of art in an art market of steeply rising prices exacerbated by inflation. The Board of the Foundation is comprised of three elected members from each category of membership and the president of trustees, director, and secretary of the Gallery. Donations are free of tax and gift duty and bequests also free of estate duty. The deployment of funds raised will be directed by recommendation of the Board of the Foundation to the trustees of the Gallery. By May 1978, the Foundation had raised almost \$4m.

Acquisitions

Many important acquisitions were made in all departments during 1977-78 and the existing collections were strengthened and extended. From the hundreds of works of art acquired it is possible here to mention only four, but they represent the diversity and range of the collection in Melbourne. *Christ in the Garden of Olives*, a watercolour by Eugène Delacroix (1798-1863), is the first drawing by this major French artist of the nineteenth century to enter the Collection and complements the small painting by the same artist already held by the Gallery. A superb impression of *St Jerome reading in an Italian Landscape* by Rembrandt was purchased in London and this adds another print (etching and drypoint) to the large group which is one of the strengths of the Melbourne Print Room. The Gallery is attempting to extend the range of its collection of Asian art, which is rich in ceramics, and hopes in the future to emphasise Chinese painting; thus the important hanging scroll *Landscape* by Tung Ch'ang (1555-1636) dated 1617 was acquired and it is hoped that this will be only the beginning of a collection of major Chinese paintings to be acquired in the next few years.

The Department of Photography continues to collect vigorously and a large number of photographs were acquired. Perhaps the most famous image amongst the group is the *Portrait of Sir John Herschel*, 1867, by the pioneer English photographer, Julia Margaret Cameron.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1978 of about 9,000 persons. It offers a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

Education Services at the National Gallery

Education Services at the National Gallery of Victoria occupies 735 square metres of floor space, 3.4 per cent of the total area of the building, and contains flexible teaching areas with audio-visual equipment. These are used for lectures, seminars, displays, and exhibitions. The department is staffed by the chief education officer, who is a member of the Gallery staff, and by eight education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded from both the Education Department and the Catholic Education Office of Victoria. They cater for individual requests by teachers for studying particular areas of the collection, and offer sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of varying age levels. The wide range of students (from primary to tertiary) and the variety of sessions offered call for considerable versatility on the part of the education staff.

Twice yearly an Education Services poster/calendar is sent to every school in Victoria. Through this, teachers are informed of arrangements for booking visits to the Gallery, of temporary exhibitions, and of other special 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 also utilise the facilities offered. Weekly lectures provide students of the Australian Ballet School with a special elective for their course; and there has been a steady demand for special "in-Gallery" seminar sessions from teacher groups and several other educational organisations.

The education programme is available to teachers and students of history, literature, and social studies, as well as art and craft. Schools, which are now developing individual courses for the first years of the secondary syllabus, are making increased use of several specialist activities offered by Education Services.

Free admission is granted for all school visits booked with Education Services at least 48 working hours in advance, and groups staffed by education officers are divided so that one education officer works with no more than 20 to 25 children at the one time.

In addition to the daily lecture programme for visiting schools, Education Services is also responsible for staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. Vacation programmes and regular exhibitions of special educational interest are also arranged.

Departments

Care of the State collection is shared by seven curatorial departments. The Asian art department exhibits Chinese, Asian, and Western Asian art. The collection of Chinese porcelain is particularly fine and comprehensive. The Australian art collection covers all phases of art development in this country — Colonial, Impressionist, Edwardian, Post-Impressionist, and Contemporary. Aboriginal art and tribal art of the South Pacific islanders is also displayed. The decorative arts collection is one of the largest and most varied within the Gallery; it includes furniture, glass, pottery, porcelain, silver and other metalwork, antiquities, jewellery, Renaissance bronzes, costumes, and textiles. The objects come from Australia and almost every European country, while the period covered is from at least 4000 B.C. to the present day. Specialised collections of particular note within this department are the Felton collection of Greek vases, the holdings of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century costumes and costume accessories, and the large and important collection of seventeenth and eighteenth century English glass acquired some years ago through the William and Margaret Morgan Endowment.

The collection of European art before 1800 ranges from icons of the sixth to fourteenth centuries to eighteenth century European works. Among the paintings are works by Rembrandt, Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Constable, Corot, and the outstanding painting *The Banquet of Cleopatra* by Giovanni Tiepolo. Most of the paintings in the care of the department of European and American art after 1800 are of French or English origin, with a small group from America and other European countries. The French Impressionist school is represented by a number of works including paintings by Manet, Degas, and Pissarro.

The collections of the photography department and the prints and drawings department are not on permanent display because of their sensitivity to light. Temporary exhibitions of works from these collections are arranged throughout the year. Prints and drawings which are not on display may be seen in the print department reading room by appointment. Outstanding among the 18,000 works in the prints and drawings collection are the Barlow Dürer collection and a small group of illuminated manuscripts.

Further reference; *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 767-8

Regional art galleries

Victoria has a system of sixteen regional art galleries. Four of these country galleries were founded late in the nineteenth century. In 1884, the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery became Australia's first provincial gallery; the Bendigo and the Warrnambool galleries both began in 1887, although the Warrnambool gallery was closed for many years and re-opened in its present building in 1972; Geelong's collection was begun in 1896, and was installed in its present buildings in 1915. The Castlemaine collection was begun in 1913, but was not housed in its present building until 1931. The remaining eleven galleries were established between 1961 and 1971; Hamilton, 1961 (collection begun 1957); Shepparton, 1965 (collection begun 1935); Mildura, 1966 (collection begun 1956); Swan Hill and Sale, 1964; Horsham and Benalla, 1968 (new gallery opened at Benalla in 1975); Ararat, 1970; Mornington and McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin, and La Trobe Valley Arts Centre at Morwell, 1971.

In 1957, the six galleries then operating founded the Victorian Public Galleries Group as a forum for their common problems; they have since been joined by the ten other more recently constituted galleries in an organisation known as the Regional Galleries Association of Victoria. This association is recognised by the Victorian Government which, through the Ministry for the Arts, provides funds for administration and the salary

of a full-time executive officer. While the purpose of the Regional Galleries Association is to promote the interests of all its members in presenting the visual arts to the people of Victoria, each gallery remains autonomous having complete freedom in its collecting policy, its administration, and its exhibitions programme.

Bendigo, Geelong, Castlemaine, Swan Hill, and the McClelland galleries are governed by boards of trustees or similar committees; the remaining galleries are controlled by their municipal councils. All galleries now are State supported, having grown from \$20,000 divided among eight galleries in 1961 to a grant in excess of \$400,000 in 1978. Each gallery now receives a basic annual grant of \$8,000 plus a \$2 for \$1 subsidy on all monies contributed by local government or raised by public subscription to a maximum of \$25,000 per gallery. These grants are intended for the day-to-day running of the gallery; special grants are made for capital works or large maintenance projects. Money required for the purchase of works of art must be raised by the local community itself.

Art collections in regional galleries vary considerably. Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Castlemaine, as might be expected from the dates of their foundation, have significant holdings of early Australian painting. Ballarat has many fine examples of the Heidelberg School, while Bendigo in addition to its Australian collection, has fine examples of the Barbizon School and the nineteenth century French Impressionists. Hamilton is strong in the decorative arts, having a significant collection of Chinese bronzes, pottery, and carved jade, some seventeenth century German silver-gilt, and a unique collection of the watercolours of the eighteenth century English painter Paul Sandby. Mildura, now well known for its triennial sculpture exhibitions, also has important English paintings. Other galleries with smaller collections tend to specialise: Ararat in textiles and crafts and Horsham in photography are two examples. Shepparton, on the other hand, in addition to its prints and paintings, is forming an important collection of Australian contemporary ceramics.

Some of the finest examples of Australian works of art are located in Regional Gallery collections. As irreplaceable national assets, they require constant preservation against deterioration. The opportunity to make its own proper provision for this came in 1977 when the Regional Galleries Association was able to set up a Conservation Centre under an experienced conservator. The establishment of the centre became possible through substantial grants from the Ministry for the Arts, the Visual Arts Board of the Australia Council, financial contributions from the Regional Galleries themselves, and the generosity of the Ballarat City Council which made available, for use as a workshop, the call room of the old Gold Mining Exchange in Lydiard Street near the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery.

Generous donations have been received from the William Buckland, Utah, and Ian Potter Foundations and the Sidney Myer Charity Trust for the purchase of equipment for the conservation workshop. The Caltex Art Purchase Fund has been established to assist regional galleries in Victoria to acquire works to add to their permanent collections. Notable also is the donation by *Georges Australia* of the winning entries in their annual Invitation Art Exhibition, thereby adding examples of current Australian paintings and drawings to permanent public art collections in country areas. During 1977 and into 1978, there was a tour to the sixteen Victorian Regional Galleries of *The Herald* exhibition, "The Heroic Years of Australian Painting 1940-1965". This exhibition was arranged by private enterprise, aided by Government indemnity, and its organisation supported by the Victorian Department of Education in order to present a widely representative exhibition of original historic Australian paintings to the public in country areas where such exhibitions have been rare. The existence of a Regional Gallery network with adequate buildings and proper supervision helped to make possible the safe conduct of so extensive an itinerary.

Community involvement in the arts is becoming an adjunct to a number of Regional Gallery programmes. Arts Centres at Benalla, the La Trobe valley (Morwell), and Sale have instituted regular workshop sessions; the McClelland Gallery at Langwarrin encourages participation in well patronised festival activities at various age levels from time to time. Apart from such special features and the permanent collections, frequent temporary exhibitions continue to promote interest.

Ballet

The Australian Ballet

The Australian Ballet's first performances of 1978 took place at the Palais Theatre, Melbourne, with a one week season of John Cranko's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Following seasons throughout Australia, the Company returned to Melbourne to present the first of its 1978 Subscription Series, a programme comprising a revival of Frederick Ashton's *The Dream*, Jiri Kylian's *Symphony in D* to the music of Haydn, and Louis Falco's *Caravan* with a musical score based on themes of Duke Ellington. These latter two works were new to Australian audiences.

The Australian Ballet again appeared at the Palais Theatre during the latter part of the year. Its opening programme comprised Graeme Murphy's *Tekton*, a work expressly created for the Company to music by Tolia Nikiprowetzky; Jerome Robbins' masterpiece *Afternoon of a Faun* to the Debussy score of the same name; and a revival of Massine's *Mam'zelle Angot* based on Charles Lecocq's operetta *La Fille de Madame Angot*. The same programme also featured two divertissements, *Sylvia Pas de Deux* choreographed by the Company's prima ballerina Marilyn Jones, and Bournonville's *Flower Festival at Genzano Pas de Deux* which served to introduce the Company's newest principal artist Ann Jenner from the Royal Ballet to Melbourne audiences.

On 24 September, the Australian Ballet presented a Royal Gala Performance of *Swan Lake* at Her Majesty's Theatre to honour the visit to Victoria of H.R.H. The Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvie.

On 26 October, at the Palais Theatre, the Company presented the Australian premiere of Lazlo Seregi's three act ballet *Spartacus* to the music of Khachaturian. Mr Seregi, director of the Hungarian State Ballet in Budapest was present to stage this work with his assistant and designers. This was the first full length ballet by an Eastern European choreographer to be staged for an Australian company, the Australian Ballet being the first Western company to acquire this work. The large cast of 90 dancers included full-time students of the Australian Ballet School.

Opera

The Victoria State Opera is a professional organisation receiving government subsidy in excess of \$240,000 per annum from the Victorian Government and the Commonwealth Government.

New productions presented by the Victoria State Opera in 1977 at Melbourne's Princess Theatre and Great Hall included Debussy's *Pelléas and Mélisande*, Monteverdi's *Orfeo*, Bartok's *Bluebeard's Castle*, and Offenbach's *La Belle Hélène*. The company's Melbourne programme also included a season of Contemporary Music Theatre. The works presented were by the Melbourne composers Felix Werder (*Agamemnon*) and George Dreyfus (*Mo*) and by the German composer Walter Haupt (*The Sex Doll*).

The company, in association with the Victorian Arts Council, toured the regional centres of Portland, Ballarat, Traralgon, Mildura, and Shepparton with a full scale production of the Rossini opera *The Italian Girl in Algiers*. The company made its first ever interstate tour to the Adelaide Festival Theatre with a season of *La Belle Hélène*.

The Victoria State Opera's full-time primary school programme continued throughout the year and the two specially commissioned operas were *Paper and Flowers and Things* and *Geoffrey Goodsound Meets Dr Wrongnote*, both composed by Peter Narroway.

One of the company's most successful innovations during 1977 was the concert to commemorate Anzac Day which featured 500 voices, 120 musicians, and the cannons of the Australian Army. An estimated 10,000 attended the event at the Myer Music Bowl.

The Australian Opera, which is the national opera company, presented 40 performances of five repertoire operas in the Princess Theatre. These were Bizet's *Carmen*, Puccini's *Madam Butterfly*, Beethoven's *Fidelio*, Delibes' *Lakme*, and Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*. The Australian Opera presented all these performances with the Elizabethan Melbourne Orchestra.

Amateur opera activity included some highlights from opera presented by Opera Melbourne.

Drama

The Victorian Government, through the Ministry for the Arts, subsidises all levels of theatre, from major professional companies, primarily based in Melbourne, to small amateur groups scattered throughout the country regions of the State.

Of the professional companies, the Melbourne Theatre Company offers productions of the "classics" and new Australian plays at the Russell Street and Athenaeum Theatres. The Company also offers a season of new Australian plays and contemporary overseas material through Tributary Productions. The Australian Performing Group, known more generally as the Pram Factory after the former usage of its premises, concentrates on a style of theatre, best described as "group-developed". In addition to a variety of programmes mounted by the Group itself, the Pram Factory provides resources for other municipal groups and has also diversified its activity into the area of film production. Experimental projects by municipal groups are staged at La Mama Theatre. The Alexander Theatre on the campus of Monash University presents theatre seasons mainly chosen to interest the university audience.

The Hoopla Theatre Foundation, a relatively recent arrival to the Melbourne theatre scene, manages the Playbox Theatre. In addition to mounting productions of new Australian and overseas material, the Foundation also offers a platform to other companies, both within Victoria and interstate, and provides a playreading/workshop service for playwrights with the support of *The Age* newspaper and Penguin Books.

Professional children's theatre is undertaken by the Children's Arena Theatre and the Magic Mushroom Mime Troupe, while the Pilgrim Puppet Theatre presents marionette programmes for children at their own theatre in Hawthorn. These groups exist to perform youth theatre throughout Victoria, their work supplemented during summer months by the Monash Student Theatre, Kaleidoscope (the touring theatre group of the University of Melbourne), and Company 78 from the Drama Department of the Victorian College of the Arts. The Victorian Government has purchased the St Martin's Theatre complex, South Yarra, for conversion to a youth arts centre.

Numerous amateur groups which receive support from the Victorian Government are widely dispersed throughout the State, and indicate a significant interest among the community in the theatre.

The major problem facing both professional and amateur companies continues to be accommodation for rehearsal, production, and company development. The Playhouse Theatre is now in construction as one unit of the Victorian Arts Centre and will be mainly for the use of professional companies.

Regional arts activity workshops, providing professional facilities for touring companies and amateur groups are being planned in Victoria country regions. It was expected that two would be in operation at Echuca and Ararat during 1979.

Festivals

The Ministry for the Arts stages the triennial arts festival, Arts Victoria. This State-wide festival, first staged in 1975, is devoted on each occasion to one specific form of the arts. In 1975, Arts Victoria was devoted to the visual arts and in 1978 to crafts.

As part of its community arts programme, the Ministry for the Arts pays for the arts content of a number of annual festivals in country centres. Several of the rural cities have adopted a particular flower as the emblem of their festival and as an attractive and distinctive addition to the decorations of their streets and squares. Among others, grants are made to the Ararat Golden Gateway Arts Festival, the Kyneton Daffodil and Arts Festival, the La Trobe Valley Festival, and the Maryborough Golden Wattle Festival.

Melbourne and its metropolitan area also have a number of annual festivals. For example, there are festivals at Carlton, Footscray (the Salt Water River Festival), and Fitzroy (Festival of All Nations). The latter is unique in that it provides a platform for performances by ethnic dance and music groups and exhibitions of traditional crafts.

In most cases, programmes include parades, spectacles, sporting events, and social functions but financial assistance from the Ministry for the Arts enables the planning committees to engage professional companies in the various areas of the arts. Country people particularly have enjoyed performances of traditional and street theatre. choral,

chamber and orchestral music, classical, modern and ethnic dance, art exhibitions, craft displays, poetry readings, films, and exhibitions of historical material. Brass and highland pipe bands continue to be a popular part of festivals in both city and country.

In addition, city workers are provided with lunchtime "Free Entertainment in Parks" during the summer months. A varied programme, which is jointly funded with the Melbourne City Council, is presented in turn at the Fitzroy, Treasury, Flagstaff, Exhibition, and Carlton Gardens, Lincoln Square, and the Myer Music Bowl. A programme of free winter concerts is also staged each year in the Melbourne Town Hall.

Free Entertainment in Parks

"Free Entertainment In Parks" (FEIP) is presented by the Melbourne City Council and the Victorian Ministry for the Arts with annual grants. During 1977-78 a sum of \$117,860 was received from the Council and \$108,000 from the Ministry. In addition, more than \$100,000 accrues each year from private enterprise through donations and services.

"Free Entertainment In Parks" was introduced by the Melbourne City Council's Parks, Gardens, and Recreations Department in December 1972, with nine productions. The growing response of the audiences is shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—FREE ENTERTAINMENT IN PARKS

Year	Productions	Artists	Estimated audiences
1973-74	65	2,873	255,000
1974-75	75	7,500	600,000
1975-76	135	12,750	1,000,000
1976-77	162	17,500	1,000,000
1977-78	176	22,500	1,050,000

The programme during 1977-78 consisted of 30 festivals between 24 October 1977 and 29 April 1978. The 1977-78 programme included 247 shows, 11 exhibitions, and 5 parades.

The festivals in the 1978-79 programme cover most forms of the performing arts and run for periods of seven to ten days. Some of the most popular established festivals include Dance Week, Australia Week, Melbourne Cup Carnival, Children's Festival, Glamour Week, Country Music Week, and Jazz Week. The programme has become a major tourist attraction. It won the special Golden Award 1977 from the Develop Victoria Council.

The purpose is to entertain the community in a relaxed atmosphere, involve people in a wide range of cultural and artistic areas of entertainment, and encourage them not only to support the arts generally, but also to make use of the city's parks and gardens. The festivals provide entertainment facilities for ethnic and amateur groups, as well as work and exposure for the arts. Many of the artists who appear in "Free Entertainment In Parks" have been given additional work by promoters following their appearance.

The concept behind "Free Entertainment In Parks" is to set an example in the field of outdoor entertainment where this is possible. The programmes include a balanced exposure to all forms of art, both performing and static, and conceived at a level which can be appreciated by people from all walks of life. The actual performances also provide an opportunity for the lower income families, who have not previously been able to afford such entertainment, to enjoy performances in relaxing surroundings and introduce children to an appreciation of music and theatre.

The Council's equipment includes a mobile changing caravan for artists and a 15 metre mobile theatre with full theatrical facilities which expands hydraulically to 70 square metres. This unit goes from park to park almost every day of the week to present various types of programmes.

Festivals

Each festival, of which there are approximately thirty annually, includes its own concept, area of the performing arts, and has its own flag, colours, and logo. Festivals vary in length with some taking seven or eight days.

Image

The growth of "Free Entertainment In Parks" in a few years has illustrated the need for this type of entertainment, and incidentally brings into the parks and gardens of Melbourne people who would perhaps not normally visit them.

Further references: Royal Society of Victoria, *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pp. 171-2; Drama, 1963, pp. 180-3; Painting in Victoria, 1964, pp. 166-70; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964, pp. 171-4; Drama, Opera, and Ballet, 1968, pp. 443-6; Ballet, 1974, pp. 443-6, 1977, pp. 902-3; State Film Centre, 1969, pp. 517-8; Music, 1975, pp. 886-95

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

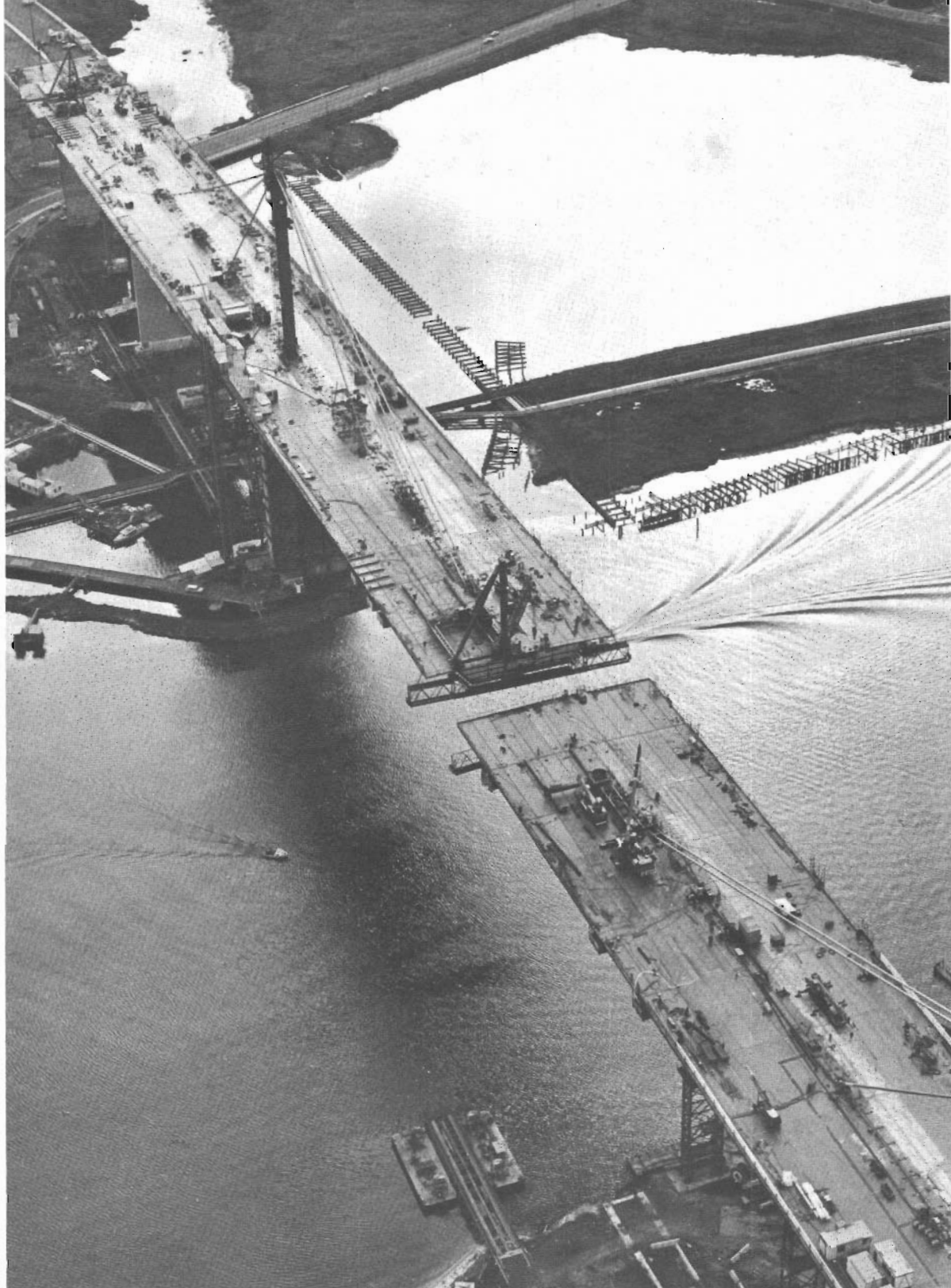
The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation, governed by its own Council, and serviced by more than seventy voluntary committees, together with honorary advisers from every relevant profession. Founded in 1956, it is a company, limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent administrator and a staff of more than fifty persons. With its headquarters in Melbourne, it covers the whole of Victoria by means of eleven area branches or committees. A new branch (Corangamite) was formed in November 1977. Fundamentally, it is an educational organisation dedicated to the preservation of the National Estate — both the built and natural environment. It contributes substantially to the culture, education, and (by way of tourism) the economy of the State.

With a basic membership fee of \$10 per annum, the Trust had 19,253 members at 30 June 1978. This was a slight drop on figures for the previous year — the first time in the Trust's history that this had occurred. The aims of the Trust are to protect, preserve, and if appropriate, acquire for the benefit of the public, lands and buildings of beauty, or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these things. It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts. The Trust carries out its work, basically, by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas, and landscape, this being done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout Victoria by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1978, the Trust had classified and recorded a total of 2,679 buildings and 106 landscapes.

The major activity during 1977-78 was the restoration of the S.V. *Polly Woodside*, and the conversion of the former derelict Duke and Orr's Dock site, to the stage where a complete maritime park — "The Melbourne Maritime Museum" — could be open to the public on a regular basis. Work continued on "Tasma Terrace", later to be occupied as the headquarters of the National Trust in Victoria. "Clarendon Terrace" in East Melbourne, and "Blackwood Cottage", Blackwood, were notable acquisitions. The latter is preserved as an example of an early cottage from the gold mining era, and the former is to be restored, converted to an appropriate use, and then re-sold with preservation covenants. It is hoped that a profit will be obtained by this means, which will then serve as the basis for a National Trust Revolving Fund to be used in similar preservation exercises. In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, objects d'art, and relics. It has carriage and costume collections of outstanding quality, and a unique collection of ornamental cast iron. It owns a sailing ship and a paddle steamer.

In preserving the National Estate, the Trust seeks to include examples of the best of all types — grand houses ("Como"), boom-type mansions ("Illawarra"), early pre-fabs (La Trobe Cottage and the iron houses), institutions (Old Melbourne Gaol), commerce (Castlemaine Market), places of worship (Bendigo Joss House), the gold era (Beechworth Powder Magazine), literary shrines ("Lake View", Chiltern), early homesteads (McCrae), as well as important landscapes (Mount Sugarloaf) and gardens ("Rippon Lea"). At 30 June 1978, it owned 50 properties throughout Victoria, of which 15 were open to the public on a regular basis, attracting more than 470,000 visitors annually.

When a classified building or landscape is threatened, the Trust takes all appropriate preservation action open to it in an endeavour to achieve preservation for the benefit of present and future generations. Frequently, this involves the Trust in town and area planning activities.



A view of West Gate Bridge during the final stages of construction. The bridge was opened to traffic on 15 November 1978.

The Age



Work in progress on the Theatres building at the Victorian Arts Centre during December 1978. The view is taken from City Road, South Melbourne.

Victorian Arts Centre



State Theatre auditorium under construction at the Victorian Arts Centre.

Victorian Arts Centre



Melbourne Concert Hall auditorium showing the cantilevered steel beam construction that will support the mezzanine and dress circle levels.

Victorian Arts Centre

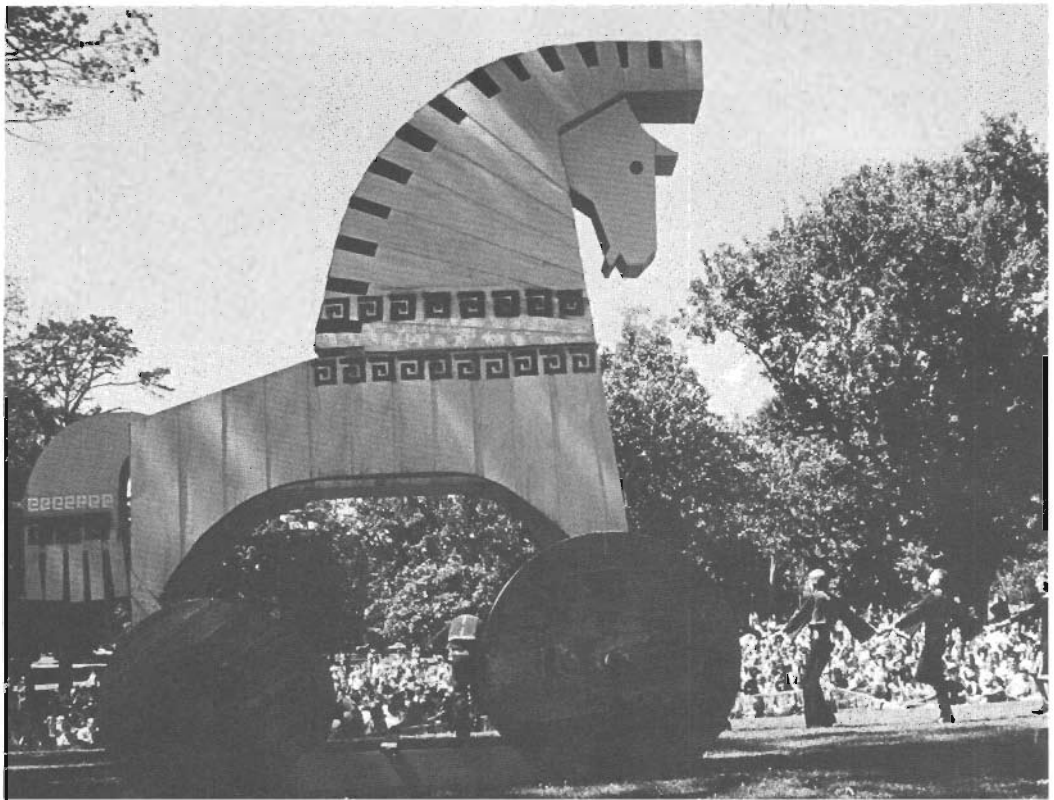


The "Glenn Miller Story" evokes nostalgic memories at a Free Entertainment in the Parks performance in the Fitzroy Gardens.

R. H. Capper

Greek Day, a festival of ethnic culture, provided at a Free Entertainment in the Parks concert.

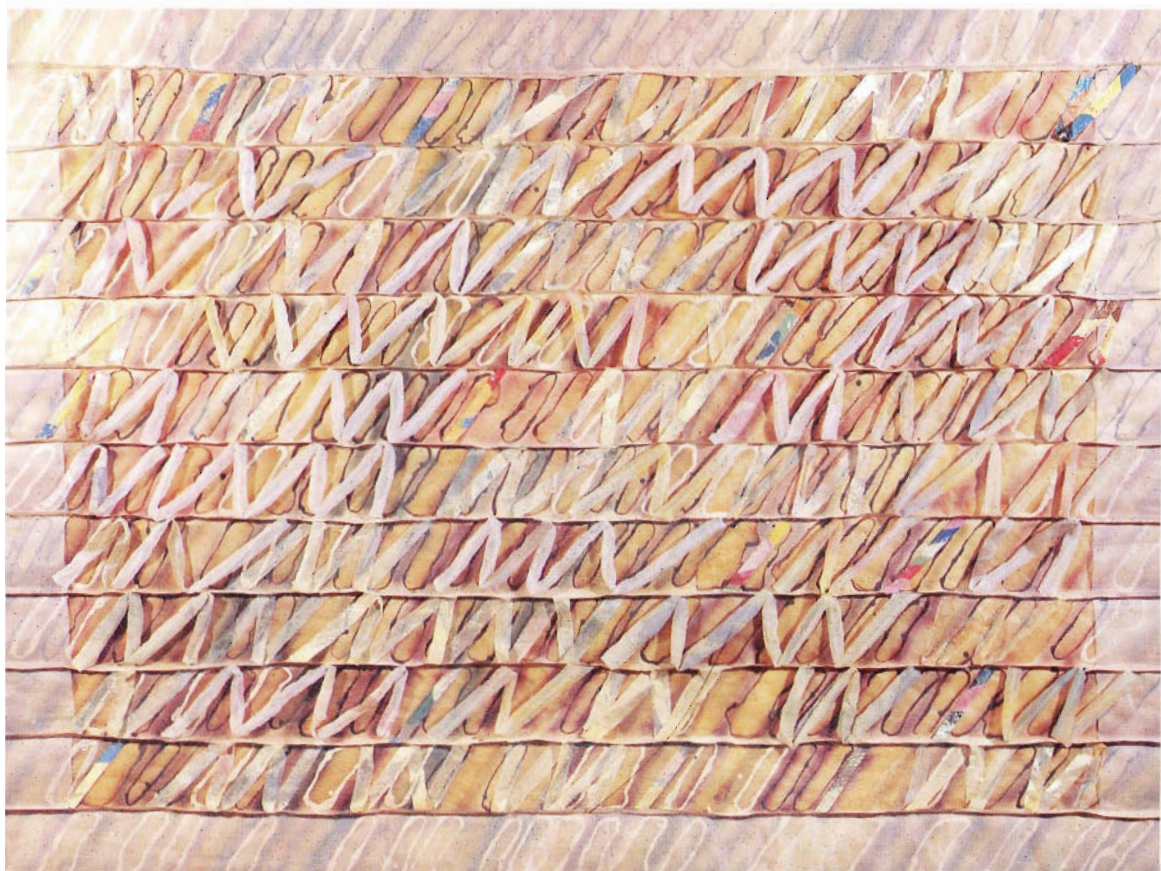
R. H. Capper





Pierre Auguste Renoir 1841-1919 French
The Guitar Player, 1896
Oil on canvas, 55 cm x 46 cm
Presented through the Art Foundation of Victoria
1977.

National Gallery of Victoria



Elizabeth Gower b. 1952 Australian
Nylon Tubes within Folded Newsprint, 1977
Mixed media; nylon, newsprint, resins, and pigments: 162 cm x 207 cm
Michell Endowment 1977.

National Gallery of Victoria



Jean Arp 1887-1966 French
Crown of Buds II. 1936
h. 51 cm, w. 42 cm x 41.8 cm
Cast by E. Goddard, Paris
Felton Bequest 1978.
National Gallery of Victoria



William Westall 1781-1850 British
A View of King George's Sound,
1802
Watercolour, 27 cm x 41.8 cm
Purchased 1978.

National Gallery of Victoria

The Trust carries out a wide range of activities—educational, cultural, and social—in support of its aims. These include inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund-raising activities in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Beechworth, Maldon, Echuca); representation on government councils and committees (e.g. Historic Buildings Preservation Council; Government Advisory Committee on Preservation of Places of Historic Interest; Government Buildings Advisory Council; Urban Renewal Advisory Committee; Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Committee; and the Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee).

Notable new activities during 1977-78 were the commencement of a study of historic gardens of Victoria, aided by a special State Government Grant, and a special overseas tour to the Philippines and China.

The Trust has also produced a considerable number of publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula and Western Port, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, Queen Victoria Market) to National Trust guides (e.g., *Melbourne*), booklets for individual properties, and tour notes. It has produced a major book *Historic Buildings of Victoria* (1966-67) and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series *Historic Buildings of Australia*. It has produced two Technical Bulletins—*Exterior Paint Colours* (TB 1.1) and *Lettering and Signs on Buildings c. 1850-1900* (TB 2.1). The Trust also publishes a Register of Classified and Recorded Buildings and Landscapes, as well as a special gourmet cookery book and *A Gardener's Diary*. A notable publication during 1977-78 was a comprehensive report on landscape and conservation in north-east Victoria.

The Trust receives a Victorian Government administrative grant of \$45,000 per annum (at 30 June 1978). In 1977, it also received an administrative grant from the Commonwealth Government of \$30,000. Apart from these grants, the Trust finds its own administrative income from membership fees, donations, and miscellaneous income (e.g., book royalties). On the preservation side, the Victorian Government has been contributing \$50,000 per annum since 1971, in addition to \$66,000 per annum (up to 1977) for the *Polly Woodside* maritime project. A further special grant of \$250,000 from Tattsлото was made for the *Polly Woodside* during 1977-78. Apart from the latter, all State preservation grants are on a \$2 for every \$1 raised basis.

National Estate funds from the Commonwealth Government—a significant source of preservation money—were again received in 1977-78 after a lapse of one year.

Polly Woodside

Polly Woodside was commissioned originally as a deepwater commercial square rigged sailing vessel. Launched from the Belfast slipway of Workman Clark and Co in 1885 at a time when the steamship was coming into its own, she was one of a vast fleet of sailing craft, built of riveted wrought iron and designed for maximum cargo capacity. A contemporary account of the ship described her as "the prettiest vessel ever launched in Belfast". She was barque rigged—square rigged on fore and main masts and fore and aft on the mizzen, and her good lines gave her excellent sailing qualities.

Polly Woodside was used initially for the South American trade, carrying coal on outward bound voyages and nitrates on the return, and by 1897 she had rounded Cape Horn sixteen times, taking a year to complete each round voyage. In 1903, the ship was sold to New Zealand owners and renamed *Rona*, trading first across the Tasman to Australia, and later through the Pacific to the United States.

The post-war trade resulted in her being sold to the Adelaide Steamship Co in 1923 when she was brought to Australia and converted to a coal hulk. In 1930, there were over 120 such old sailing ships serving as coal hulks in Australia. In January 1968, the National Trust acquired the battered *Rona* from Howard Smith Industries Pty Ltd for the consideration of one cent. At that time she was the only remaining sailing ship in Australian waters.

Restoration and siting

Initially the newly acquired Trust acquisition lay at a wharf in the Maribyrnong River near Shepherd Bridge, Footscray. Here the initial work of cleaning and the removal of unsuitable fittings kept a large volunteer group busy.

In 1972, the vessel was dry docked at Williamstown for repairs to her underwater hull, and the long task of physical restoration which had been researched and documented for over ten years was begun in earnest. The entire hull was sandblasted and painted in the ship's original colours. Rotting timber and later fittings were stripped. The steel lower masts were lifted out, repaired, and resteped with their complex mast tops. Bulwarks and hatches were rebuilt, the truncated prow replaced, and a new steel main deck installed.

In addition to this, standing and running rigging had to be completed, masts to be shaped and sent up, and steel yards fabricated. Timber decks were laid and accommodation for officers and crew restored and refitted. In the process of restoration age-old crafts were brought into use. Steel wire rigging was prepared by hand, timber spars were added by the shipwright, and the techniques of seizing ratlines and setting up backstays with deadeyes and lanyards were re-learned.

In 1976, the Victorian Government gave to the Trust the former Duke and Orr's Dock location as a permanent site for the ship. Associated with it was to be a maritime park and a museum which already had a fine collection of exhibits. On 4 March 1978, the ship and the associated Melbourne Maritime Museum were officially opened by the Governor of Victoria, and the ship was renamed *Polly Woodside*.

In the first three months after it became open to the public, over 20,000 people had visited the ship and the Maritime Museum.

Further references: Como, *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pp. 899-900; La Trobe Cottage, 1976, pp. 777-8; National Trust in Beechworth, 1977, pp. 907-8; Rippon Lea, 1978, pp. 774-6

Werribee Park

The historic Werribee Park mansion was opened for public inspection on 10 December 1977 by the Premier of Victoria. It is significant that the property was re-opened in 1977, as this year marked the centenary of the completion and original occupation of the mansion by the Chirnside family.

To ensure the preservation of the exquisite Italianate mansion, the Government bought the 264 hectare property from the Roman Catholic Church in 1973. In April of that same year, a working 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 also formed to implement the Government's development plans and to ensure that the historical theme of the estate was preserved. This committee has gone to great lengths to ensure that an authentic restoration has been undertaken and that the mansion will be a prime example of the later life style of some first generation squatters.

The original bluestone house in which the Chirnside family resided as well as the surrounding farm buildings are still in the process of restoration, refurbishing, and refitting according to the decor of the early period. 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 Roman Catholic Church in 1937, will be renovated.

The formal gardens, which cover some 10 hectares were designed on eighteenth century principles and are now being recreated by research officers from old photographs.

Visitors can enjoy a game of golf on the newly completed eighteen-hole golf course, or watch the competing events at the State Equestrian Centre. Although still in the planning stage, a three-day event is held there annually.

There are also picnic facilities, containing barbecues and set in picturesque surroundings in both the gardens and along the Werribee River. Walkways between the boundaries of the golf course and the river will ensure that the public has access to this beautiful river bank area. Ninety-six hectares of land has also been allocated for the introduction of a zoological park in addition to a demonstration farm. Although this is still primarily in the planning stage, a variety of animals are already on exhibition, e.g. deer, bison emus, and camels. This is a long-term project to be undertaken by the Zoological Board in close liaison with the interim committee of management. The main objective in the establishment of a zoological park is for educational purposes, so that visitors can view animals as close as possible to their natural environments. 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.

The need for adequate catering in this project has been recognised and the William Angliss College of Catering and Food Studies will use 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.

The Refectory Restaurant was built as the dining room for the students when the Roman Catholic Church owned Werrisbee Park, and is now used as a public restaurant.

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in 191 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

The Library Council came into existence in 1965 following an extensive review of library services in Victoria. In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed Sir John Jungwirth to sit as a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. A major recommendation was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

Following consideration of this report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965* the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria on the lines suggested by the Board of Inquiry. This Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the first president of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications: one should be a person distinguished in the field of education; one should represent municipalities within the Melbourne metropolitan area defined under the Act; another, the municipalities outside the Melbourne metropolitan area; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia. The current president of the Library Council of Victoria is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Act provided for the appointment of a State Librarian to be the chief executive officer of the Council.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library; to assist in the promotion, organisation, and supervision of the municipal library services; to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of funds made available by the Victorian Parliament to assist free libraries; and to provide advisory services to free libraries and associated institutions. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act 1972*.

The Library Council of Victoria was constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout the State.

State Library of Victoria

General

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State. It occupies a central location in Swanston Street 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 and Sunday, ensure the availability of a public service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria.

Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in answering the reference needs of a national and international community.

The State Library traces its history back to the 1850s when a group of influential citizens made successful representations to the Lieutenant-Governor, C. J. La Trobe, to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community. An area of 0.8 hectares was reserved for a library and a sum of \$13,000 placed on the estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year, five trustees were appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856.

By 1900, it was evident that the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation. In March 1908, therefore, the Librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913, the notable octagonal reading room, with its associated bookstacks was opened. The most recent additions to the building were made in 1965 when the La Trobe Library wing, housing the State's Australiana collections, was opened. An extensive relocation programme has been in progress during the past three years to provide for the better utilisation of space in the present building and the development of more comfortable facilities for both the staff and the public. One of the major achievements of this relocation programme has been the establishment in the Queen's Hall (the location of the original Public Library of Victoria) of the Art, Music, and Performing Arts Library of the State Library of Victoria.

The State Library is organised on a departmental basis. The Resources Development Department is responsible for the acquisition by purchase and by gift and exchange of all library materials. The Cataloguing Department is responsible for the cataloguing and processing of all books acquired and for the maintenance of a card catalogue organised on dictionary lines with author, title, and subject entries. The Main Reference Library houses the principal bookstock of the State Library and offers a varied service covering general reference inquiries of all kinds together with a specialised art, music, and performing arts reference service. Further specialisations have recently added to the strength of the State Library through appointments in the fields of Community Affairs, Business Services, and Ethnic Services. Through its External Services Section, the State Library maintains an inter-library loans service, a municipal support service which is intended to supplement the resources of Victorian public libraries and to help them in the assistance they offer to borrowers, and a selective lending service to those country borrowers who are not served by a municipal or regional library service. The La Trobe Library houses the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections of the State Library. In addition, the State Library is responsible for staffing and generally advising the various libraries maintained in Victorian Government departments.

During the 120 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects, although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; typography; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art; music, including both literature and scores; history, particularly British, military history, and biography together with genealogical sources and collections of parish registers. The library also has strong collections relating to the history of nineteenth century India which have been described in a guide prepared by the Department of Indian Studies in the University of Melbourne. The first part of this guide is devoted to serial publications and was published by the Library Council of Victoria in 1977. In the field of special collections, the library's M. V. Anderson Chess Collection is recognised as one of the major holdings of chess material in the world.

The principal fields which were formerly developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science.

Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international

organisations such as the United Nations deposit important papers in the library. The library holds a stock of approximately 1,000,000 books and periodicals as well as other material such as manuscripts, maps, microfilms, photographs, paintings, and sound recordings.

From 1892, the library maintained a Lending Branch which proved to be a popular aspect of the institution's service over many years. In 1971, however, because of the increasing number of municipal libraries being established throughout Victoria, and the consequent decline in the use made of the Lending Library, the Library Council decided to stop direct lending to all persons except those living in areas not served by a municipal library. To supplement the services of municipal libraries, the Library Council has established a Municipal Support Service which began operating in March 1971. This service makes available the stock of the State Library to 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 the major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the important collections of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by important early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of Victoria, and works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its bookstock, the La Trobe Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawcner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of paintings, prints, photographs, and negatives of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering more than 240,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guerard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton.

Material dealing with the history of 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 library services

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council and in 1966 its office was redesignated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidy, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout Victoria. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in the State.

Public library services offer 98 per cent of the total Victorian population access to information, recreational and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 191 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-eight in 1977-78, serving 151 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. Thirty-eight bookmobiles are operating in Victoria, thirty in country regions, and eight in the Melbourne metropolitan area. In 1976-77, 1,379,000 borrowers used the services which had a total bookstock of 4,992,000 volumes and which recorded 20,510,000 loans.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$10.8m in subsidies and grants in 1977-78. Of this amount, \$10.14m was a library subsidy paid on a \$2 for \$1 basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$2.75 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$560,000 and other grants totalling \$74,000 were also made. In 1977-78, subsidised municipalities estimated that they would provide \$10m for the maintenance of their services and another \$1m for buildings to house their libraries.

Special projects

In the 1977-78 Victorian Budget, \$45,000 was provided for special projects grants to public libraries. The purpose of these grants is to promote and stimulate innovative approaches to library service particularly in areas where a recognised need or challenge exists but action has been hampered by the lack of relevant data or local experience.

In 1977-78, six library systems received grants to support 12 months' experimental programmes of relevance to public libraries throughout Victoria. Full reporting and evaluation of these demonstration projects is a condition of the grant.

Programmes which are being supported in this current year include a library service to teenagers run by a group of teenagers in a country town in association with the librarian; participation in a community cable TV project; migrant programmes using video; an experimental caravan to provide improved library services in a country municipality; a weekly radio programme to promote a country regional library service, and the extension of library service, including storytelling programmes, to child-care centres in an urban municipality.

Technilib

In 1973, the Library Council of Victoria conducted a feasibility study into the establishment of a computer-based co-operative library services centre for the processing and cataloguing of library materials for public libraries in Victoria. The report of the study showed that it was feasible for high quality library technical services to be provided at such a centre at economic rates.

In 1975, Technilib was established under section 799 of the Local Government Act, and began operating in 1976. The Board of Directors is made up of a councillor from each service using the scheme and a representative of the Library Council of Victoria. By October 1978, there were 12 members of the scheme: Box Hill-Doncaster Regional Library, Carringbush Regional Library, Coburg City Library, Frankston City Library, Goulburn Valley Regional Library, Lillydale Municipal Library, Melbourne City Library, Moonee Valley Regional Library, Peninsula Regional Library, Sunshine City Library, West Gippsland Regional Library, and Williamstown City Library.

Technilib is one of the first computer-based co-operatively owned technical service centres in the world.

Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services— Victorian Regional Committee

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as possible a complete

record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956, through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965, committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types.

The AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee consists of the State Librarian, the librarians of the university libraries, and representatives of the CSIRO 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 encouraged through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus being enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further references: Special and research libraries, *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pp. 163-5; Development of regional library services, 1965, pp. 184-6; La Trobe Library, 1966, pp. 167-8; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966, pp. 168-9; Manuscript collection in the La Trobe Library, 1967, pp. 441-2; Public records in Victoria, 1968, pp. 439-40; Arts Centre, 1969, pp. 460-1; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971, pp. 435-6; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972, p. 409; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 414-5; National Museum of Victoria, 1972, pp. 415-6; *Victoriana in the State Library*, 1974, p. 448

BOOK PUBLISHING

There are approximately seventy-five firms engaged in the publishing and wholesale distribution of books in Victoria. Of these, some sixty firms are seriously engaged in contracting with authors and producing books. The other firms, apart from book wholesalers, are branches of British or American publishers, or incorporated in Australia with overseas ownership, or representatives of overseas publishers, and are mainly concerned with distributing the output of their parent companies. These firms sometimes use the word "publish" when they mean "distribute", but only those that actually contract and produce books in Victoria are described here.

Book publishing in Victoria did not become seriously professional until the 1950s. Before that, publishing was usually ancillary to other activities such as printing, bookselling, and representing overseas publishers. For example, Massina & Co., now of Carlton, were printers who published Adam Lindsay Gordon, Marcus Clarke, and others in the second half of the nineteenth century; the booksellers Robertson & Mullens spasmodically but successfully published many books from 1856 to 1955, including *The Discovery and Settlement of Port Phillip* by James Bonwick, their first book (1856); Thos. Lothian, who came to Australia in 1888 representing a number of British publishers, made a contribution to pioneer publishing by intermittently producing a number of important books of the time, including those of Sir John Monash, Henry Lawson, and Bernard O'Dowd.

The first steps towards professionalism in Victorian publishing came during the Second World War, when supplies of British and American books were cut off and a number of firms flourished by buying the rights to British and American bestsellers and printing them in Australia. However, by the early 1950s, as overseas books once again became available and the right to produce international books in Australia was withdrawn, publishing in Victoria had retreated to pre-war levels.

The real advance took place in the mid-1950s when the population of Victoria increased as a result of immigration and the post-war baby boom. With this came large numbers of students studying at secondary level. The size of the market gave Victorian publishers such

as Cheshire and Hall, and British publishers such as Longman, the chance to produce Australian books by Australian authors for Australian students. Within ten years Australian books dominated the secondary textbook market, and have continued to do so.

At about the same time general trade publishing and academic publishing also began to increase, and editorial and technical standards rose markedly, with high-quality books from the university presses, Melbourne University Press and Oxford University Press, leading the way.

The success of new publishers in Victoria quickly attracted overseas, particularly British, capital, and most of the indigenous publishers of that period — Cheshire, Hall, Lansdowne Press, Sun Books, and others — were bought out by British publishers, though sometimes with acute problems as the result. Some of them continue successfully under the foreign umbrella, particularly where the new ownership has allowed local management to function freely. Some firms have virtually disappeared through rationalisation or failure to understand the Australian scene.

A new generation of Victorian publishers has emerged during the last ten years reflecting the proliferation of political and philosophical beliefs, life-styles, and values in the community. There are now forty Victorian members of the Australian Independent Publishers Association (independent meaning Australian-owned). Most are small, but their influence and contribution are growing.

No statistics relating to publishing in Victoria are available. The only useful statistics are national figures compiled by the Australian Book Publishers Association and the National Library. The *Australian Book Trade*, published in 1975, gives the retail value of the total national book sales in 1973–74 as \$166m of which 40 per cent was provided by Australian publishers. Victoria would contribute at least 36 per cent of this amount. On these figures the turnover of Victorian publishing in retail terms was about \$24m. More recent statistics were produced in 1978 for the year 1976–77. These figures show a 107.2 per cent increase in retail sales of books in Australia to a total of \$335m. The Australian published component of this dropped from 40 per cent to 37.5 per cent but rose from \$67m to \$125m. Victoria's share of this was probably a constant 36 per cent giving the retail turnover of Victorian publishing a figure of about \$45m.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1965*, pp. 181–3

MEDIA

Community Services Centre

The Community Services Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, was opened by the Premier of Victoria on 11 September 1975. Operating under the administration of the Premier's Department, the Centre comprises an Anti-Discrimination Bureau, a Government Information Bureau, a Women's Advisory Bureau, and an Interpreting Services Bureau which provides migrant advisory and interpreting services.

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 Centre employs six interpreters who, between them, speak eleven languages. The interpreters work in conjunction with research officers.

The Government Information Bureau has a bookshop where Acts and Regulations and Government Publications may be inspected or purchased. A range of other publications is maintained to complement the work of the bureaux, including some foreign language material.

The press

Metropolitan press 1977

Two Melbourne publishing companies produce most of Victoria's newspapers. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, Australia's largest newspaper group, publishes the morning tabloid *The Sun* and the evening broadsheet *The Herald*. David Syme and Co. Ltd, publishes the other Victorian morning newspaper, *The Age*, a broadsheet. In addition to these three metropolitan dailies, two national dailies *The Australian Financial Review* and *The Australian* are published in Melbourne through facsimile transmission from Sydney.

Two Sunday newspapers *The Sunday Press*, a joint venture of the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, and David Syme and Co Ltd, which sells in excess of 110,000 copies and *The Sunday Observer*, published by Peter Isaacson Publishers, are also produced. The sales of *The Sunday Observer* are slightly behind those of *The Sunday Press*, and both these comparatively low figures are attributed to the fact that neither newsagent services nor home delivery are available in the Melbourne metropolitan area on Sunday.

Other than the newspaper companies indicated above, Melbourne has few major suburban newspaper companies.

The Herald and *The Sun* lean toward broad popular appeal while *The Age* is heavily oriented towards politics and business, and dominates the classified advertising market in Victoria.

On 26 November 1977, *The Age* published a 156 page issue, believed to be the biggest broadsheet printed in one pass through a press folder anywhere in the world.

In the final audit period of 1977, *The Sun* averaged 622,562 sales a day, while *The Herald* held its place as the nation's biggest selling evening daily with a sale of 435,644. *The Age* averaged 236,001.

The financial year 1976-77 saw a rise in profitability of *The Age* in spite of the depressed and highly inflationary business climate. After-tax profit rose by almost 100 per cent to about \$2.9m. The Herald and Weekly Times group reported a record profit of \$15.4m, an increase of 18.2 per cent on the previous year. A further rise in profit continued during 1977-78. *The Age* showed a profit of \$3m, which rose by 2.2 per cent to \$1.62m in the following six months. The Herald and Weekly Times reported an after-tax profit of \$17.4m, an increase of 13.2 per cent, thus registering another record profit.

Suburban press

Suburban newspapers in Victoria are still maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. Fifty papers cover the suburban area as well as Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo. They match the growth of the suburbs and the provincial cities with 1,500,000 newspapers being printed and distributed weekly.

Most publishers are members of the Circulations Audit Bureau and each week publish their audited circulations. Independent surveys have delineated the role of the local newspapers and latest surveys available have revealed a further significant increase in readership. The Australian Suburban Newspapers Association (Victorian Division) has produced promotional material from these surveys highlighting the advantages to advertisers and others of the suburban press.

Annual awards made available to members of the Association have contributed to an improvement in the standards of local newspapers, as has the purchase of new presses. Better trained staff, editing, photography, and advertising have also played their part in the improved presentation of the newspapers.

Further reference: Country press; *Victorian Year Book* 1967, p. 445-8; 1978, pp. 783-4

Broadcasting and television services

Radio and television broadcasting falls within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government and, pursuant to the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942, is one of the responsibilities of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. Commonwealth bodies which are directly involved include the Postal and Telecommunications Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, the Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Special Broadcasting Service. Basically the Australian broadcasting and television system is comprised of the following types of stations:

- (1) National broadcasting and television stations financed by the Commonwealth Government broadcasting programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission;
- (2) commercial broadcasting and television stations operated by companies under licence;
- (3) public broadcasting and television stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis; and
- (4) stations operated under the aegis of the Special Broadcasting Service.

The responsibility for broadcasting planning, including all matters relating to the technical operation of stations, and for the investigation of interference to the transmission and reception of programmes rests with the Minister for Post and Telecommunications.

The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal came into being on 1 January 1977, and is responsible for certain of the functions previously performed by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (abolished 31 December 1976) including the licensing and supervision of the operation (other than technical aspects) of all stations except national stations. The Tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations. In particular, the Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting of licences following the invitation of applications by the Minister; the renewal of licences; the setting of standards of broadcasting practices; alleged breaches of licence conditions; and such other matters as the Minister may direct. Subject to the conduct of such inquiries, the tribunal is empowered to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke licences and to determine programme and advertising standards applicable to licensed stations.

Radio

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR (Melbourne), 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), 3WV (Horsham), and 3MT (Omeo). There are two domestic short-wave stations, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; nine short-wave transmitters at Shepparton and two at Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the ABC's overseas service.

The ABC radio service broadcasts under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942*. ABC 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.

Frequency modulation radio

The ABC's stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service began broadcasting in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide on 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 ABC Independent News Service was established in June 1947 following an amendment to the Broadcasting Act, which required the Commission to broadcast regular Australian news and information obtained by its own staff. The Commission is unique in that it gathers all its own news within Australia. Other similar organisations depend to a large extent on news agencies. The ABC's policy is that the news of the day should be given accurately and objectively. The selection of news items for inclusion in bulletins is based solely on their interest as news, and the staff are trained to present this news without bias.

Some overseas news is forwarded by cable agencies and by ABC offices abroad. Australian Associated Press and United Press International deliver full world coverage by teleprinter to the ABC's National News Office. ABC offices in London, Singapore, Jakarta, New York, and Washington provide news stories of particular Australian interest and supplement the agency reports. There are also news staff based at Brussels, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Peking, Port Moresby, and Tokyo. Part-time correspondents provide regular voice reports from many other places, the African continent in particular.

Within Australia, the ABC News Service provides a network coverage throughout the nation, producing news for national, State, and regional bulletins. Regional journalists report matters of more than district interest to their State office and these offices in turn pass on news of wider than individual State interest to the National Newsroom. The ABC employs some 300 journalists, and approximately 650 correspondents act for the service

throughout Australia and some Pacific islands; these people are from all walks of life and are paid on a contributory basis. In Victoria alone the ABC News Service employs about 45 journalists in the domestic Radio and Television News Service and about 20 journalists in Radio Australia. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 110 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The Commission has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme.

In Victoria, the ABC broadcasts ten main National-State radio news bulletins daily. There is also "Newsvoice" from Monday to Friday. The output of "News in Brief" bulletins, mostly on the hour, increases to fourteen a day when the Commonwealth Parliament is not sitting. ABC regional radio stations at Sale and Horsham provide seven bulletins of local news daily. Much local news of interest to listeners in Northern Victoria is also broadcast from the ABC studios at Albury on the Victoria-New South Wales border.

Radio Australia

The headquarters of Radio Australia, the overseas service of the ABC, is in Melbourne. The service began in December 1939, and today it broadcasts 67 news bulletins daily, including 42 daily bulletins in English. Radio Australia broadcasts 24 hours a day in English, nine hours in Indonesian, three hours in Standard Chinese, two hours in Cantonese, two and a half hours in French, one hour in Thai, two hours in Japanese, three hours in Neo-Melanesian, and one hour in Vietnamese.

At Radio Australia, a staff of 157 deals with the news and produces a wide range of programmes. This staff includes about 80 foreign language programme officers, mostly recruited from their countries of origin.

Radio Australia suffered severe damage when Cyclone Tracy wrecked the service's three relay aerials at Cox Peninsula, Northern Territory, on 25 December 1974. Work has begun on their restoration. Although transmission continued through the Shepparton and Lyndhurst transmitters in Victoria, reception in Asia deteriorated. Two temporary relay transmitters were established at Carnarvon, Western Australia, in December 1975 to partly restore reception for listeners in south-east Asia. In the past year some Radio Australia Shepparton transmitters were up-graded and two additional 100kW transmitters and antennae were provided in May 1979.

Public broadcasting

The *Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act 1977*, which came into force on 1 January 1978, makes provision for the granting of licences for the operation of a broadcasting or a television station for special purposes.

Twenty-six such licences have been issued for broadcasting stations including four in Victoria for stations 3RRR-FM, 3MBS-FM, and 3GCR-FM which are all operating, with the fourth station, 3PBS-FM, due to commence operating in 1979.

Special Broadcasting Service

The *Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act 1977* which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament on 9 November 1977 makes provision for the establishment of the Special Broadcasting Service (SBS). The role of the new authority will be to produce special broadcasting programmes which would not be appropriate for the Australian Broadcasting Commission or other established broadcasters to undertake. Initially the SBS will be responsible for the ethnic broadcasting service through stations 2EA Sydney and 3EA Melbourne. It is envisaged that the SBS may, at a later stage, assume responsibility for other special broadcasting and television services in Australia. New services by the SBS, however, may only be undertaken after Parliamentary approval is given and the necessary regulations promulgated. The SBS will be empowered to finance its operations by the broadcasting of sponsored programmes, by charging for the provision of services and facilities and by the sale of programmes and rights or interests in programmes. These avenues of financing are in addition to moneys appropriated annually from the Parliament to the SBS. The SBS will not, however, derive revenue by means of normal commercial advertising.

Commercial broadcasting

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The stations obtain income from the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 6 per cent on amounts exceeding \$5m.

At 30 June 1978, there were 128 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia of which twenty-two are in Victoria. The call signs and locations of these stations are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT
30 JUNE 1978**

Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served	Call sign	Area served
3AK	Melbourne	3UZ	Melbourne	3HA	Hamilton	3SH	Swan Hill
3CR		3BA	Ballarat	3MA	Mildura	3SR	Shepparton
3XY		3BO	Bendigo	3MP	Mornington	3TR	Sale
3AW		3CS	Colac		Peninsula—	3UL	Warragul
3KZ		3CV	Maryborough		Frankston	3WM	Horsham
3DB		3GL	Geelong	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1978, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were: Melbourne 168, and country 130.

Further references: History of broadcasting, *Victorian Year Book* 1961, pp. 164-6; Australian Broadcasting Control Board, 1964, pp. 177-8, 1977, pp. 915, 918; Radio Australia, 1966, pp. 174-5, 1975, pp. 904-5; Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968, pp. 449-52; Development of ABC radio programmes, 1969, pp. 467-8

Television*National television*

The ABC's television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are shown in the following table:

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1978**

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	ABL.V4	September 1963
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	ABGV3	November 1963
Upper Murray (Albury)	ABAV1	December 1964
Murray Valley (Swan Hill)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN2, exemplifies programme allocation on the Commission's television stations in Australia:

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1977-78

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Education	1,213	26.09	45.60	Special arts and aesthetics	54	1.15	43.81
Drama	772	16.60	12.43	Religious matter	42	0.90	100.00
Sport	795	17.10	77.39	Musical performance	78	1.67	63.47
Public interest	752	16.17	65.47	Cartoons	64	1.37	—
News, newsreel, and weather	297	6.39	100.00	Panel and quiz games	13	0.27	80.78
Variety and acts	245	5.26	78.66	Rural	25	0.54	100.00
Presentation	301	6.48	100.00				
				Total	4,651	100.00	58.02

Virtually all ABC programmes are telecast in colour seven days a week. The improvement of both the quantity and quality of Australian television programmes is a matter of continuing concern to the Commission. The ABC has maintained Australian content well above 50 per cent of its television output since the introduction of colour television.

Television news

The Victorian branch of the ABC Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the ABC news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian News Headquarters in Melbourne. ABC Television News has 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 ABC on assignment. The Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins daily, amounting to 45 minutes in all.

The broad-band radio-telephone relay system 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, via the Intelsat IV Indian Ocean satellite. The news items come from ABC offices abroad, from the BBC, NBC (USA), CBC (Canada), and other Visnews members plus Visnews staff camera crews. All ABC-TV and most Australian commercial television stations are participating in the scheme and sharing the cost.

As well as the major news bulletins, ABV2 provides two separate regional news services daily from Monday to Friday. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, and in the La Trobe valley. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, and the other services the Gippsland region.

Commercial television

Commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal with technical operating conditions determined by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. The stations obtain income from the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 6 per cent on amounts exceeding \$5m. Colour television using the Phase Alternation Line (PAL) system was introduced in Australia late in 1974 and services became fully effective in March 1975.

Details of commercial television stations, together with statistics showing the composition of commercial television programmes, are shown in the following tables:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1978

Location	Call sign	Date of commencement
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
La Trobe Valley (Traralgon)	GLV10	December 1961
Goulburn Valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1977
(Percentage of total transmission
time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
	per cent	per cent
Cinema movies	16.5	14.3
Other drama	31.1	40.1
Light entertainment	24.5	20.5
Sport	8.7	6.4
News	4.3	8.3
Children	6.9	5.3
Family activities	1.1	0.9
Information	2.0	1.0
Current affairs	2.8	1.3
Political matter	0.2	—
Religious matter	1.6	1.4
Education	0.2	0.4
The Arts	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0

Television translator stations

A television translator station is normally a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area.

VICTORIA—TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1978

Area served	Parent station	Channel	Date of commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Portland	BTV6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	10	October 1968
Eildon	GMV6 Goulburn Valley	3	August 1969
Myrtleford	AMV4 Upper Murray	9	December 1969
Nhill	BTV6 Ballarat	7	October 1970
Bright	AMV4 Upper Murray	11	March 1973
Corryong-Khancoban	AMV4 Upper Murray	10	November 1975
Orbost	GLV10 La Trobe Valley	7	June 1978
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968

VICTORIA—TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION
AT 30 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Area served	Parent station	Channel	Date of commencement
NATIONAL STATIONS — <i>continued</i>			
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn Valley	5	September 1968
Orbost	ABLV4 La Trobe 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 Albury	9	December 1974
Cobden	ABRV3 Ballarat	8	April 1979
Colac	ABRV3 Ballarat	5A	May 1979

Further references: Broadcasting and television programme standards, *Victorian Year Book* 1965, pp. 196-8; Television programme research, 1966, pp. 178-80; Television technical planning, 1967, pp. 453-4; Television programmes, 1970, pp. 470-1; Music in radio and television, 1971, pp. 445-6; ABC television drama in Victoria, 1972, pp. 423-4

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION. *Forty-seventh Annual Report 1978-79*. Sydney, 1979. 72 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION. *Your ABC*. Sydney, 1979. 28 pages.
- COOK, I., editor. *Press, radio, and television guide*. 21st edition. Sydney, Country Press Ltd, 1973.
- COX, L. B. *The National Gallery of Victoria 1861 to 1968: a search for a collection*. Melbourne, National Gallery of Victoria, 1971. 486 pages.
- EDWARDS, C. *The Editor regrets*. Melbourne, Hill of Content, 1972.
- HOFF, URSULA. *The National Gallery of Victoria*. London, Thames and Hudson, 1973. 216 pages.
- MCCULLOCH, A. *Encyclopaedia of Australian art*. Melbourne. Hutchinson, 1968. 668 pages.
- MACKAY, I. K. *Broadcasting in Australia*. Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1957.
- MAYER, H. *The press in Australia*. Melbourne, Lansdowne Press, 1964.
- NICHOLSON, JOYCE, editor. *Australian books in print*. Melbourne, D. W. Thorpe Pty Ltd, 1975.
- SAUNDERS, D., editor. *Historic buildings in Victoria*. Melbourne, Jacaranda for the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1966. 278 pages.
- SAYERS, C. E. *David Syme: a life*. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 312 pages.
- TENNISON, P. AND GRAY, L. *Meet the gallery: a literary and visual introduction to Victoria's new National Gallery*. Melbourne, Sun Books, 1968. 68 pages.

Appendix A

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS, 1978

January

- 2 Victoria's road toll for 1977 was 954 persons killed.
- 10 The Victorian Government began to investigate the breaking up of sections of the road surface of the Hume Freeway between Wallan and Broadford.
- 15 Bushfires swept through East Gippsland, killing two people and injuring thirteen. Twenty-six homes, a church, and at least five vehicles were destroyed.
- 16 The Victorian Government approved plans to provide assistance to the worst hit bushfire areas of Gippsland.
- 17 The Commonwealth Government agreed to raise the approved net operating cost budget for Victorian public hospitals by \$9.6m to \$458.6m for 1977-78.
- 23 Gale-force winds and drenching rains swept through Victoria causing widespread damage. The storm smashed windows at a Cranbourne trotting meeting, flooded homes and shops at Mornington, and buckled a steel oil storage tank at Newport. Flash flooding closed the Nepean Highway.
- 25 The five month inquiry into Housing Commission land purchases at Pakenham, Sunbury, and Melton ended.
- 29 Fare increases averaging 16 per cent were introduced for trains, trams, and tramway buses.

February

- 1 The *Age of Majority Act 1977* giving full legal status to persons aged 18 to 21 years came into operation.
- 2 The official report investigating the breaking up of sections of the Hume Freeway was presented to the Victorian Government. It stated that the use of faulty materials and the opening of the freeway to heavy traffic before it was fully completed contributed to the failure of the freeway surface.
- 6 A plan to build a new maximum security block at Pentridge gaol was announced.
- 10 The Commonwealth Government announced that it would grant Victoria \$12m annually for the next 5 years to improve urban public transport.
A ban imposed by the Building and Construction Workers' Federation on the redevelopment of the City Square was lifted.
- 13 Melbourne's first permanent mall in Bourke Street (between Swanston and Elizabeth Streets) was officially opened.

March

- 7 Their Excellencies Sir Tore Lokoloko, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Papua New Guinea, and Lady Lokoloko, commenced a two day official visit to Victoria.
- 8 The Victorian Cabinet approved a freeway linking the South Eastern and Mulgrave Freeways through the Gardiners Creek Valley.
- 14 A report prepared by Sir Gregory Gowans, Q.C., into land purchases by the Victorian Housing Commission was tabled in the Victorian Parliament.
- 16 A report by the Post-Secondary Education Committee Inquiry recommended a major re-organisation of post-secondary education in Victoria. The recommendations included a

review of the future of eight colleges of advanced education, steps establishing three bodies to administer post-secondary education, and closing engineering schools at three colleges.

17 An inquiry into the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works called for a restructuring of the Board.

April

9 Legislation to allow gaol terms of up to twenty years for hijackers was introduced by the Victorian Government. The legislation also included harsh penalties for persons involved in sieges and bomb hoaxes.

14 His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II, Head of State of Western Samoa, commenced a two day official visit to Victoria.

18 A Bill establishing a statutory Post-secondary Education Commission was introduced in the Victorian Parliament.

21 A testing station, built and operated by the Environment Protection Authority to monitor noise and air emissions from motor vehicles, was opened at Altona.

May

3 Country, suburban, and interstate trains stopped for 24 hours.

The Victorian Government authorised the State Electricity Commission to order three 70 megawatt gas turbine generating units for a new power plant in the La Trobe valley.

4 A \$12m extension of the F19 Eastern Freeway through Bulleen and North Balwyn was approved by the Victorian Government.

9 The Gas and Fuel Corporation was given authority to explore for oil and gas in Bass Strait.

Eighty of Victoria's 140 shires were declared drought areas.

The Victorian Government introduced legislation to replace the 54 Board of Works Commissioners with a seven-man administration.

15 Sir Robert Menzies, K.T., A.K., C.H., Q.C., founder of the Liberal Party and former Prime Minister of Australia, died at his home in Malvern.

17 Charges were brought against two persons involved in the Housing Commission land purchases.

19 A State Funeral Service was held in Melbourne for the late Sir Robert Menzies, K.T., A.K., C.H., Q.C.

22 Major flooding cut roads, isolated farmhouses, and marooned livestock in most parts of Gippsland.

31 A 120 tonne steel box-girder was hoisted into place, linking the east and west sections of the West Gate Bridge.

June

3 Major flooding in Gippsland isolated several towns, flooded hundreds of homes, and stranded thousands of holiday makers.

7 The number of passengers using the Victorian Railways dropped to its lowest level since the Second World War.

8 A rich copper strike was announced at Benambra in north-east Victoria.

14 The Victorian Railways agreed to redesign its computer signalling complex in Batman Avenue in order not to obstruct the view of the city skyline from the Yarra River bank.

15 The Victorian Government and a development company agreed on a special financial arrangement to enable a \$3m City Square expansion beneath the Regent Theatre to proceed.

24 A by-election for North Eastern Province was won by the National Party candidate, Mr William Robert Baxter.

28 Train drivers commenced a nation-wide strike.

30 Train drivers involved in a nation-wide strike returned to work.

July

11 Six members of a family died when a light plane crashed into a house near the Essendon Airport.

14 Work commenced on a 110 metre tunnel to link the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital with St Vincent's Hospital. The tunnel is part of a \$9.1m redevelopment scheme to rationalise services at both hospitals.

20 A 3.4 kilometre tram line between Warrigal Road, Burwood, and Middleborough Road, East Burwood, was opened. The track along Burwood Highway was the first major extension to the Melbourne tram line network since 1956.

26 The Victorian Government decided to introduce its own preference scheme for Victorian manufacturers tendering for government contracts.

August

4 The Johnson Street Bridge which connects Footscray Road north of the Yarra River with Lorimer, Johnson, and Montague Streets in South Melbourne was opened.

8 Bans were imposed on the repair and maintenance of all Telecom telecommunications equipment by members of the Australian Telecommunications Employees' Association.

15 The Chief Secretary, the Hon. V. O. Dickie, resigned.

21 Esso-BHP announced that a production platform to tap the West Kingfish field in Bass Strait would be built.

22 The Victorian Cabinet approved the construction of the \$96m, C3 Gardiners Creek Freeway through Malvern.

25 Work bans imposed by Telecom employees caused widespread disruption to Australia's telecommunications network. More than half the STD telephone calls were being charged at the local rate and some important lines, including the Melbourne-Sydney-Canberra link, operated at 10 per cent efficiency.

26 The Victorian Government decided not to proceed with the \$450m Mt Ridley satellite city project.

29 The Victorian Government announced that it would provide \$30m for housing.

Telecom employees voted to lift their work bans on the maintenance of telecommunications equipment.

September

4 Members of the Tramways Union decided to strike indefinitely over the refusal of a conductress to join the union.

6 About 2,600 Melbourne waterside workers decided to strike over the standing down of 800 of their members.

8 Drivers and conductors of Melbourne's trams and tramway buses returned to work.

13 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, brought down the Victorian Budget. Estimated expenditure for 1978-79 was \$3,554.3m, an increase of 7.9 per cent over 1977-78.

14 The Arbitration Commission replaced quarterly national wage cases with six-monthly hearings.

15 Legislation introduced into the Victorian Parliament reduced by two hours the polling hours for State elections. The fine for failure to vote was increased from \$4 to \$10.

Waterside workers decided to return to work.

22 Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, accompanied by the Honourable Angus Ogilvy, commenced a four day official visit to Victoria.

25 The Victorian Government abandoned a plan for a proposed freeway from Diamond Creek to Ringwood. The freeway was to have been part of an outer metropolitan ring road.

27 BHP announced that the development of the Cobia oil field and a third gas plant at Longford would go ahead.

30 Hawthorn defeated North Melbourne to win the Victorian Football League Grand Final.

October

7 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, promised to defer fluoridation of Ballarat's water supply until local objections were examined by a qualified committee.

9 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, called for a review of a report that found no connection between the use of the herbicides 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T with birth abnormalities.

19 A full judicial inquiry into the methods and procedures used for teacher education was announced by the Victorian Government.

25 His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Frau Dr Scheel made an official visit to Victoria.

28 A by-election for Ballarat Province was won by the Australian Labor Party candidate Mr David George Williams.

November

7 The Victorian Government gained approval from the Loan Council to raise almost \$400m overseas for the Loy Yang power station project and the World Trade Centre.

The winner of the Melbourne Cup was Arwon.

8 Six hundred petrol tanker drivers and aircraft refuellers went on strike.

10 Most Melbourne service stations were out of petrol after two days of panic buying.

15 Striking petrol tanker drivers and plane refuellers returned to work.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, officially opened the West Gate Bridge.

17 Savings and trading banks agreed to lower their interest rates on home loans from 10 per cent to 9.5 per cent.

19 Severe flooding hit parts of Victoria after one of the wettest November weekends on record. The township of Inverleigh was isolated and several major roads were blocked by water and landslides.

21 Legislation introduced into the Victorian Parliament required Members of Parliament to disclose all sources of personal income in a register which will be open to the public.

22 Victoria's major building societies reduced home loan interest rates by 0.5 per cent.

The Swingler Dam, part two of the Thomson River Development, was officially opened.

24 Strict new road laws which increased the penalty for driving under the influence of alcohol and driving while disqualified, were introduced into the Victorian Parliament.

28 A White Paper on the future of social welfare in Victoria was presented to the Victorian Parliament.

29 Alcoa of Australia announced that it would spend \$85m to lift by more than half the capacity of its Point Henry aluminium smelter near Geelong.

December

2 A panel of employers, unions, and government officials was set up to examine the problems of unemployment in Australia.

4 The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, launched a world-wide competition for a new landmark for Melbourne. The competition carried a first prize of \$100,000.

5 The new Health Commission of Victoria came into operation.

6 Legislation to control excessive rents, bonds, and disputes with landlords was introduced into the Victorian Parliament.

8 The Victorian Government decided that it would pay compensation to land owners affected by freeways and other planning decisions.

The Premier, the Hon. R. J. Hamer, opened the "Work for Tomorrow" conference on unemployment.

15 A new transport plan for Melbourne was released by the Victorian Government. The plan detailed the spending of about \$1,600m on Victoria's roads and public transport system in the five years to 1982-83.

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, 1977-78* published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. The structure of the accounts was revised in the 1971-72 edition to conform to the international standard described in the United Nations publication *A System of National Accounts, 1968*.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those which relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sectors of the economy.

Concepts

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production, income, and expenditure involved:

Gross domestic product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services used in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

Gross domestic product at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross domestic product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Domestic factor incomes is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, and enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of fixed capital. It is equivalent to gross domestic product at factor cost less depreciation allowances.

National income is equivalent to gross domestic product, less depreciation allowances and net income paid overseas.

National disposable income is equivalent to national income, less net transfers overseas.

National turnover of goods and services is the sum of the gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of gross national expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross national expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e., excluding goods and services used up during the period in the process of production) bought by Australian residents. It is equivalent to gross domestic product plus imports of goods and services less exports of goods and services.

Household income is the total income whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia in return for productive activity (such as wages, salaries and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). It includes the imputed interests of life offices and superannuation funds, which is the benefit accruing to policy holders and members

from investment income of the funds. It also includes third party motor vehicle and public risk insurance claims paid to persons in respect of policies taken out by enterprises. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income. It also includes any property income received by non-profit organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc.

Income of farm unincorporated enterprises is the estimated gross value of production (after stock valuation adjustment) less all estimated costs of those engaged in rural industries less company income.

Private final consumption expenditure covers the expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by non-profit organisations serving households and includes durable as well as non-durable goods. Goods and services purchased by business or general government are excluded. However, expenditure by persons on the purchase of dwellings and capital purchases by unincorporated enterprises and non-profit organisations are included in investment expenditure. Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is included together with other dwelling rent. It should be noted that expenditure on goods and services is measured net of receipts. Motor car insurance is shown as premiums paid less claims received; gambling is measured as bets laid less winnings and a similar situation occurs with purchases in which trade-ins of secondhand goods are involved.

Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of national accounting:

The *household sector* includes all resident persons, their unincorporated enterprises located in Australia and dwellings owned by persons, and private non-profit organisations serving households other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.

The *general government sector* excludes public financial and trading enterprises but otherwise includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth, State, and local governments, and public corporations. Public corporations are bodies created by or under legislation to carry out activities on behalf of a government, or incorporated organisations in which a government has a controlling interest.

The *financial enterprises sector* includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, instalment credit companies, co-operative building societies, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.

The *corporate trading enterprises sector* includes companies, and public enterprises, other than financial enterprises. It thus includes all trading enterprises, other than unincorporated enterprises and dwellings owned by persons.

The *overseas sector accounts* record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and government, and overseas residents.

National accounts

Tables 1 to 4 which follow, summarise the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1977-78. 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 receipts represents net lending to overseas. This balance, however, differs from the current account balance shown in balance of payments statistics, because in the national accounts undistributed company income is not imputed to the overseas beneficial owners as it is in balance of payments statistics.

1. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, 1977-78 (\$m)

Wages, salaries, and supplements	51,567	Final consumption expenditure—	
Gross operating surplus—		Private	54,224
Trading enterprises—		Government	15,019
Companies	10,591	Gross fixed capital expenditure—	
Unincorporated enterprises	10,655	Private	13,053
Dwellings owned by persons	5,932	Public enterprises	4,165
Public enterprises	2,013	General government	3,648
Financial enterprises	1,902	Increase in stocks	-386
Less imputed bank service charge	2,358	Statistical discrepancy	1,476
Gross domestic product at factor cost	80,302	Gross national expenditure	91,199
Indirect taxes less subsidies	10,379		
		Exports of goods and services	13,956
		National turnover of goods and services	105,155
		Less imports of goods and services	14,474
Gross domestic product	90,681	Expenditure on gross domestic product	90,681

2. NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNT, 1977-78 (\$m)

Final consumption expenditure—		Wages, salaries, and supplements	51,567
Private	54,224	Net operating surplus	22,670
Government	15,019	Domestic factor incomes	74,237
Saving	14,002	Less net income paid overseas	1,080
		Indirect taxes	10,831
		Less subsidies	452
		National income	83,536
		Less net transfers to overseas	410
		Withholding taxes from overseas	118
Disposal of income	83,245	National disposable income	83,244

3. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1977-78
(\$m)

Gross fixed capital expenditure—		Depreciation allowances	6,065
Private—		Saving—	
Dwellings	3,877	Increase in income tax provisions	87
Other building and construction	2,268	Undistributed (company) income	1,665
All other	6,908	Retained income of public	
Public enterprises	4,165	financial enterprises	238
General government	3,648	Household saving	9,846
Increase in stocks—		General government surplus on	
Farm and miscellaneous	-413	current transactions	2,166
Private non-farm	27	General government grants for	
Statistical discrepancy	1,476	private capital purposes	—
Net lending to overseas	-1,889	Extraordinary insurance claims	
		paid	—
Gross accumulation	20,067	Finance of gross accumulation	20,067

4. OVERSEAS TRANSACTIONS ACCOUNT, 1977-78
(\$m)

Exports of goods and services	13,956	Imports of goods and services	14,474
Property income from overseas	288	Property income to overseas	1,368
Personal transfers from overseas	409	Personal transfers overseas	365
Extraordinary insurance claims	—	General government transfers	
Withholding taxes	118	overseas	452
		Net lending to overseas	-1,889
Current receipts from overseas	14,771	Use of current receipts	14,771

The following tables are included to provide information of household income and private final consumption expenditure within Victoria during each of the years 1973-74 to 1977-78, 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	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Wages, salaries, and supplements	7,776	9,861	11,423	12,890	14,138
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	579	366	291	400	526
Income of other unincorporated enterprises	982	1,129	1,368	1,675	1,808
Income from dwellings	453	520	691	871	1,019
Transfers from general government	864	1,206	1,684	2,008	2,245
All other income	1,118	1,437	1,567	1,895	2,141
Total	11,772	14,519	17,024	19,739	21,877

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
New South Wales	15,488	19,053	22,109	25,419	28,083
Victoria	11,772	14,519	17,024	19,739	21,877
Queensland	5,809	7,366	8,543	9,938	11,008
South Australia	3,752	4,734	5,419	6,344	6,951
Western Australia	3,465	4,227	5,094	5,808	6,394
Tasmania	1,099	1,385	1,621	1,933	2,139
Australian Capital Territory	670	896	1,122	1,293	1,431
Northern Territory	283	354	430	516	576
Total	42,338	52,534	61,362	70,990	78,459

VICTORIA—PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(\$m)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Food	1,541	1,784	1,993	2,254	2,532
Cigarettes and tobacco	198	236	271	301	314
Alcoholic drinks	441	522	616	658	741
Clothing, etc.	762	871	957	1,040	1,151
Health	472	621	777	870	972
Rent	1,240	1,550	1,965	2,396	2,833
Gas, electricity, and fuel	202	244	285	348	393
Household durables	693	843	1,013	1,104	1,126
Newspapers, books, etc.	143	177	183	210	225
All other goods, n.e.i.	370	425	489	541	615
Travel and communication	1,177	1,470	1,778	1,967	2,169
All other services	993	1,219	1,465	1,672	1,882
Total	8,232	9,962	11,792	13,361	14,953

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE BY STATES
(\$m)

State	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	11,517	13,834	16,315	18,475	20,614
Victoria	8,232	9,962	11,792	13,359	14,952
Queensland	4,023	4,856	5,814	6,711	7,614
South Australia (including N.T.)	2,604	3,204	3,918	4,524	5,000
Western Australia	2,298	2,795	3,444	4,011	4,584
Tasmania	791	966	1,125	1,308	1,460
Total	29,465	35,617	42,408	48,388	54,224

VICTORIA—FARM INCOME
(\$m)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Gross value of farm production—					
Wool (including skin wool)	248	194	175	177	229
Livestock slaughterings	415	241	332	394	550
Wheat	163	232	163	158	148
Other grain crops	36	45	61	62	47
Other crops	276	269	261	319	311
Other livestock products	283	313	266	270	289
Total	1,421	1,294	1,258	1,380	1,574
Less stock valuation adjustment	21	-19	-13	-27	
Less production costs—					
Marketing	138	166	152	149	731
Seed and fodder	131	164	157	170	
Other	282	329	360	369	
Gross farm product at factor cost	849	654	602	719	843
Less depreciation	94	100	107	116	
Less wages, net rent, and interest paid, and third party insurance transfers	161	184	196	192	313
Farm income	594	370	299	411	530
Less farm income of companies	15	4	8	11	4
Income of farm unincorporated enterprises	579	366	291	400	526

AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES (a)
(\$m)

State	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
New South Wales (including A.C.T.)	758	449	475	683	584
Victoria	579	366	291	400	526
Queensland	465	554	492	536	526
South Australia (including N.T.)	390	294	212	241	195
Western Australia	503	334	370	308	234
Tasmania	64	25	26	59	78
Total	2,759	2,022	1,866	2,227	2,143

(a) Unincorporated farms only.

Implicit price deflators

Statistics of implicit price deflators have been published as part of Australian National Accounts in recent years. Implicit price deflators are obtained by dividing aggregate flows of goods and services measured at current prices by the corresponding estimates at constant prices. Thus they are derived measures (hence the term implicit) and are not direct measures of price changes by which the current price estimates are converted to estimates at constant prices.

When calculated from the major national accounting aggregates, such as expenditure on gross domestic product, implicit price deflators relate to a generally broader scope of goods and services in the economy than that represented by any of the individual retail and wholesale price indexes that are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. However, the usefulness of implicit price deflators as indicators of price change is greatly limited by the following factors:

- (1) They are susceptible to inadequacies in both the current price national accounts estimates and the data available for the derivation of constant price estimates;
- (2) they are subject to revision because of revisions in the relevant current and/or constant price estimates; and
- (3) they provide an estimate of the price change between the base period of the relevant constant price estimates (currently 1974-75) and another period using the quantity weights of the other period. Because the weights change from period to period, implicit price deflators do not compare the price of a constant basket of goods and services between any two periods except in comparing the base period with any other period. Therefore, a change in an implicit price deflator between any two periods, neither of which is the base period, represents a combination of actual price changes between the two periods and the effects of relative changes in the physical composition of the aggregate from which the deflator is derived.

The following table shows the implicit price deflators derived from selected national accounting aggregates for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78:

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (1974-75 = 100.0)					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	85.3	100.0	115.5	128.7	140.5
Government	80.5	100.0	115.1	127.8	137.8
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	81.9	100.0	116.2	130.5	138.3
Other building and construction	79.0	100.0	116.0	130.8	141.8
All other	81.4	100.0	116.1	130.8	145.1
Total private	81.0	100.0	116.1	130.7	142.5
Public	81.0	100.0	115.1	130.4	140.8
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	83.5	100.0	115.5	129.0	140.4
Gross national expenditure	83.4	100.0	115.4	128.9	140.8
Exports of goods and services	85.3	100.0	107.7	119.6	123.0

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS (a)—*continued*

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Imports of goods and services	77.9	100.0	111.5	126.6	144.0
Expenditure on gross domestic product	84.6	100.0	114.7	127.7	137.3
Gross farm product	121.0	100.0	94.5	105.5	109.5
Gross non-farm product	82.4	100.0	116.1	129.1	139.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PRECEDING YEAR					
Final consumption expenditure—					
Private	11.9	17.2	15.5	11.4	9.2
Government	16.8	24.2	15.1	11.0	7.8
Gross fixed capital expenditure—					
Private—					
Dwellings	21.7	22.1	16.2	12.3	6.0
Other building and construction	14.5	26.6	16.0	12.8	8.4
All other	7.2	22.9	16.1	12.7	10.9
Total private	13.3	23.5	16.1	12.6	9.0
Public	13.8	23.5	15.1	13.3	8.0
Total of the (above) major components of gross national expenditure	13.0	19.8	15.5	11.7	8.8
Gross national expenditure	12.6	19.9	15.4	11.7	9.2
Exports of goods and services	18.3	17.2	7.7	11.0	2.8
Imports of goods and services	11.4	28.4	11.5	13.5	13.7
Expenditure on gross domestic product	13.9	18.2	14.7	11.3	7.5
Gross farm product	12.9	-17.4	-5.5	11.6	3.8
Gross non-farm product	13.7	21.4	16.1	11.2	7.7

(a) Implicit price deflators calculated on the 1974-75 base year are available for 1966-67 and subsequent years from *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1976-77*.

Appendix C

INDEX OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND MAPS IN THE VICTORIAN YEAR BOOKS 1974 to 1978

The following are lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the *Victorian Year Books* 1974 to 1978. Many articles are extensively altered or omitted each year to provide space for new material. These lists are revised each year to furnish readers with up-to-date cumulative indexes of special articles and maps published in editions from 1974 onwards. Where an article has appeared more than once, reference is given to its most recent appearance. The figure beside entries indicate the year and pages of the *Year Book* to which reference is made.

Lists of special articles and maps which appeared in the series of the *Victorian Year Book* commencing with Volume 75, 1961, up to and including the 1972 edition, are set out on pages 1162-70 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1973.

Special articles

- Accounts, Australian national, 1976-77, 1978, 801-6
- Acts passed by Victorian Parliament, 1976, 1978, 108-16
- Administration
 - development of, in Victoria, 1975, 139-40
 - educational, 1974, 467-9
- Agricultural products, marketing of, 1978, 401-2
- Agriculture, Department, research activities, 1974, 308-10
- Aircraft manufacture, civil, 1977, 688-90
- Airport, Melbourne, 1975, 680
- Archives, State, 1974, 448-9
- Assistance to education, Commonwealth Government, 1977, 743-5
- Australian
 - Barley Board, 1974, 332-3
 - Constitutional Convention, 1974 to 1977, 1978, 96-8
 - Government, involvement in planning, 1975, 208
 - Labor Party in Victoria, 1975, 97-103
 - Legal Aid Office, 1976, 768-71
 - national accounts, 1976-77, 1978, 801-6
 - Post, new development, 1978, 602-3
 - Red Cross Society
 - disaster relief services, 1975, 838-9
 - music therapy service, 1974, 584
 - Shipbuilding Board, 1975, 665-6
 - Standard Industrial Classification, 1975, 934-42
- Aviation
 - aerodrome local ownership plan, 1974, 791
 - radar, use in air traffic control, 1975, 682-4
 - weather forecasting for, 1976, 99-100
- Banking, 1976, 1978, 508-11
- Beef cattle industry, 1975, 456-7
- Board of Inquiry into
 - Land Transport in Victoria, 1975, 634
 - Victorian Public Service, 1975, 126
- Botanical art, 1977, *facing* 64
- Brotherhood of St Laurence, 1975, 840-2
- Budget summary, Victorian, 1977-78, 1978, 467-71
- Building
 - development in the City of Melbourne, 1976, 1978, 282
 - industry, history of, 1977, 323-6
 - materials, developments, 1975, 308-11
- Bushfires, 1978, 78-9
- Business colleges, 1978, 656-7
- Cancer Institute, 1975, 789-91
- Cardinia Reservoir, 1975, 188-9
- Catholic education, 1975, 718-22
- Centenary Test Match, 1977, 922
- Children's Commission, 1975, 797
- Chronology of events,
 - 1770 to 1975, 1977, 944-64
 - 1977, 1978, 791-8
- Children's Hospital, Royal, 1976, 691-3
- Civic Square (City Square), Melbourne, 1978, 181-2
- Civil aircraft manufacture, 1977, 688-90
- Climate of Victoria's forest areas, 1978, 79-80
- Coastal
 - radio service, 1977, 700
 - trade, 1975, 665

- Commission on Advanced Education, 1975, 746-7
- Committee
of Inquiry into Hospital and Health Services, 1976, 671-5
on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation, 1975, 979
- Commonwealth
Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, 1978, 696
Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Division of Building Research, 1975, 308-9
Serum Laboratories, 1975, 793-4
State financial relations, 1976, 504-7
- Community recreation, Melbourne, 1976, 174-5
- Como, history of, 1975, 899-900
- Company law, 1977, 891-5
- Compensation and Rehabilitation Scheme, National, 1976, 280
- Concrete pipe industry, 1975, 500-1
- Conservation
environment, 1974, 29-30
fodder, 1974, 347-9
Ministry for, activities, 1975, 36-51
Constitution Act 1975, 1975, 976
- Constitution
Australian, Commonwealth-State, financial relations, 1976, 504-7
Victorian, 1978, 759-61
- Constitutional Convention, Australian, 1974 to 1977, 1978, 96-8
- Consumer
legislation, 1976, 765-7
participation in voluntary social welfare, 1975, 845-7
protection, 1978, 438-9
legislation, 1975, 506-8
- Continuing education
Melbourne University, 1977, 725
Monash University, 1977, 728
- Country Roads Board, dual carriageways, 1975, 179-80
- Cricket, Centenary Test Match, 1977, 922
- Crimes Compensation Tribunal, 1975, 851-2
- Cropping industry
alternatives to wheat, 1974, 328-9
land utilisation, 1977, 435-7
- Decentralisation, manufacturing industries, 1975, 472-3
- Districts, rural, 1975, 386-91
- Drainage, rivers, 1976, 199-200
- Drought, 1971 to 1973, 1975, 74-5
- Education
advanced, and University of Melbourne, 1974, 487-9
assistance to, Commonwealth Government, 1978, 651-3
business colleges, 1978, 438-9
Catholic, 1975, 718-22
continuing
Melbourne University, 1977, 725
Monash University, 1977, 728
examinations in the 1970s, 1975, 726-7
handicapped children, 1978, 619-22
pre-school, 1975, 697-701
student counselling, 1975, 727-9
technical, 1975, 713-16
Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, 633-4
- Educational administration, 1974, 467-9
- Employers' associations, 1975, 299-300
- Environment *see also* Pollution
Melbourne central business district, 1976, 175-6
Ministry for Conservation, 1975, 36-51
Protection Authority, 1974, 29-30
secondary industry, 1974, 418-21
Victorian, 1977, 1-46
- Events, chronology of,
1770 to 1975, 1977, 944-64
1977, 1978, 791-8
- Examinations in the 1970s, 1975, 726-7
- Exploration, mineral, 1975, 363-4
- Export Payments Insurance Corporation, 1975, 531-2, 603-4
- Extractive industries, 1975, 364-5
- Family law, 1975, 853-9
- Farm machinery, 1974, 317-19
- Farming for unstable markets, 1975, 415-18
- Federalism Policy, New, 1977, 589-91
- Financial services to agriculture, 1978, 403-7
- Fisheries, marine, development, 1975, 383-4
- Floods, 1975, 61-3
- Fodder conservation, 1974, 347-9
- Forecasting weather
for aviation, 1976, 99-100
for the general public, 1975, 80-1
- Forest clearing, 1978, 358-60
- Forestry, Victorian School of, 1977, 399-400
- Forests
Commission, history of, 1978, 358-60
Victoria's, and man, 1978, 1-35
- Gas, natural, development of, 1965 to 1976, 1977, 362-3
- Geelong
Region: Population Count, 2 July 1975, 1975, 976-7
Regional Planning Authority, 1974, 275-6
- Geological Survey of Victoria, 1975, 362-3
- Geology, Victoria, 1976, 71-80
- Gippsland Lakes, environmental study, 1975, 51
- Government instrumentalities, 1975, 133-9
- Handicapped children, education of, 1978, 619-22
- Harbor Trust, Melbourne, history of, 1977, 158-60
- Health
department, history, 1974, 109-11
services, committee of inquiry, 1976, 671-5
- Hospital
Royal Children's, 1976, 691-3
Royal Melbourne, 1977, 817-8
St Vincent's, 1977, 818
- Industries
Assistance Commission, 1975, 526
extractive, 1975, 364-5
- Industry
beef cattle, 1975, 456-7
concrete pipe, 1975, 500-1
manufacturing
decentralisation, 1975, 472-3

- developments, 1976, 1978, 410-11
 in Victoria, 1968-69 to 1973-74, 1977, 476-9
 meat, 1974, 358-9
 paper, 1976, 466-8
 secondary, and the environment, 1974, 418-21
- Insignia, Victorian, 1977, *facing* 128
- Institute of Early Childhood Development, State College of Victoria, 1975, 699-700
- Instrumentalities, government, 1975, 133-9
- Labor Party, Australian, in Victoria, 1975, 97-103
- Labour and Industry, Department, history, 1975, 140-4
- Lady Gowrie Child Centre, 1975, 701
- Land improvements, forest clearing, 1978, 358-60
- Land utilisation within the cropping industries, 1977, 435-7
- Law
 company, 1977, 891-5
 consumer legislation, 1976, 765-7
 family, 1975, 853-9
 trade practices legislation, 1976, 765-7
- Legal
 Aid Office, Australian, 1976, 768-71
 aid, voluntary, 1975, 850-1
- Legislation
 consumer protection 1976, 765-7
 Public Service, historical background, 1974, 107-8
 trade practices, 1976, 765-7
- Life Line, 1976, 730
- Local government, social welfare activities, 1974, 580-3
- Machinery, farm, 1974, 317-19
- Manufacturing
 developments, 1976, 1978, 410-11
 in Victoria, 1968-69 to 1973-74, 1977, 476-9
 industries, decentralisation, 1975, 472-3
- Marine
 fisheries, development, 1975, 383-4
 pollution studies, 1974, 371-3
- Maritime meteorology, 1977, 95-6
- Marketing of agricultural products, 1977, 430-2
- Meat industry, 1974, 358-9
- Medicine
 University of Melbourne Medical School, 1975, 734-5
 new medical curriculum, 1976, 657
 Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1975, 788-9
- Melbourne
 and Metropolitan Board of Works
 Cardinia Reservoir, 1975, 188-9
 drainage and rivers, 1976, 199-200
 metropolitan planning, 1974, 258, 260-2
 Thomson-Yarra development scheme, 1974, 253
 diverting the Thomson River, 1975, 187-8
 water supply, 1975, 186-7
 building development, 1976, 1978, 282
 City Council
 City of Melbourne strategy plan, 1975, 166-8
 community recreation, 1976, 174-5
 environment of the central business district, 1976, 175-6
 financing of major works, 1974, 234-5
 planning, 1976, 176-7
 Civic Square (City Square), 1977, 187-8
 Harbor Trust
 cargo, new handling era, 1974, 749-50
 co-ordinated port development plan, 1975, 673-4
 Forward Development Plan, 1975, 672-3
 history, 1977, 158-60
 Kindergarten Teachers' College, 1974, 510-12
 strategy plan, 1975, 166-8
 (Tullamarine) Airport, 1975, 680
 underground rail loop, 1975, 646-8
 University
 continuing education, 1977, 725
 Mercer House, 1975, 761
 Meteorology
 forecasting weather for the general public, 1975, 80-1
 general survey, 1974, 1-29
 maritime, 1977, 95-6
 Metric conversion, 1974, 806-10
 Metropolitan
 planning, 1974, 258, 260-2
 Transportation Committee, 1974, 781
 Millewa pipeline scheme, 1975, 403, 406
 Minerals
 exploration, 1975, 363-4
 in Victoria, 1976, 335-42
 Mines, Department, 1975, 360-1
 Ministry for Conservation, activities, 1975, 36-51
 Monash University
 community relations, 1974, 497-8
 continuing education, 1977, 728
 development, 1961 to 1975, 1975, 736-7
 Music in Victoria, 1975, 886-95
- National
 accounts, Australian, 1976-77, 1978, 801-6
 Compensation and Rehabilitation Scheme, 1976, 280
 Employment and Training System (NEAT), 1975, 977-8
 Gallery of Victoria, textile collection, 1974, 441-2
 Herbarium and Royal Botanic Gardens, 1977, 57-61
 highways in Victoria, 1977, 200
 Hospitals and Health Services Commission, 1975, 777
 parks, general survey, 1975, 1-35
 Party of Australia (Victoria), 1976, 115-18
 Trust of Australia (Victoria), Como, history of, 1975, 899-900
 Natural gas, development of, 1965 to 1976, 1977, 362-3
 Newport power station, 1978, 799-800
 Nursing
 Royal District Nursing Service, 1975, 787-8
 Victorian Bush Nursing Association, 1975, 784-6

- Oil, crude, discovery and development, 1974, 382-5
- Ombudsman, 1975, 144-6
- Onion Marketing Board, 1974, 344-5
- Paper industry, Victoria, 1976, 466-8
- Parks, national, general survey, 1975, 1-35
- Parliament, Victorian, Acts passed, 1976, 1978, 108-16
- Parliamentary Papers presented, Sessions, 1976-77, 1978, 116-9
- Planning
 - Australian Government involvement, 1975, 208
 - City of Melbourne, 1976, 176-7
 - metropolitan, 1974, 258, 260-2
 - town and country, 1975, 205-8
- Plant breeding, 1976, 391-2
- Police, Victoria, 1975, 879-81
- Pollution *see also* Environment
 - Environment Protection Authority, 1974, 29-30
 - Gippsland Lakes environmental study, 1975, 51
 - marine studies, 1974, 371-3
 - Port Phillip Bay environmental study, 1975, 48-50
 - Water, 1978, 347-8
 - Western Port Bay environmental study, 1975, 50-1
- Port Phillip Bay environmental study, 1975, 48-50
- Post Office Museum, 1975, 693
- Postage
 - stamp issues, 1978, 603-4
 - stamps, 1974, 799-802
- Pre-school education, 1975, 697-701
- Prices Justification Tribunal, 1975, 508-10
- Probate, 1978, 538-9
- Public
 - Record Office, 1975, 146-7
 - Service
 - Board, 1976, 146-9
 - Board of Inquiry into the, 1976, 137-8
 - composition, 1975, 125-6
 - legislation, historical background, 1974, 107-8
- Radar, use in air traffic control, 1975, 682-4
- Radio
 - Australia, 1975, 904-5
 - Coastal service, 1977, 700
- Railways
 - Melbourne underground rail loop, 1975, 646-8
 - Victorian, new administrative structure, 1975, 635-6
- Referendums, 1977, 1978, 126-7
- Regional Employment Development Scheme (RED), 1975, 978
- Research
 - agricultural, 1974, 308-10
 - medical, Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1975, 788-9
- Retailing, 1975, 510-12
- Rippon Lea, history of, 1978, 774-6
- Rivers, drainage, 1976, 199-200
- Road Safety and Traffic Authority, 1975, 662-3
- Roads, sources of finance for, 1977, 201-2
- Royal
 - Children's Hospital, 1976, 691-3
 - Commissions, 1974, 73-5
 - District Nursing Service, 1975, 787-8
 - Melbourne Hospital, 1977, 817-18
 - Rural districts, 1975, 386-91
- St Vincent's Hospital, 1977, 818
- Secondary industry, and the environment, 1974, 418-21
- Serum Laboratories, Commonwealth, 1975, 793-4
- Settlement, Victoria at the time of, 1976, 1-45
- Sewerage system
 - south-eastern, 1976, 196-8
 - Werribee, further facilities, 1977, 209-10
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974, 298, 300-2
- Social Welfare
 - activities in local government, 1974, 580-3
 - consumer participation, in voluntary activities, 1975, 845-7
- South-eastern Sewerage System, 1976, 196-8
- Stamps, postage, 1974, 799-802
- State
 - archives, 1974, 448-9
 - College of Victoria, 1975, 757-60
 - Institute of Early Childhood Development, 1975, 699-700
 - Rivers and Water Supply Commission
 - Millewa pipeline scheme, 1975, 403, 406
 - Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975, 406-7
- Structural adjustment assistance measures, 1975, 978-9
- Student counselling, 1975, 727-9
- Syme-Townsend Report, 1976, 671-5
- Tarago-Western Port pipeline, 1975, 406-7
- Technical education, 1975, 713-16
- Temporary Assistance Authority, 1975, 475
- Tertiary Orientation Programme, 1978, 633-4
- Thomson-Yarra development scheme, 1974, 253
 - diverting the Thomson River, 1975, 187-8
- Timber
 - industry in Victoria, 1978, 434-7
 - uses of, in housing and construction industry, 1978, 434-7
- Town and country planning, 1975, 205-8
- Trade
 - coastal, 1975, 665
 - practices legislation 1975, 502-6, 1976, 765-7
- Transport Regulation Board, 1975, 654-61
- Tullamarine (Melbourne Airport), 1975, 680
- Underground rail loop, Melbourne, 1975, 646-8
- Unemployment in Victoria, 1970 to 1975, 1977, 310-14
- University of Melbourne
 - and advanced education, 1974, 487-9
 - Medical School, 1975, 734-5
 - new curriculum, 1976, 657
- Urban renewal, 1976, 303-4

- Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, 1978, 392-3
- Victoria
 at the time of settlement, 1976, 1-45
 Institute of Colleges, 1975, 747-57
 Law Foundation, 1975, 860-1
 Police, 1975, 879-81
 Victoria's forests and man, 1978, 1-35
- Victorian
 budget summary, 1977-78, 1978, 467-71
 Bush Nursing Association, 1975, 784-6
 Constitution, 1978, 759-61
 Development Corporation, 1975, 473-4
 environment, 1977, 1-46
 Insignia, 1977, *facing* 128
 marine fisheries development, 1975, 383-4
 Parliamentary Acts passed, 1976, 1978, 108-16
 Railways, new administrative structure, 1975, 635-6
 School of Forestry, 1977, 399-400
 Unemployment, 1970 to 1975, 1977, 310-14
 Universities and Schools Examinations Board, 1974, 486-7
 Wine industry, 1977, 510-11
- Wages Boards, 1976, 263-4
 Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1975, 788-9
- Water supply
 and sewerage in country towns, 1975, 197-202
 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 1975, 186-7
- Weather, Victoria
 drought, 1971 to 1973, 1975, 74-5
 forecasting
 for aviation, 1976, 99-100
 for the general public, 1975, 80-1
 history, 1974, 1-29
- West Gate Bridge Authority, 1975, 661-2
- Western Port
 Bay environmental study, 1975, 50-1
 general, 1975, 676-7
 Regional Planning Authority, 1974, 274-5
- Wine industry in Victoria, 1977, 510-11
- World Weather Watch, 1978, 87-8
- Youth Line, 1976, 730
 Youth, Sport and Recreation Department, 1975, 836-7

Special maps

- Coal, brown, areas, 1978, 298
- Coastal
 heathland south-east of Melbourne, 1976, 28
 landforms in Victoria, 1978, 57
- Counties and statistical districts, 1975, 421
- Districts, State electoral 1977, *facing* 128
 Electoral districts, State, 1977, *facing* 128
 Electoral provinces, State, 1977, *facing* 126
 Electricity transmission system, 1978, 301
 Environmental study areas, Ministry for Conservation, 1977, *facing* 46
 Forests of Victoria — 1866, 1978, *facing* 4
 Forests of Victoria — 1977, 1978, *facing* 6
 Fisheries and Wildlife Division, location of reserves, 1977, 28
- Geomorphology and settlement, Victoria, 1976, 22-3
- Heathland, coastal, south-east of Melbourne, 1976, 28
- Lakes and streams of Victoria, 1977, 80
- Land Conservation Council study areas, 1977, 23
- Landforms, coastal, in Victoria, 1977, 69
- Melbourne
 Statistical Division, 1974, *inside back cover*
 underground rail loop, 1974, *facing* 766
- Meteorology, weather patterns, various, 1974, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26
- Ministry for Conservation regional environmental study areas in Victoria, 1977, *facing* 46
- Mountain areas of Victoria, 1978, 55
- National Parks Service
 location of parks, 1975, *facing* 34, 1977, 24
- Natural gas, pipelines and facilities, 1975, *facing* 352
- Parks, national, 1975, *facing* 34, 1977, 24
- Petroleum and natural gas pipelines and facilities, 1975, *facing* 352
- Power transmission system, 1978, 301
- Provinces, State electoral, 1977, *facing* 126
- Reserves, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, 1977, 28
- River basins and water resources, 1975, 61
- Settlement and geomorphology, Victoria, 1976, 22-3
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 1974, *facing* 300
- State electoral
 districts, 1977, *facing* 128
 provinces, 1977, *facing* 126
- Statistical
 districts and counties, 1975, 421
 Division, Melbourne, 1974, *inside back cover*
- Streams and lakes of Victoria, 1977, *facing* 80.
- Underground rail loop, Melbourne, 1974, *facing* 766
- Water resources and river basins, 1975, 61
- Weather patterns, various, 1974, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 21, 22, 24, 26
- Western Port and its land catchment, 1977, 41

Appendix D

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF VICTORIA

General reference works

- Australian encyclopaedia*. 3rd edition. 6 vols. Sydney, Grolier Society of Australia, 1977.
First published in 10 vols. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1958.
- Victorian municipal directory*. Melbourne, Arnall and Jackson, 1866 to date.
- Victorian Year Book*. Melbourne, Australian Bureau of Statistics: Victorian Office, 1873 to date.

Biography

Collective

- Australian dictionary of biography*. Vols 1-6 (1788-1890). Melbourne University Press, 1966 to date.
- HENDERSON, A. *Henderson's Australian families: a genealogical and biographical record*. Melbourne, Henderson, 1941. 408 pages.
- HUMPHREYS, H. M. *Men of the time in Australia: Victorian series*. Melbourne, McCarron, Bird, 1878 and 1882.
- MOWLE, P. C. *A genealogical history of pioneer families of Australia*. 5th edition by L. M. Mowle. Adelaide, Rigby, 1978. 412 pages and index.
- RYDON, Joan. *A biographical register of the Commonwealth Parliament 1901-1972*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1975. 229 pages.
- SERLE, Percival. *Dictionary of Australian biography*. 2 vols. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1949.
- SMITH, A. V. *Women in Australian parliaments and local governments*. Sydney. The Local Government Women's Association, N.S.W.—A.C.T. Branch, 1975. 148 pages.
- THOMSON, K. and SERLE, G. *A biographical register of the Victorian Parliament 1851-1900*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1972. 238 pages.
- Victoria's representative men at home*. Punch's illustrated interviews by "Lauderdale". Edited and introduced by Michael Cannon. Melbourne, Today's Heritage, 1978. 112 pages. First published Melbourne, Punch Office, 1904.
- Who's Who in Australia*. Melbourne, Herald and Weekly Times Limited, 1906-1977.

Individual

- ANDERSON, Hugh. *Out of the shadow: the career of John Pascoe Fawkner*. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1962. 238 pages.
- BIRD, John. *Percy Grainger*. South Melbourne, Macmillan, 1977. 317 pages.
- BLAZEY, Peter. *Bolte: a political biography*. Milton, Qld, The Jacaranda Press, 1972. 251 pages.
- BONWICK, James. *John Batman, the founder of Victoria*. Edited with an introduction and notes by C. E. Sayers. Melbourne, Wren Publishing, 1973. 127 pages. First published Melbourne, Samuel Mullen, 1867.

- BRENNAN, Niall. *John Wren: gambler; his life and times*. Melbourne, Hill of Content, 1976. First published 1971. 259 pages.
- CARTER, Isabel. *Woman in a wig: Joan Rosanove, Q.C.* Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1970. 167 pages.
- CLARK, Mavis Thorpe. *Pastor Doug: the story of Sir Douglas Nicholls, Aboriginal leader*. Revised edition. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1972. 259 pages.
- COATES, Sir Albert Ernest and Rosenthal, Newman. *The Albert Coates story: the will that found a way*. South Yarra, Vic., Hyland House, 1977. 190 pages.
- COWEN, Sir Zelman. *Isaac Isaacs*. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1967. 272 pages.
- DARLING, Sir James Ralph. *Richly rewarding*. Melbourne, Hill of Content in association with Lloyd O'Neil, 1978. 283 pages.
- EBSWORTH, Walter A. *Archbishop Mannix*. Armadale, Vic., H. H. Stephenson, 1977. 511 pages.
- GROSS, Alan. *Charles Joseph La Trobe: Superintendent of the Port Phillip District 1839-1851, Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria 1851-1854*. Melbourne University Press, 1956. 157 pages.
- HAZLEHURST, Cameron. *Menzies observed*. Sydney, Allen and Unwin, 1979. 392 pages.
- HOBAN, Mary. *Fifty-one pieces of wedding cake: a biography of Caroline Chisholm*. Kilmore, Lowden, 1973. 436 pages.
- KIERNAN, Colm. *Calwell: a personal and political biography*. West Melbourne, Nelson (Aust.), 1978. 310 pages.
- LA NAUZE, J. A. *Alfred Deakin: a biography*. 2 vols. Melbourne University Press, 1962.
- LEWIS, Miles. *Don John of Balaclava*. Hawthorn, Vic., Brian Atkins, 1977. 100 pages.
- MARKS, Harry. *I can jump oceans; the world of Alan Marshall*. Melbourne, Nelson, 1976. 369 pages.
- PESCOTT R. T. M. W. R. *Guilfoyle 1840-1912: the master of landscaping*. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1974. 153 pages.
- RANDELL, John. *The pastoral Pattersons: the history of Myles Patterson and his descendants, 1822 to 1876*. Carlton, Vic., Queensberry Hill Press, 1977. 236 pages.
- ROBIN, A. de Q. *Charles Perry, Bishop of Melbourne: the challenges of a colonial episcopate, 1847-1876*. Nedlands, University of Western Australia Press, 1967. 229 pages.
- RONALD, Heather. *Wool past the winning post: a history of the Chirnside family*. South Yarra, Vic., Lavandale Enterprises, 1978. 203 pages.
- SAYERS, C. E. *David Syme: a life*. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1965. 312 pages.
- SMITHERS, A. J. *Sir John Monash*. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1973. 303 pages.
- TREGENZA, John. *Professor of democracy: the life of Charles Henry Pearson. 1830-1894, Oxford don and Australian radical*. Melbourne University Press, 1968. 279 pages.
- TURNLEY, Cole. *Cole of the book arcade: a pictorial biography of E. W. Cole*. Hawthorn, Vic., Cole Publications, 1974. 192 pages.
- WATSON, Don. *Brian Fitzpatrick: a radical life*. Sydney, Hale and Iremonger, 1979. 375 pages.

History and description

- ADAM SMITH, Patsy. *Victorian and Edwardian Melbourne from old photographs*. Sydney, John Ferguson, 1979. Unpaginated.
- ANDERSON, H. M. *Victoria: from discovery to federation*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1974. 228 pages.
- ARDEN, George. *Latest information with regard to Australia Felix*. Carlton, Vic., Queensberry Hill Press, 1977. 117 pages. First published Melbourne, Arden and Strode, 1840.
- The Australasian sketcher with pen and pencil, 1880*. Melbourne, Heritage Publications, 1970. Facsimile edition of all fortnightly issues of this journal for 1880. 214 pages.
- The Australian sketcher with pen and pencil, 1873*. Melbourne, Heritage Publications, 1973. Centenary facsimile edition. 176 pages.
- BASSETT, M. *The Hentys: an Australian colonial tapestry*. London, Oxford University Press, 1954. 550 pages.

- BATE, WESTON. *Lucky city: the first generation at Ballarat 1851-1901*. Melbourne University Press, 1978. 302 pages.
- BENNETT, Don, compiler. *Melbourne's yesterdays, 1851-1901: a photographic record*. Medindie, South Australia, Souvenir Press (Australia), 1976. 159 pages.
- BENWELL, W. S. *Journey to wine in Victoria*. 3rd edition. Carlton, Vic., Pitman, 1978, 226 pages.
- BILLIS, R. V. and KENYON, A. S. *Pastoral pioneers of Port Phillip*. Melbourne, Stockland Press, 1974. First published Melbourne, Macmillan, 1932, 318 pages.
- BILLIS, R. V. and KENYON, A. S. *Pastures new: an account of the pastoral occupation of Port Phillip*. Melbourne, Stockland Press, 1974. First published Melbourne, Macmillan, 1930. 284 pages.
- BLAKE, L. J. *Place names of Victoria*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1977. 294 pages.
- BONWICK, J. *Port Phillip settlement*. London, Sampson, Low, Marston, 1883. 538 pages.
- BONWICK, J. *Western Victoria, its geography, geology and social condition: the narrative of an educational tour in 1857*. Introduction and editorial commentary by C. E. Sayers. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1970. First published Geelong, Thomas Brown, 1858. 196 pages.
- BOYS, R. D. *First years at Port Phillip*. Melbourne, Robertson and Mullens, 1935. 158 pages.
- BRIDE, T. F., editor. *Letters from Victorian pioneers*. New edition with introduction and notes by C. E. Sayers. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1969. 455 pages. First published Melbourne, the Public Library of Victoria, 1898. 325 pages.
- BRODRIBB, William Adams. *Recollections of an Australian squatter* and BENNETT, Lavina Hasell. *Account of a journey to Gippsland*. Melbourne, Queensberry Hill Press, 1976. First published Sydney, John Woods and Co., 1883. 202 pages.
- BROWNHILL, W. R. *The history of Geelong and Corio Bay*. Melbourne, 1955. 674 pages.
- BURCHETT, Winston Harold. *East Melbourne 1837-1977: people, places, problems*. Hawthorn, Vic., Craftsman Press, 1978. 177 pages.
- CARLISLE, Robert Malcolm and PAYNE, E. J. B. *Victorian steam*. Melbourne, Australian Railway Historical Society (Victorian Division), 1975. 112 pages.
- CARROLL, Brian. *Melbourne: an illustrated history*. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1972. 128 pages.
- CURR, E. M. *Recollections of squatting in Victoria: then called the Port Phillip District (from 1841 to 1851)*. New edition. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 194 pages.
- CUSACK, Frank. *Bendigo: a history*. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1973. 262 pages.
- DA COSTA, Robin. *Blackburn: a picturesque history*. Lilydale, Vic., Pioneer Design Studio, 1978. 144 pages.
- DALEY, C. *The story of Gippsland*. Melbourne, Whitcombe and Tombs, 1962. 220 pages.
- DARROCH, Vin. *Barque Polly Woodside (Rona)*. Kilmore, Vic., Lowden, 1978. 141 pages.
- DEAKIN, A. *The crisis in Victorian politics, 1879-1881: a personal retrospect*. Melbourne University Press, 1957. 94 pages.
- EBSWORTH, Walter A. *Pioneer Catholic Victoria*. Melbourne, Polding Press, 1973. 531 pages.
- FINN, E. ("Garryowen"). *The chronicles of early Melbourne, 1835-1852: historical, anecdotal and personal*. 3 vols. Melbourne, Heritage, 1976. First published in 2 vols. Melbourne, Fergusson and Mitchell, 1888. Volume 3 of the new edition contains biographical notes on the author by Michael Cannon and a descriptive index compiled by Neil Swift.
- GRANT, J. and SERLE, G. *The Melbourne scene 1803-1956*. Sydney, Hale and Iremonger, 1978. 308 pages. First published by Melbourne University Press, 1956.
- GREGORY, J. S. *Church and state: changing government policies towards religion in Australia, with particular reference to Victoria since separation*. Melbourne, Cassell, 1973. 283 pages.

- HARRIGAN, L. *Victorian Railways to '62*. Melbourne, Victorian Railways Public Relations and Betterment Board, 1962. 300 pages.
- HILL, E. *Water into gold*. Melbourne, Robertson and Mullens, 1949. 328 pages.
- HOLMES, Jean. *The government of Victoria*. St Lucia, Qld., University of Queensland Press, 1976. 205 pages.
- HOWITT, W. *Land, labour and gold or two years in Victoria with visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land*. Kilmore, Lowden, 1972. First published London, Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1855. 482 pages.
- HUGHES, Colin A. and GRAHAM, B. D. *Voting for the Australian House of Representatives 1901-1964*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1974. 544 pages.
- HUGHES, Colin A. and GRAHAM, B. D. *Voting for the Victorian Legislative Assembly 1890-1964*. Canberra, Department of Political Science, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, 1975. 468 pages.
- KELLY, William. *Life in Victoria; or Victoria in 1853 and Victoria in 1858*. Kilmore, Vic., Lowden, 1977. 360 pages. First published London, Chapman and Hall, 1859.
- KIDDLE, M. *Men of yesterday: social history of the Western District of Victoria, 1834-1890*. Melbourne University Press, 1962. 574 pages.
- LA TROBE, C. J. *Letters of Charles Joseph La Trobe*. Edited by L. J. Blake. Victoriana Series No. 1. Melbourne, Victorian Government, 1975. 96 pages.
- LEMON, A. G. F. *Box Hill*. Box Hill Council and Lothian Publishing Co., 1978. 270 pages.
- LIARDET, W. F. E. *Water-colours of early Melbourne*. Introduction and captions by Susan Adams. Edited by Weston Bate. Melbourne University Press on behalf of the Library Council of Victoria, 1972. 101 pages.
- McCRAE, H. *Georgiana's journal: Melbourne a hundred years ago*. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1934. 2nd edition, 1966. 314 pages.
- McWILLIAM, Gwen. *Hawthorn peppercorns*. Melbourne, Brian Atkins, 1978. 149 pages. *The Melbourne Walker*. Melbourne Amateur Walking and Touring Club, annual, 1929 to date.
- MOOREHEAD, Alan McCrae. *Cooper's Creek*. South Melbourne, Macmillan, 1977. 180 pages. First published London, Hamish Hamilton, 1963.
- NOBLE, John Applebe. *Port Phillip panorama: a maritime history*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1975. 169 pages.
- O'FARRELL, Patrick James. *The Catholic Church and community in Australia: a history*. West Melbourne, Nelson (Aust.), 1977. 463 pages.
- O'KANE, Frances. *A path is set: the Catholic Church in the Port Phillip district and Victoria 1839-1862*. Melbourne University Press, 1976. 189 pages.
- PECK, H. H. *Memoirs of a stockman*. 4th reprint. Melbourne, Stock and Land Publishing Co., 1972. 373 pages. First published Melbourne, Stockland Press, 1942.
- PORTER, Hal. *Bairnsdale: portrait of an Australian country town*. Sydney, John Ferguson, 1977. 296 pages.
- SERLE, G. *The rush to be rich: a history of the colony of Victoria 1883-1889*. Melbourne University Press, 1971. 392 pages.
- SHILLINGLAW, J. J. *Historical records of Port Phillip: the first annals of the Colony of Victoria*. Introduction and editorial commentary by C. E. Sayers. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1972. 225 pages. First published by Government Printer, 1879.
- SIERP, Allan. *Colonial life in Victoria: fifty years of photography, 1855-1905*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1972. 200 pages.
- SMITH, J., editor. *Cyclopedia of Victoria*. 3 vols. Melbourne, The Cyclopedia Co., 1903-1905.
- Tocsin: radical arguments against federation, 1897-1900*. Edited by Hugh Anderson. Richmond, Vic., Drummond, 1977. 187 pages.
- TROLLOPE, A. *Australia*. Edited by P. D. Edwards and R. B. Joyce. St Lucia, Brisbane, University of Queensland Press, 1967. 792 pages. First published in *Australia and New Zealand* by Anthony Trollope in London, Chapman and Hall, and Melbourne, George Robertson, 1873.

- TURNER, H. G. *A history of the Colony of Victoria from its discovery to its absorption into the Commonwealth of Australia*. 2 vols. Melbourne, Heritage Publications, 1973. Facsimile edition. First published London, Longmans, 1904.
- TURTON, K. W. *Six and a half inches from destiny: the first hundred years of the Melbourne to Wodonga railway*. Melbourne, Australian Railway Historical Society (Victorian Division), 1973. 133 pages.
- Victoria illustrated, 1857 and 1862*. Engravings from the original editions by S. T. Gill and N. Chevalier. Introduction and notes by W. H. Newnham. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1971.
- VICTORIA. PARLIAMENT. *One hundred years of responsible government in Victoria, 1856-1956*. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1957. 266 pages.
- Victoria, the first century: an historical survey*. Compiled by the Historical Sub-Committee of the Centenary Celebrations Council. Melbourne, Robertson and Mullens, 1934. 462 pages.
- WALKER, Bertha. *Solidarity forever! a part story of the life and times of Percy Laidler—the first quarter of a century*. Melbourne, National Press, 1972. 288 pages.
- WESTGARTH, W. *Personal recollections of early Melbourne and Victoria*. Melbourne, George Robertson, 1888. Facsimile edition published Geelong, Rippleside Press, 1970. 178 pages.
- WORTHINGTON, J. M. *Index to parliamentary papers, reports of select committees, and returns to orders, bills, etc., 1851-1909*. Melbourne Government Printer, 1909. 324 pages.
- YOUNGER, R. M. *Australia's great river*. Swan Hill, Vic., Horizon Publications, 1976. 256 pages.

Victorian gold rushes

- ANDERSON, H. M., compiler. *Eureka: Victorian parliamentary papers, votes and proceedings 1854-1867*. Melbourne, Hill of Content, 1968.
- BLAINEY, Geoffrey. *The rush that never ended: a history of Australian mining*. 3rd edition. Melbourne University Press, 1978. 369 pages. First published 1963.
- BLAKE, L. J. *Gold escort*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971. 288 pages.
- BONWICK, J. *Notes of a gold digger and gold digger's guide*. Introduction by E. E. Pescott. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1942. 47 pages. First published Melbourne, Connebee, 1852.
- BOWDEN, K. M. *Doctors and diggers on the Mount Alexander goldfields*. Melbourne, the author, 1974. 215 pages.
- BOWDEN, K. M. *Goldrush doctors at Ballarat*. Balwyn, Vic., the author, 1978. 125 pages.
- CARBONI, Raffaello. *The Eureka Stockade*. Melbourne University Press, 1975. 181 pages. First published Melbourne, the author, 1855.
- CLACY, Mrs Charles. *A lady's visit to the gold diggings of Australia in 1852-53*. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1963. 160 pages.
- DARBYSHIRE, J. and SAYERS, C. E. *Old gold towns of Victoria*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1970.
- FAUCHERY, A. *Letters from a miner in Australia*. Translated from the French by A. R. Chisholm. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1965. 105 pages.
- FLETT, James. *The history of gold discovery in Victoria*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1970. 495 pages.
- FLETT, James. *Maryborough, Victoria: goldfields history*. Glen Waverley, Vic., Poppett Head Press, 1975. 120 pages.
- FLETT, James. *Pictorial history of the Victorian goldfields*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1977. 118 pages.
- GOLD, Geoffrey, editor. *Eureka: rebellion beneath the Southern Cross*. Adelaide, Rigby in association with Widescope, 1977. 119 pages.
- GREGORY, J. S. "A contribution to the bibliography of the economic geology of Victoria, to the end of 1903." In *Records of the Geological Survey of Victoria*. Melbourne, Department of Mines, 1904. 132 pages.

- Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand. Eureka centenary supplement.* University of Melbourne, December 1954. 96 pages.
- LLOYD, Brian. *Gold at the ten mile: the Jamieson goldfield.* Wangaratta, Vic., Shoestring Bookshop, 1978. 174 pages.
- MACKAY, R. *Recollections of early Gippsland goldfields.* Ringwood, Vic., Graham Publications, 1978. 93 pages. First published by W. Chappell, Traralgon, 1916.
- PALMER, A. V. *The goldmines of Bendigo.* Hamilton, Vic., Craftsman Press, 1976. 142 pages.
- SERLE, G. *The golden age: a history of the Colony of Victoria, 1851-1861.* Melbourne University Press, 1963. 456 pages.

Aboriginals

- HERCUS, L. A. *The languages of Victoria: a late survey.* Parts I and II. Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1969.
- HOWITT, A. W. *The native tribes of south-east Australia.* London, Macmillan, 1904. 819 pages.
- MASSOLA, A. *The aborigines of south-eastern Australia as they were.* Melbourne, Heinemann, 1971. 166 pages.
- MASSOLA, A. *Bibliography of the Victorian aborigines from the earliest manuscripts to 31 December 1970.* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971. 95 pages.
- MASSOLA, A. *Bunjil's cave: myths, legends and superstitions of the aborigines of south-east Australia.* Melbourne, Landsdowne, 1968. 208 pages.
- MASSOLA, A. *Journey to aboriginal Victoria.* Adelaide, Rigby, 1969. 196 pages.
- SMYTH, R. B. *The aborigines of Victoria.* 2 vols. Melbourne, Government Printer, 1878. Facsimile edition published Melbourne, John Currey, O'Neil, 1972.
- TINDALE, Norman B. *Aboriginal tribes of Australia.* Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1974. 404 pages and maps.
- VICTORIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY. *The prehistory of Victoria,* by P. J. F. Coutts, 1976. 80 pages.
- VICTORIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY. *Aboriginal prehistory in North Western Victoria,* by P. J. F. Coutts, 1977. 37 pages.
- VICTORIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY. *Journals of G. A. Robinson.* Jan.-Mar. 1840. Edited with an introduction by G. Presland, 1977. 104 pages.
- VICTORIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY. *Journals of G. A. Robinson.* March-April 1841. Edited by G. Presland, 1977. 117 pages.

Economic history, social conditions, etc.

- BARRETT, Bernard. *The inner suburbs: the evolution of an industrial area.* Melbourne University Press, 1971. 180 pages.
- CANNON, Michael. *The land boomers.* Melbourne, Nelson, 1976. 336 pages. Fully revised and expanded. First published by Melbourne University Press, 1966.
- CANNON, Michael. *Life in the cities: Australia in the Victorian age: 3.* Melbourne, Nelson, 1975. 320 pages.
- CANNON, Michael. *Life in the country: Australia in the Victorian age: 2.* Melbourne, Nelson, 1973. 320 pages.
- CANNON, Michael. *Who's master? Who's man? Australia in the Victorian age.* Melbourne, Nelson, 1971. 304 pages.
- CLARKE, Marcus. *A colonial city: high and low life.* Selected journalism of Marcus Clarke. Edited by L. T. Hergenhan. St Lucia, University of Queensland press, 1972. 481 pages.
- COGHLAN, T. A. *Labour and industry in Australia, from the first settlement in 1788 to the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1901.* 4 vols. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1969, First published Oxford University Press, 1918.
- DAVIDSON, Graeme. *The rise and fall of marvellous Melbourne.* Melbourne University Press, 1978. 304 pages.
- DEAN, Arthur. *A multitude of counsellors: history of the Bar of Victoria.* Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. 332 pages.

- FITZGERALD, R. T. *The printers of Melbourne: the history of a union*. Melbourne, Pitman, 1967. 173 pages.
- FITZPATRICK, K. E. *P.L.C. Melbourne: the first century 1875-1975*. Burwood, Victoria, Presbyterian Ladies College, 1975. 303 pages.
- FLOWER, Cedric. *Duck and cabbage tree: a pictorial history of clothes in Australia 1788-1914*. Sydney, Angus and Robertson, 1968. 157 pages.
- GIFFORD, K. H. *The Victorian local government handbook*. 8th edition. Melbourne, Law Book Co., 1974. 256 pages.
- HALL, A. R. *The Stock Exchange of Melbourne and the Victorian economy, 1852-1900*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1968. 267 pages.
- HENDERSON, R. F. *and others. People in poverty: a Melbourne survey*. Cheshire, Institute of Applied Economic Research, University of Melbourne, 1975. 226 pages. First printed 1970.
- HUCK, A. *The Chinese in Australia*. Melbourne, Longmans, 1968. 117 pages.
- INCH, Allan. *Honour the work: a history of Melbourne High School*. Windsor, Vic., Lloyd O'Neil, 1977. 148 pages.
- INGLIS, K. S. *Hospital and community: a history of the Royal Melbourne Hospital*. Melbourne University Press, 1958. 226 pages.
- JENKINS, Joseph. *Diary of a Welsh swagman*. Abridged and notated by William Evans. South Melbourne, Vic., Sun Books, 1977. 216 pages.
- KERR, William, compiler. *Kerr's Melbourne almanac and Port Phillip directory for 1841*. Mona Vale, N.S.W., Lansdown Slattery and Company, 1978. 257 pages. First published Melbourne, Kerr and Holmes, 1841.
- LUBBOCK, Adelaide. *People in glass houses: growing up at government house*. West Melbourne, Vic., Nelson (Aust.), 1977. 196 pages.
- McNICOLL, Ronald. *The early years of the Melbourne Club*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1976. 124 pages.
- MEDDING, P. Y. *From assimilation to group survival: a political and sociological study of an Australian Jewish community*. Melbourne, Cheshire, 1968. 309 pages.
- MURPHY, W. E. *History of the eight hours movement*. 2 vols. Melbourne, 1896-1900.
- NORRIS, Ada M. *Champions of the impossible: a history of the National Council of Women of Victoria 1902-1977*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1978. 221 pages.
- PEEL, Lynnette J. *Rural industry in the Port Phillip region, 1835-1880*. Melbourne University Press, 1974. 196 pages.
- PERRY, Warren. *The Science Museum of Victoria: a history of its first hundred years*. Melbourne, Science Museum of Victoria, 1972. 203 pages.
- POWELL, J. M. *The public lands of Australia Felix: settlement and land appraisal in Victoria 1834-1891 with special reference to the western plains*. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1970. 328 pages.
- QUILFORD, Arthur. *The State Mine: a pictorial history of the Powlett coalfields*. Wonthaggi, Gumnut Press, 1977. 144 pages.
- RUHEN, Olaf. *Port of Melbourne 1835-1976*. Stanmore, N.S.W., Cassell, 1976. 324 pages.
- SUTHERLAND, A. *Victoria and its metropolis, past and present*. 2 vols. Melbourne, Today's Heritage, 1977. First published Melbourne, McCarron, Bird, 1888.
- TRENGOVE, Alan. *"What's good for Australia . . .!": the story of B.H.P.* Melbourne, Cassell, 1975. 236 pages.
- VICTORIA. Education Department. *Vision and realisation: a centenary history of state education in Victoria*. 3 vols. Melbourne, Education Department of Victoria, 1973.
- Victoria's resources*. Natural Resources Conservation League of Victoria, quarterly, 1959 to date.
- ZUBRZYCKI, J. *Settlers of the Latrobe valley*. Canberra, Australian National University Press, 1964. 306 pages.

Natural history

- CALDER, Winifred Braithwaite. *Peninsula perspective: vegetation on the Mornington Peninsula, Victoria*. Parkville, Victoria, the author, 1975. Sponsored by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and the Victorian State Government. 138 pages.

- COCHRANE, G. R. *Flowers and plants of Victoria*. Sydney, Reed, 1968. 216 pages.
- CONABERE, Betty, *illustrator*. *Wildflowers of south-eastern Australia*. 2 vols. Text by J. R. Garnet. Melbourne, Nelson, 1974.
- COOPER, Roy P. *Wilson's Promontory National Park and its avifauna*. Melbourne, Bird Observer's Club, 1975. 168 pages.
- DOUGLAS, J. G. and FERGUSON, J. A., *editors*. *Geology of Victoria*. Geological Society of Australia Special Publications No. 5., Melbourne, June 1976. 528 pages.
- ELLIOT, Rodger. *An introduction to the Grampians flora*. Montrose, Vic., Algona Guides, 1975. 96 pages.
- GALBRAITH, Jean. *Wildflowers of Victoria*. 3rd edition. Melbourne, Longmans, 1967. 163 pages.
- GARNET, J. R. *The vegetation of Wyperfeld National Park*. Melbourne, Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria in conjunction with members of the Committee of management of Wyperfeld National Park, 1965. 95 pages.
- GARNET, J. R. *The wildflowers of Wilson's Promontory National Park*. Melbourne, Lothian Publishing Co. in conjunction with the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, 1971. 192 pages.
- GOULD LEAGUE OF VICTORIA. *Birds of Victoria*. No. 1, *Urban areas*, 1969; No. 2, *The ranges*, 1970; No. 3, *Oceans, bays, beaches*, 1971; No. 4, *Inland waters*, 1972; No. 5, *Dry country*, 1973; No. 6, *Rare species*, 1975.
- GRAY, C. E. *Victorian native orchids, volume one: aids to field identification*. Melbourne, Longmans, 1966. 85 pages.
- HILL, Robin. *The corner: a naturalist's journeys in south-eastern Australia*. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1970. 181 pages.
- McVEY, Allan. *John Cotton's birds of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales*. Sydney, Collins, 1974. 127 pages.
- MORCOMBE, Michael. *An illustrated encyclopaedia of Australian wildlife*. South Melbourne, Macmillan, 1974. 124 pages.
- STEPNELL, Kenneth and Esther. *Birds of Victoria*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1975. 31 pages.
- Victorian naturalist*. Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, monthly, 1884 to date.
- WILLIS, J. H., FUHNER, B. A. and ROTHERMAN, E. R. *A field guide to the flowers and plants of Victoria*. Terrey Hills, N.S.W., Reed, 1975. 304 pages.
- WILLIS, J. H. *A handbook to plants in Victoria*. Melbourne University Press on behalf of the Maud Gibson Gardens Trust. Vol. 1, *Ferns, conifers and monocotyledons*, 2nd edition, 1970; Vol. 2, *Dicotyledons*, 1972.

Art, architecture, and theatre

- BAGOT, Alec. *Coppin the great: father of the Australian theatre*. Melbourne University Press, 1965. 356 pages.
- BOWDEN, K. M. *Samuel Thomas Gill, artist*. Melbourne, the author, 1971. 148 pages.
- CARGHER, John. *Opera and ballet in Australia*. Melbourne, Cassell, 1977. 352 pages.
- CASEY, Maie, *baroness* (and others). *Early Melbourne architecture 1840-1888*. 3rd edition, Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1975. 184 pages. First published 1953.
- COX, Leonard B. *The National Gallery of Victoria 1861 to 1968: a search for a collection*. Melbourne, National Gallery of Victoria, 1971. 486 pages.
- FINEMORE, Brian. *Freedom from prejudice: an introduction to the Australian Collections in the National Gallery of Victoria*. Melbourne, National Gallery of Victoria, 1977. 144 pages.
- HETHERINGTON, John. *Melba: a biography*. New York, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1968. 310 pages.
- HOFF, Ursula. *The National Gallery of Victoria*. London, Thames and Hudson, 1973. 216 pages.
- HUTTON, Geoffrey. *"It won't last a week!": the first twenty years of the Melbourne Theatre Company*. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1975. 164 pages.
- KINGSTON, Claude. *It don't seem a day too much*. Adelaide, Rigby, 1971. 208 pages.
- LEWIS, Miles. *Victorian primitive*. Carlton, Vic., Greenhouse, 1977. 87 pages.
- McCULLOCH, Alan. *Encyclopaedia of Australian art*. Reprinted with corrections. Richmond, Vic., Hutchinson, 1977. 668 pages. First published 1968.

- McCULLOCH, Alan. *The golden age of Australian painting: Impressionism and the Heidelberg School*. 2nd edition. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1977. 196 pages. First published 1969.
- NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA). *Register of historic buildings at 31st December, 1973*. South Yarra, Vic., 1976. 124 pages.
- NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA). *Register of historic buildings: amendment to the December, 1973 edition current to 31st January 1976*. South Yarra, Vic., 1976. 129 pages.
- ROBERTSON, E. G. *Ornamental cast iron in Melbourne*. Melbourne, Georgian House, 1967. 229 pages.
- SAUNDERS, David, editor. *Historic buildings in Victoria*. Melbourne, Jacaranda for the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1966. 278 pages.
- TAIT, Viola. *A family of brothers: the Taits and J. C. Williamson: a theatre history*. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1971. 303 pages.
- TIPPING, Marjorie. *Eugene von Guérard's Australian landscapes*. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1975. 118 pages.
- WALKER, Murray. *Pioneer crafts of early Australia*. South Melbourne, Vic., Macmillan, 1978. 172 pages.

Sport

- BERNSTEIN, D. L. *First Tuesday in November: the story of the Melbourne Cup*. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1969. 327 pages.
- CAVANOUGH, M. and DAVIES, M. *The Melbourne Cup*. Wollstonecraft, New South Wales, Pollard Publishing Co., 1971. 448 pages.
- CHAPPELL, Greg. *The 100th Summer*. Toorak, Vic., Garry Sparke and Associates, 1977. 220 pages.
- The Courage book of V.F.L. finals, 1897-1973*. Compiled by Graeme Atkinson. Melbourne, Wren, 1974. First published by Courage Breweries, Melbourne, 1973. 253 pages.
- CRAVEN, J., editor. *Football the Australian way*. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1972. 122 pages.
- DE FRAGA, Christopher. *One hundred years of yachting on Port Phillip Bay: a history of the Royal Brighton Yacht Club*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1975. 210 pages.
- DUNN, John, editor. *Australian Rules Football: an illustrated history*. Written by Jim Main. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1974. 176 pages.
- DUNSTAN, K. *The paddock that grew: the story of the Melbourne Cricket Club*. Melbourne, Cassell, 1962. Revised edition, 1974. 286 pages.
- FIDDIAN, Marcus. *The pioneers*. Melbourne, Victorian Football Association, 1977. 192 pages.
- KISSLING, J. R. *Seventy years: a history of the Metropolitan Golf Club, Oakleigh, Victoria, which includes the history of the Caulfield Golf Club and a short account of early golf in Victoria*. Edited by Keith Brown. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1973. 156 pages.
- MULVANEY, D. J. *Cricket walkabout: the Australian Aboriginal cricketers on tour 1867-68*. Melbourne University Press, 1967. 112 pages.
- RIDDELL, Gervase Carr. *Evolution of golf in Victoria*. Swan Hill, Vic., the author, 1976. 48 pages.
- ROYAL MELBOURNE GOLF CLUB. Ellis, A. D. *The history of the Royal Melbourne Golf Club*. Vol. 1, 1891-1941. Melbourne, Robertson and Mullens, 1941. 128 pages; Barnaby, J. W. *The History of the Royal Melbourne Golf Club*. Vol. 2, 1941-1968. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1972. 60 pages.

Appendix E

VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Introduction

This appendix describes the official statistical publications issued by the Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). For the sake of uniformity, a new numbering system has been adopted for all State and Central Office publications issued by the ABS. These new catalogue numbers are shown next to the titles in this appendix. The system is based on nine broad subject matter categories (indicated by the first digit of the catalogue number) which are further sub-divided into a maximum of nine sub-categories (second digit). The third and fourth digits are permanent serial numbers allocated to particular publications, while the fifth digit identifies the originating office ("2" for Victorian Office publications and "0" for Central Office publications).

The *Victorian Year Book* and the *Victorian Pocket Year Book* are priced publications, while all other publications are free and no postal charges apply. Remittances must accompany orders for all priced publications and should include postage.

The *Monthly summary of statistics* lists Victorian Office publications issued each month. Copies of publications issued may be examined in the library on the eighth floor of the ABS Victorian Office in Melbourne. 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, GPO,
Melbourne, Vic. 3001.

Inquirers seeking general statistical information should telephone 63 0181 and ask for Information Services Section. The ABS Victorian Office has certain statistical information which is not suitable for regular publication but may be made available upon request. Inquiries on the availability of unpublished statistics should also be directed to the Information Services Section.

Many of the publications issued by the ABS Central Office in Canberra contain additional information about Victoria. All the publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS Office.

Description of publications*

1: General

11: Catalogues and guides

1101.2 VICTORIAN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Irregular; latest issue: 1979; 24 pp.

Catalogue of current Victorian Office publications with descriptions and subject index.

* The latest issues shown are those current at 30 June 1979.

13: *Principal publications*

1301.2 VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 93, 1979, 800 pp., \$10.00, \$11.00 posted.

New series commenced with Vol. 75, 1961.

Each edition gives a comprehensive coverage of life in Victoria and features many new articles, as well as maps and photographs. The contents are divided into twenty-nine chapters covering the Victorian environment and man; Geography; Climate; Constitution and parliament; Government administration and planning; Local government; Population; Vital statistics; Industrial conditions; Employment and unemployment; Housing, building, and construction; Energy and minerals; Water resources and sewerage; Forestry; Fisheries and wildlife; Rural industry; Manufacturing; Internal trade; External trade; Public finance; Private finance; Prices and household expenditure; Transport; Communications; Education; Health and medical research; Social welfare; Justice and the administration of law; the Arts, libraries, and media; and a comprehensive index.

A new series of special articles on "Victoria's Environment and Man" began in the 1976 edition of the *Victorian Year Book*. The articles will run over many years and will trace the development of Victoria's environment.

1302.2 VICTORIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK

Annual; latest issue: No. 22, 1978; 95 pp.; \$1.00, \$1.35 posted.

Series commenced with 1956 issue.

Compact tables covering most fields of statistics collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on Victoria.

1303.2 MONTHLY SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Monthly; 28 pp.

Series commenced with January 1960 issue.

New title from January 1979; previously *Victorian monthly statistical review*.

Major monthly and quarterly statistical series covering population and vital statistics, employment and unemployment, wages and prices, building and productive activity, public and private finance, trade, transport and communications, rainfall, Melbourne meteorological data, and a list of Victorian publications released in that month.

1304.2 GENERAL STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Irregular; latest issue: 1975; 79 pp.

First issue 1964, second issue 1971, third issue 1975, fourth issue expected in late 1979.

Will show for each local government area in Victoria details of area, estimated population and dwellings, births and deaths, chief characteristics from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing, building activity, rural industry, economic censuses information, local government finance, and length of roads and streets.

2: *Census of population and housing*2401.2 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1976:
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1976 AND 1971

To follow each census; new publication; latest issue: 30 June 1976; 10 pp.

Preliminary statistics of population and dwellings at the 1971 and 1976 censuses for statistical divisions, statistical districts, and local government areas in Victoria.

3: *Intercensal estimates of population, vital statistics*31: *General demography*

3101.2 DEMOGRAPHY: SUMMARY STATEMENT

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 8 pp.

Series commenced with summary details for years 1962 to 1971.

Summary details of the Victorian population, and marriages, divorces, births, and deaths registered.

The title of this publication was changed from *Demography: preliminary statement* to *Demography: summary statement* commencing with the 1974 issue.

3102.2 DEMOGRAPHY

Annual; latest issue: 1975 and 1976; 76 pp.

Series commenced with 1961 issue.

Population, marriages, divorces, births, and deaths by appropriate classification; population and vital statistics by statistical division and local government area; vital statistics rates for selected countries; Australian expectation of life tables; and an historical summary of Victorian population and vital statistics.

32: *Population trends*

3201.2 ESTIMATED POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Annual; latest issue: 30 June 1978; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

Census and estimated total population for each statistical division, statistical district, and local government area together with area in square kilometres.

3202.2 POPULATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, REVISED ESTIMATES

To follow each census; latest issue: 1971 to 1976; 11 pp.

Population counts in local government areas for the current and preceding census, together with a revised series of intercensal estimates.

33: *Vital statistics*

3301.2 MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Annual; latest issue: 1978; 2 pp.

Series commenced with 1955 issue.

Summary of preliminary figures for numbers and rates of births, deaths, and marriages registered for Victoria.

3302.2 CAUSES OF DEATH

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 68 pp.

Series commenced with 1968 issue.

Causes of death classified according to the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases, by sex and age group. Causes of death by number and rates; deaths by statistical division; deaths from accident, poisoning, and violence. Main causes of death in age groups. Infant deaths by cause, sex and age.

3303.2 PERINATAL DEATHS

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 11 pp.

Series commenced with 1972 issue.

Perinatal deaths (stillbirths and neonatal deaths) by sex, cause of death, age of mother, birthweight, period of gestation, plurality, etc.

3304.2 DIVORCE

Annual; latest issue: 1975; 8 pp.

Series commenced with 1945 issue.

Petitions filed and decrees granted; grounds for dissolution of marriage; ages of parties, duration of marriage, and number of children; divorced persons at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

4: *Education and health*

42: *Education*

4201.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Annual; latest issue: 1978; 2 pp.

Series commenced with School Census August 1971 issue.

Number of schools registered, number of pupils enrolled, year of education of pupils and age of pupils, all by type of school.

4202.2 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Annual; latest issue: 1978; 28 pp.

Series commenced with 1967 issue.

Primary and secondary education: numbers of schools, teachers and pupils by various characteristics, statistical divisions, and local government areas. Higher School Certificate

examinations: number of candidates and subjects passed. Government student assistance schemes: number of students receiving assistance. Expenditure on primary, secondary, and technical education.

5: *Public and private finance*

55: *Public finance*

5501.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Annual; latest issue: 1975-76; 75 pp.

Series commenced with 1958-59 issue.

Details by local government area of population, area, dwellings, rateable properties, and rates; ordinary services, revenue and expenditure; loan fund receipts, payments, and indebtedness; business undertakings, income and expenditure; Country Roads Board Account; private street account receipts, payments and indebtedness; separate rate account receipts, payments, and indebtedness; and length of all roads and streets open for general traffic by type of surface.

56: *Private finance*

5601.2 MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE LODGED FOR REGISTRATION

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with March quarter 1955 issue.

Mortgages by types of mortgagee, value of mortgage, and rates of interest.

6: *Labour force and employment conditions*

62: *Labour force*

6201.2 THE LABOUR FORCE

Monthly; 4 pp.

New publication. Series commenced with August 1978 issue.

Employment status of the civilian population aged 15 years and over; the age distribution of the civilian labour force; and aspects of unemployment in Victoria derived from monthly population surveys.

63: *Employment conditions*

6302.2 INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND WORKERS COMPENSATION

Annual; latest issue: 1974-75; 29 pp.

Series commenced with 1957-58 to 1959-60 issue.

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.

7: *Agriculture*

71: *General rural*

7101.2 AGRICULTURE: PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Annual; latest issue: 1978-79; 2 pp.

Series commenced with season 1953-54 issue.

Preliminary statistics of area and production of wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, and Japanese millet for grain, linseed, safflower, rape seed, lupins, and sunflower; cereal crop forecast; livestock: numbers of bulls, cows, cattle (mainly for meat), pigs, sheep and lambs; lambing: lambs marked and ewes mated; intended ewe matings.

7105.2 LAND UTILISATION AND CROPS

Annual; latest issue: Season 1977-78; 56 pp.

Series commenced with season 1970-71 issue. Expanded in season 1973-74 to replace land utilisation section of the discontinued publication *Rural industries* first issued for season 1958-59. Further expanded in season 1976-77 to include fertilisation section of the discontinued publication *Agriculture: miscellaneous items*.

Land utilisation and artificial fertilisers: on rural establishments, summarised by statistical division and local government area; number of rural establishments; production, area, and average yield per hectare of principal crops; principal varieties of wheat, oats, and barley; approximate times of sowing or planting and harvesting of principal crops.

*72: Livestock and livestock products***7201.2 LIVESTOCK: PRELIMINARY NUMBERS***Annual; latest issue: 31 March 1979; 1 p.*

Series commenced with 31 March 1962 issue.

Preliminary details of numbers of sheep and lambs, cattle, and pigs for Victoria with percentage change from previous year.

7202.2 LIVESTOCK*Annual; latest issue: Season 1977-78; 36 pp.*

Series commenced with season 1951-52 issue.

Details by statistical division and local government area of livestock numbers, wool production, and hay harvested; details for Victoria on breeds of sheep, calving, lambing and lambing forecast; rural establishments classified according to size of dairy, beef, cattle, pig and pig breeding herds, and breeding ewe flocks by statistical division.

7204.2 APICULTURE*Annual; latest issue: Season 1977-78; 2 pp.*

Series commenced with season 1956-57 issue.

Bee keepers, hives, and yield of honey and wax for Victoria, with comparison for previous five years.

*73: Crops***7301.2 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES***Annual; latest issue: Season 1977-78; 12 pp.*New series commenced with season 1973-74 issue. Replaces the discontinued publications *Fruit and vineyards* and *Vegetables: area and production* both first issued for season 1952-53.

Area and production of vegetables grown for human consumption; fruit production; viticulture; approximate times of sowing or planting and harvesting of principal fruit and vegetables; area and production of fruit and vegetables summarised by statistical division.

7302.2 APPLES AND PEARS IN COOL STORES*Monthly (March to November); 2 pp.*

Series commenced with June 1957 issue.

Stocks of apples and pears in cool stores at end of each month by variety, with comparison for previous five years.

7303.2 NURSERY AND CUT FLOWER STATISTICS*Irregular; first issue year ended 30 June 1975; second issue year ended 30 June 1978; 2 pp.*

Number and area of nursery locations; value of purchases, sales, and employment in nurseries.

7306.2 POTATOES*Annual; latest issue: Season 1977-78; 3 pp.*New series commenced with season 1973-74. Replaces the discontinued publications *Potatoes: estimated area*, first issued for season 1959-60 and *Potatoes: estimated production*, first issued for season 1955-56.

Area, varieties, production of potatoes, and number of growers by statistical division.

7309.2 VITICULTURE*Annual; latest issue: Season 1977-78; 2 pp.*

Series commenced with season 1954-55 issue.

Number of growers, area of vines, grapes gathered, and dried produce by local government areas and Victorian comparison for previous five seasons; area of vines and grape production by variety for current season.

*75: Agricultural financial statistics***7501.2 VALUE OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES PRODUCED (EXCLUDING MINING)***Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 4 pp.*

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue.

Gross value of principal primary commodities produced i.e., cereals for grain, crops for hay, industrial crops, vegetables, grapevines, fruit, livestock slaughterings, livestock

products including wool, dairy products, eggs, honey and bees-wax; trapping, forestry, and fishing. Gross and local value by industry.

8: Manufacturing, mining, internal trade, and building and construction

82: Manufacturing industry

8201.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 55 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments giving summary as well as full details of employment, wages and salaries by industry class; turnover, stocks, purchases etc., and fixed capital expenditure by subdivision.

From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data — employment, wages and salaries — has been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses. Data for 1974-75 was compiled and published in such a way that a link was provided between past and future series.

Tables 1-7 relate to manufacturing establishments from which the full range of data is collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises, and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed).

Table 8 relates to single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed (i.e., enterprises from which only employment and wages and salaries data is collected). As can be readily ascertained, enterprises in this latter category contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of the larger manufacturers (i.e., Tables 1-7 data) therefore provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy.

Table 9 shows data for Australia, States, and Territories.

8202.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SELECTED ITEMS OF DATA CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 20 pp.

First issue 1968-69; annual from second issue 1974-75.

Manufacturing establishments by employment size and industry class; numbers employed by employment size and industry group; wages and salaries paid by employment size and industry group; turnover by employment size and industry group; value added by employment size and industry group; number of establishments, employment, wages and salaries, turnover and value added by employment size and industry sub-division.

This publication includes details for all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed. Details of single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed are excluded from this publication as their contribution to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments is only marginal.

Data in respect of those enterprises excluded from this publication can be found in both *Manufacturing establishments: summary of operations by industry class (8205.2)* and *Manufacturing establishments: details of operations (8201.2)*.

8203.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SMALL AREA STATISTICS

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 42 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments — summary of operations: in statistical divisions and statistical districts by industry sub-division; in Melbourne Statistical Division by industry class and by industry sub-division by local government area; by local government area.

From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment, wages and salaries—has been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has

significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses. Data for 1974-75 contained in this publication has been compiled in such a way that a link is provided between past and future series.

8204.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: USAGE OF ELECTRICITY AND FUELS

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 23 pp.

Series commenced with 1969-70 census issue.

Manufacturing establishments showing usage of electricity and fuels purchased, by: industry class; statistical division and statistical district; and local government area in Melbourne Statistical Division.

From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment, wages and salaries—has been collected from single establishments manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses. Data for 1974-75 contained in this publication has been compiled in such a way that a link is provided between past and future series.

8205.2 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASS

Annual; latest issue: 1976-77; 20 pp.

Series commenced with 1968-69 and 1969-70 issue.

Manufacturing establishments by industry class giving summary details of employment, wages and salaries, turnover, stocks, purchases, etc., value added, and fixed capital expenditure.

From the 1975-76 Census of Manufacturing Establishments onwards, only a limited range of data—employment, wages and salaries—has been collected from single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed. This procedure has significantly reduced the statistical reporting obligations of small businesses. Data for 1974-75 contained in this publication has been compiled in such a way that a link is provided between past and future series.

Table 1 relates to manufacturing establishments from which the full range of data is collected under the new collection criteria (i.e., all manufacturing establishments owned by multi-establishment enterprises, and single establishment manufacturing enterprises with four or more persons employed). In Table 2, data for 1974-75 is shown for the restricted scope of establishments in Table 1, as well as for those in Table 3. Data for earlier years relates to total establishments. Table 3 relates to single establishment manufacturing enterprises with less than four persons employed (i.e., enterprises from which only employment, wages and salaries data has been collected). As can be readily ascertained, enterprises in this latter category contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments. Data in respect of the larger manufacturers (i.e., Table 1 data) therefore provide reliable information for the evaluation of trends in the manufacturing sector of the economy.

83: *Manufacturing industry—production of commodities*

8301.2 SECONDARY PRODUCTION

Monthly; 8 pp.

Series commenced with December 1950 issue.

Details of Victorian monthly production of some 110 commodities, e.g., electric motors, canned meat, yarns, batteries, hosiery, etc.

84: *Mining*

8401.2 MINERAL PRODUCTION

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 4 pp.

Series commenced with 1966 issue. New title from 1977-78 issue; previously *Mining and quarrying commodity statistics*.

Mining and quarrying commodity statistics giving quantity and value of minerals and construction materials produced.

86: *Internal trade—service establishments*

8601.2 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Quarterly; 16 pp.

Series commenced with September quarter 1975 issue.

Number of establishments with facilities and caravan parks providing short-term (less than two months) accommodation; hotels, motels, guest houses, and caravan parks showing capacity, occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation for each month by statistical division, by principal tourist areas and for Albury-Wodonga statistical district. Persons employed by type of establishment and statistical division.

8602.2 CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS, 1973-74

Irregular; new publication; latest issue: 1973-74; 19 pp.

Hotels, motels, and guest houses showing capacity and takings by size and type of establishment and statistical division; hotels, motels, and guest houses showing employment, wages and salaries by statistical division; caravan parks showing capacity and takings by statistical division. The next census is planned for 1979-80.

87: *Building and construction*

8701.2 BUILDING APPROVALS

Monthly; 8 pp.

Series commenced with April 1959 issue.

Value of private and government building approvals by type of building in the Melbourne Statistical Division and the rest of Victoria; number of new houses and other dwellings approved by statistical division; original and seasonally adjusted total new dwelling approvals.

8702.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Quarterly; 15 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1967 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other buildings approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8703.2 BUILDING APPROVALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Annual; latest issue: 1977-78; 15 pp.

Series commenced with 1967-68 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of new houses, other dwellings, additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings, commercial, industrial, and other buildings approved by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area.

8704.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS: NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND OTHER DWELLINGS: PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES

Quarterly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1955 issue.

Estimates of number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, completed, and under construction. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings for Victoria.

8705.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Quarterly; 30 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1950 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings and value of additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings; value of different types of buildings commenced, under construction, and completed in Victoria; value of work done during period on different types of building; number of new houses and other dwellings commenced and completed by statistical division, statistical district, and local government area; details of houses commenced according to material of outer walls. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings and total value of work done during the quarter.

8706.2 BUILDING OPERATIONS: ADVANCE STATEMENT

Quarterly; 4 pp.

New publication; series commenced with December quarter 1978 issue.

Number of new houses and other dwellings, and value of additions and alterations of \$10,000 and over to dwellings; value of different types of buildings approved, commenced, under construction, and completed for Melbourne Statistical Division and Victoria. Seasonally adjusted figures for total new dwellings and total value of work done during the quarter.

9: Transport**93: Stock of motor vehicles****9301.2 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS**

Monthly; 4 pp.

Series commenced with July 1955 issue.

New motor vehicles registered by type of body and motive power; total new registrations by make; new trucks registered by gross vehicle weight and load capacity; other new vehicles registered; and total motor vehicles on the register.

From 1 July 1976 a new body type classification came into effect, based on the classification used in the 30 September 1976 Motor Vehicle Census. Also "model" was dropped from the make description.

9302.2 MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS

Irregular; new publication; latest issue: 30 September 1976; 28 pp.

Motor cars, station wagons, utilities and panel vans, trucks, buses, and motor cycles on register, by make by year of model, by tare weight, per 1,000 of population; number of tractors, plant and equipment, caravans, and trailers on register.

94: Motor vehicle accidents**9401.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES**

Quarterly; 8 pp.

Series commenced with June quarter 1952 issue.

Number of accidents and persons involved; type of road user involved and extent of injury; type of accident and extent of injury; type of vehicle, age and sex of road user involved in casualty accidents by extent of injury; time of occurrence by day of week; extent of injury by location of accident; types of vehicles involved.

9402.2 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Annual; latest issue: 1977; 28 pp.

Series commenced with 1952 issue.

Number of accidents, persons killed, persons injured by month of occurrence; road user involved by sex and type of road user, by age of road user, by age and type of road user; nature of accident; type of vehicle involved; day of week; time of day; traffic control; road character; Statistical Division; road condition; light condition; number of vehicles; atmospheric condition; movement of vehicles; extent of injury by area; time licence held; age of vehicle; make of vehicle; age of driver involved; type of driving licence; accident rates.

INDEX

NOTE: T denotes reference to a statistical table.

- A.B.C., 713, 714-5 *see* Australian Broadcasting Commission
A.E.C.C., 415 *see* Australian Export Commodity Classification
A.O.P.C., 414 *see* Australian Overseas Project Corporation
Abbott, John Laurence, Australian Electoral Officer for Victoria, 97
Aboriginal
 Affairs, Commonwealth Department of, 188
 Arts and Crafts Pty Ltd, 188
 Education, 563
 Hostels Limited, 188
 Land Fund Commission, 188
 Loans Commission, 188
 Secondary Grants Scheme, 592-3, T594
 Study Grants Scheme, 593, T594
Aboriginal Lands Act 1970, 188
Aboriginals, *see* Aboriginal
Accident
 Investigation Squad, 690
 road *see* Road traffic accidents
Accommodation *see also* Tourist
 takings from retail establishments and value of other operating revenue, 1973-74, T399
Acts, public general of Victoria in effect at 15 June 1978, 124-9
Adams, George, founder of Tattersall's Consultations, 438
Adams, P. F., Surveyor General, New South Wales, 1866, 39
Administration, government *see* Government administration
Administration and Probate Act 1958, 662
Adoptions, 644
 number of, T650
 Victoria, 1973 to 1977, T200
Adoption of Children Act 1964, 200
Adult
 education, 594-6 *see also* Education
 Council of, 595, T595-6
 courses and enrolments, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T595
 Parole Board, 646-7
 Secondary Education Assistance Scheme, 593, T594
Advanced education, colleges of, 588-90
Advisory
 Committee on Commonwealth Employment Service Statistics, 255
 Council for Inter-Governmental Relations, 454
Age pensions, 630
Aged
 Community health and welfare services for the, 621-2
 or disabled persons homes, 634
Aged Persons Home Act 1958, 634
Aged Persons Hostels Act 1976, 635
Agriculture *see also* Agricultural
 and rural matters, expenditure:
 Agriculture—*continued*
 1978-79 Budget Summary, 422
 1972-73 to 1976-77, T427
 apprenticeships, 368
 Department of, 110
 Agricultural Colleges, 366
 branches and agencies, 363
 educational services, 363
 courses and apprenticeships, 366-8
 information services, 368
 agricultural extension services, 368
 media services, 369
 quarantine service, 371
 regulatory
 Crown Lands and Survey, Department of, 362
 Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, 336
 research institutes and stations, 363-6
 transport usage, 370
 Agricultural *see also* Agriculture
 Census, 337
 Chemical Services, Department of Agriculture, 110
 Engineering Centre, Werribee, 366
 Engineering Section, University of Melbourne, investigations into run-off from catchment areas, 335
 production, gross value of, 337
 Air
 pollution and climate, 68
 quality control surveys and monitoring, 28
 transport, 545-8 *see also* Aviation
 administration of, 545
 Air Navigation Act 1958, 545
 Albury
 Gas Company Limited, 284
 -Wodonga Area Development Agreement, 134
 Alcohol and Drug Services, 616
 rehabilitation centres, T615
 Aldred, Kenneth James, M.H.R., T107
 Alfred National Park, T33
 Allambie, reception centre, 562
 Allowances
 Family, number of and amounts paid, 633, T637-8
 handicapped child, 633-4
 maternity, 633, T637-8
 sheltered employment, 630-1
 Altona Petrochemical Company Limited, 283
 Alumina production, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T289
 Ambulance services, 624-5, T625
 Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian, M.L.A., T87
 Anderson, Kevin Victor, judge, T659
 Animal
 Health Services, Department of Agriculture, 110
 Research Institute, Werribee, 364
 Animals,
 foodstuffs for, T415
 imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
 live, T415
 products from, T416
 Annexes *see* Schools, community
 Anti-Cancer Council, 627 *see also* Cancer
 expenditure 1973-74 to 1977-78, T627

- Antimony production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288, T289
- Anzac Day Act 1960*, 684
- Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964*, 682
- Appliances, household
 other operating revenue, T399
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
- Apprentice training, 236
- Apprentices, number employed, T238
- Apprenticeship
 courses in technical schools, 561
 training, grants for, 432
- Ararat prison, 647
- Arbitration *see* Conciliation and arbitration
- Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972*, 188
- Area
 Local government areas, 30 June 1976 and 1977, T168
 States and Territories, T167
 statistical divisions, 30 June 1976 and 1977, T168-173
 Victoria, 167
- Argus*, newspaper, 152
- Art, 695-707 *see also* Arts
- Arterial roads, 21
- Arts
 Centre, Victorian, 696
 expenditure, 1978-79 Budget Summary, 422-3
 Ministry for the, 115, 695-702
 Documentary Film Council, 695
 State film centre, 695, 696
 Victorian Council of the, 695
- Assistance Schemes, student, 592-4
- Association of
 Heads of Independent Girls' Schools of Victoria (AHIGSV), 569
 Independent
 Life Offices, 569
 Schools of Victoria (AISV), 569
- Attendance centres, 648
- Auditor-General, 110
- Austin, Thomas Leslie, M.L.A., T87
- Australia
 area
 and population, by State and Territory, 30 June 1978, T167
 of States and Territories, T42
 Height Datum (AHD), 44
 natural increase in population 1974 to 1978, T168
 Post, 550-2 *see also* Postal services
 customer relations, 551
 marketing initiatives, 551-2
 new stamp issues, 552
 stamp packs and first day covers, 552
- Australian
 Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, 710-11
 Associated
 Press, 714
 Stock Exchanges, 476
 Ballet, 701
 Barley Board, 340, 341
 Broadcasting
 Commission, 713, 714-15
 Tribunal, 713-14
 Constitutional Convention, 75-6
 Design Award, 377
 Export Commodity Classification, 415
 Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 188
 Insurance Institute, 481
 Legal Aid Office, 679-80
 Map Grid (AMG), 45
 Migration representatives overseas, 183
 Opera, 701
 Overseas
 Construction Council, 413
 Project Corporation (AOPC), 414
 Postal Commission *see also* Postal services
 revenue and expenditure, 1976-77, T554
 Professional Consultants Council, 413
 Red Cross Society, 652-3
 Research Grants Committee, 430
 Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), 396, 501-3
 Standing Committees on Fisheries and Nature Conservation, 321
 Suburban Newspapers Association (Victorian Division), 713
 Telecommunications Commission, 713
 Broadcast and Television licences in effect, 555
 Corporate Plan, 553
 International Subscriber Dialling (ISD), 553
 Radio Communications Stations, T555
 revenue and expenditure, 1967-77, T554
 structure, 552-3
 Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD), 553
 telecommunications network, 553
 Victorian telephone services, T554
- Tobacco
 Board, 350
 Leaf Marketing Board, 350
 Women's National League, 82
- Australian Citizenship Act 1948*, 184
- Australian Municipal Journal*, 153
- Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, 1969, Volume 1, 256
- Authorities
 State and local
 Commonwealth government payments 1972-73 to 1976-77, T429
 expenditure, T427
 receipts and outlay, T426
- Average weekly earnings *see* Industrial conditions
- Aviation
 aerodromes, Victoria, 545-6
 charter hours flown, 546
 classification of flying activities, 546
 commuter operations, 546-7
 flying training hours flown, 546
 gliding clubs, 547
 number of
 charter organisations, 546
 private aircraft in Victoria, 546
 private licensed aeroplane pilots in Victoria, 546
 public transport, 547
 statistics, 547-8
 domestic passenger movements of regular air services, 1973-77, T547
 Victoria,
 aircraft registered and licences issued, 1973-77, T548
 regular interstate and intrastate air services terminating in Victoria 1976-77, T548
- B.P. Refinery (Western Port) Pty Ltd, T282
- Baillieu, Marshal, M.H.R., T107
- Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray, M.L.A., Minister for Fuel and Power, and Minister of Mines, T79, T87
- Ballet, 701
- Baltara, reception centre, 562
- Bank *see also* Banking, Banks
 Commonwealth
 Development, 463-4
 Savings, 463
 Trading, 462
 deposits, 460
 lending, 461
 Reserve, total assets, 1972 to 1976, T470
 State, 466-8
 advances and balances outstanding for mortgage and other loans, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T468
 Credit Foncier Department, 466-7
 depositors' accounts and transactions, T468
 loans
 for essential services, 467
 housing and farm, 467
 to churches, schools, etc., 467
 Savings Department, 466
- Banking, *see also* Bank, Banks, Finance
 Commonwealth legislation, 462
 in Victoria, 461
 interest rates, 460

- Banking—*continued*
liquidity, 457-9
money supply, 460
savings, 468-9 *see also* Commonwealth Savings Bank, State Bank
school, 468
trading, 465 *see also* Commonwealth Banking Corporation, Reserve Bank of Australia
Banking Act 1959, 461
Bankruptcies, 688
number, liabilities, assets, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T688
Bankruptcy Act 1924-1965, 688
Bankruptcy Act 1966, 688
Banks *see also* Bank, Banking
savings
deposits
private, T468
1973 to 1977, T469
total assets 1972 to 1976, T470
trading
average weekly debits to customers' accounts, 1967-68 to 1976-77, T466
major
advances to categories of borrowers 1973 to 1977, T466
average of deposits and advances, June 1977 and 1973 to 1977, T465
number of branches, etc., T465
total assets 1972 to 1976, T470
Bar, Victorian, 676-8
Barley, production, 341, T342
Barristers, 676-7
Barton, Justice, 660
Barwon
Statistical Division
area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T169
land utilisation, 326
number of agricultural establishments, 1976-77, T326
Bauxite production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
Baxter, Hon. William Robert, M.L.C., T87
Bayswater
Boys Home, 562
Youth Training Centre, 563
Beach, Barry Watson, judge, T659
Bee hives, honey, and beeswax, 1973 to 1977, T361
Beechworth Training Prison Education Centre, 563
Beer
retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
Belgium-Luxembourg, imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
Bellfield Dam, 304
Belson, Victor Herbert, judge, T660
Benefits and pensions *see* Social Security, Welfare
Beverages, imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
Bilateral trade agreements, 407-10
Billing, Norman Alexander William, K.St.J., M.L.A., T87
Bills of Sale 1973 to 1977, filed at Office of Registrar-General, T491
Bird Observers Club, 317
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, M.L.A., T87
Births, *see also* Confinements
by sex, masculinity, average age of father and mother, T197
ex-nuptial, number of, 1973 to 1977, T199
number of, Australia, T197
nuptial first, age group of mother and duration of marriage, 1977, T199
registration of, 190
Black, Alexander, geodetic surveyor, 39
Black Spur reserve, 295
Bland, Sir Henry, Board of Inquiry 1970, 14
Block, Hon. Peter David, M.L.C., T87
Blood Transfusion Service, 652
Board of Inspectors of
secondary schools, 558
technical schools, 558
Boats, retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T399
Bolte, Henry Edward, Premier 1955-1972, T79
Bonwick, James, 711
Book publishing, 711-12
Bookmakers, licensed, investments with, T440
Bookmobiles, library services, 710
Books
retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T399
value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T401
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald, M.L.A., Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, T79, T87
Bouchier, John William, M.H.R., T107
Box forests, 312
Bradbury, Hon. Archibald Keith, M.L.C., T87
Brazil, bilateral trade agreements with, 410
Bridegrooms and brides *see also* Divorce, Marriage, Marriages
by previous marital status, T193
numbers and percentages, 1940 to 1977, T193
percentages of, in age groups, 1976 and 1977, T192
relative ages of, 1976, T191
Briquettes
production, 278
quantity and value of production 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
Brisbane Ranges National Park, T33
Broadcasting
and television services, 713-14
licences in affect, 555
Broadcasting and Television Act 1942, 713
Broadcasting and Television Amendment Act 1977, 715
Broadmeadows West Technical School Innovations Grant, 562
Brooking, Robert, judge, T659
Brown, Neil Anthony, M.H.R., T107
Brown coal *see* Coal, brown
Brussels Definition of Value, 414
Bryant, Hon. Gordon Munro, E.D., M.H.R., T107
Budget
Victorian Summary, 1978-79, 420-4
expenditure, 421
revenue, 420
Buffalo Dam, 305
Building *see also* Construction, Housing, and Development Approvals Committee, 140
apprentices and probationers, 260
approvals, 262, T263
authorities, government, 266-9
categories of, 258
development in the City of Melbourne, 261
Education Department, 559
expenditure, T559
industry and the labour force, 259
jobs, value of, 263, T263, T266
societies, 478
permanent, operations, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T478
statistics, 261
definition of terms, 261-2
value of
buildings completed, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T264
work done, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T264
wholesale price index of materials used in house building, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T499
other than house building, 1972-73 to 1977-78, T499
Building Societies Act 1874, 478
Building Societies Act 1958, 478
Bulga National Park, T33
Burgin, Cecil William, M.L.A., T87
Burnley Horticultural College, 366
Burns, William George, M.H.R., T107
Burrowa—Pine Mountain National Park, T33
Business Names Act 1962, 682
Button, John Norman, Senator, T106
By-law References *see* "Consolidated Customs By-law References
Byrne, Geoffrey Michael, judge, T660

- C.E.S., *see* Commonwealth Employment Service
 C.P.I. *see* Consumer Price Index
 C.S.I.R.O. *see* Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
 Cable car, historical development, 6
 Cain, John, M.L.A., T87
 Cain, John, Premier 1945-1947, 1952-1955, T79
 Cameron, Ewen Colin, M.H.R., T107
 Campbell, John Harold, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, 87
 Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery, M.L.C., Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, 86, T87
 Canada
 bilateral trade agreements with, 407
 imports and exports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Cancer *see also* Anti-Cancer Council Institute, 617-18
 patients, staff, etc., 1973-74 to 1977-78, 617-18
 Cancer Institute Act 1949, 617
 Cape
 Nelson State Park, T34
 Schank Coastal Park, T34
 Capitella, marine research vessel, 27
 Captain James Cook National Park, T33
 Car *see* Motor vehicle
 Caravans, retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T399
 Cardinia Reservoir, 293
 Careers Education, 564
 Carlile, Edward, first Parliamentary Draughtsman, 88
 Carp, European, control of, 321
 Carpets *see* Floor coverings
 Cash flows of life office funds, T483
 Cass, Hon. Dr Moses Henry, M.H.R., T107
 Castlemaine prison, 648
 Cathie, Ian Robert, M.L.A., T87
 Catholic Education Commission of Victoria, 569, 570-71
 Cattle
 beef, distribution of, at 31 March 1977, T356
 dairy, distribution of, at 31 March 1977, T357
 Causes of death *see* Death, causes of
 Census *see also* Censuses, Population of population
 first official for Victoria, 166
 of 1838, 166
 of 1976, 167, T175
 field system, 176-8
 confidentiality of information, 177
 definition of, boundaries, 176
 delivery and collection of forms, 177
 distribution of material, 177
 return of material, 177
 role of Australian Electoral Office, 176
 training of staff, 177
 results, 178
 age left school, census 1976, T179
 annual personal income, census 1976, T179
 birthplace of the population, census 1976, T180
 estimated age distribution, census 1976, T178
 industry in which employed, census 1976, T180
 marital status, census 1976, T180
 qualifications obtained, census 1976, T179
 religion, census 1976, T181
 tourist accommodation establishments, 1973-74, 402
 Censuses
 economic, 1968-69, 395
 integrated, 395
 of manufacturing, electricity and gas, 378
 retail establishments, 395
 retail trade and selected establishments, 1968-69, 396
 service establishments, 1973-74, 396
 Central
 Business District, Melbourne, 15
 Gippsland Statistical Division
 area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T171
 land utilisation, 331
 Central—*continued*
 number of agricultural establishments, 1976-77, T332
 Highlands Statistical Division, 47
 area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T170
 land utilisation, 327
 number of agricultural establishments, 1976-77, T327
 Road Board, 129
 first established, 3
 Cereal Experimental Centre, Longerenong, 365
 Cereals
 export price index, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T505
 imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
 Cerebrovascular diseases, death from, 204
 Chamberlain, Hon. Bruce Anthony, M.L.C., T86
 Char, product of brown coal, 278
 Charities *see* Hospitals and Charities Commission
 Chemicals
 elements and compounds, T416
 imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
 materials and products from, T416
 Chemists' goods, value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
 Cheshire and Hall, publishers, 712
 Chief
 Justice's Law Reform Committee, 678
 Secretary's Department, 111
 regulatory functions, 685-6
 Child
 care, 636 *see also* Pre-school
 residential, 644
 Development and Family Services Council, 642
 health services, 618-19
 Childhood development programmes, 620
 Children *see* Births, Child, Children's, Population
 Children's
 Centre, Melbourne City Council, 155
 Court, 671-5
 cases summarily disposed of: charges
 and nature of offence, 1974 and 1975, T672
 and nature of offence and penalty, 1974, 1975, T672-3, T673-4
 and nature of penalty, 1974 and 1975, T672
 Clinic, 672
 Children's Court Act 1973, 671
 China, Peoples Republic of
 bilateral trade agreements with, 409
 exports and imports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
 value of retail sales, 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
 Chipp, Hon. Donald Leslie, Senator, T106
 Chirnside, Thomas, property owner, 36
 Chisholm College, La Trobe University, 584
 Churchill National Park, T33
 Cigarettes
 and cigars, excise duty collected, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T419
 retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
 Circulation Audit Bureau, newspapers, 713
 Citizenship
 acquisition of Australian, 184
 statistics, T187
 City *see* Urban
 City of Melbourne Underground Railway Construction Act 1960, 18
 Civil
 aviation *see* Aviation
 marriages, T193
 Civilian
 employees, 255
 government bodies, T257
 industry groups at last pay period in June, T256
 Clarke, Marcus, 711
 Clerks of Courts, 668
 Climate, 54-73
 bushfires, 60
 climatic divisions, 54
 droughts, 59
 evaporation, 65
 floods, 60

- Climate—*continued*
 frosts, 62
 general conditions, 54
 geographical characteristics, 54
 humidity, 62
 Melbourne, 68–71
 rainfall, 56–59
 average and annual, T56
 by district, T56
 reliability, T56
 variation, T59
 snow, 60
 temperatures, 62
 thunderstorms, 65
 urban meteorology, 65–8
 Victorian weather summary 1977, 71
 weather patterns, 55
 wind roses, 66, 67
 winds, 65
- Climatic
 divisions, 54
 elements, means and extremes, T69
 selected towns, T63–64
- Clipper, variety of barley, 341
- Clocks, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973–74, T398
- Clothing,
 and accessories, imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 fabric and furniture stores
 summary of operations, T397
 value of retail sales, T398, T400
 retail establishments and retail sales, 1973–74, T398
- Clubs, licensed, summary of operations, 1973–74, T397
- Cluster Titles Act* 1974, 140
- Coal
 black, production and value, 1926 to 1977, 287, T289
 brown *see also* Briquettes
 location, 276, 287
 production, 1977–1978, 277
 resources, 276, T277
 value, 1926 to 1977, T289
 including coke and briquettes
 imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 minerals from, T416
- Coal Mines Act* 1958, 275
- Coastal
 Plant Nursery, Port Phillip Authority, 32
 Vegetation Service, Port Phillip Authority, 33
- Cocoa, imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415
- Coffee, imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415
- Coleman, Charles Geoffrey, M.L.A., T87
- Collection District, 176
- Collective agreements, incidence of, 218
- Colleges
 of advanced education, 588–90
 number of students
 completing postgraduate and undergraduate courses, 1975 and 1976, T589–90
 enrolled for postgraduate and undergraduate courses, 1976 and 1977, T589
 State College of Victoria, 588, T589
 technical, 576, 577
 Victoria Institute of, 587–8
- Collins House Group, 82
- Collins, Peter Charles, M.L.A., T87
- Colombo Plan, 251
- Commercial
 broadcasting stations in operation at 30 June 1978, 716–19, T716
 Fisheries Licensing Panel, 319
 television stations in operation at 30 June 1978, T716
- Commissioner of Public Works and Victorian Railways, 12
- Committals by Coroners, 1973 to 1977, 676, T676
- Commodity items, T398–9
 exports and imports of, T415–16
 value of retail sales, T400
- Commonwealth
 Banking Corporation, 462
 Budget Paper No. 7, 146
 Commission of Inquiry into Poverty, 629
 Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 211
 Department of, *see also individual titles*
 Business and Consumer Affairs, 405
 Employment and Industrial Relations, 250–1
 Industry and Commerce, 375
 Productivity, 375
 Trade and Resources, 375
 Trade Commissioner Service, 411
 Development Bank, 463–4
 loans, T464
 non-rural, T464
 rural, T464
 outstanding loan balances at 30 June 1978, T464
 elections, 105
 House of Representatives, Victorian members at 1 July 1978, T107
 Senate, Victorian members at 1 July 1978, T106
 Employment Service, 250
 statistics, T251
 vacancies, annual average, 1972 to 1977, T243
 extension services grant, 432
 financial relationships with local government, 145
 government
 advances to States—Victoria, T433
 payments to Victoria, 427–33
 responsibilities in education, 590–1
 —State Housing Agreements
 1945–1973, 266
 1973–1974, 267
 (Servicemen) 1972, 267
 taxation, 443–5
 Industrial Court, 211
 Parliament, Victorian representation, 104
 payments to local government authorities, 146
 Rebate for Apprentice Full-Time Training Scheme (CRAFT), 237, 250
 Savings Bank of Australia, 463
 accounts, deposits, loans, etc., 1974–78, T463
 Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, 376
 Serum Laboratories Commission, 625–6
 Teaching Service Scholarship Scheme, 593, T594
 Trading Bank of Australia, 462
 deposits, advances and number of accounts, 1974 to 1978, T462
Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918, 97
Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900, 74
Commonwealth Repatriation Act 1920, 612
 Communications, 549–56
 statistics, 554–5
- Community
 Education Committee, 558
 Education Policies and Guidelines for School-based Programmes, 558
- Health
 Programme, 432, 622
 services, 622–5
 information centres, 636
 Service Grants, 651
 schools *see* Schools
 welfare
 financial assistance for agencies in need, 636–7
 services, government department, 114, 642
Community Services Act 1978, 640–1
Community Welfare Services Act 1978, 642
- Companies, 475
 registered, etc., 1973 to 1977, T476
 statute of, 682
Companies Act 1961, 475, 682
- Company
 legislation, 475
 tax, rates of—Australia, 1977–78, T445
- Compensation *see also* Workers compensation
 legislation, workers, 691–3
 Tribunal, crimes, 686
- Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, Commonwealth, 211

- Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904, 210, 250
- Condor, variety of wheat, T339
- Confectionery, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
- Conference Point, interstate junction point, 39
- Confinements
- ex-nuptial, by ages of mother, 1973 to 1977, T200
 - multiple, T199
 - nuptial *see also* Births
 - age group of mother, and
 - duration of marriage, 1977, T199
 - previous issue, 1977, T198
 - number of mothers in age groups, 1977, T198
 - relative age groups of parents, 1977, T198
- Connabere, Betty, botanical artist, 35
- Conservation *see also* Environment
- expenditure, 1978-79 Budget summary, 423
 - Ministry for, 115
 - Planning Group, 26
- Consolidated Fund, 420-4, 433-5
- Budget summary, 1978-79, T423-4
 - payments, T435
 - receipts, T434
- "Consolidated Customs By-law References", 406
- Constitution
- and Parliament, 74-107
 - relation to Commonwealth Constitution, 74
 - Victorian, 74-5
- Constitution Act* 1975, 74, 77, 78, 80
- Constitutional powers, Victoria and Commonwealth, 74-5
- Construction *see also* Building, Housing
- contracts overseas, 413-14
 - Council, Australian Overseas, 413
 - dwelling, 262-79
 - finance for dwellings, 260
 - methods, 259
- Consultants, external trade, 413
- Consumer
- Affairs
 - Bureau, 235
 - Council, 236
 - Ministry of, 116
 - Small Claims Tribunal, 686-7
 - Price Index, 211, 214, 215, 494-8
 - Australia *see also* Retail Price Index
 - all groups, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T497
 - composition and weighting pattern of March quarter 1978, T495
 - calculation of, 495
 - components, 495
 - definition of, 494
 - long-term price movements, 497
 - Melbourne, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T497
 - revision of, 496
 - six State capital cities and Canberra, T497
 - sources, 495
 - use of, 496
 - protection, 235
 - Consumer Affairs Act* 1972, 235
 - Convention on Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention) 1944, 41
 - Convicted persons, number of receptions and discharges of convicted persons, T650
 - Convictions, T664-8 *see also* County Court, Supreme Court
 - Co-operation Act* 1958, 479
 - Co-operative Housing Societies, Registry of, 271
 - organisations, 479
 - credit societies, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T480
 - producer and consumer societies, 1972-73 to 1976-77, 479, T479-80
 - societies
 - registered at 30 June 1973 to 1977, T479
 - registry of, 271
 - Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958, 271
 - Coranderrk Weir, 295
 - Coroners
 - commitments by, 1973 to 1977, 676, T676
 - inquests, 675, T675
 - Stipendiary Magistrates, 668
 - Coroners Act* 1958, 675
 - Corporate Affairs Office, 682
 - Correctional services, 647-81
 - number of receptions and discharges of convicted persons, T650
 - Corridor development in transport planning, 25
 - Corson, Dermot William, judge, T660
 - Cosmetics, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T399
 - Cost of living *see* Consumer Price Index
 - Council
 - for Christian Education, 565
 - of
 - Adult Education, 595, T595-6
 - revenue and expenditure, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T595-6
 - Law Reporting in Victoria, 678
 - Legal Education, 678-9
 - Public Education, 567, 569
 - registration of schools and teachers, 568
 - Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act* 1967, 678
 - Councils, school, 573
 - Counselling, guidance, etc., educational, *see* Education
 - County Court of Victoria, 663
 - ages of persons convicted, 1973 to 1975, T665
 - ages of persons convicted of specific offences, 1974, 1975, T667, T667-8
 - Judges at 31 July 1978, T660
 - Melbourne business, T664
 - number of persons convicted
 - nature of penalty, 1973 to 1975, T664
 - of specific offences, 1973 to 1975, T665
 - nature of penalty, 1974, 1975, T666, T666-7
 - Country
 - Fire Authority, 456
 - number of fire brigades, personnel and motor vehicles, T456
 - revenue, expenditure, etc., T456
 - Party, 83
 - Roads Board, 513, 523-9
 - Account, local government authorities, 163
 - expenditure on roads and bridges, T528
 - forest roads, 525
 - freeways, 524
 - main roads, 526
 - national highways in Victoria, 524
 - receipts and expenditure, T528
 - roadside development, 526
 - rural roads, 526
 - sources of finance, 527
 - State highways, 524
 - tourist roads, 524-5
 - Country Hour*, radio programme, 369
 - Country Roads Act* 1912, 523
 - Country Roads (Tourists' Roads) Act* 1936, 524
 - Court
 - Children's, 671-5
 - County, 663
 - statistics, 663-8
 - High, 660-2
 - Reporting Branch, 683
 - Supreme, statistics, 663-8
 - Courts, 660-76
 - Magistrates', 668-71
 - Cox, George Henry, M.L.A., T87
 - Crabb, Steven Marshall, M.L.A., T87
 - Cranbourne Annexe, Royal Botanic Gardens, 35
 - Credit
 - Foncier Department *see* State Bank Societies, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T480
 - Crellin, Maxwell Leslie, M.L.A., T87
 - Cremations and deaths, 1973 to 1977, T209
 - Crime
 - Collator System, 690
 - prevention and detection techniques, 690-1
 - Crimes Compensation Tribunal, 686
 - summary of proceedings, 1977, T686
 - Crimes (Theft) Act* 1973, 678
 - Criminal cases dealt with: Public Solicitor's Office, 1973 to 1977, T684
 - Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* 1972, 686
 - Crockett, William Charles, judge, T659

- Crown
land at 30 June 1977, T325
- Lands
and Survey, Department of, 111
licences for the use of, 362
- Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen, M.L.C., Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism, T79, T87
- Crushed and broken stone production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
- Cullity, Eugene John, judge, T660
- Culpin, John Albert, M.L.A., T87
- Curriculum, 559-63 *see also* Education Advisory Board, 569
in
primary schools, 560
secondary schools, 560-1
technical schools, 561
secondary mathematics, committee, 561
Services Inquiry, 560
support services in non-Departmental organisations, 565
- Customs
and excise duties
legislation and agreements, 405
revenue, 418-19, T419
by-laws, 406
Regulations,
(Import Licensing), 410-11
(Prohibited Exports), 411
(Prohibited Imports), 411
Tariff, 405
Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act 1975, 406
- Daffodil and Arts Festival, Kyneton, 702
- Dairy
produce, export price index, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T505
products, imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
- Dartmouth
Dam, 303
power station, 280
- David Syme and Co. Ltd., 712
- Deakin, Alfred, Australia's second Prime Minister, 584
- Deakin University, 584-6
academic development, 585
library, 585-6
schools and chairs, 585
site and buildings, 585
students, 586
- Death *see also* Cremations, Deaths
cause of, 200-6
classification, 200
in age groups, 1977, T202
numbers and rates, 1977, T201
registration of, 200
- Deaths, 200-8 *see also* Cremations, Death
cerebrovascular diseases by age group and sex, 1977, T204
heart diseases by age group and sex, 1977, T203
infant, 206-8
by age, 1973 to 1977, T207
by cause, certain ages, 1977, T207
by sex, certain ages, 1977, T207
malignant neoplasms, 1977, T204
number of, Australia, 1973 to 1977, T200
perinatal, 1973 to 1977, T208
- Debt *see* Public debt
- Decentralisation
in educational administration, 573
- Decentralised Housing Authority, 272
- Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act* 1972, 436, 438
- Deer farming, 362
- Defence Service Homes Scheme, T268
- Defence Service Homes Act* 1918, 267
- Delivered meals subsidy, 635, T637-8
- Delivered Meals Subsidy Act* 1970, 635
- Denmark, imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
- Denominational Schools Board, 1848, 557
- Dental health services for children, 620-1
- Departments, 110-117 *see under individual names*
- Deposits *see* Bank, Banking, Banks
- Determinations, incidence of, 218
- Devaluation *see* Banking
- Devilbend Dam, 304
- Diabetes mellitus, deaths from, 205
- Diatomite production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
- Dickie, Hon. Vance Oakley, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, T79, T87
- Digestive system, deaths from and diseases of, 205
- Dimension stone production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
- Disability and dependants pensions, 639
number of and amount paid, T640
- Disabled or aged persons homes, 634-5
- Disadvantaged schools, 591
- Disaster
and emergency relief services, 652
relief *see* Natural disaster relief
- Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, 683
- Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act* 1943, 683
- Discovery Bay Coastal Park, T34
- Diseases *see also* Death, Deaths
heart *see* Heart diseases
respiratory system *see* Respiratory system diseases
- Dissolutions of marriages *see also* Divorce
decrees granted under
Family Law Act 1975
ages of parties, 1976, T196
duration of marriage and issue, 1976, T197
Matrimonial Causes Act 1959
ages of parties, 1976, T195
duration of marriage and issue, 1976, T196
- District Roads Boards, first established, 3
- Divorce, 194-7 *see also* Dissolutions of Marriage
decrees granted: dissolution and nullity of marriage, 1976, T195
- Dixon, Hon. Brian James, M.L.A., Minister for Social Welfare, Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation, T79, T87
- Djerriwarrh (Melton) school for handicapped, 562
- Doctors, training of, 608-9
- Dog Racing Control Board, 687
- Donald Thompson Collection, anthropological collection, 37
- Donnelly's Weir, 295
- Dookie Agricultural College, 366
- Doube, Valentine Joseph, M.L.A., T87
- Drainage *see* Water supply
- Drama, 702
Hoopla Theatre Foundation, 702
Resource Centre, 504
- Drapery
retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
- Dried fruits production, 348
- Drinks, soft
retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
- Drought, most severe recorded, 60
- Droughts *see* Climate
- Drug dependent persons *see* Alcohol and drug services
- Dry land farming in areas of Victoria, 31
- Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, 569
- Dunn, Hon. Bernard Phillip, M.L.C., T86
- Dunstan, Albert Arthur, Premier 1943-1945, T79
- Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O., M.L.A., Minister of Public Works and Minister for Property and Services, T79, T87
- Duties
anti-dumping, 406
primage, 406
probate, 437
rates of, T437
- Dutton-Downs—Lake Reeve wildlife habitat, 318
- Duty
estate, Commonwealth Government, 443
gift, rates of, 1978, T440
stamp, rates payable, 1 July 1978, T442
- Dwelling *see also* Building, Housing
construction in the Victorian building industry 1959-60 to 1976-77, 258-9

- Dwelling—*continued*
 forms of, 258
 Dyeing materials, imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
- Early Childhood Development Programme, 156
- Earnings *see also* Wages
 average weekly, per employed male unit 1968-69 to 1977-78, 223, T223
 surveys, 223
- East
 Central Statistical Division
 area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T172
 land utilisation, 332
 number of agricultural establishments 1976-77, T332
 Gippsland Statistical Division
 area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T171
 land utilisation, 331
 number of agricultural establishments, 1976-77, T331
- Eastern
 Highlands, 47
 Strzelecki Ranges, 312
- Ebery, William Thomas, M.L.A., T87
- Echuca Port Restoration Scheme, 401
- Economic Censuses, 1968-69, 395
- Ecos, publication, 369
- Eddy, Hon. Randolph John, M.L.C., T86
- Edmunds, Cyril Thomas, M.L.A., T87
- Education *see also* Schools, Teachers, Curriculum;
 Primary, Secondary, Technical and Tertiary education
 Aboriginal, 563
 adult, 594-6
 building
 expenditure 1977-78, T559
 operations division, 559
 Catholic, 570-1 *see also* Catholic, non-government colleges of advanced, 588-90
 Commonwealth
 Department of,
 student assistance schemes, 592-4
 students receiving assistance, T594
 Government
 grants for, 430
 responsibilities, 590-1
 Community, Committee, 558
 Council for Christian, 565
 counselling, guidance and clinical services, 563-4
 decentralisation in educational administration, 573
 Department, Victorian, 111, 557-67
 administration, 557
 Building, 559
 curriculum support services, 560-5
 finance, 565
 personnel, 566-7
 planning services division, 558
 primary art branch, 564
 school services, 564
 special services division, 558
 teacher education division, 558
 Victorian student assistance schemes, 592
 ethnic services, 563
 examinations, 574-6
 expenditure
 budget summary 1972-73 to 1976-77, T427
 budget summary 1978-79, 421
 on primary, secondary and technical education, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T566
 finance, 565-6
 government system, 557-67
 liaison committee, 569
 migrant
 adult, 563
 child, 563
 non-government
 Council of Public Education, 567-9
 registration of teachers and schools, 568
 system, 567-72
 Partridge Report, 567
 pre-school *see* Child care, Office of, and Pre-school development
 Public council of registration of teachers and schools, 568
 regions, 573
 religion, in State schools, 565
 research awards, 593-4, T594
 schools in Victoria, 557
 services, Department of Agriculture, 110
 special, 562-3
 student assistance schemes, 592-4
 Technical, 576-8
 courses and number of students enrolled 1977, T578
 number of schools and colleges, and number of students enrolled, T578
 Tertiary, 578-90
 Catholic, 570
 Commission, 578
 Commonwealth Government assistance, 430-1
 financing of, 579
 Transport services, 565
 work experience programmes, 565
Education Act 1910, 568
Education (School Councils) Act 1975, 558, 573
 Educational
 administration, Institute of, 558
 Services Review Board, 560
- Eggs
 imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
- Egret, variety of wheat, T340
- Egypt
 imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
- Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1954, 251
- Eildon Dam, 303
- Elderly persons *see* Aged
- Elections, *see also* Legislative, Assembly and Council conduct, 98
 types described, 98
- Electoral, *see also* Victorian electoral system
 boundaries, 1977 redistribution, 103
 divisions proposed, 1977, T104, T105
 redivision, 1975, 97
 Reform Party, 83
- Electoral Provinces and Districts Act* 1974, 80
- Electors
 enrolled on joint rolls, 30 June 1969 to 30 June 1973, T98
- Electrical
 goods, value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
 installation materials, price index of, 504
- Electricity
 generation, *see also* power stations
 power stations, location and products, T279
 State Electricity Commission of Victoria, 278
- Ellery, R. L. J., Victorian Government Astronomer, 39
- Ellinbank Dairy Research Station, Warragul, 364
- Elliot, Hon. Douglas George, M.L.C., T87
- Elliot inquiry into transport 1949, 13
- Emblem, variety of wheat, T340
- Employees, percentage affected by awards, determinations and collective agreements, T218
- Employers'
 associations, 241
 Federation, 242
- Employment, *see also* Industrial conditions, Labour force, Unemployment and Industrial Relations, Department of, 250 *see also* Commonwealth Employment Service and Unemployment, 243-57
 Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, 683
 in manufacturing establishments, 382-6
 in retail and selected service establishments 1973-74, T397, T398
 sheltered allowances, 630-1
 statistics, 251-7
- English as a second language, 563
- Enrolment of electors, 99

- Energy and minerals, 275-90, *see also* Minerals
 electricity, 278-80
 gas industry, 283-5
 source of primary, 1976-77, T276
- Environment, *see also* Environmental
 Assessment group, Ministry for conservation, 27
 protection, 26-34
 Appeal Board, 29
 Authority, 28-9
 Motor Vehicle Emission Control Regulations
 1976, 28
- Environmental *see also* Environment
 studies section, Ministry for Conservation, 26
 marine laboratory, 27
- Environment Protection Act* 1970, 28, 275
- Environment Protection (Noise Control) Act* 1975, 29
- Eppalock Dam, 304
- Erosion, 31-2 *see also* Soil Conservation Authority
- Establishments,
 Manufacturing, T380-T391 *see also* Manufacturing
 Retail and selected service, 395
 censuses of, 396-9
 number of 1973-74, T397-9
 surveys of, 399-401
 tourist accommodation, 402, T403-4
 wholesale, 395
- Estate duties, *see* Probate
- Estate duty, Commonwealth Government, 443
- Ethane gas, 283
- Ethnic
 affairs, 186
 Education services, 563
- Europe, Eastern, bilateral trade agreements with,
 409-10
- Evans, Alexander Thomas, M.L.A., T87
- Evans, Bruce James, M.L.A., T87
- Evans, Gareth John, Senator, T106
- Evans, Hon. David Mylor, M.L.C., T86
- Evaporation rates, 65
- Evaporimeter, Class A Pan, 65
- Evidence Act* 1958, 142, 683
- Examinations, 574-6
 Post-Secondary Education Committee, 575-6
 Victorian Institute of Secondary Education, 574-5
 Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations
 Board, 574
- Excise
 duty, gross collected on principal commodities,
 T419
 Tariff, 410
- Executive Council, authority and powers, 77
- Ex-nuptial births *see* Births, ex-nuptial
- Expenditure *see individual items*
- Explosives
 imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
- Export *see also* Trade, external
 controls, 411
 Development Grants Board, 412
 Expansion Grants Scheme, 412, 413
 grant rate, T413
 Finance Insurance Corporation, 414
 incentives, 412
 Market Development Grants Scheme, 412-13
 of consulting services, 413
 Price index numbers, Australia 1973-74 to
 1977-78, 505, T505
- External trade *see also* Trade, external
 statistics, 414-19
- Extractive Industries Act* 1966, 275
- Factories *see* Manufacturing establishments
- Factory
 products, principal articles manufactured, T392
 statistics, *see* Manufacturing
- Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act* 1953,
 218
- Fairlea prison, 648
- Falconer, Peter David, M.H.R., T107
- Falls Creek, 56
- Family
 allowances, 633
 number of and amount paid, T637-8
 and adolescent services, 643
- Family—*continued*
 and Community Services Programme, 646-7, 650-1
 assistance, number receiving assistance 1977 and
 1978, T649
 centre, Arnion House, North Melbourne, 155
 counselling and information services, 645
 day care programme, Melbourne City Council, 155
 financial assistance, 645
 Life Movement, 565
 Welfare services, admissions and discharges of
 wards, T650
- Family Law Act* 1975, 194
- Farming *see also* Rural Industry
 in Victoria, 323-38
 rural production, 338-62
 services to agriculture, 362-71
- Federal
 Affairs, Ministry of, 116
 Aid Roads Agreement, 11
- Federalism, new policy, 453-5
- Fernshaw reserve, 295
- Fernree Gully National Park, T33
- Fertilisers
 application of, 333
 artificial, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T334
 crude, T415
 imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415,
 T416
 manufactured, T416
- Festival of all Nations, Fitzroy, 702
- Festivals, 702-3
- Fiji
 imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
- Finance
 companies operations, 1972-73 to 1976-77, 472,
 T473
 for education, 565-6
 Private, 458-91
 banking, 458-69
 building societies, 478
 other,
 public trustee common fund 1973-74 to
 1977-78, 488, T489
 applications for probate, etc., T489
 transfer of land, 490
 trustee companies
 value of estates administered at 30 June 1973
 to 1977, T489
- State Bank, 466-8
- Public, 420-57
 advances from Commonwealth Government, 433
 Commonwealth Government payments to Vic-
 toria, 427-33
 debt, 449-53
 fire authorities, 455-7
 National Debt Sinking Fund, 452
 State and local authorities
 Commonwealth Government payments
 1972-73 to 1976-77, T429
 expenditure, T427
 receipts and outlay, T426
 Superannuation, 446-7
 Taxation
 Commonwealth Government, 443-5
 Victorian Government, 435-43
 Trust funds and accounts, 447-9
 short-term money market, 474
 authorised dealers
 interest rates, T475
 liabilities by type of client at 30 June 1974 to
 1978, T474
 selected assets, T475
 Victorian governmental activity, 425
- Financial
 Agreement, 1927, 452
 agreements, 428
 assistance grants, 428
 Institutions (other than banks), 448-69
 Finance companies, 472
 Instalment credit for retail sales, 473
 total assets, 1972 to 1976, T470

- Fire *see also* Country Fire Authority, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 authorities, 455-7
 authority, country, 456
 Brigades
 country
 number of, T456
 personnel, T456
 vehicular fleet, T456
 fighting vehicles, Country Fire Authority, T456
 stations, number of, T455
- Fireclay production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
- Fish *see also* Fisheries
 imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
- Fisher, Peter Stanley, M.H.R., T107
- Fisheries, *see also* Fish
 and Game Branch, Chief Secretary's Department, 316
 and Wildlife Division, 316-22
Angling Guide, publication, 322
 Commercial, 319-20
 Licensing Panel, 319
 environmental studies, 321
 management, 318
 Management committee, 319
 Marine Pollution Section, 316
 Research Fund, 320
 reserves management, 317
 statistics
 men, boats and equipment 1972-73 to 1976-77, T319
 quantity of catch 1973-74 to 1977-78, T320
- Fishing, *see* Fish, Fisheries
- Flagstaff railway station, 19
- Flats *see also* Building, Housing
 transitory, for migrants, 268
- Flinders Street railway station, first opened, 4
- Floods *see* Climate
- Floor coverings
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T399
 value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
- Flora of Victoria, illustrated botanical series, 36
- Fluorspar production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
- Flying *see* Aviation
- Fodder conservation, 343
- Fogarty, William Francis, M.L.A., T87
- Foley, Hon. Dr. Kevin James, M.L.C., T86
- Food
 exports and imports of, T415
 other,
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
 value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
 stores,
 summary of operations, T397
 value of retail sales, T398, T400
- Footwear
 imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
 value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
- Fordham, Robert Clive, M.L.A., T87
- Forensic Science Laboratory, Police, 690
- Forest *see also* Forestry, Forests, Timber
 research and development, 314
 softwood plantations, establishment and tending activities 1973-74 to 1976-77, T313
 types in State forests, T313
- Forest Road and Stock Routes Act* 1943, 12, 525
- Forestry, 310-15 *see also* Forest, Forests, Timber
- Forests *see also* Forest, Timber
 fungi and insects, action of, 314
 management, 312
 research and development, 314
 R. J. Hamer Arboretum, 313
- Forests Act* 1958, 312, 313
- Forrest, James Herbert, judge, T660
- Foster care, 645
- France, imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
- Francis, Charles Hugh, Q.C., M.L.A., T87
- Franich, Ivan Frederick Charles, judge, T660
- Fraser National Park, T33
- Fraser, Rt. Hon. John Malcolm, C.H., M.H.R., T107
- Free entertainment in the parks, 703-4
- Festivals, 703
- funding, 703
- image, 704
- number of productions, artists and audience, T703
- Freeways, 21 *see also* Road, Roads
 effect on housing developments, 22
 first incorporated into road planning 1956, 16
 modified by government policy, 22
- Freezers, domestic retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
- Friendly societies, 653-4 *see also* Co-operative organisations
 amounts disbursed in benefits 1971-72 to 1975-76, T654
 details of activities, T653-4
 income, expenditure and funds 1971-72 to 1975-76, T654
- Friendly Societies Act* 1958, 653
- Fringe benefits, 631
- Fruit
 crops
 grapes, 348
 small, 347
 tree, 345
 dried and canned, export price index, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T505
 imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
- Fry, Hon. William Gordon, M.L.C., President of Legislative Council, 86, T87
- Fuel and Power Act* 1965, 275
- Fuel and Power Act* 1967, 113
- Fullagar, Richard Kelsham, judge, T659
- Funeral benefits, 631
- Furniture
 imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T399
 value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
- GATT *see* General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- Galbally, Hon. John William, Q.C., M.L.C., T87
- Garden Advisory Service, Department of Agriculture, 336
- Gas
 and Fuel Corporation of Victoria, 283
 areas supplied with gas at 30 June 1978, T285
 conversion and distribution, 284
 statutory levy, 443
 natural
 production of, 1973 to 1977, T285
 sales of, 1974-75 to 1977-78, T285
 private suppliers, T285
 recent developments in the industry, 284
- Gas and Fuel Corporation Act* 1950, 283
- Gas and Fuel Corporation (Powers) Act* 1974, 284
- Gas Franchises Act* 1970, 283
- Geelong
 Harbor Trust
 revenue, expenditure, etc., 1973-1977, 543, T543
 prison, 648
 Regional Commission, 136
 State College, 584, T589, T589-90
 Waterworks and Sewerage Trust, 309
- Geelong Regional Commission Act* 1977, 136
- Gellibrand Hill, T34
- Gelliondale, brown coal fields, 277
- General
 Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 408-10
 insurance *see* Insurance, general
 investment information advisory service, 414
- Genito-urinary system, deaths from diseases of, 205
- Geography, 26-53
 physical features, 38-53
- Geological Survey of Victoria, 287
- Geriatric *see also* Aged Persons homes
 centres, 612-13
- Germany, Federal Republic of
 imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
- Gerontology, National Institute of, 613
- Gift duty, rates of, 1978, 440, T440
- Gift Duty Act* 1971, 440

- Gift Duty (Rates and Rebates) Act* 1971, 440
 Gilbert Chandler Institute of Dairy Technology, 366
 Ginifer, John Joseph, M.L.A., T87
 Gippsland
 climatic conditions, 55
 Lakes central park, T34
 Plains, 48
 Glassware
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
 Gleeson, Hon. Stanley Edmond, M.L.C., T87
 Glenaladale National Park, T33
 Glenmaggie Dam, 304
 Glenn College, LaTrobe University, 584
 Glenormiston Agricultural College, 366
 Goats, main breeds, 362
 Gobbo, James Augustine, judge, T659
 Gold
 export price index, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T505
 lotteries, 439
 subscriptions, etc., 1972-73 to 1976-77, T439
 production 1972-73 to 1976-77, T289
 Golden Gateway Arts Festival, Ararat, 702
 Golden Wattle Festival, Maryborough, 702
 Goods carriers, competition between roads and railways 1954, 13
 Gordon, Adam Lindsay, 711
 Gordon Institute of Technology, 584, T589-90
 Gorman, James Galvin, judge, T660
 Goulburn Statistical Division,
 area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T171
 land utilisation, 329
 number of agricultural establishments 1976-77, T330
 Gould League, 564
 Government
 administration, 108-30
 departments and ministries, 110-17
 history of, 129-30
 Public Service, 108
 Board, 109
 statutory authorities, 117-23
 Auditor-General, 110
 local, 139-41
 Ombudsman, 142-43
 Parliamentary costs, T86
 planning
 Commonwealth Government co-operation, 133-4
 regional, 134-5
 State Co-ordination Council, 131
 Town and Country Planning Board, 131
 Urban Land Council, 133
 Public Record Office, 141
 schools *see also* Schools, Education
 Governments
 economic and social responsibilities, 424-5
 Governor
 authority derived from, 76
 powers, 77
 Gowans, Sir Gregory, Q.C., Board of Inquiry into land purchases, 272
 Grain legumes, 344
 Granny flats, Housing Commission project, 269
 Grant, to Victorian Council of Social Service, 637
 Granter, Hon. Frederick James, M.L.C., Minister of Water Supply, Minister of Forests, T79, T86
 Grants,
 capital assistance, 430
 Commonwealth,
 extension services, 432
 for roads, 433
 for schools 1977, T591, 431
 urban public transport, 433
 community health facilities and services, 432
 organisations to produce welfare services, 634-7
 Pre-school and child care, 431
 research, 430
 tertiary education, 430-1
 Grape production, 348
 Grassmere Youth Welfare Service, 644
 Gravel production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
 Gray, Ian, judge, T659
 Great
 Australian Bight, 54
 Depression, and effects on population, 166
 Dividing Range, climate, 54
 Ocean Road, 525
 Valley of Victoria, 49
 Greenvale Reservoir, 293
 Gregory, J. W., geologist, 49
 Griffith, Sir Samuel, first Chief Justice, 660
 Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard, M.L.C., T87
 Groceries
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
 summary of operations, T397
 value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T398, T400
 Groundwater Conservation Area, 292
Groundwater Act 1969, 275
Groundwater Act 1970, 291
 Guest, Hon. James Vincent Chester, M.L.C., T86
 Guest houses *see also* Hotels
 capacity, occupancy rates, etc., 1976-77, T403
 employment by statistical division, 1976-77, T404
 number of establishments, 1976-77, T403-4
 takings from accommodation 1976-77, T404
Guidelines for Environment Assessment, publication of the Ministry for Conservation, 27
 Gude, Phillip Alexander, M.L.A., T87
 Guilfoyle, Hon. Margaret Georgina Constance, Senator, T106
 Guilfoyle, W. R., Royal Botanic Gardens, 34
 Guy, Athol George, M.L.A., T87
 Gypsum production 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
 Haining Farm, T34
 Halberd, variety of wheat, T339
 Hamer, David John, D.S.C., Senator, T106
 Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D., M.L.A., Premier, T79, T87, 697
 Hamilton, Hon. Harold Murray, E.D., M.L.C., T86
 Handicapped
 child's allowances, 633-4
 education of, *see* Education, special
Handicapped Children (Assistance) Act 1970, 636
Handicapped Persons Assistance Act 1974, 636
 Hann, Edward James, M.L.A., T87
Happily Ever After Language Guide No. 3, 560
 Hardware, domestic
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
 value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
 Harris, Clive William, judge, chairman of the Workers Compensation Board, T660, 229
 Harris trains, introduction on the metropolitan lines, 13
 Harris, William Oliver, judge, T659
 Harvester Judgment, first basic wage decision, 214
 Hattah Lakes National Park, T33
 Hauser, Hon. Vernon Thomas, M.L.C., T86
 Hay
 ensilage made, season 1976-77, T343
 production, season 1976-77, T343
 Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip, M.L.A., Minister of Housing, and Minister for Planning, T79, T87
 Headmasters' Conference of Independent Schools of Australia (HMCISA), 569
 Health
 and Medical Research, 597-628
 Cancer Institute, 617-18
 care, *see also* Hospitals
 Institutional, 610-18
 Non-Institutional, 618-25
 Commission of Victoria, 112, 598-601
 Hospitals Division, 600-1
 Mental Health Division, 601
 Public Health Division, 599
 Tuberculosis branch, 616-17
 Commonwealth Department of, 597-8
 Community health program, 597-8
 Health services planning and research program, 598
 Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, 597
 Education centre, 600
 Government services, 597-601

- Health—*continued*
 Insurance, 601–7
 Commission, 598
 hospital coverage, 605
 levy, 445
 medical coverage, 601–4
 programme, 431
 Program Grants Scheme, 604–5
 School Medical Service, 620
 services,
 aged persons, 621–2
 community, 622–5
 expenditure
 budget summary 1978–79, 421
 1972–73 to 1976–77, T427
 youth, 618–21
Health Commission Act 1977, 641
Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973, 294
 Heart, deaths from diseases of the, 203
 Heating appliances, household
 other operating revenue 1973–74, T399
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973–74, T398
 Helmeted honeyeater, research studies, 317
 Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 712
 Heron, variety of wheat, T340
 Hewitt, Eric Edgar, judge, T660
 Hider, Hon. Charles Allen Moir, M.L.C., T87
 Hides
 and tallow
 export price index, 1973–74 to 1977–78, T505
 undressed
 imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415
 Higgins, Mr Justice, President of the Commonwealth
 Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, 1907, 214
 High
 Court of Australia, 660–62
 schools see Schools
 Higher School Certificate, 561 *see also* Education,
 Schools
 number of candidates for examination 1973–77,
 T574
 Highways *see* Roads, Streets
Highways and Vehicles Act 1924, 11
 Hillside, children's home, 562
 Hire purchase *see also* Instalment Credit
 retail operations 1975–76 and 1976–77, T474
 Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 136
 Hobart Convention, 76
 Hobsons Bay Railway Company, 4
 Hoddle, Robert, surveyor, 2
 Hogg, Stanley George, judge, T660
 Holding, Allan Clyde
 M.H.R., T107
 M.L.A., T87
 Holey Plains State Park, T34
 Holiday
 Play Group, Melbourne City Council, 155
 Hollway, Thomas Tuke, Premier, 1947–1950, 1952,
 T79
 Home
 care service, grants for, 432
 Finance Trust, 271
 Savings Grant Scheme, 268, T268
 Tutor scheme, 563
 Homeless Persons' assistance, 636, T637–8
 Homes for aged or disabled persons, 634–5
 Homicide, deaths from, 1973 to 1977, T206
 Honey, imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77,
 T415
 Hong Kong, imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77,
 T417
 Hops production, 1972–73 to 1976–77, T351
 Horticultural Research Institute, Knoxville, 365
 Hospital health insurance coverage, 605
 Hospitals
 and Charities Commission, 600
 bush nursing services, 613–14
 cost sharing agreement, 610
 development programme, assistance from
 Commonwealth Government, 432
 private, 611–12
 public
 number of, T611
 Hospitals—*continued*
 organisation, 610–11
 repatriation, 612
 State geriatric centres, 612–13
Hospitals and Charities Act 1958, 600
 Hotels
 capacity, occupancy rates, etc., 1976–77, T403
 employment by statistical division, T404
 licensed, summary of operations 1973–74, T397
 number of establishments, 1976–77, T403, T404
 takings from accommodation 1976–77, T404
 Houghton, Hon. William Vasey, M.L.C., Minister of
 Health, T79, T87
 Hours of work surveys, 223
 House
 building, wholesale price indexes of materials used
 1973–74 to 1977–78, T499
 of Representatives, 105
 members at 10 December 1977, T107
 membership, T105
 Houses *see also* Building, Dwelling
 contract built and completed by size, T260
 number of, T265–T266
 of Parliament, electoral basis of, 97
 Household
 appliance and hardware stores,
 summary of operations, T397
 value of retail sales, T398, T400
 expenditure *see also* Prices
 and prices, 493–511
 by household composition 1975–76, T509
 by household income 1975–76, 505–510, T508
 by regions, 1974–75 and 1975–76, T510
 by States and Territories 1975–76, T509
 surveys, 505–10
 data collection and processing, 506
 definitions, 506
 reliability of results, 507
 scope and coverage, 506
 summary of results, 507
 Housing, *see also* Building, Construction
 Commission
 Board of Inquiry report on land purchases, 272
 dwelling construction, T270
 revenue, expenditure, etc., T270
 expenditure
 budget summary 1978–79, 422
 from 1972–73 to 1976–77, T427
 finance statistics, T273
 Loans Insurance Corporation, 269
 Ministry of, 116, 269
 pensioner grants for, 432
 societies, 271
Housing Assistance Act 1973, 266
Housing Assistance Act 1978, 432
 Howard, Hon. Dr. Ralph William, M.L.C., T86
 Howe, Brian Leslie, M.H.R., T107
 Howse, John Frederick Bernard, judge, T660
 Hudson, Neville Read, D.F.C., M.L.A., T87
 Hume Dam, 303
 Hunt, Hon. Alan John, M.L.C., Minister for Local
 Government, Minister for Federal Affairs, T79,
 T87
 Hydrocarbon products, imports and exports 1975–76
 and 1976–77, T416
 Hydrocarbon Products Proprietary Limited, 283
 Hydrology, 50–3
 I.S.D. International Subscriber Dialling, 553
 Ice cream, retail establishments and retail sales,
 1973–74, T398
 Immigration, 181–7 *see also* Census, Population
 and Ethnic Affairs, Department of, 116
 citizenship, 184
 entry into Australia, 185
 policy, 181
 Victoria, immigration into, 185
Immigration Policies and Australia's Population,
 Green Paper, 182
 Immigrants
 regulation of entry, 183
 temporary entry, 183
Imperial Act 4 and 5 1834, 38

- Imperial Act 5 and 6* 1842, 38
Imperial Act 13 and 14 1850, 38
 Implicit Price Deflator (IPD), 496
 Imports *see also* Trade, external and exports
 classification of overseas, T415-16
 countries of origin and consignment, T417
 recorded value of, 414
 values of, from Victorian ports, T415
 control, 410-11
 Improvement Purchase Lease, 363
 Income tax *see also* Taxation
 Commonwealth, 443
 sharing, 428-9
 Victoria, T444-5
 Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers of Victoria (IARTV), 569
 Independent
 schools *see* Schools, non-government
 Teachers Federation of Australia, 569
 Indexation guidelines, 211
 Indexes
 Consumer Price, 495
 export price, 505
 long-term price movements, 497
 retail price, 494-8
 specific, 498
 wholesale price, 498
 India
 bilateral trade agreements with, 408
 imports and exports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Indonesia
 bilateral trade agreements with, 409
 imports and exports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Industrial
 accidents, 231
 non-fatal
 males by
 accident factor, T234-T235
 industry group, T233-T234
 females by industry group, T233
 Appeals Court, 213
 arbitration and conciliation, *see* Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission
 awards, incidence of, 218
 conditions, 210-42
 Design Council of Australia, 377
 disputes, 226
 by industry groups, T227
 organisations, 239-42
 registration, 239
 regulation, 210-14
 jurisdictions, 210
 Federal, 210-12
 Victorian, 212-14
 safety, 227
 Training Commission, 236-9
Industrial Training Act 1975, 236
 Industries
 Assistance Commission (IAC), 406, 407
Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973, 406, 407
 Industry *see also* Manufacturing, retail
 groups, summary of operations in retail and selected service establishments 1973-74, T397
 location of, 373
 Infant *see* Child
 Inflation *see* Consumer Price Index
 Information
 and Co-ordination Grants, 651
 and Extension Branch, Ministry for Conservation, 26
 services, Department of Social Security, 637
 Injury, deaths from, 205
 Innes, Urquhart Edward, M.H.R., T107
 Inquests, 675, T675
 Insect pests, control of, 335
 Insignia, variety of wheat, T340
 Instalment
 credit *see also* Hire purchase
 for retail sales, 473
 amounts finance by commodity groups, 1976-77, T473
 Institute of
 Catholic Education, 570
 Colleges, Victoria, 587-8
 Educational Administration, 558
 Mental Health Research and Post Graduate Training, 626
 Secondary Education, Victoria, 574-5
 Social Welfare, training services, 649
 Instruments, professional, scientific, photographic, optical and timepieces, imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
Instruments Act 1958, 685
 Insurance *see also* Life, Superannuation
 Australian, Institute, 481
 general, 486-7
 statistics, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T486-7
 Health, 601-7
 Institute of Victoria, 481
 Life, 480-5
 assets in Australia, T482
 business in existence, 1972 to 1976, T485
 new policies issued, 1972 to 1976, T484-5
 offices, taxation, 483
 policies discontinued or reduced, 1974 to 1976, T485
 policy holders, taxation, 484
 premiums, receipts and policy payments 1972 to 1976, T484
 types of, 481-2
 Motor Vehicle
 compulsory third party, 487
 number of motor vehicles insured 1976-77, T487
 Office, State, 487-8
 business, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T488
 Intellectual deficiency training centres, T615
 Intellectually handicapped persons health care, 623-4
 Interest rates, 460 *see also* Banking
 short-term money market, T475
 Internal trade, *see* Trade, internal
 International
 Subscriber Djalling (I.S.D.), 553-4
 Teaching Fellowships, 567
 Interstate
 Corporate Affairs Agreement, and Commission, 682-3
 trade, 417-18
 Invalid pensions, 630 *see also* Pensions, Welfare
 Investment
 general, Information and Advisory Service, 414
 overseas, 414
 Iran
 bilateral trade agreements with, 409
 exports and imports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Iraq, imports and exports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Iron
 imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
 ore production, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T289
 Ironbark forests, 312
 Irrigation, 305 *see also* Water supply
 area irrigated 1972-73 to 1976-77, T308
 lands under irrigated culture 1976-77, T306-T307
 Research
 Institute, Tatura, 365
 Station, Kyabram, 364
Irrigation Act 1886, 301
 Irymple Technical School, farm, 562
 Isaacson, Peter, publishers, 713
 Isolated
 children, student assistance schemes, 592
 Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme, 607
 Italy, imports and exports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Japan
 bilateral trade agreements with, 409
 exports and imports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Jarman, Alan William, M.H.R., T107
 Jasper, Kenneth Stephen, M.L.A., T87
 Jeeralang, power station, 280
 Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred, M.H.R., T107
 Jenkins, Hon. Glyn, M.L.C., T86
 Jenkinson, Kenneth Joseph, judge, T659
 Jennings, Douglas Bernard, M.L.A., T88

- Jewellery, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
- Johnson, Leonard Keith, M.H.R., T107
- Johnston, James Roger, M.H.R., T107
- Johnston Street Bridge, 541
- Joint Rolls Arrangement, 99
- Jona, Hon. Walter, M.L.A., Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, T79, T88
- Jones, Barry Owen, M.H.R., T107
M.L.A., T88
- Judicial system, 659-81
- Judiciary, Victorian, 659-60
- Judiciary Act* 1903, 661
- Judges *see* Courts
- Jungwirth, Sir John, 707
- Just, Gordon, judge, T660
- Justice
and the administration of law, 659-94
law in Victoria, 681-91
professional committees and agencies, 678-81
Victoria Police, 689-91
Victorian Judiciary, 659-81
- Justices of the Peace, 668
- Juvenile offenders, police warnings, 674
age of offender, offence group, sex 1974, 1975, T674, T675
offence group, sex, 1971 to 1975, T674
- Kallemondah (Seymour) school for handicapped, 562
- Kaolin production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
- Kaye, William, judge, T659
- Kennett, Jeffrey Gibb, M.L.A., T88
- Key to Victorian Plants*, guide book on gardening, 35
- King, Alfred Capel, judge, T659
- Kinglake National Park, T33
- Kirkwood, Carl William Dunn, M.L.A., T88
- Knight, Hon. Alan John, M.L.C., T87
- Knowles, Hon. Robert Ian, M.L.C., T86
- Knox, Sir Robert, National Party leader 1930, 82
- Korea, Republic of
bilateral trade agreements with, 408
imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
- Kuwait, imports and exports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
- La Trobe
University, 583-4
library, 583
School of Agriculture, 367
schools and chairs, 583
site and buildings, 583
students, 584
valley
brown coal fields, 277
festival, 702
water and sewerage board, 309
- Labour
and Industry, department of, 112, 226
conditions, control of, 226
force, 251 *see also* Employment organisations, 240
Labour Report 1973, 219
Labour and Industry Act 1958, 212, 226, 228, 375
Labour and Industry (Industrial Appeals Court) Act 1977, 213
Labour and Industry (Wages Board Determinations) Act 1975, 213
- Lacy, Norman Henry, M.L.A., T88
- Lake
Mokoan Storage, 302
Tyrell, 47
William Hovell, 305
dam, 302
- Lakes, description and classification, 52-3
- Land
alienation of, at 30 June 1977, T323
Conservation Council, 29-31
recommendations on wildlife reserves, 318
reports on study areas, 30
early settlement, 323
in occupation for agricultural and pastoral purposes, 1976-77, T337
- Land—*continued*
physical characteristics, 325-37
by statistical division, 325-31
tax, 420, 437
assessments, T438
transfer of, *see* Titles
- Land Act* 1862, 3
Land Act 1891, 41
Land Act 1958, 44
Land Conservation Act 1970, 29, 275
Land Tax Act 1958, 437
- Landeryou, Hon. William Albert, M.L.C., T86
- Landlord and Tenant Act* 1958, 683
- Lands Acquisition Act* 1955, 41
- Lansdowne Press, 712
- Lara, variety of barley, 341
- Latrobe *see* La Trobe
- Law
administration, 781-91
courts, 660-76
Department of, 112, 682-5
administration, 682
Appeals Cost Board, 682
Corporate Affairs Office, 682-3
Court Reporting Branch, 683
Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, 683
Metropolitan Fair Rents Board and Rental Investigation Bureau, 683
Parliamentary Counsel's Office, 683-4
Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria, 684
Public solicitor, 684, T684
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, 685
Foundation, Victoria, 681
Institute of Victoria, 677-8
legal profession, 676-8
police, Victoria, 689-91
Reform,
Advisory Council, 679
Commissioner, reports issued August 1974 to June 1978, 679, T679
Committee, Chief Justice's, 678
Committees, Bar Council, 677
- Law Reform Act* 1973, 681
- Lawson, Henry, 711
- Lawyer *see* Legal Profession
- Lazarus, Leo Sydney, judge, T660
- Leaghur Fault, 47
- League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers, 567
- Learning difficulties *see* Handicapped, Education, special
- Leather, and leather manufactures, imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
- Leave
annual, 217
long service, 217
Commonwealth, 217
Victoria, 218
- Leckie, Roland John, judge, T660
- Legal *see also* Courts, Justice, Law aid
committee, 680, T680-1
office, Australian, 679-80
profession, 676-8
- Legal Aid Act* 1961, 680
Legal Aid Act 1969, 680
Legal Profession Practice Act 1958, 677, 678
Legal Profession Practice (Victoria Law Foundation) Act 1967, 681
- Legislation
licensing, 687
workers compensation, 691-3
- Legislative
Assembly, 101
areas of districts, T100
electoral districts, 97
members elected 20 March 1976, T87-T88
parliamentary representation, T101
voting at general elections, T101
Council, 102
areas of provinces, T100

- Legislative—*continued*
 electoral provinces, 97
 members elected 20 March 1976, T86–T87
 voting at elections, T102
Legislative Council Reform Act 1950, 99
 Legislature, 80–1
 Legitimations, Victoria, 1973 to 1977, T200
 Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education, 676, 681
 Letters *see also* Mail, Postal Commission
 posted, received 1972–73 to 1976–77, T554
 Lewis, Austin William, Senator, T106
 Liberal
 Party of Victoria, background and development, 82–85
 speakers group, 85
 Libraries, 707–11
 special projects, 710
 Library Council of Victoria, 707
Library Council of Victoria Act 1965, 707, 709
Licensing Act 1958, 687
 Lieberman, Louis Stuart, M.L.A., T88
 Lieutenant-Governor, authority and powers, 77
 "Life. Be in it",
 Victorian Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation programme, 656–7
 Life
 Insurance, 480 *see also* Insurance
 Office funds, source and applications 1972–73 to 1976–77, T483
 Offices' Association of Australia, 481
Life Insurance Act 1945, 484
 Limestone production, 1973–74 to 1976–77, T288
 Lincoln Institute School of Orthoptics, 156
 Lind, Alan Alfred Campbell, M.L.A., T88
 Lind National Park, T33
 Linge, Dr. G. J. R., report for Statistical Conference 1965, 137
 Linseed production 1972–73 to 1976–77, T344
 Liquefied petroleum gas, 283
 excise duty collected 1974–75 to 1976–77, T419
 Liquidity *see* Banking
 Liquor
 Control Commission, 438, 687
 number of licences at 30 June, T687
 licensing legislation, 687
 tax, T438
Liquor Control Act 1968, 438, 687
 Little Desert National Park, T33
 Livestock
 and livestock products, 352–61
 disease eradication, 336
 numbers from 1871 to 1977, T352
 slaughtered 1973 to 1977, T352
 Lloyd, Bruce, M.H.R., T107
 Loan raisings, local and semi-government, etc., 1971–72 to 1975–76, T453
 Loans *see also* Finance
 State Bank,
 housing, 467
 other, 467
 Local
 authorities,
 business undertakings, T160
 Commonwealth Government payments 1972–73 to 1976–77, T429
 Country Roads Board account, T163–T164
 expenditure, T427
 loan
 account, receipts and expenditure, T160–T161
 liability, T161
 ordinary services, revenue and expenditure, T157–T159
 private street account, receipts and expenditure, T162
 properties rated, T156
 receipts and outlay, T426
 Superannuation Board, 153
 Government, 139–41, 144–65 *see also* Municipal
 Acts relating to, 144
 administration, 144–56
 Melbourne City Council, 154–56
 Government—*continued*
 Municipalities, 147
 areas, *see also* Authorities, Municipalities
 changes in boundaries, 30 June 1976 to 30 June 1977, T172
 Department, 112, 144–5
 expenditure, 1978–79 Budget Summary, 423
 financial relationships with Commonwealth, 145
 income tax allocation to, 454
 new money loan raisings, T453
 payments from Commonwealth, T146
 statistics, 156
 Initiative Grants, 651
Local Authorities Superannuation (Disability Benefits) Act 1970, 158
Local Government Act 1874, 3
Local Government Act 1958, 139, 261
Local Government Department Act 1958, 144
Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976, 113, 140, 145
 Loddon-Campaspe Statistical Division
 area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T170
 land utilisation, 329
 number of agricultural establishments 1976–77, T329
 Long, Hon. Richard John, M.L.C., T87
 Longerenong Agricultural College, 366
 Longman, book publishers, 712
 Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea, 653
 Lothian, Thos., 711
 Lottery tax, 438–9, T439
 Loxton, Samuel John Everett, M.L.A., T88
 Lower
 Glenelg National Park, T33
 Yarra Development Scheme, 295
Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1965, 534
 Loy Yang
 brown coal fields, 277
 power station, 280
 Lush, George Hermann, judge, T659
 Lynch, Rt. Hon. Phillip Reginald, M.H.R., T107
 McArthur, Peter Stewart, M.L.A., T88
 McCabe, James Edmund, M.L.A., T88
 McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert, M.L.A., T88
 McDonald, Hon. Stuart Richard, M.L.C., T87
 McDonald, John Gladstone Black, Premier 1950–1952, T79
 McDonnell, Alfred Reginald Bruce, Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council, 86
 McGarvie, Richard Elgin, judge, T659
 McInerney, Sir Murray Vincent, judge, T659
 McInnes, Neil Malcolm, M.L.A., T88
 McKay, H. V., Harvester judgment, 214
 McKellar, Donald Kelso, M.L.A., T88
 McLaren, Ian Francis, O.B.E., Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, M.L.A., 87, T88
 McMillan Rural Studies Centre, 366
 McNab, Bruce Finley, judge, T660
 Macfarlan, Ian, Premier 1945, T79
 Mackiehan, John, President Mount Rouse Shire Council, 152
 Mackinnon, Donald James, M.L.A., T88
 Maclean, Allan, President Maffra Shire Council, 152
 Maclellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron, M.L.A., Minister of Labour and Industry, and Minister of Consumer Affairs, T79, T88
 Macphee, Hon. Ian Malcolm, M.H.R., T107
 Machinery, electric and non-electric: imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 Magistrates' Courts, 668–71
 arrest cases
 summarily convicted: charges and nature of penalty, 1973 to 1975, T670
 summarily disposed of: charges and nature of offence, 1974 and 1975, T670
 civil cases, 1971 to 1975, T670
 summons cases summarily disposed of: number of charges and nature of offence, 1974 and 1975, T671

- Mail** *see also* Postal Commission Centres, 551
distribution of, 550-1
services, revenue, 1976-77, T554
- Maize production, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T342**
- Major Trading Banks** *see* Banks
- Malaysia, bilateral trade agreements with, 408**
- Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund, 137**
- Malignant neoplasms, deaths from, 203**
- Mallacoota Inlet National Park, T34**
- Mallee Research Station, Walpeup, 365**
- Maltby freeway, 16**
- Manufactured articles, imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416**
- Manufacturing, 372-94**
activity, 373-8
development of 1901 to 1976-77, T379
sources of information, 373
developments during 1977, 374
establishments 1976-77, T380
by sub-division of industry 1976-77, T380
classified according to number of persons employed at 30 June 1977, T381
costs and turnover 1976-77, T389
employment of males and females 1901-1977, T385
fixed capital expenditure 1972-73 to 1976-77, T391
in statistical divisions 1976-77, T382
percentage of specified costs to turnover 1976-77, T389
persons employed in manufacturing establishments 1972-73 to 1976-77, T382, T383
specified costs of production 1972-73 to 1976-77, T390
stocks by industry sub-division, T387
turnover by industry sub-division, T387
type of employment by industry sub-division at 30 June 1977, T384
value added, 388
value of electricity and fuels 1972-73 to 1976-77, T391
wages and salaries paid 1976-77, T386
- industry**
price indexes of
articles produced, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T503-4, T504
materials used, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T501-2
statistics, 378-94
basis of collection, 378
summary of factory statistics, 379
principal articles manufactured, T392
Production Bulletins, 393
- Marathon Special School, 562**
- Marcus Oldham Farm Management College, 367**
- Marine**
Board, 129
insurance *see* Insurance, general
Pollution Section, 316
Studies Group, 316
- Marks, Kenneth Henry, judge, T659**
- Maroondah Reservoir, 293, T296**
- Marriage** *see also* Marriages
average age at, Victoria, T192
dissolutions of, *see also* Divorce
decrees granted and ages of parties, 1976, T195
nullity of, 1976, T195
registration of, 190
- Marriage Act 1961, 190, 191**
- Marriages** *see also* Marriage
civil, Victoria, T193
minors, T192
number of, in Australia, T191
religious and civil, 1976 and 1977, T194
- Married women in the Labour Force, 248-9**
- Martin, William Joseph, judge, T660**
- Massina and Co., book publishers, 711**
- Master Builders Association, 241**
- Maternal and child health**
centres, Melbourne City Council, 155
services, 618-19, T619
- Maternity allowances, 633**
number of, and amount paid, T637-8
- Maternity Leave (Australian Government Employees) Act 1978, 249**
- Mattresses, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T399**
- Meals, takings from retail establishments and value of other operating revenue, 1973-74, T399**
- Meat**
and meat preparations, imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
export price index, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T505
fresh, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
- Media, 712-19**
Community Services Centre, 712
- Medical**
Board of Victoria, 608
care for repatriation beneficiaries, 640
health insurance coverage, 602-5
products, imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T416
research, 625-7
Commonwealth, 625-6
Victorian Government, 626-7
Services Committees of Inquiry, 604
training, 608-9
- Melba Gully State Park, T34**
- Melbourne**
Airport (Tullamarine), 547
statistics, 1973-1977, 548
and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, 129
and Metropolitan
Board of Works, 292-300
assessed value of property rated, 1976-77, T298
capital outlay on sewerage system, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T297
capital outlay on water works, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T296
composition of Board, 292
development plan 1954, 15
finance for capital works, 298
Metropolitan Improvement Fund 1972-73 to 1976-77, T300
rates levied, 292
retarding basins, 297
revenue, expenditure, etc., 1972-73 to 1976-77, T299
water consumption and sewerage connections, T297
water supply systems, T296
- Tramways Board**
bus services, T521
operating receipts and expenses, T522
private motor omnibus services, T523
revenue and expenditure, T521-2
tramway and omnibus services, T523
- and St Kilda Railway Company, 129**
- City Council, 154-6**
health and welfare services, 155
organisation and functions, 154
Strategy Plan, 19
climatic conditions, 68-71
early road development, 2
Harbor Trust, 129, 542
revenue, expenditure, 1973-78, T542
Hobson's Bay Company, 129
- Metropolitan**
Planning Scheme, 131
Region, Planning Policies, 1971, 17
population growth since 1954, 16
- Port of,**
cargo handled, 541
container handling facilities, 541
finance, 541-2
road development in the 1920s, 10
- Statistical Division**
area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T168
land utilisation, 325

- Melbourne—*continued*
 number of agricultural establishments 1976–77, T326
 suburban development since 1954, 16
 Tramway and Omnibus Company 1869–1916, 5
 Tramway Trust, 5
 Transportation Committee, 19
 Underground Rail Loop Authority, 512, 515–16
 description, 18
 given Government approval, 18
 number of members, 18
 University Press, 712
 Wholesale Price Index, 498
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958, 292
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1918, 10
Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970, 18
Melita, marine research vessel, 27
 Melton–Sunbury Management Committee, 133
 Melzer, Jean Isabel, Senator, T106
Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria, annual publication, 37
 Menhennitt, Clifford Inch, judge, T659
 Mental Health
 Authority, 601
 number of institutions, T615
 Research Institute, 626
 hospitals *see* Health services, Hospitals
 retardation services, 624
 Mentally retarded *see* Handicapped
 Menzies College, La Trobe University, 584
 Menzies, Sir Robert, 82
 Merchandise trade, commodities and transactions, imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 Merrimu Dam, 302, 305
 Metal scrap, non-ferrous, manufactures of, imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 Metallic materials, price indexes of, 500
 Metals and coal export price index, 1973–74 to 1977–78, T505
 Metcon, road classification system, 20
 Meteorology, urban, 65–8
 Metropolitan
 Fair Rents Board, 683
 Fire Brigades Board, 455
 number of fire stations and staff, T455
 revenue, expenditure, etc., T455
 Press, 712–13
 Transport
 Authority, 513
 Plan, 130
 Transportation Committee, 16, 130
 report, 20–2
Metropolitan Bridges, Highways, and Foreshores Act 1974, 300, 513
 Middle Class Party, 82
 Migrant *see also* Immigration, Population education
 adult, 563
 child, 563
 Migration *see also* Immigration
 statistics, T187
Migration Act 1958, 183
 Mildura Urban Waterworks Trust, 309
 Milk production and utilisation 1973 to 1977, T358
 Minerals *see also* Energy and minerals
 and Energy, Department of, 275
 expenditure, 1978–79 Budget Summary, 422
 Assayed Content of Metallic, T289
 coal, 276–8, T288
 production and value, 1926 to 1977, T289
 construction materials, 286, T288
 crude, non-metallic manufactures, imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415
 fossil fuel reserves, 286
 metallic, 287
 assayed content of, T289
Minerals and Energy Act 1976, 113, 275
Mines Act 1958, 275
 Mining
 geological survey of, 287
 Mining—*continued*
 history of, 287
 and quarrying production 1973–74 to 1976–77, T288
Mining Development Act 1958, 275
 Minister of Transport
 first appointed, 1935, 12
 Ministry
 at 30 June 1978, 79
 for Conservation, 26–34
 expenditure incurred, 1973–74 to 1977–78, T28
 organisation and functions, 26
 of
 Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 185
 Tourism, 401
 powers and functions, 78
Ministry for the Arts Act 1972, 695
Ministry for Planning Act 1973, 116
Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973, 235
 “Miss M. M. Gibson” Trust, Royal Botanic Gardens, 35
 Missen, Alan Joseph, Senator, T106
 Mitchell, John Eric, Victorian Government Surveyor-General, 97
 Mobile Intensive Care Ambulance, 624
 Moe Folk Museum, 401
 Mokoan Lake, 304
 Monash, Sir John, 581, 711
 Monash University, 581–3
 buildings and accommodation, 581
 chairs, 582–3
 courses, 582
 entrance requirements, 582
 fees, 582
 halls of residence, 582
 library, 582
 Money *see also* Finance
 orders, revenue, 1976–77, T554
 short-term market, 474
 supply *see* Banking
 Mornane, John Will, judge, T660
 Mortgages
 of real estate, lodged for registration, 1974–75 to 1976–77, 491, T491
 State Bank advances, etc., 1973–74 to 1977–78, T468
 stock, and liens on wool and crops, 1973 to 1977, T491
 Morwell
 –Narracan, brown coal fields, 277
 National Park, T34
 Motels
 capacity, occupancy rates, etc., 1976–77, T403
 employment by statistical division, 1976–77, T404
 number of establishments, 1976–77, T403, T404
 takings from accommodation, 1976–77, T404
 Motor
 Accidents Board, 535
 Car *see also* Motor Vehicles
 impact on environment, 23
 numbers in use during 1918–1928, 8
 road accident problems, 23
 Traders Committee, 236
 vehicles, 529–31
 dealers, etc.
 summary of operations, T397
 value of retail sales, T399, T401
 insurance *see also* Insurance, motor vehicle
 compulsory third party, 1976–77, T487
 licences, drivers and riders in force at 30 June, T529
 parts and accessories
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973–74, T399
 value of retail sales 1971–72 and 1972–73, T401
 registrations
 and licence rates at 1 March 1978, T529
 new motor cars and station wagons according to make, T530
 number on register by type of vehicle, T530
 retail establishments and retail sales, 1973–74, T399

Motor—*continued*

- revenue, value of other operating, 1973–74, T399
- tax on operation and ownership, T440–1
- value of retail sales 1971–72 and 1972–73, T401

Motor Car Act 1958, 150, 487

Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1937, 487

Motor Car (Third Party Insurance) Act 1939, 487

Motor Car Traders Act 1973, 236

Mount *see also* Mt

Buffalo National Park, T34

Royal Hospital, 613

Mountain forests, 310

Mountains, height of selected peaks, T43

Mt *see also* Mount

Eccles National Park, T34

Porndon, 48

Richmond National Park, T34

Samaria State Park, T34

Worth State Park, T34

Municipal *see also* Local Government

Association of Victoria, 152

business undertakings, 159

councils, 148

library services, 709–10

loan

finance, 160

liability, 161

recreation, 657

Validation Fees Committee, 144

Municipal and Corporations Act 1863, 3

Municipalities, 147–54

assistance

fund, 150

to pensioners, 151

borrowing powers, 151

councils, 148

Country Roads Board recoups and grants, 150

expenditure, 150

government grants, 150

rating of land and property, 148

revenue, 148

Municipalities Assistance Act 1973, 151

Murphy, Peter, judge, T659

Murray, Basil Lathrop, judge, T659

Murray Basin Plains, 47

Museum railway station, 19

Musical instruments, retail establishments and retail

sales 1973–74, T398

Mutton and lamb production, 355

Mutton, John Patrick, M.L.A., T88

N.E.A.T. *see* National Employment and Training

Scheme

National

Aboriginal Sports Foundation, 188

Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme (NAAS), 237

Association of Testing Authorities, 377

Compensation and Rehabilitation Scheme, 231

Council of Independent Schools (NCIS), 569

Debt Sinking Fund, 452

receipts, 1972–73 to 1976–77, T452

securities repurchased and redeemed, 1972–73 to

1976–77, T452

Employment and Training Scheme (NEAT), 247

Gallery of Victoria, 697–9

acquisitions, 698

Art Foundation of Victoria, 697–8

bequests and funding, 697

Departments, 699

Education services, 698–9

National Gallery Society, 698

Geodetic Survey, development of, 44

Health and Medical Research Council, 625

insurance *see* Health

Museum of Victoria, 36–7

research activity, 37

Parks Service, 33

Party, 82

Pastoral Institute of Religious Education, 571

Population Inquiry, 182

Schools Board, 1848, 557

Trust of Australia (Victoria), 704–6

National—*continued*

funding, 705

Melbourne Maritime Museum, 706

Publications, 705

Werribee Park, 706–7

committee of inquiry into, 706

management committee of, 706

Wage Cases 1975, 213

National Health Act 1958, 606, 607

National Museum of Victoria Council Act 1970, 36

National Roads Act 1974, 433

Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948, 184 *see also*

Australian Citizenship Act 1948

Natural

gas, *see* Gas, natural

resources, *see also* Energy and Minerals, 372

development of, 372

location, 373

Naturalisation *see* Citizenship

Neonatal

deaths, 208

Emergency Transport Service, 625

Nepean State Park, T34

New Holland mouse, endangered species, 35

New South Wales Act No. 14 1851, 38

Newport, power station, 280

Newspapers

retail establishments and retail sales 1973–74, T399

value of retail sales 1971–72 to 1976–77, T401

New Zealand

Australia Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 407

bilateral trade agreements with, 407–8

imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417

Ninety Mile Beach, 43

Nixon, Hon. Peter James, M.H.R., T107

North

Eastern Statistical Division

area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977,

T171

land utilisation, 330

number of agricultural establishments 1976–77,

T330

Melbourne and Essendon Electric company, 6

Northern Mallee Statistical Division

area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977,

T170

land utilisation, 328

number of agricultural establishments 1976–77,

T329

Northcote Children's Home, 562

Nuptial births *see* Births, nuptial

Nurses *see* nursing

Nursing, 609–10

Bush, Association, 614

bush services, 613–14

care benefits, domiciliary, 607, T607

courses, aides in training, etc., T610

home benefits, 605–6, T606

paid, T606

homes, number of, T611

services, district, 613

Victorian, Council, 609

Nursing Homes Assistance Act 1975, 606

Nuts production, 1973 to 1977, T348

Oats for grain, T341

O'Bryan, Norman Michael, judge, T659

Occupational status of the population, Census 1976,

T252

Occupations of the population in major groups, Cen-

sus 1976, T252

O'Connor, Justice, 660

O'Dowd, Bernard, 711

Office of Research and Social Policy, 648

Official Map and Plan System Victoria, mapping

publication, 45

Ogden, Harold George, judge, T660

Oil *see* Petroleum

seeds including nuts and kernels

imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415

production of selected, 1972–73 to 1976–77, T344

Old age pensions *see* Age pensions

Olympic, variety of wheat, T339

- Ombudsman, 142
 complaints received, T143
 recommendations, T143
 Opera in Victoria, 701
Operation Phoenix rail development programme, 13
 Optometrists—Participating Optometrists Scheme, 602
 Orchard number of fruit trees
 citrus at 31 March 1977, T345
 fruit excluding citrus at 31 March 1977, T345
 Orders of the Day, 81
 Ore, Metalliferous
 imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 Ores see Mineral, Minerals
 Organ Pipes National Park, T34
Organisation for Strategic Planning, report by Town and Country Planning Board, 17
 O'Shannassy Reservoir, 293, T296
 O'Shea, Joseph Raymond, judge, T660
 Otway see South Otway Pipeline
 "Outreach", 559
 Overseas
 Investment Insurance Schemes, 414
 students, University of Melbourne, 581
 Telecommunications Commission, 550
 Trade see also Trade and Imports
 Victorian Government involvement, 414
 Oxford University Press, 712
 Pakistan, imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Paper pulp, waste, paperboard and manufactures
 imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415
 Papua New Guinea—
 Australia Trade and Commercial Relations Agreement (PATCRA), 408
 bilateral trade agreements with, 408
 imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Parks see National parks
 Parliament
 members of, T86–8
 number since 1950, and duration, T85
 Parliamentary
 Counsel, 88
 Counsel's office, 683–4
 papers presented during session 1976–1978, 93–7
Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968, 78
 Parole, 645–6
 number of persons on probation and parole, T650
 Partridge Report 1977, 567
 Pastoral see also Agricultural
 finance companies see Finance companies
 Research Institute, Hamilton, 364
 Pasture improvement, 332
 Pathology
 Medical coverage, 602–3
 Services Working Party, 602
 Patrick, Jeanette Tweedale, M.L.A., T88
 Patriotic Funds Council of Victoria, 684
 PATROL computer system, 422
 Pay, equal, 216
 Payroll tax, 420, 436, T436
Pay-roll Tax Act 1971, 436
 Peacock, Hon. Andrew Sharp, M.H.R., T107
 Pensioner
 Health Benefits, 602
 housing grants for, 432
 scheme for dwellings, 268
 Pensions, 446, see also age, widow's, wife's
 and benefits see Social Welfare
 and gratuities, expenditure, T446
 disability and dependants, 639
 double orphan's pensions, 633
 portability of, 634
 reciprocal agreements, 634
 service, 639–40
 Pentridge prison, 647
 Peregrine falcon, research studies, 317
 Perfume, materials and preparations, imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 Perinatal deaths see Deaths, perinatal
 Permanent building societies, T478 see also Building societies
 Personal
 care subsidy, 635, T637–8
 income tax see Income tax
 Petrol
 excise duty collected 1974–75 to 1976–77, T419
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973–74, T399
 value of retail sales 1971–72 and 1972–73, T401
 Petroleum, including products from
 discovery, 280
 excise duty collected 1974–75 to 1976–77, T419
 exploration, 280
 imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 marketing, 282, T283
 principal products marketed 1977, T283
 production of crude oil, 1972–1977, T281
 refining capacity at 30 June 1977, T282
Petroleum Act 1958, 275
 Petroleum Refineries (Australia) Pty. Ltd., T282
Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967, 275
 Pharmaceutical
 Benefits
 prescriptions and cost 1973–74 to 1977–78, T608
 Scheme, national, 607–8
 products, imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 Philately see Stamps
 Philippines
 bilateral trade agreements with, 408
 imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Physically handicapped persons health care, 623–4
Phytophthora cinnamomi (Rands), root-rot fungus, 311
 Pigs and pig keepers at 31 March 1977, T359
 Pinnacle, variety of wheat, T340
 Pipeline see South Otway Pipeline
Pipelines Act 1967, 113
 Pirianda Garden, T34
 Planning, Ministry for, 116
 Plant
 diseases, control of, 335
 nurseries 1974–75, T351
 Research Institute, Burnley Gardens, 365
 Services, Department of Agriculture, 110
 Plastics, including artificial resins
 imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 Plowman, Sidney James, M.L.A., T88
 Poland
 imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Police, Victoria, 689–91
 Air Wing, 690
 Discipline Board, 689
 expenditure, 691
 Budget summary 1978–79, 422
 force at 30 June, 1973 to 1977, T691
 forensic science laboratory, 690
 recruitment and training, 690
 Service Board, 689
 special squads, 689–90
 standing orders, 689
 training academy, 690
 warnings for juvenile first offenders, 674, T674–5
 Political parties, 80, 86
 Polly Woodside, National Trust project, 705–6
 Population, 166–189 see also Births, Census, Immigration
 age left school, Census 1976, T179
 and immigration, 182
 population report 1977, 182
 area
 and estimated population in local government areas and statistical divisions at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T168–73
 census, 251
 early growth, 2
 estimated by States and Territories 1974 to 1978, T167
 rate of increase of, T168
 statistical districts at 30 June 1976, T173
 survey, 253
 Urban centres, T175
 Victoria, Melbourne, Statistical Division and the remainder of Victoria, T174

- Port
 Campbell National Park, T34
 Melbourne railway station first opened, 4
 of
 Geelong, interstate trade through, 418
 Melbourne Authority, 540-2
 administration, 540-1
 interstate trade through, 418
 Westernport, 544-5
 port traffic 1973-78, T545
 Phillip
 Authority, 32
 sea pilots, 540
 number of ships piloted, T540
 restoration scheme at Echuca, 401
Port of Melbourne Authority Act 1978, 540
 Portland Harbor Trust, 543-4
 revenue, expenditure, etc., 1972-77, T544
 Post
 and Telecommunications Department, 713
 Office, 549-50 *see also* Postal services
 Secondary Education Committee, 575-6
 Postage stamps *see* Stamps
 Postal *see also* Australian Postal Commission
 and telecommunications services, 549-54
 Interdepartmental working group, 549
 new commissions, 549
 Commission, 549-52
 Australian Postal Institute, 549
 letters posted and received—Victoria, T554-5
 revenue and expenditure 1976-77, T554
 services in Victoria, 550
 historical outline, 550
 present activities, 550
 statistics, T554-5
 orders, revenue, 1976-77, T554
 services in Victoria, 550
 customer relations, 551
 distribution of mail, 550
 marketing initiatives, 551
 new stamp issues, 552
 stamp packs and first day covers, 552
 Postgraduate
 awards, 593, T594
 study in social work awards, 594, T594
 Postmaster-General's Department, 550 *see* Postal services
 Potato Research Station, Healesville, 365
 Poultry, 359
 broilers, 360
 hen eggs set and chickens hatched 1972-73 to
 1976-77, T360
 slaughtered for human consumption 1972-73 to
 1976-77, T360
 Power stations *see also* Electricity, Energy
 hydro, T279
 thermal, T279
 Prahran policing experiment, 689
 Premier's Department, 113
 Premiers' Conference 1977, 145
 Pre-school
 Catholic, 570
 child
 care grants, 431
 development, 619-20
 teacher education awards, 594, T594
 Prescriptions
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T399
 Press, the, 712-13
 Price
 index
 consumer *see* Consumer Price Index
 Copper materials used in manufacture of electrical
 equipment 1973-78, T500
 Electrical installation materials, T504
 export numbers 1973-78, T505
 Manufacturing Industry, articles produced,
 502-4
 by special groupings 1973-78, T503-4
 Materials used in
 building other than house building 1973-78,
 T499
 Price—*continued*
 house building 1973-78, 498-9, T499
 manufacturing industry, 500, T501-2
 metallic materials for manufacture of
 fabricated metal products 1973-78, 500,
 T500
 indexes
 wholesale, 498-504
 mechanism, 493
 model, 503
 Prices
 and household expenditure, 493-511
 Justification Tribunal, 376
 long-term movements, 497
 retail, average of selected items, June 1978, T498
 Prices Justification Act 1973, 376
 Primary
 commodities produced, value of, 1974-77, T338
 education
 expenditure, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T566
 type of school, age and sex of pupils, 1977,
 T571-2
 industries *see also individual headings*
 schools *see* schools
 Catholic, 570
 Primmer, Cyril Graham, Senator, T106
 Princes Highway, improvement of traffic capacity
 1960, 16
 Prior, variety of barley, 341
 Prisons, 647-8
 Private
 final consumption expenditure, 496
 Street Account, receipts and expenditure, 162, T162
 Privy Council (*Appeals from the High Court*) Act
 1975, 661
 Privy Council (*Limitation of Appeals*) Act 1968, 661
 Probate
 duty, rates of, 1978, 437, T437
 number of applications by Public Trustee 1973-74
 to 1977-78, T489
 Probate Duty Act 1962, 437
 Probation, 645 *see also* Prisons
 number of persons on probation and parole, T650
 Probationers, numbers employed, T238
 Professional Boxing Control Act 1975, 115
 Property
 and Services, Department of, 113
 Law Act, dealings 1972-73 to 1976-77, T490
 Protection of Australian industries, 406
 Psychiatric
 and informal hospitals, T615
 services, 614-15
 Public
 broadcasting, 715
 debt, 449-53 *see also* State debt
 annual interest liability 1973 to 1977, T451
 interest and expenses, T452
 loans outstanding, T451
 transactions, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T450-1
 finance, 420-57 *see also* Finance
 hospitals
 budget, 610-11 *see also* Hospitals
 Record Office, 141
 Records Advisory Council, 141
 Service
 Act, amendments, 109
 Board, 109
 solicitor, 684, T684
 telephones, 1973 to 1977, T554
 transport, *see also* Transport
 expenditure, 1978-79 Budget Summary, 422
 Trustee, 488-9
 common fund 1973-74 to 1977-78, T489
 Works, Department of, 114
 Public Authorities (*Contributions*) Act 1966, 443
 Public Records Act 1972, 707
 Public Records Act 1973, 141
 Public Service Act 1922, 376
 Public Service Act 1974, 110, 218
 Public Trustee Act 1939, 488
 Public Trustee Act 1948, 488
 Pulpwood, role of forests, 311

- Pupils**
 class of school, sex of pupils, 1977, T571
 number of pupils, teachers and schools, 1977, T571
 numbers, 1973 to 1977, T571
 primary education: type of school, age and sex of pupils 1977, T571-2
 secondary education: type of school, age and sex of pupils 1977, T572
- Pykes Creek Dam**, 305
- Qatar**
 imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Quarrying production 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
 Queen Victoria Hospital, 156
 Queen's Counsel, 677
- Racing**, 655
 legislation, 687
 meetings, events, stakes, 1974 to 1978, T688
 taxation, from investments, T440
 taxes, 439
- Racing Act** 1958, 115, 687
- Racing (Totalizator Commissions) Act** 1975, 439
- Racing Totalizator Extension Act** 1960, 439, 687
- Radio**, 714-17
 communication stations, T555
 retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
 stations authorised at 30 June, T555
- Rafferty, Hon. Joseph Anstice, M.L.A.**, Minister of Transport, T79, T88
- Rail**
 corridors and suburban development, 16
 transport strikes, 1948, 1950, 13
- Railway**
 Construction
 Bills during the 1880s, 5
 Board composition, 12
 Companies
 Melbourne
 and Hobson's Bay, 129
 and St Kilda, 129
- Railways**
 administration of, 514
 and irrigation settlements, 5
 appointment of first Minister for, 4
 capital cost of railways and equipment, 1973-77, T517
 competition from road transport 1930, 9
 construction of country lines during the 1870s, 4
 development of, 514
 after the Bland report, 15
 electrification of lines, 13
 extension and additional lines, 1854-1862, 4
 finance
 loan liability and interest, 516-17
 operational expenses, 515
 freight, 515
 goods and livestock traffic, 1974-77, T519
 historical development
 1854-1880, 4-5
 1920-1950, 8-10
 Parliamentary measures to adjust deficits, 1936, 9
 rationalisation of, 513-14
 revenue and expenditure
 1972-77, T519-20
 per average kilometre open, 1972-77, T520
 road motor services, T520
 rolling stock in service, 1973-77, T518
 route distance, 1973-77, T518
 staff, 1972-77, T517
 superannuation see State Superannuation Fund
 traffic, 1972-77, T518
 urban transport, 514-15
- Railways Finances Adjustment Act** 1936, 9
- Rainfall** see also Climate
 annual variation by district, T59
 average annual, 50
 highest monthly recorded, 56
- Rainsay, James Halford, M.L.A.**, T88
- Rapeseed** production 1972-73 to 1976-77, T344
- Rate of inflation** see Consumer Price Index
- Rating of land and property**, 148
- Ravech, Martin Charles**, judge, T660
- Read, John Leonard**, judge, T660
- Real estate** see also Mortgages
 Mortgages of, lodged for registration 1974-75 to 1976-77, T491
- Receipts** see Consolidated Fund Receipts
- Reception and Youth training**, 643
- Records**, retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
- Recreation**, 655-7
- Red**
 Cross Society
 activities, 652
 blood bank operations, T652
 income and expenditure, T652-3
 gum forests, 311
- Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn, M.L.A.**, T88
- Re-establishment and Employment Act** 1945, 250
- Refrigerators**, domestic, retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
- Regional**
 art galleries, 699-700
 Galleries Association of Victoria, 699-700
 gallery programmes, 700
 Tourist Authorities, 401
 Veterinary Laboratory
 Bairnsdale, 365
 Benalla, 364
 Bendigo, 364
 Hamilton, 364
- Registrar-General of Titles**, 685
- Registration, fees and taxes, motor vehicles**, T440-1
- Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act** 1959, 190
- Registration of Teachers and Schools Act** 1905, 567
- Rehabilitation service, Commonwealth Government**, 637
- Reid, Hon. Nicholas Bruce, M.L.C.**, T86
- "Religion in Life"** programme for primary schools, 565
- Remington, Keith Henry, M.L.A.**, T88
- Rendit, Peter Uno**, judge, T660
- Rental Investigation Bureau**, 683
- Repatriation hospitals and clinics**, 612
- Representation Act** 1948, 104
- Research**
 and social policy, 648
 education awards, 593-4, T594
- Reserve**
 Bank of Australia, 461
 Central Banking Business
 average liabilities and assets 1973-74 to 1977-78, T461-2
 Rural Credits Department
 average liabilities and assets, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T462
- Reserve Bank Act** 1959, 461
- Residential child care**, 644
- Resources** see Natural resources
- Respiratory system, deaths from diseases of**, 205
- Restaurants**, summary of operations, 1973-74, T397
- Retail**
 and selected service establishments
 number, T398
 value of other operating income by item, 1973-74, T399
 value of sales by commodity item, 1973-74, T398
 summary of operations
 by industry group 1973-74, T397
 by statistical division, 1973-74, T398
 hire purchase operations, T474
 price
 index numbers: Australia 1901 to 1976, T479
 indexes, 493-8
 prices, average of selected items June quarter 1978, T498
 sales
 instalment credit for, 1976-77, T473
 value of, by commodity group, T400
 trade definitions, 396
- Retailers**
 summary of operations, T397
 value of retail sales, T398, T400

- Retailing, 395-401
 Retarded persons see Handicapped
 Retraining schemes in Victoria, 247
 Revenue see also Consolidated Fund, Local and State government authorities, public finance
 Victorian Budget summary, 1978-79, 420
 Richardson, Eric Lawrence, Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Victoria, 97
 Richardson, John Ingles, M.L.A., T88
 Richmond Paddock, original site of Zoological Gardens, 37
 Rivers
 main stream flows, T52
 topography and description, 51
 Road see also Roads
 maintenance charges, 533
 rail developments 1950-1977, 12-20
 Safety and Traffic Authority (ROSTA), 534-5
 traffic accidents
 definition of, 535
 involving casualties: age of persons killed or injured, 1974-77, T536
 involving casualties: number of persons killed or injured, 1972-77, T536
 Roads see also Road
 and freeways, 20
 Assistance Programme, 147
 grants from Commonwealth Government, 433
 historical development, 2
 open to general traffic at 30 June 1977, T164
 Robertson and Mullens, book publishers, 711
 Rocklands Storage, 304
 Roper, Thomas Wilson, M.L.A., T88
 Ross-Edwards, Peter, M.L.A., T88
 Rosslyne Reservoir, 302, 305
 Royal
 Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, 34-6
 Children's Hospital, 156
 Clinical Colleges, 608
 Melbourne Zoological Gardens, 37-8
 Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, 38
 Rubber, crude, synthetic and reclaimed manufactures, imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415, T416
 Rubicon Camp, opened March 1978, 564
 Rural
 Credits Department of Reserve Bank, 461
 average liabilities and assets, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T462
 industry, 323-71 see also Farming
 production, 338-62
 field crops, 338-44
 intensive crops, 344-52
 livestock and livestock products, 352-61
 miscellaneous livestock, 361-2
 Rural Research, publication, 369
 Rutherglen Research Station, 364
 Rutile production, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T289
 Rye for grain, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T342
 S.C.V. see State College of Victoria
 SITC, Standard International Trade Classification, 501
 Safflower production, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T344
 Salons, hairdressing and beauty
 summary of operations 1973-74, T397
 value of other operating revenue 1973-74, T399
 Salt Water River Festival, Footscray, 702
 Saltmarsh, Hon. Donald Neville, M.L.C., T86
 Sand production, 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
 Sanitary equipment, imports and exports 1975-76 to 1976-77, T416
 Saudi Arabia, imports and exports 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Savings
 Banks see Banks, Banking, Finance regulations, 460
 Sawmilling, see Forestry, Wood
 Scanlan, Hon. Alan Henry, M.L.A., Minister of Special Education, T79, T88
 Scholarships, 592
 Scholes, Gordon Glen Denton, M.H.R., T107
 School
 banking, 468
 councils, 573
 dental scheme, grants for, 432
 Medical Service, 620
 Schools see also Education
 Board, Denominational 1848, 557
 Commission, Innovations Programme, 561, 590-1
 Exchange and Travel Scheme, 567
 experimental community, 561
 government
 class of school, T571
 grants, 590-1, T591
 grants from Commonwealth Government, 431
 National Board, 1848, 557
 non-government, 567-71
 number
 in areas and districts, T573
 registered 1973 to 1977, T571
 primary Catholic, 570
 registration of non-government, 568
 secondary
 Board of Inspectors, 558
 Catholic, 570
 State, nursery, 564
 technical, 576, 577
 Board of Inspectors, 558
 Committee, 562
 courses and number of students enrolled, 1977, T578
 number of schools, colleges, and students enrolled, T578
 secondary education in, 577
 Schools Commission Act 1973, 590
 Science and Industry Research Act 1949, 376
 Sea see also Shipping, Port Phillip, transport road service, 537
 transport, shipping, history of, 537-40
 Seabed surveys, trawl fishing, 319
 Seas and Submerged Lands Act 1973, 41
 Secondary
 Allowances Scheme, 592, T594
 Education,
 expenditure on, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T566
 in technical schools, 577
 type of school, age and sex of pupils, 1977, T572
 industry see Manufacturing
 Mathematics Curriculum Committee, 561
 production see manufacturing
 schools see Schools
 Catholic, 570
 Securities see Local authorities
 Securities Industry Act 1975, 682
 Select Committee of the Legislative Council, Roads Report 1852, 3
 Selwyn, A. R. C., geologist, first Director of Geological Survey, 287
 Senate, 104
 numbers at 1 July 1978, T106
 Service pensions, 639-40
 number of and amount paid, T640
 Servicemen see also Veterans' Affairs
 Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board, 683
 Services and Citizens Party, 82
 Seven Creeks River System, fisheries project, 320
 Sewerage see Water Supply
 Sheep
 and lambs in each Statistical Division at 31 March 1977, T353
 breeds at 31 March, T353
 export of live, 355
 shorn and wool clipped 1972-73 to 1976-77, T354
 Sheet music, retail establishments and retail sales 1973-74, T398
 Shell Refining (Australia) Pty. Ltd., T282
 Sheltered employment allowances, 630-1
 Sheltered Employment (Assistance) Act 1967, 636
 Shillito, Thomas Bernard, judge, T660
 Shipping
 entered and cleared at Victorian ports, T538-39
 cargoes discharged and shipped
 at each port 1975-77, T539

- Shipping—*continued*
 by geographic trade areas 1974–77, T539
 by nationalities of vessels 1975–77, T540
 nationality of, 1975–77, T538
 overseas and interstate 1972–77, T538
 searoad service Victoria–Tasmania 1973–77, T537
 Shton, Roger Francis, M.H.R., T107
 Shire *see name of individual shire*
Shires Act 1865, 3
 Short, James Robert, M.H.R., T107
 Sickness benefits, 632
 number of and amount paid, T637–8
 Sidiropoulos, Theodore, M.L.A., T88
 Silica production, 1972–73 to 1976–77, T289
 Silvan Reservoir, 293, T296
 Silver production, 1972–73 to 1976–77, T289
 Simmonds, John Lionel Allan, M.L.A., T88
 Simon, Barry Douglas, M.H.R., T107
 Simpson, John Hamilton, M.L.A., T88
 Singapore, imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward, M.L.A., T88
 Skins, including furs, imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415
 Small
 Business Development Corporation, 376, 401
 Claims Tribunal, 236, 686–7
 fruit production 1973 to 1977, T347
Small Claims Tribunal Act 1973, 235, 236, 686
 Smalley, George, New South Wales Government Astronomer, 40
 Smith, Aurel Vernon, M.L.A., T88
 Smith, Hon. Ian Winton, M.L.A., Minister of Agriculture, T79, T88
 Smoking *see* Cancer
 Snake Island, hog deer habitat, 318
 Snedden, Rt. Hon. Sir Billy Mackie, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.H.R., T107
 Snow *see* Climate
 Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme, 276
 Soccerpools, 438
 subscriptions, etc., 1972–73 to 1976–77, T439
 Social
 Security, Commonwealth Department of, 629
 Welfare, 629–58
 expenditure, 1978–79 Budget Summary, 421
 programmes, number of and amount paid, T637–8
 services, 637–8
 voluntary, 652–5
 transfer payments, 629–34
 number and amount paid, T637–8
 Victorian Ministry of, 640–51
 Correctional Services Division, 647–8
 Family and Adolescent Services Division, 643–4
 new legislation, 640–3
 Office of Research and Social Policy, 648
 Regional Services Division, 644–7
 revenue and expenditure, T649
 Training Division, 649
 White paper, 642–3
Social Services Act 1947, 250
Social Welfare Act 1970, 640, 672, 673
 Soil Conservation Authority, 31–2
 Solicitor, Public, 684, T684
 Solicitors, 676, 677
 Somerville, John Philip, judge, T660
 South
 Africa
 imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Otway Pipeline, 302
 Western Statistical Division,
 area and population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T169
 land utilisation, 327
 number of agricultural establishments 1976–77, T327
 Southern
 Mornington Peninsula Conservation Plan, 135
 Uplands, 49
 Southwell, Alec James, judge, T660
 Sovereign Hill Historical Park, 401
 Spain, imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Special
 benefits, 632
 Broadcasting Service, 713, 715
 Ethnic, 715
 Education *see* Education
 Youth Employment Training Programme (SYETP)
 numbers in training, T248
 Specialist
 Recognition Advisory Committees, 602
 status, medical, 609
 Spence, Gordon Henry, judge, T660
 Spices, imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415
 Spirits
 excise duty collected 1974–75 to 1976–77, T419
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973–74, T398
 value of retail sales 1971–72 to 1976–77, T400
 Sport
 and recreation, 655
 expenditure, 1978–79 Budget Summary, 423
 Squatters, legalisation of claims, 323
 Sri Lanka, imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Stabey, Nubert Solomon, judge, T660
 Stacey, Hon. Neil Frank, M.L.C., T86
 Staley, Hon. Anthony Allan, T107
 Stamp duties, 441
 rates payable, 1 July 1978, T442
 Stamps
 new issues, 552
 packs and first day covers, 552
Stamps Act 1958, 441, 687
 Standard
 hours *see* Work
 International Trade Classification (SITC), 501
 Standards Association of Australia, 377
 Starke, Sir John, judge, T659
 State
 authorities
 Commonwealth Government payments 1972–73 to 1976–77, T429
 expenditure, T437
 receipts and outlay, T426
 Bank *see* Bank
 College of Victoria, 588
 Co-ordination Council, 131
 Council for Technical Education, 561
 debt *see* Public debt
 Development, Decentralisation and Tourism, 375
 Department of, 114
 expenditure 1978–79, Budget Summary, 422
 Electricity Commission, 278
 new generating projects, 280
 power stations, 279
 statutory levy, 443
 Forest *see* Forest, Forestry, Forests
 Forests Department, 114
 Immigration Authority, 186
 indebtedness *see* Public Debt
 Insurance Office, business 1972–73 to 1976–77, 487–8, T488
 Library of Victoria, 707–9
 Archives Section, 141
 Australiana Collections, 709
 Business Services, 708
 cataloguing department, 708
 community affairs, 708
 ethnic services, 708
 external services, 708
 Latrobe library, 708–9
 Main reference library, 708
 Resources Development Department, 708
 Planning Regions, 138
 Regional Boundaries Committee, 134
 Rivers and Water Supply Commission, 301–6
 branches, 301
 establishment, 301
 future programmes, 302–3
 irrigation, 305
 operations, 301

- Rivers and Water Supply Commission—*continued*
 organisation, 301
 storages, 303–5
 water
 pollution control, 302
 supply projects, T302
 schools see Education, Schools
 nursery, 564
 Superannuation Fund, T446–7 see Superannuation disbursements, T447
 receipts, T446
State Co-ordination Council Act 1975, 131
State Electricity Commission (Yallourn Area) Act 1947, 147
State Grants Act 1973, 429
State Grants (Home Care) Act 1969, 432
State Grants (Schools) Act 1973–74, 566
State Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974, 566
State Insurance Office Act 1975, 487
State Library and National Museum Buildings Committee Act 1977, 37
 Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 (Western Port), 135
 Statement of Planning Policy No. 2, 135
States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act 1968, 630–2
States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969, 635
States Grants (Housing) Act 1971, 266
States Grants (Schools Assistance) Act 1977, 590
States Grants (Technical and Further Education) Act 1974, 579
States Grants (Technical and Further Education Assistance) Act 1976, 579
States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act 1977, 579
 Stationery
 retail establishments and retail sales 1973–74, T399
 value of retail sales 1971–72 to 1976–77, T401
 Statistical
 Districts
 population at 30 June 1976 and 1977, T173
 Divisions
 and physical land characteristics, 325
 of Victoria, 137
 revision of boundaries, 139
 Statutory see also Reserve Bank of Australia
 levy, 443
 Steam Navigation Board, 129
 Steel, imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T416
 Stephen, William Francis, M.L.A., T88
 Stillbirths, 197
 Stipendiary Magistrates
 Children's Court, 671
 Magistrates' Courts, 668–9
 Stirling, Gordon Francis, M.L.A., T88
 Stock
 Exchange of Melbourne Ltd., 476
 official list, 478
 requirements, 477
 Market during 1976–77 and 1977–78, 477
 Stones, Margaret, botanical artist, 35
 Stony Rise, basalt formation, 48
 Storage dams
 private, 334
 public irrigation schemes, 334
 Storey, Hon. Haddon, Q.C., M.L.C., Attorney-General, T79, T86
 Stoves, retail establishments and retail sales 1973–74, T398
 Stradbroke, brown coal fields, 277
Strata Titles Act 1967, 490, 140
Strata Titles Act 1968, 258
 Street, Hon. Anthony Austin, T107
 Streets
 Construction of private, 162
 open for general traffic at 30 June 1977, T164
 Strikes see Industrial disputes
 Stringybark forests, 311
 Stroke see Cerebrovascular diseases
 Student assistance schemes, 592–4
Student Assistance Act 1973, 593
 Students, number of bachelor degree, higher degree and non-degree enrolments at universities, T586, T586–7
 Suburban development of transport links, 10
 Suffrage, 80
 Sugar
 export price index, 1973–74 to 1977–78, T505
 imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415
 Sugarloaf Reservoir, 294, 295
 Suggett, Robert Harris, M.L.A., T88
 Suicide, deaths from, 205
 Summit, variety of wheat, T339
 Sun Books, 712
 Sunflower production, 1972–73 to 1976–77, T344
 Superannuation, 446–7 see also Life Insurance Fund, Victorian, T446–7
 Government schemes, operations, 1975–76, T447
Superannuation Act 1925, 446
 Supply, Money see Banking
 Supporting parent's benefit, 632
 Supreme Court of Victoria, 662–3
 ages of persons convicted, 1973 to 1975, T665
 of specific offences 1974, 1975, T667, T667–8
 civil business 1973 to 1977, T664
 Judges, 31 July 1978, T659
 number of persons convicted
 nature of penalty 1973–1975, T664
 of specific offences 1973–1975, T665
 persons convicted of specific offences: nature of penalty 1974, 1975, T666, T666–7
 statistics, 663–8
 writs received by the sheriff, 1974 to 1978, T664
 Survey and mapping, 44–5
 Surveys
 annual leave, 253
 child care, 253
 earnings and hours of employees, 225
 employment status of teenagers, 253
 evening and night work, 254
 family status and employment status of the population, 254
 frequency of pay, 254
 income distribution 1968–69 and 1973–74, 225
 job tenure, 254
 labour
 force, 253
 experience, 254
 mobility, 254
 leavers from schools, universities, or other educational institutions, 254
 migrants in the labour force, 254
 multiple job-holding, 254
 persons looking for work, 254
 persons not in the labour force, 254
 trade union members, 255
 wage rates and earnings, September 1960, 224
 weekly earnings, October 1961, 1965, and May 1971, 224–5
 weekly earnings and hours October 1962–64
 1966–1971, 1972–1977, 224–5
 work pattern of employees, 255
Survey Co-ordination Act 1958, 44
 Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement, 401
 Sweden, imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Switzerland, imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 T.A.B. see Totalizator Agency Board
 T.A.F.E. see Technical and Further Education
 T.A.F.E.C. see Technical and Further Education Commission
 T.E.S.L. see Teaching English as a Second Language
 Taiwan, imports and exports, 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
 Tally Ho Village, children's home, 562
 Tape recorders, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973–74, T398
 Tarago Dam, 304
 Tarago-Western Port Pipeline, 302
 Tariffs
 and Trade

- Tariffs—*continued*
 General Agreements (GATT), 408, 410
 customs, 405
 excise, 410
 general, 405
 preferential, 405
 Tarra Valley National Park, T34
 Tasmania, trade with, 418
 Tattersall Lotteries, subscriptions, duty paid, etc., T439
Tattersall Consultations Act 1958, 438
 Tattsлото, 438
 subscriptions, etc., 1972-73 to 1976-77, T439
 Tax, *see also* Taxation
 company, rates of Australian, 1977-78, T445
 income
 Commonwealth, 443
 general rates of—Australia, 1977-78, T443
 individuals—Victoria, 1976-77, T444-5
 rebates and deductions, T444
 sharing, New Federalism Policy, 454
 land, 437
 liquor, T438
 lottery, 438, T439
 on ownership and operation of motor vehicles, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T440-1
 withholding, 445
 Taxation *see also* Tax
 Commonwealth government, 443-5
 life insurance, 483-4
 State (gross), T436
 Victorian Government, 435-43
 Taxpayers, number of—Victoria, 1976-77, T444-5
 Taylor, Hon. James Allister, M.L.C., T86
 Tea, imports and exports 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
 Teacher
 education, recruitment and professional development, 567
 Housing Authority, 272
 Liaison (Welfare) Office, 567
 numbers, 1973 to 1977, 571
 registration of non-government, 568
 Teaching
 English as a second language, 563
 International Fellowships, 567
 Technical
 and Further Education, 561-2, 576-8
 services, 564
 colleges, 576, 577
 education, 576-8
 expenditure, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T566
 schools, 576, 577 *see also* Schools
 Committee, 562
 Technilib, Computer based library service, 710
 Telecom *see also* Australian Telecommunications
 Commission
 Australia, 552-4
 facilities, 553-4
 network, 553
 services in Victoria, 552-6
Telecommunications Act 1975, 552
 Telegraph revenue, 1976-77, T554
 Telephone
 exchanges, 1973 to 1977, T554
 revenue, 1976-77, T554
 services at 30 June 1973 to 1977, T554
 Television
 composition of
 commercial television programmes 1977, T716-7
 national television programmes, 1977-78, T717
 licences in effect, 555
 national television stations in operation at 30 June 1978, T717
 news, 718
 sets, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
 translator stations in operation at 30 June 1978, 718, T718-19
 Temperature *see also* Climate
 hottest and lowest recorded, 62
 Templeton, Thomas Williams, J.P., M.L.A., T88
 Temporary Assistance Authority, 407
 Tertiary education, 578-90
 Assistance Scheme, 593, T594
 Catholic, 570
 Commission, 430, 578-9
 Commonwealth Government assistance, 430-1
 financing of, 579
Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977, 588
 Textiles, including fibres, waste, yarn, and fabrics, imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
 Thailand, imports and exports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
The Delimitation of Urban Areas for Statistical Purposes, report by Dr. G. Linge, 137
The Future Growth of Melbourne, report by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 17
 The Lakes National Park, T33
The Primary School Curriculum—a Guide for Victorian Schools, 560
The Victoria Electoral Act 1851, 38
 Thomas, Hon. Herbert Arthur, M.L.C., T86
 Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G., M.L.A., Minister for Education, T79, T88
 Thomson Reservoir, 293
 Timber industry, *see* Forestry, Wood
 Tin production
 1972-73 to 1976-77, T289
 1973-74 to 1976-77, T288
 Titles
 of land issued, 1973 to 1977, T490
 Office, 490
 dealings lodged under Transfer of Land Act, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T490
 Tobacco
 and tobacco manufactures
 excise duty collected (Vic.), 1974-75 to 1976-77, T419
 imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415
 production, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T350
 Research Station, Myrtleford, 366
 retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
 Todd, Charles, South Australian Superintendent of Telegraphs, 40
 Toddler Groups, Melbourne City Council, 155
 Toner, Pauline Therese, M.L.A., T88
 Totalisator Agency Board (TAB), 439, 687
 investments
 involving off-course betting, commission deducted, T439
 with licensed bookmakers, T440
 Tottenham Technical School, community house, 562
 Tourism, 401-4
 expenditure, 1978-79 Budget Summary, 422
 Tourist
 accommodation establishments, survey of, 402
 Authorities, Regional, 401
 Fund, Boating and General, 401
Tourists Road Act 1936, 12
 Town and Country Planning Board, 131
Town and Country Planning Act 1961, 261
 Trade *see also* Export, Imports
 and Tariffs, General Agreement on. (GATT), 408, 410
 Commissioner Service, 411
 displays, fairs, exhibitions, etc., 412
 external, 405-19
 bilateral agreements, 407-10
 internal, 395-404, 417
 by sea, 418
 missions, 412
 specialised and general trade, 412
 survey, 412
 overseas, of Victoria, 415
 classification, T415-16
 value of, T415-16
 retail, definitions, 396
 services, 411-14
 unions, 239
 statistics, 1973 to 1977, T240

- Trade—*continued*
 value of overseas, gross customs and excise duty
 collected by State, 1976–77, T419
 with overseas countries, T417
- Trades Hall Council, 240
- Trading Banks *see* Banking, Banks
- Traffic
 accidents *see* Road
 courts, 669
- Trains *see* Railways
- Tramways, first horse trams, 5
- Transfer of Land Act* 1958, 685
- Transport *see also* Elliott Inquiry into Railways,
 Tramways
 accidents, deaths from, 205
 Act to regulate vehicle usage, 12
 administration in Victoria, 129–30
 and early metropolitan development, 5
 costs during the 1850s, 3
 development of corridor oriented planning, 17
 environmental problems, 1851–1890, 6
 equipment, imports and exports 1975–76 and
 1976–77, T416
 fuel dependence, 24
 historical development in Victoria
 1834–1851, 1–2
 1851–1890, 2–4
 1890–1920, 6–8
 1920–1950, 8–12
 1950–1977, 12–23
 in the Victorian environment, 1–25
 Ministry of, 117, 512
 Plan 1969, 16
 planning and need for continuous review, 24
 public expenditure
 1972–73 to 1976–77, T427
 1978–79 Budget Summary, 422
- Regulation Board, 531–4
 buses, taxis and hire cars, passenger fares, 532
 commercial freight transport, 533
 first appointed, 11
 functions of, 531
 goods and passenger applications, 532
 licences
 issued: summary of financial operations,
 1972–77, T531–2
 permits and drivers' certificates, 532
 motor boats, 533
 passenger services, 533
 taxi industry, 533
 tow trucks, 534
 system, Board of Inquiry, 1970, 14
 urban, public, Commonwealth Government grants,
 433
- Transport Act* 1951, 12, 512
- Transport Regulation Act* 1934, 9, 531–4
- Transportation
 centre, developments, 19
 system, data bank, 16
- Travel *see also* Tourist
 and accommodation assistance, for isolated pa-
 tients, 607
 goods, imports and exports, 1975–76 and 1976–77,
 T416
- Trayling, Hon. Ivan Barry, M.L.C., T86
- Treasury, 115
- Tree fruit production, 1973 to 1977, T346
- Trewin, Thomas Campion, M.L.A., T88
- Trezise, Neil Benjamin, M.L.A., T88
- Tripovitch, Hon. John Matthew, M.L.C., T87
- Trotting
 Control Board, 687
 meetings events, stakes, 1974 to 1978, T688
- Trout Management Group, 320
- Trust Funds and Special Accounts, Victorian,
 447–9, T448
- Trustee companies, 489
 value of estates administered at 30 June 1973 to
 1977, T489
- Trustee Companies Act* 1958, 489
- Tuberculosis
 Bureaux, activities, 1973–77, T617
 deaths from, 205
 sanatoria, 1973–77, T617
 services, 616–17
- Turf Research Institute, Frankston, 366
- Twenty-seventh Conference of Statisticians, 1965, 137
- Unemployment, *see also* Employment, Labour force
 and vacancy ratios
 by age, T245
 by location, T245
 by occupation, T244
 by sex, T244
 annual average, Victoria and Australia, T243
 benefits, 631
 number of and amount paid, T637–8
 recipients, T246
 duration of, T246
 in Victoria, 1972–1977, 243–7
 retraining schemes in Victoria, 247
 statistical background, 243
 trends, 243
- Uniform Building Regulations, 261
- Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, 541
- Unions *see* Trade Unions
- United
 Australia Organisation, 82
 Kingdom
 imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
- Nations
 Development Programme, 251
 Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,
 251
- Press International, 714
- States of America
 imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
- Uniting Church of Australia, 194
- Universities *see also* Education, tertiary
 Admissions Committee, Victorian, 579
 research, medical, 627
- University of Melbourne, 580–1
 chairs, 580–1
 Department of Civil Engineering, Agricultural
 Engineering Section, 367
 Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry, 367
 fees and financial assistance, 581
 overseas students, 581
- Upper Yarra
 Dam, 293, T296
 Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority, 136
- Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Land
 Management and Stream Environmental Study*,
 environmental report, 136
- Urban
 centres, 174–5
 Land Council, 133
- Urban Renewal Act* 1970, 269
- U.S.S.R.
 bilateral trade agreements with, 409
 imports and exports 1974–75 to 1976–77, T417
- V.I.C. *see* Victoria Institute of Colleges
- V.U.S.E.B. *see* Victorian Universities and Schools
 Examinations Board
- Vale, Roy Mountford, M.L.A., T88
- Valuation of Land Act* 1960, 144
- Valuation of Land (Appeals) Act* 1965, 145
- Valuer-General, 144
- Valuers' Qualification Board, 144
- Vegetable
 imports and exports 1975–76 and 1976–77, T415,
 T416
 production, 349
 products from, T415, T416
 Research Station, Frankston, 365
- Vehicle, *see* Motor Vehicle
- Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board, 336
- Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act* 1958, 336
- Veterans' Affairs
 Commonwealth Department of, 639–40
 disability and dependants pensions, 639

- Veterans' Affairs—*continued*
 education and training, 640
 general assistance, 640
 medical care, 640
 re-establishment benefits for former regular servicemen, 640
 Repatriation General Hospital, 612
 Veterinary Research Institute, Parkville, 364
 Vickery, Norman Alfred, judge, T660
- Victoria
 advances from Commonwealth Government, 433
 area, 167
 creation of State, 38
 description of coastline, 43
 geographic position, 42
 Grants Commission, 147
 groundwater resources, 53
 Institute of Colleges, 587-8
 jurisdiction on depth below the surface of the land, 41
 land surface, 49-50
 Law Foundation, 681
 mountain areas, 42
 offshore boundaries, 40
 physical divisions, 45
 Police see Police
 population at 30 June 1978, 166
 State boundaries, 38-41
Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976, 140
Victoria Grants Commission Annual Report, 147
- Victorian
 Acts passed by Parliament, 1977, 89-93
 Arts Centre, 695-7
 Building Committee, 697
 Melbourne Concert Hall, 697
 Association of Teachers in Independent Schools (VATIS), 569
 Bar, 676-8
 Council, 677
 Brown Coal Research and Development Committee, 275
 Chamber of Manufactures, 241
 Constitution, 74
 Education Department see Education
 electoral system, 97-107
 Employers' Federation, 242
 Field and Game Association, 317
 Film Corporation, 696
 Government
 funds, 448
 taxation, 435-43
 Travel Authority, 401
 In-Service Education Committee, 567
 Institute of Secondary Education, 574-5
 Medical Postgraduate Committee, 608
 Ministry, 78-9
 National Parks Association, 317
 Parliament, 80-1
 party membership, 80
 procedures, 81
 Post-Secondary Commission, 567
 Public Service, 108
 Racing Club, 655
 Railways, see Railways
 Department, created by Act, 4
 representatives in the Commonwealth Parliament, 104
 Superannuation Fund, 446
 Tapestry Workshop, 696
 traffic, early attempts at regulation, 1940's, 13
 Universities
 Admissions Committee (VUAC), 569, 579
 and Schools Examinations Board (VUSEB), 569, 574
 weather summary 1977, 71-2
 Wheat Research Institute, Horsham, 365
Victorian Companies Act 1961, 513
 Vietnam, bilateral trade agreements with, 409
Vision and Realization: A Centenary history of State Education in Victoria, published by the Education Department, 1973, 112
 Vital Statistics, summary, Victoria, 190-209, T190
- Viticulture, number of growers, area and production 1972-73 to 1976-77, T349
 Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies, 652-5
 von Mueller, Baron, Government Botanist, 34
 Voting features, State elections, 100
 Wade, Henry, surveyor, 40
- Wage
 award rates, Federal awards 1967 to 1976, T215
 basic, 1907 to 1967, 214
 Commonwealth weekly rates 1923 to 1935, T215
 determinations, Commonwealth, 214
 national cases, 1977-78, 215
 rates
 and hours of work, 218-26
 surveys, 223
 weekly
 Australia and Victoria, T220
 industry groups, T220
Wage rates and earnings, publication, 219
- Wages
 and salaries, value of, in retail and selected service establishments, 1973-74, T397, T398
 Boards, 212
 Determinations, 1967 to 1978, T216
 Walton, Hon. John Malcolm, M.L.C., T86
 Waranga Basin, 304
 Warby Range State Park, T34
 Ward, Hon. Hector Roy, M.L.C., T86
 Warrandyte State Park, T34
 Washing machines, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
 Watches, retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
- Water
 consumption of, 296
 irrigation, for, 305
 pollution control of, 302
 quality control, Environment Protection Authority, 28
 resources, 50
 and
 their control, 291-300
 sewerage, 291-309
 Water Supply, Ministry of, 117, 291
 expenditure, 1978-79 Budget Summary, 423
 Council, 291
 storages, 303-5
 supply
 expenditure on, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T427
 for country towns, 308
Water Conservation Act 1881, 306
Water Resources Act 1975, 291
 Waterworks trusts, 309
 Weather see also Climate
 summary of conditions during 1977, 71-2
 Webster, Hon. James Joseph, Senator, T106
 Weeah, variety of barley, 341
 Weideman, Graeme, M.L.A., T88
 Welfare see also Social Welfare, Social Security
 aged persons services, 621-2
 rights programme, 636
 service provision, 637
 work, individual and group, 637
- Werribee
 Gorge, T34
 Park, 36
- West.
 Gate Bridge, 20
 Authority, 513, 534
 recommendations to relieve congestion, 20
 Moorabool Water Board, 309
- Western
 Australia, trade with, 418
 District Plains, 48
 Highlands, 48
 Port
 Catchment Co-ordinating Group, 26
 Regional Planning Authority, 135
- Wheat
 areas, 338
 Delivery Quota Scheme, 338
 for grain, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T340

- Wheat—*continued*
 principal varieties sown, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T339
Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1974, 339
Wheat Marketing Act 1969, 338
 Wheeler, Sir Kenneth Henry, M.L.A., Speaker of the
 Legislative Assembly, 87, T88
 Whelan, Desmond Patrick, Chief Judge, T660
 Whipstick Environmental Education Centre, 564
 White, Edward R., surveyor, 40
 White, Hon. David Ronald, M.L.C., T87
 Whiting, Milton Stanley, M.L.A., T88
 White Paper on Social Welfare, 642-3
 Wholesale
 Price index of
 copper materials used in manufacture of electrical equipment, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T500
 electrical installation materials, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T504
 materials used in
 building other than house building, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T499
 house building, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T499
 metallic materials used in manufacture of fabricated metal products, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T500
 Price Indexes, 498-504
 sales in retail and selected service establishments by industry group, 1973-74, T397
 Widow's pension, 630
 number of and amount paid, T637-8
 Wife's pension, 630
 Wildlife *see also* Fish, Fisheries
 habitats, monitoring studies, 318
 management, 317
 Research
 Station, Lara, 318
 studies, 317
 reserves, 318
 Wilkes, Frank Noel, M.L.A., T88
 Williams, Hon. David George, M.L.C., T87
 Williams, Morris Thomas, M.L.A., T88
 Williamstown Technical School, Co-educational
 Secondary Resource Centre, 562
 Willis, Ralph, M.H.R., T107
 Wills, number lodged with Public Trustee, 1973-74 to 1977-78, T489
 Wilsons Promontory National Park, T34
 Wilton, John Thomas, M.L.A., T88
 Wimmera
 Statistical Division
 area and population at 30 June, 1976 and 1977, T170
 land utilisation, 328
 number of agricultural establishments, 1976-77, T328
 Winds *see* Climate
 Wine
 production, 348
 retail establishments and retail sales, 1973-74, T398
 value of retail sales 1971-72 to 1976-77, T400
 Wingan Inlet National Park, T34
 Winneke, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Q.C.,
 Governor of Victoria, 77
 Women's Section Control Council, 85
 Wood, Alan Raymond, M.L.A., T88
 Wood, including timber and cork manufactures, imports and exports, 1975-76 and 1976-77, T415, T416
 "Work Experience Kit", 565
 Work
 force, *see* Labour Force
 standard hours of, 221
 weekly hours of, adult males and females, T222
 40 hour week, 221
 Workers
 compensation, 228-31
 Board, 691-2
 of Inquiry into, 229
 types of cases, 692-3
 business, T228
 legislation, 691-3
 summary of claims paid, T229
Workers Compensation Act 1914, 488
Workers Compensation Act 1958, 228, 231
 Works and Services Account, 433
 expenditure, 1972-73 to 1976-77, T449
 World Health
 Assembly List B cause group, T201
 Organisation, International Classification of Diseases, 201
 Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving, M.L.C., T87
 Wright, Robert John Davern, judge, T660
 Wyperfeld National Park, T34
 Yallourn
 brown coal fields,
 Maryvale, 277
 Morwell, 277
 "W" power station, 280
 Yan Yean Reservoir, 293, T296
 Yates, William, M.H.R., T107
 Young, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of
 Victoria, Chief Justice, 77, T659
 Young Liberal Movement, 85
 Youth
 health services, 618-21
 Parole Board, 646-7, 672
 Sport and Recreation
 Department of, 115, 655-7
 councils and boards, 657
 finance, 656
 "Life. Be in it", fitness programme, 656-7
 municipal recreation, 655
 racing, 655
 receipts and payments, 1976-77 and 1977-78, T656
 research and special projects, 657
 Youth Employment Committee, 656
 youth programmes, 655-7
 "Youth 2000", series, 656
 expenditure, 1978-79 Budget summary, 423
 training and reception centre, 643
 welfare services, 643-4
 admissions and discharges of wards, T650
Youth, Sport and Recreation Act 1972, 115
 Yugoslavia, imports and exports, 1974-75 to 1976-77, T417
 Zenith, variety of wheat, T340
 Zoological Society of Victoria, Royal, 37

SUPPLEMENT

CONSTITUTION AND PARLIAMENT

Page 79

Victorian State elections: 5 May 1979

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 5 May 1979. The 64th Ministry, led by the Hon. Rupert James Hamer, E.D., was subsequently formed and consisted of the following members:

VICTORIA—64th MINISTRY

From the Legislative Assembly

The Hon. R.J. Hamer, E.D.	Premier and Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
The Hon. L.H.S. Thompson, C.M.G.	Treasurer, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Police and Emergency Services
The Hon. J.C.M. Balfour	Minister for Minerals and Energy
The Hon. W.A. Borthwick	Minister of Health
The Hon. I.W. Smith	Minister of Agriculture
The Hon. B.J. Dixon	Minister of Housing and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation
The Hon. R.R.C. Maclellan	Minister of Transport
The Hon. W. Jona	Minister for Community Welfare Services
The Hon. J.H. Ramsay	Minister of Labour and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs
The Hon. T.L. Austin	Minister of Public Works and Minister for Property and Services
The Hon. L.S. Lieberman	Minister for Planning and Assistant Minister of Health
The Hon. A.R. Wood	Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
The Hon. N. Lacy	Minister of the Arts and Assistant Minister of Education

From the Legislative Council

The Hon. A.J. Hunt	Minister of Education
The Hon. Haddon Storey, Q.C.	Attorney-General and Minister for Federal Affairs
The Hon. D.G. Crozier	Minister for Local Government
The Hon. W.V. Houghton	Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands, and Minister of Soldier Settlement
The Hon. F.J. Granter	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests

Pages 86-8

Members of the Victorian Parliament*Political parties*

Members elected to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly at the elections held on 5 May 1979 and the Provinces or Districts they represent are shown below.

Political party affiliations are indicated thus:

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

Legislative Council

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERS ELECTED
 5 MAY 1979

Member	Province
Baxter, Hon. William Robert (NP)	North Eastern
Baylor, Hon. Hilda Gracia (LP)	Boronia
Block, Hon. Peter David (LP)	Nunawading
Bubb, Hon. Clive (LP)	Ballarat
Butler, Hon. Clyde Algernon Surtees (ALP)	Thomastown
Campbell, Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra
Coxsedge, Hon. Joan (ALP)	Melbourne West
Crozier, Hon. Digby Glen (LP)	Western
Grimwade, Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Central Highlands
Hayward, Hon. Donald Keith (LP)	Monash
Houghton, Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe
Hunt, Hon. Alan John (LP)	South Eastern
Kennedy, Hon. Cyril (ALP)	Waverley
Kent, Hon. Daniel Eric (ALP)	Chelsea
Lawson, Hon. Robert (LP)	Higinbotham
Long, Hon. Richard John (LP)	Gippsland
Mackenzie, Hon. Roderick (ALP)	Geelong
Radford, Hon. John William (LP)	Bendigo
Sgro, Hon. Giovanni Antonio (ALP)	Melbourne North
Walker, Hon. Evan Herbert (ALP)	Melbourne
White, Hon. David Ronald (ALP)	Doutta Galla
Wright, Hon. Kenneth Irving (NP)	North Western

Legislative Assembly

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED
 5 MAY 1979

Member	District
Amos, Derek Godfrey Ian (ALP)	Morwell
Austin, Hon. Thomas Leslie (LP)	Ripon
Balfour, Hon. James Charles Murray (LP)	Narracan
Birrell, Hayden Wilson (LP)	Geelong West
Borthwick, Hon. William Archibald (LP)	Monbulk
Brown, Alan John (LP)	Westernport
Burgin, Cecil William (LP)	Polwarth
Cain, John (ALP)	Bundoora
Cathie, Ian Robert (ALP)	Carrum
Chambers, Mrs Joan Heywood (LP)	Ballarat South
Coghill, Dr Kenneth Alastair (ALP)	Werribee
Coleman, Charles Geoffrey (LP)	Syndal
Collins, Peter Charles (LP)	Noble Park
Cox, George Henry (LP)	Mitcham
Crabb, Steven Marshall (ALP)	Knox

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED
5 MAY 1979—continued

Member	District
Crellin, Maxwell Leslie (LP)	Sandringham
Culpin, John Albert (ALP)	Glenroy
Dixon, Hon. Brian James (LP)	St Kilda
Dunstan, Hon. Roberts Christian, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana
Ebery, William Thomas (LP)	Midlands
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas (ALP)	Ascot Vale
Ernst, Graham Keith (ALP)	Geelong East
Evans, Alexander Thomas (LP)	Ballarat North
Evans, Bruce James (NP)	Gippsland East
Fogarty, William Francis (ALP)	Sunshine
Fordham, Robert Clive (ALP)	Footscray
Gavin, Peter Murray (ALP)	Coburg
Ginifer, John Joseph (ALP)	Keilor
Hamer, Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (LP)	Kew
Hann, Edward James (NP)	Rodney
Hayes, Hon. Geoffrey Phillip (LP)	Wantirna
Hockley, Gordon Stanley, J.P. (ALP)	Bentleigh
Jasper, Kenneth Stephen (NP)	Murray Valley
Jolly, Robert Allen (ALP)	Dandenong
Jona, Hon. Walter (LP)	Hawthorn
Kennett, Jeffrey Gibb (LP)	Burwood
King, Kevin Francis (ALP)	Springvale
Kirkwood, Carl (ALP)	Preston
Lacy, Hon. Norman (LP)	Warrandyte
Lieberman, Hon. Louis Stuart (LP)	Benambra
Mathews, Charles Race Thorson (ALP)	Oakleigh
McArthur, Peter Stewart (LP)	Ringwood
McCance, Keith Robert (LP)	Bennettswood
McClure, Daryl Hedley Robert (LP)	Bendigo
McGrath, William Desmond (NP)	Lowan
McInnes, Neil Malcolm (NP)	Gippsland South
McKellar, Donald Kelso (LP)	Portland
Mackinnon, Donald James (LP)	Box Hill
Maclellan, Hon. Robert Roy Cameron (LP)	Berwick
Miller, Robert Henry (ALP)	Prahran
Patrick, Mrs Jeannette Tweeddale (LP)	Brighton
Plowman, Hon. Sidney James (LP)	Evelyn
Ramsay, Hon. James Halford (LP)	Balwyn
Remington, Keith Henry (ALP)	Melbourne
Reynolds, Thomas Carter (LP)	Gisborne
Richardson, John Ingles (LP)	Forest Hill
Roper, Thomas William (ALP)	Brunswick
Ross-Edwards, Peter (NP)	Shepparton
Rowe, Barry John (ALP)	Essendon
Sidiropoulos, Theo (ALP)	Richmond
Simmonds, James Lionel (ALP)	Reservoir
Simpson, John Hamilton (ALP)	Niddrie
Skeggs, Bruce Albert Edward (LP)	Ivanhoe
Smith, Aurel V. (LP)	South Barwon
Smith, Hon. Ian Winton (LP)	Warrnambool
Spyker, Peter Cornelius (ALP)	Heatherton
Stirling, Gordon Francis (ALP)	Williamstown
Tanner, Edgar Miles Ponsonby (LP)	Caulfield
Templeton, Thomas William, J.P. (LP)	Mentone
Thompson, Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson, C.M.G. (LP)	Malvern
Toner, Mrs Pauline Therese (ALP)	Greensborough
Trewin, Thomas Campion (NP)	Benalla
Trezise, Neil Benjamin (ALP)	Geelong North
Vaughan, Dr Gerard Marshall (ALP)	Glenhuntly

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERS ELECTED
5 MAY 1979—*continued*

Member	District
Walsh, Ronald William (<i>ALP</i>)	Albert Park
Weideman, Graeme, J.P. (<i>LP</i>)	Frankston
Whiting, Milton Stanley (<i>NP</i>)	Mildura
Wilkes, Frank Noel (<i>ALP</i>)	Northcote
Williams, Morris Thomas (<i>LP</i>)	Doncaster
Wilton, John Thomas (<i>ALP</i>)	Broadmeadows
Wood, Hon. Alan Raymond (<i>LP</i>)	Swan Hill

Pages 101-2

Parliamentary elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 5 May 1979 there were contests in all the eighty-one Electoral Districts. In sixty-nine of these contests, more than two candidates were engaged.

In thirty-six of these sixty-nine contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other thirty-three contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in thirty-one instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting in general elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 5 May 1979:

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 votes	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,193,037	93.30	66,016	3.10

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 at the general election held on 5 May 1979:

VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of election	Number of members of Legislative Assembly	Estimated population at March quarter 1979 (a)	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
1979	81	p3,847,400	47,499	2,350,407	29,017	per cent 61.09

(a) All estimates include adjustments for census under-enumeration.

Legislative Council

At the periodical election held on 5 May 1979 there were contests in all Provinces and in thirteen of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In four of these thirteen contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences

was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other nine contests, the leading candidate on the first count was elected in seven instances but was defeated in the remaining two instances.

The following table shows the voting at the periodical election for the Legislative Council held on 5 May 1979:

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 votes	Number	Percentage of total votes recorded
1979	2,350,407	2,350,407	2,191,128	93.22	77,361	3.53

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

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Page 215

National Wage Cases, 1978-79

The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the June quarter 1978 and September quarter 1978 were 2.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively. Taking in all the circumstances and the general desire for the continuance of an orderly system of centralised wage fixation, together with the fact that there had been a change to six-monthly indexation, the December national wage decision was that all award wages and salaries should be increased by 4 per cent.

The increases in the Consumer Price Index for the December quarter 1978 and March quarter 1979 were 2.3 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively. Before announcing its June decision, the Full Bench stated that the actions and attitudes of various participants in the wage indexation system were incompatible with its effective operation and forced it to the conclusion that the system of wage fixation was not working. It therefore called a Conference of all parties and interveners to consider as a matter of urgency whether indexation had a future. In view of the statistical problems associated with making fine adjustments for earnings drift, the effects of industrial disputes, and the movement in oil prices due to excise, and in view of the proposed Conference, the decision was to increase all award wages and salaries by 3.2 per cent.

YEAR BOOK INDEX

The full index to this book appears on pages 754-81, preceding the Supplement.