

THE ARTS, LIBRARIES, AND MEDIA

THE ARTS

Ministry for the Arts

For many years Victoria's involvement in the arts was distributed among different government departments. The National Gallery and the State Library were for a long period the responsibility of the Chief Secretary, whereas the State Film Centre and Documentary Film Council came within the Premier's Department. Each of these organisations had, and still has, extensions throughout the State in the form of regional galleries, libraries, and film lending facilities, and, in addition, the Victorian Treasury made financial grants to artistic organisations of all types ranging from the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust to small local festivals, choirs, and brass bands.

With the very considerable increase in public interest and participation in the arts, and with the prospect of much greater leisure time being available to most citizens, the Victorian Government thought it highly desirable that a specialist department should be established to assist in the shaping and execution of the Government's artistic policies. To this end, the *Ministry for the Arts Act 1972* was formulated and received the assent of both Houses of the Victorian Parliament.

Under this Act, the Ministry was set up to develop and improve the appreciation and practice of the arts in Victoria; to make the arts more available to the people of Victoria; to encourage and assist in the provision of facilities for the arts to be performed or displayed; and to advise and co-operate with other government departments, municipalities, and public authorities in the promotion and practice of the arts within the State. The Act required that a Director should be appointed who would be the head of the Ministry, and that there would be a body to be known as "The Victorian Council for the Arts" which would advise the Minister and the Director on matters concerning the arts referred to it by them and, from time to time, to make such recommendations to the Minister concerning the State's involvement in the arts. Under the Act, the National Gallery and the State Library were transferred to the new Ministry, together with the State Film Centre. The Ministry will be responsible for recommending and administering grants and other forms of support made by the Government to bodies of all kinds.

In July 1973 the first Director of the Ministry for the Arts was appointed, and took up his duties in that month. The Premier assumed the portfolio of Minister of the Arts.

It was clear that a number of major responsibilities had to be immediately accepted by the new Ministry. The Government had agreed that the performing arts section of the Victorian Arts Centre in St Kilda Road should be completed and it is one of the responsibilities of the Ministry to supervise this project. This entails the construction of an opera/ballet theatre to seat approximately 2,000; a

drama theatre to seat approximately 800; and a studio theatre for a wide range of performing arts activities which will seat 450. In addition, related to the site will be a concert hall to seat 2,600 which will be used not only for symphony concerts but also for popular entertainment and conferences.

One of the more remarkable developments in Australia has been the growth in the numbers and quality of regional art galleries in Victoria. There were seventeen such institutions in 1975, the majority being professionally directed and providing in their areas a full service of exhibitions, educational activities, and scholarships. It is one of the Ministry's responsibilities to continue to raise the standard of regional galleries and to assist them in their work.

It will be a further responsibility of the Ministry for the Arts to advise on and assist in the development of performing arts centres in major regions throughout Victoria, this programme running parallel with the design and construction of the second stage of the Arts Centre.

The Government has allocated funds for the development of regional libraries and considerable work has already been successfully carried out in this area. It will be, therefore, the Ministry's concern to see that this development continues and, when necessary, expands so that throughout the State library services will be available to people on all levels.

The State Film Centre has also achieved success with its own programme with the provision and conduct of the small cinema in its headquarters at Treasury Place, and with the development of appreciation of the art of the film. Under the Ministry, it is expected that the State Film Centre will now expand these activities and that it will become a centre of advice for governmental and other bodies in the making of documentary films.

As part of the implementation of the recommendations made by Sir Henry Bland, the National Museum of Victoria and the Science Museum have now been attached to the Ministry, which is already associated with another major museum—the National Gallery. Contemporary thinking tends to regard the arts and sciences as being two aspects of one culture rather than opposing attitudes, and thus the relationship between the two museums and the bodies already associated with the Ministry may widen the scope of public understanding of this attitude.

Finally, the Ministry will carry out, through its specialist liaison officers, a survey of the requirements of all bodies concerned with the arts within Victoria and will recommend to the Government where financial and other assistance is considered desirable. Victoria has already a notable reputation in its support of the visual arts. It is now expected that with the creation of the Ministry, it will acquire a similar reputation in the other related areas.

Further reference, 1975

Victorian Arts Centre

The Victorian Arts Centre is situated in St Kilda Road, Melbourne, just south of the Yarra River. The first stage, the National Gallery of Victoria, was opened in 1968, and is attracting nearly 500,000 visitors each year. The building has galleries on three floor levels around three courtyards, and has excellent natural and artificial light in which to display what is regarded as Australia's finest art collection. Other features are the Great Hall, used for banquets, concerts, and receptions, with its outstanding stained-glass ceiling, the special education section for school children, and the School of Art set in the relaxing surroundings of the Russell Grimwade Garden. This School is now part of the Victorian College of the Arts.

The second stage of the Centre, the theatres and spire, is presently under construction. When finished, this section will have three theatres and full supporting facilities. There will also be garden-terraces, shops, a bistro, coffee lounges, bars, and offices and meeting rooms for community activities. The theatres will have been designed so that many types of performances can be presented in the

best possible conditions. The largest theatre, the State Theatre, will seat 2,000 people. It will allow full-scale productions of opera and ballet by Australian and international companies, as well as dance ensembles, operettas, modern musical plays, and large-scale dramas. Modern stage equipment and generous back-stage areas will give producers freedom to present the most complicated performances from the existing repertoire, or to cater for the demands of new work. The second theatre will be called the Playhouse, and will hold an audience varying between 750 and 850, depending on the form of staging. This theatre will basically be used for plays, although musicals and recitals can also be performed. The smallest theatre, the Studio, is a versatile studio-auditorium. Here, new ideas in theatre, film, television, or combinations of these can be developed. The layout of the Studio and the equipment will be suitable for experimenting with presentations such as theatre-in-the-round, end stage or open stage performances, film making, film or slide projection, musical soloists or groups, television production, or sight-and-sound presentations. This theatre will seat up to 450 people. The theatres complex will be topped by a spire, about 150 metres high, which will be a landmark to the City of Melbourne.

The third stage of the Centre, a 2,600 seat concert hall, is planned to be built at the Princes Bridge end of the site. This auditorium will give a venue of the best international standard for musical performances of all types, and will also be used for functions, ceremonies, and conventions.

Further reference, 1975

National Gallery of Victoria

The National Gallery of Victoria was founded in May 1861 when the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, declared open a small room in which were a number of plaster casts of classical sculpture and other objects which had been purchased a few years earlier in London. Thus, unlike most public galleries, this institution did not start with a collection of paintings, and it was not until 1864 that the first picture gallery was opened.

Bequests

The richness of the collections is in great part a tribute to a long tradition of public benefaction. The National Gallery of Victoria is unique in Australia in the number and range of its private benefactions. Such names as McAllan, Kent, Templeton, Connell, Felton, Everard Studley Miller, and Morgan are among many who, by gifts of money and objects, have, to a large extent, created the Gallery. The most distinguished name in any such list is that of Alfred Felton and the bequest which bears his name is indivisibly connected with the Gallery. This important bequest has, since 1905, made it possible for works of art of all kinds and all periods to a value of more than \$10m to be added to the collections. The departments of painting, sculpture, and prints have been greatly enhanced by the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, which is restricted to the acquisition of portraiture before 1800.

Recent acquisitions

The Gallery's collection of works has recently been enriched by acquisitions in the areas of ceramics, Australian paintings, Asian art, ethnic art, European painting and sculpture before 1800, European and American art after 1800, decorative arts, prints and drawings, watercolours, furniture, photography, metal-work, glass, and costumes and textiles.

Notable acquisitions were made in 1975 under the terms of the Felton Bequest for the prints and drawings collection and the Asian art collection.

Exhibitions

During 1975 temporary exhibitions continued to be presented in accordance with the Gallery's policy of encouraging as wide a range of the visual arts as

possible. A mammoth exhibition entitled "Modern Masters—Manet to Matisse" attracted 172,000 visitors to the Gallery over a four week period. This special collection of paintings was organised by the Museum of Modern Art, New York for showing in Sydney, Melbourne, and New York.

National Gallery Society

The National Gallery Society, which has functioned since 1947, had a membership in December 1974 of 9,000. It offers a continuing programme of lectures, films, and other activities, including a programme of acquisition on behalf of the Gallery.

National Gallery education programme

The Education Section of the National Gallery of Victoria occupies 735 square metres of floor space, 3.4 per cent of the total area of the building, and contains flexible teaching areas with audio-visual equipment. These are used for the lectures, discussions, and other forms of communication which provide introductory stimulus before students view the original works of art in the Gallery collection.

The Section is staffed by the chief education officer, who is a member of the Gallery staff, and by ten full-time and two part-time education officers. These teachers have specialist art training and are seconded from the Education Department of Victoria. They cater for individual requests by teachers for study of particular areas of the collection, as well as offering sessions especially planned to meet the needs and interests of varying age levels.

Each term an information folder is sent by the Education Section to every school in Victoria. Through it teachers are informed of arrangements for booking visits to the Gallery, of temporary exhibitions, and of special features of the education programme.

Government and non-government schools use these services and many of the students come from country centres throughout Victoria. Tertiary institutions such as teachers colleges and art schools are visiting the building much more frequently than in the past and business colleges and organisations training youth leaders, occupational therapists, etc., appreciate visits, which cater for their general cultural interests. Weekly lectures also are provided to students of the Australian Ballet School. There has been a steady demand for sessions from teacher groups and educational organisations.

The education programme is available to teachers of all subjects, the Gallery collection providing many starting points for students of, for example, history, literature, social studies, biblical studies, home economics, and Asian studies, as well as art and craft. Schools, which are now developing individual courses for the first years of the secondary syllabus, are making use of the Gallery in imaginative and experimental sessions.

Free admission is given for all school visits booked with the Education Section at least 48 hours in advance. At present education officers attend to between 1,200 and 1,500 students a week. A further 600 to 800 students come into the Gallery weekly to study with their own teachers. Groups staffed by education officers are divided so that one education officer works with no more than 20 to 25 students at a time.

In addition to the daily programme of school visits, the Education Section is responsible for planning and staffing a travelling exhibition of works of art which visits country centres throughout the year. It also arranges vacation programmes, revision lectures for Higher School Certificate students, and exhibitions of special educational interest.

The wide range of students (from primary to tertiary) and the variety of sessions offered call for considerable versatility on the part of the education staff

whose overall aim is to evoke the maximum response from a direct encounter with original works of art.

Further reference, 1975 ; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963 ; Drama, 1963 ; Painting in Victoria, 1964 ; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964 ; State Film Centre, 1964 ; Music, 1965, 1975 ; Drama, opera, and ballet, 1968 ; Ballet, 1974

Werribee Park Estate

The Werribee Park Estate, which once covered 35,000 hectares of land, has an interesting history dating back to 1836. The earliest reference to purchase by the Victorian Government is a letter from a group at Werribee High School to the Premier of Victoria in November 1972. Subsequently, the State Accommodation Committee recommended the purchase of the estate from the Catholic Trusts Corporation at a cost of \$1.6m, although no immediate use for the property had been suggested.

In April 1973 a work party was established to inquire into and report on the future use and management of the estate, associated buildings, surrounding grounds, and rural use of its lands. Later, an interim committee of management was formed by the Victorian Government to implement its development plans and to ensure that the historical theme of the estate is preserved. The original house and farm buildings will be restored, furnished, and fitted according to the early period. The mansion is being reinstated as a family home of its era—a prime example of the lifestyle of some first generation squatters.

There are also plans for a theatre, to be used jointly by amateur and professional groups and for training programmes. The existing theatre, constructed by the Catholic Church in 1937, will be renovated to satisfy the requirements of these groups. The garden and surroundings, covering some 11 hectares, are gradually being converted to their original form, and construction has commenced of an international standard eighteen hole golf course.

Provision has also been made for the erection of an equestrian complex to cater for such recreations as polo, polocrosse, dressage, and three day eventing. As well, areas have been reserved for a fauna park and demonstration farm. The fauna park, on which preliminary work has begun, is being established by the Zoological Board of Victoria. The demonstration farm is necessarily a long-term project which will enable future generations to observe various aspects of farming techniques, both past and present.

Attractive picnic facilities will be developed on the high plateau west of the mansion, overlooking the Werribee River. Walkways between the boundaries of the golf course and the river will ensure that the public has access to this picturesque river bank area. The need for adequate catering in this project has been recognised and the William Angliss College of Catering and Food Studies will utilise the seminary wing of the estate's building complex as a residential training school. In addition to the general training of apprentices, the College will oversee the catering requirements for functions that may be held on the estate, including restaurant-type facilities for the public and groups using the theatre. It is hoped that the mansion and garden areas of the Werribee Park Estate will be open for public inspection in the near future.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) is an independent citizen organisation, governed by its own council, and serviced by over 65 voluntary committees. Founded in 1956, it is a company, limited by guarantee. It employs a permanent administrator, a number of assistant administrators, and a staff of over fifty, and owned (at 30 June 1975) 37 properties throughout the State.

Notable developments during 1974-75 were the completion of the Beechworth former Star Hotel and the Castlemaine Market projects, the former being used as a youth hostel, and the latter equipped with an outstanding display (including

seven audio-visual units), depicting the history of this important Central Highlands city. A major acquisition was that of "Rippon Lea", at Elsternwick, a grand mansion of the Victorian era with 5 hectares of gardens. These beautifully kept gardens, with lake, waterfall, fernery, peacocks, and some magnificent trees, both indigenous and exotic, are one of the finest private gardens remaining in Australia.

In addition to its properties, the Trust also has extensive collections of antiques, paintings, objets d'art, ornamental cast iron, carriages, costumes, and relics. Ten of its properties were open to the public daily during 1974-75, attracting over 500,000 visitors.

The Trust had 17,381 members at 30 June 1975. Its aims are to acquire, protect, and preserve, for the benefit of the public, lands and buildings of beauty, or of national, historic, scientific, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest; to safeguard natural features and scenic landscape; to conserve wildlife; and to encourage and promote public appreciation, knowledge, and enjoyment of these things. It is a member of the Australian Council of National Trusts.

The Trust carries out its work, basically, by a system of classification of buildings, objects, areas, and landscape. This is done by expert voluntary committees comprising members of the appropriate disciplines for the tasks. National Trust classifications are accepted throughout the State by all sections of the community. At 30 June 1975, the Trust had classified 1,309 buildings, etc., and recorded 904 others.

During the year, the embryo system of landscape classification was fully developed and, at 30 June 1975, 37 landscape classifications and 26 recordings had been made. The landscape inventory of land units waiting to be considered stood at 374. When a classified building or landscape is threatened in any way, the Trust makes every effort in an endeavour to achieve preservation for the benefit of present and future generations. It has sought for many years to promote appropriate preservation legislation, and in 1974 felt rewarded for its efforts with the enactment of the Victorian Government's Historic Buildings Act.

The Trust undertakes a wide range of activities, including inspections, excursions, tours, lectures, and seminars; fund-raising activities in support of its work; technical advice in connection with buildings and alterations in environmental areas (e.g., Beechworth, Maldon, and Echuca); representation on government committees (e.g., Government Advisory Committee on Preservation of Places of Historic Interest, Government Buildings Advisory Committee, Urban Renewal Advisory Committee, Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Committee, and Lal Lal Blast Furnace Reserve Management Committee). It has also produced a considerable number of publications, ranging from specific surveys (e.g., Mornington Peninsula and Western Port, Arthur's Seat quarrying, Royal Botanic Gardens, and Queen Victoria Market) to National Trust guides (e.g., *Melbourne*), booklets for individual properties, and tour notes. It has produced a major book *Historic Buildings of Victoria* (1966-67—278 pages) and has co-operated with other States in the Australian Council of National Trusts' book series *Historic Buildings of Australia*. A set of technical bulletins is currently being planned.

The Trust receives a Victorian Government administrative grant of \$30,000 per annum (at 30 June 1975) and a preservation grant of \$50,000 per annum for specific restoration projects (from 1971 to 1975). In 1973 it was also given a \$200,000 grant (over three years) for the preservation of the sailing ship *Polly Woodside*. All preservation grants are on a \$2 for every \$1 raised basis.

Considerable financial assistance was also received from the Australian Government under the National Estate scheme during 1974 and 1975.

La Trobe Cottage

La Trobe Cottage, in the Domain near the Shrine of Remembrance, was one of the Trust's first preservation activities.

Charles Joseph La Trobe did more to shape the State of Victoria than any other man. He arrived only four years after the first white settlement when the total population numbered less than 6,000. In the fifteen years in which he was, at first, Superintendent of the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and, later, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, Victoria became the richest and most populous of the Australian colonies.

Victoria's first Government House was not a grand building—in fact, it was a small prefabricated cottage. La Trobe brought the house with him in the ship *Fergusson* together with his family and domestic possessions. He had it erected on 5 hectares which he bought on a slope east of the Yarra River and called it Jolimont after his wife's home in Switzerland. A visitor in 1852 described the cottage as "small . . . elegantly furnished . . . standing in spacious grounds exhibiting a great variety of native trees and shrubs". Under its roof all the important questions of the day were discussed and many famous and important people were entertained in the tiny rooms of the cottage.

It is over 120 years since Charles Joseph La Trobe returned to England. After this, the cottage fell into disuse and the stages by which the buildings were demolished are not known. All that remained of them to remove to the Domain was the south-west corner, consisting of one room and side verandah and a small attached room. The Trust's reconstruction of the cottage was helped by a perspective sketch and floor plan by La Trobe. The exterior of the house was documented in a series of sketches made over the years by La Trobe and his nephew, La Trobe Bateman, an architect. The remains at Jolimont were carefully dismantled and taken to the new site. The original materials were used wherever possible in the construction, and the building has been restored as closely as possible to its original state.

It was possible to furnish the cottage as La Trobe would have known it, because many of his belongings remained in Victoria and elsewhere. A considerable number of these have now been donated to the collection at the cottage.

The restoration of these buildings allows them to be seen as they were in 1840 in surroundings not unlike those in which they originally stood in Jolimont. The cottage was officially opened by the then Governor of Victoria on 2 December 1964.

Further reference, 1975; Como, 1975

LIBRARIES

Public library services in Victoria are provided by the State Library of Victoria and by free municipal or public libraries in some 180 municipalities throughout the State. These services are co-ordinated under the Library Council of Victoria.

Library Council of Victoria

The Library Council came into existence in 1965 following an extensive review of library services in Victoria. In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed Sir John Jungwirth to sit as a Board of Inquiry to assess the library situation in Victoria and to make recommendations for future development. In August 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. A major recommendation was that the State Library Trustees and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

Following consideration of this report, the Victorian Parliament passed the *Library Council of Victoria Act 1965*, the principal object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria on the lines suggested by the Board of Inquiry. This Council consists of a president and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provided that the first president of the Council should be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also stated that of the eight other members, six should meet certain qualifications, namely, one should be a person holding a senior academic position in a university in Victoria; one should be a

person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration ; one should be a person distinguished in the field of education ; one should represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act ; another, the municipalities outside the metropolis ; and one of the members should be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia. The current president of the Library Council of Victoria is a judge of the Supreme Court.

The principal functions of the Council are to manage and control the State Library ; to assist in the promotion, organisation, and supervision of the municipal library services ; to advise on matters of general policy relating to free libraries ; to make recommendations to the Minister on the allocation of funds made available by Parliament to assist free libraries ; and to provide advisory services to free libraries and associated institutions. The responsibility originally vested in the Council to manage and control the preservation of public records passed to the Public Record Office following the passage of the *Public Records Act 1972*.

The Library Council of Victoria was constituted on 13 April 1966, and since that date has managed the State Library of Victoria and has advised the Victorian Government on the promotion of public library services throughout Victoria.

State Library of Victoria

The State Library of Victoria is the basic research library for the State. It occupies a central location in Swanston Street in Melbourne, close to two major educational institutions, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and the University of Melbourne, and is readily accessible to the public. Its hours of opening over the seven days of every week and every evening with the exception of Saturday ensures the availability of a public service to a wide and varied community throughout Victoria. Because of the richness of its collections, the Library also plays a significant role in answering the reference needs of a national and international community.

The State Library traces its history back to the 1850s when a group of influential citizens made successful representations to the Lieutenant-Governor, C. J. La Trobe, to provide for the literary and educational needs of the community. An area of 0.8 hectare was reserved for a library and a sum of £6,500 placed on the Estimates for the erection of a building and for the purchase of books. This amount was passed in the Appropriation Act signed on 20 January 1853. On 20 July in the same year, five trustees were appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Justice (later Sir Redmond) Barry. The foundation stone was laid on 3 July 1854 and the Library opened on the present Swanston Street site on 11 February 1856.

By 1900 it was evident that the Library had outgrown its existing accommodation and in March 1905 the Librarian recommended that the most fitting way to celebrate the jubilee of the institution would be to erect a new building. On 14 November 1913, the great central octagonal reading room, with its associated book stacks, was opened. The most recent major additions to the building were made in 1965 when the La Trobe Library wing, housing the State's Victoriana and Australiana collections, was opened. An extensive relocation programme was undertaken during 1974 to provide for the better utilisation of space in the present building and the development of more comfortable facilities for both the staff and the public.

The Library was first known as the Melbourne Public Library, later as the Public Library of Victoria, and from 1960 as the State Library of Victoria. It is a branch of the Ministry for the Arts.

The State Library is organised on departmental lines : the Resources Development Department is responsible for the acquisition by purchase or by gift and exchange of all library materials ; the Cataloguing Department is responsible for

the cataloguing and processing of all books acquired and the maintenance of a card catalogue organised on dictionary lines with author, title, and subject entries ; the main Reference Library houses the principal book stock of the State Library and offers a varied service covering general reference inquiries of all kinds, a specialised art and music reference service, inter-library loans, a Municipal Support Service, and a selective lending service to country borrowers not served by a municipal library system ; and the La Trobe Library houses the Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific collections of the State Library. In addition, the State Library is responsible for staffing and generally advising the various libraries maintained in Victorian Government departments.

Over the 119 years of its existence, the State Library has built up strong collections in a wide range of subjects although certain of these have, of necessity, been limited in recent years. Among fields of continuing interest are historical bibliography, including early printed books and private presses of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries ; typography ; fine arts, including painting, sculpture, and the decorative arts, with emphasis on Oriental art ; music, including both literature and scores ; history, particularly British ; military history ; and biography, together with genealogy and parish registers.

The principal fields which were previously developed but not maintained extensively, and in which the Library has outstanding nineteenth century collections, are religion, engineering, and pure science. Files of newspapers and government publications from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, New Zealand, and Canada are maintained. Representative international organisations such as the United Nations deposit important papers in the Library. The Library holds a stock of over one million books and periodicals as well as other material such as manuscripts, maps, microfilms, photographs, paintings, and sound recordings.

From 1892 the Library maintained a Lending Branch which proved to be a popular aspect of the institution's service over many years. In 1971, however, because of the increasing number of municipal libraries being established throughout the State, and the consequent decline in the use made of the Lending Library, the Library Council decided to stop direct lending to all persons except those living in areas not served by a municipal library. To supplement the services of municipal libraries, the Library Council has established a Municipal Support Service which began operating in March 1971. This service makes available the stock of the State Library to people throughout Victoria through local municipal libraries. A bibliographical and information service is also provided to the municipal libraries.

Australiana collections

In 1965 the La Trobe Library, named to commemorate C. J. La Trobe's contribution to Victorian history and his special association with the foundation of a major library service in Victoria, was opened to house the substantial collection of Australian materials held by the State Library of Victoria. Although the La Trobe Library holds a wide selection of Australian, New Zealand, and Pacific materials, its special strength is in its holdings of Victorian material. The depth of the Victorian collections is due principally to the legal provision since 1869 for deposit in the State Library of a copy of every work published in Victoria. The many thousands of books, government publications, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and maps accumulated through this provision have been supplemented by valuable early Victorian material relating to the discovery, exploration, and settlement of the State, and of works about Victoria or written by Victorians and published elsewhere.

In addition to its book stock, the La Trobe Library contains approximately 20,000 volumes of newspapers, including nearly all Victorian newspapers. These are supplemented by indexes and collections of press cuttings. The Library is also active in the collection of manuscript materials, particularly the private

papers of prominent Victorians and of Victorian organisations. This research collection of original papers is rich in material relating to the early history and development of Victoria. Particular treasures include original papers of Batman, the Port Phillip Association, Wedge, Bourke, Fawkner, Burke and Wills, Henty, Mackinnon, Armytage, Shillinglaw, Coppin, Black, McCulloch, La Trobe, Redmond Barry, and Turner. In recent years, a substantial collection of documentary material reflecting Victoria's twentieth century history has also been acquired.

A valuable collection of historical paintings, lithographs, and objects of historical interest has also been developed. Numbering over 30,000 items, this collection includes paintings by Gill, Russell, von Guérard, Liardet, Strutt, and Burn; engravings by Ham, Thomas, Cogne, and Calvert; and photographs by Fauchery, Caire, Lindt, and Nettleton. There are also approximately 10,000 maps.

Material dealing with the history of the State is supplemented by virtually complete collections of Victorian technical and scientific publications (including those of the Royal Society of Victoria and kindred societies as well as those of government departments), complete sets of law reports, and parliamentary papers and other political material.

Municipal libraries

The modern movement in municipal library service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in 1947. Under the *Library Council of Victoria Act* 1965, the control of the Board passed to the Library Council, and in 1966 its office was re-designated the Public Libraries Division of the Library Council of Victoria. Following the pattern established by the Free Library Service Board, the Public Libraries Division is concerned with the promotion, subsidising, inspection, and organisation of public libraries throughout the State. In addition, the Division offers a wide ranging advisory service concerning all aspects of public librarianship in Victoria.

Public library services in Victoria offer 96.3 per cent of the total population of the State access to information, recreational, and cultural services. These libraries are maintained by 180 of the State's 212 municipalities from both municipal funds and from subsidies and grants made by the Victorian Government through the Library Council of Victoria.

Regional libraries, which numbered twenty-seven in 1974-75 serving 132 individual municipalities, consist of groups of councils which establish, on a co-operative basis, a regional library committee to administer the library service for the region. The committee in each region employs library staff and authorises the purchase of books and other library materials and is generally in charge of public library services within the region. Many councils provide modern library buildings and facilities. Twenty bookmobiles are operating in Victoria—sixteen in country regions and four in the Melbourne metropolitan area.

In 1972-73, 1,042,148 borrowers used the services, totalling 3,759,817 books, to the extent of 17,407,015 issues.

The Library Council of Victoria distributed \$5.2m in subsidies and grants in 1974-75. Of this amount, \$4.7m was a library subsidy paid on a dollar for dollar basis up to a maximum grant per municipality of \$1.50 per head of population. A rural library establishment and regional library development grant of \$410,000 and other grants totalling \$28,000 were also made.

In 1974-75, subsidised municipalities estimated they would provide \$6.3m for the maintenance of their services plus another \$500,000 to provide buildings to house their libraries.

Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services— Victorian Regional Committee

When the Melbourne Public Library was founded, its Trustees attempted to collect material in depth in all fields of knowledge, and to establish as far as

possible a complete record of human thought and action. This policy was followed with considerable success well into the twentieth century.

Because of the rapid increase in the number of books and periodicals published in this century, it is no longer possible for any library to pursue such all-embracing objectives, and no library can any longer be self-sufficient in its resources. It becomes expedient, therefore, for libraries to share their resources with each other, and this has led to the development in the mid-twentieth century of new co-operative patterns of acquisition, recording, and use of books.

In 1956, through the action of the National and State Librarians, a planning body called the Australian Advisory Committee on Bibliographical Services (AACOBS) was set up to consider measures for the co-operative development of the book resources of Australia. In 1965, committees were set up in each State to co-ordinate acquisition in their areas, to organise and improve existing resources by co-operative projects, and generally to promote co-operation among libraries of all types.

The AACOBS Victorian Regional Committee consists of the State Librarian, the librarians of the university libraries, and representatives of the C.S.I.R.O. network of libraries, the Parliamentary Library, tertiary college libraries, local public libraries, and special libraries.

Through regular meetings of this Committee and of groups responsible to it, weaknesses in existing book provision are being identified and the economical use of library money is being promoted through the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of resources. Libraries are thus being enabled to develop special strengths in their collections in co-ordination with other libraries but without loss of autonomy.

Further reference, 1975; Special and research libraries, 1964; Regional libraries, 1965; Book publishing, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966; Manuscript collection in La Trobe Library, 1967; Public records in Victoria, 1968; Art Library, 1969; Swan Hill Folk Museum, 1971; Sovereign Hill, Ballarat, 1972; Science Museum of Victoria, 1972; National Museum of Victoria, 1972; Victoriana in the State Library, 1974

MEDIA

Community Services Centre

The Community Services Centre, located at 356 Collins Street, Melbourne, was opened by the Premier of Victoria on 11 September 1975. Operating under the administration of the Premier's Department, the Centre comprises a Migrant Advisory Bureau, an Anti-Discrimination Bureau, a Government Information Office and bookshop, and a Women's Advisory Office.

The overall aim of the Centre is to create greater understanding between all members of society, and to create equal opportunities for all. It is intended to be a place where people can communicate directly with government, either to obtain information on the activities of government departments and agencies, or to put their problems to trained officers.

The work of the Centre is assisted by two advisory councils—one dealing with migrant advice, the other with anti-discrimination matters. The Centre incorporates five interpreters who, between them, speak eleven languages. The interpreters work in conjunction with research officers.

The Government Information Office has a bookshop where government publications may be inspected or purchased. A range of other publications is maintained to complement the work of the bureaux, including some foreign language material. Acts and Regulations are also stocked.

The press

Metropolitan press, 1974

Melbourne's two major newspaper publishing groups suffered significant financial reverses during the second half of 1974 which were to have a dis-

couraging effect on profitability for the 1974-75 financial year. Both groups attributed the decline to increasing wage and newsprint costs.

David Syme and Co. Ltd, publisher of the morning broadsheet the *Age*, had a record profit of \$2,062,000 for the financial year 1973-74, 57 per cent more than in the previous financial year. However, the company's profit fell 49 per cent in the period July to December 1974. Apart from cost increases, the main factor which caused the decline was lower levels of classified employment advertising. Profit of the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, publishers of the afternoon broadsheet the *Herald* and the morning tabloid the *Sun News-Pictorial*, declined by more than 6 per cent for the year to September 1974 to \$11,537,000. The group reported a further decline in the following six months when profit fell by 35 per cent, despite a 13.3 per cent rise in turnover. In November 1974, the *Herald* celebrated its 30,000th issue with a souvenir magazine and reprints from historic editions recording major news events of the past 130 years.

The *Age* was the only one of the three Melbourne metropolitan dailies to increase circulation in 1974. The paper achieved a new record average daily sale of 216,507 for the winter audit period, April to September. This was 6,846 higher than for the same period in the previous year. The winter average for the *Sun* decreased by 3,181 to 646,404. The *Herald's* circulation continued its decline of recent years with the winter average decreasing by 3,507 to 480,800. Its summer average of 468,747 was the lowest since 1960-61.

Both morning papers increased their cover prices during the year. The *Age* rose from eight cents to nine cents in November 1974 to a price which was two cents higher than it had been two years earlier. The *Sun* rose from seven cents to eight cents, also in November. The *Herald* remained at six cents during the year.

The two morning newspapers increased their volumes of advertising during the year, but that of the *Herald* declined. The *Age* had an overall increase for all types of advertising of 3.7 per cent for the calendar year, while the *Sun's* rose by 0.7 per cent. The *Herald* declined 5.6 per cent for the same period.

Apart from the three metropolitan dailies, Melbourne is served by the national daily the *Australian*. The only other daily in circulation is the *Australian Financial Review*, prepared in Sydney and published in facsimile at David Syme and Co. Ltd. Melbourne has two local Sunday papers and three Sydney Sunday papers transported here for distribution. The *Sunday Press*, a joint project of the *Herald* and the *Age*, launched the previous year, showed a steady circulation level of just below 100,000. The other locally-produced paper, the *Sunday Observer*, continued to show the highest circulation at about 150,000. The *Sunday Press* went up in price twice during the year from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents overall, while the *Sunday Observer's* price increased from twenty cents to forty cents.

Suburban press

At a time when most publishers of newspapers and magazines are being forced by rising costs to increase the selling price, suburban newspapers in Melbourne are maintaining their predominantly free weekly distribution. The number of papers has increased to 48. This indicates the acceptance by advertisers and the public of suburban newspapers.

The demand has matched the growth of the suburbs of Melbourne. In 1975, 1,500,000 suburban papers were being printed and distributed. The independent Suburban Newspapers Audit Bureau (SNAB) checks the effectiveness of the letterbox distribution system. Newspapers affiliated with SNAB publish their audited circulations every week. Independent surveys prove a high degree of acceptability. Inflation has led to tighter management control in all departments. Improved production skills and new methods have helped lift suburban newspapers to a high standard, and better trained editorial staff, artists, and photographers have all played a part in this.

Among the reasons for the improvement in quality over the past fifteen years has been the purchase by several companies of high speed offset presses and the organisation by the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers Association of a number of competitions between member groups. These awards are judged annually. In the past five years "Suburban Newspapers Week", promoted on a national scale, has attracted attention to the place that suburban newspapers occupy in the life of the community.

Further reference, 1975; *Country press*, 1967

Broadcasting

Introduction

In Australia, radio and television services are provided both from commercial and Australian Government transmitters; the Australian *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1975 governs the operation of services designated to the national broadcasting service, the national television service, the commercial broadcasting service, and the commercial television service.

The national services (both radio and television) are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission which has sole responsibility for programme material; the actual transmitters are operated by the Australian Telecommunications Commission. The commercial services (both radio and television) are operated under licences granted by the Minister for the Media, who, in exercising his licensing powers, takes into consideration recommendations made by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. The revenue of the commercial services is obtained from advertising. Licence fees, payable to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, are charged on a sliding scale from 1 per cent to 4.5 per cent of gross advertising revenue.

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

Although the commercial services are operated as private enterprise undertakings, the Board exercises control in certain fields, by prescribing programme standards, laying down rules for advertising time and advertising content, determining hours of operation, and by establishing and supervising operational standards. The Board allocates frequencies for transmission and investigates applications for the establishment of stations. In all these functions, it has worked under the jurisdiction of the Minister for the Media since 1974.

Commercial broadcasting

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$0.5m to 4.5 per cent on amounts over \$3.5m. Licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1974-75 were \$708,824, the fees for Victoria being \$175,720 of which \$142,455 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1975 there were 118 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne and fourteen in country districts; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1975

Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location	Call sign	Location
3AK	} Melbourne	3XY	Melbourne	3GL	Geelong	3SH	Swan Hill
3AW		3BA	Ballarat	3HA	Hamilton	3SR	Shepparton
3DB		3BO	Bendigo	3LK	Horsham	3TR	Sale
3KZ		3CS	Colac	3MA	Mildura	3UL	Warragul
3UZ		3CV	Maryborough	3NE	Wangaratta	3YB	Warrnambool

At 30 June 1975 the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were Melbourne, 168 and country, 127.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO, 3AR, and 3ZZ (Melbourne), 3GI (Sale), 3WL (Warrnambool), and 3WV (Horsham). There are two domestic short-wave stations, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia; seven short-wave transmitters from Shepparton and two from Lyndhurst operate for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas broadcasting service.

The A.B.C. radio service broadcasts under the Australian *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1975. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

The Melbourne A.B.C. access and ethnic station 3ZZ opened on 12 May 1975, with programmes initially being broadcast each evening from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. 3ZZ's objective has been to involve the community in planning the station's programme output. To ensure that 3ZZ met these aims, a planning committee of 19 was elected at a public meeting. The committee represents a wide range of interests and includes nominees from migrant groups, conservationists, charities, and ratepayers. In co-operation with the A.B.C., the committee has largely shaped the station's format and continues to guide its output. Initial allocation of 3ZZ programme time has been: Italian language programme Mondays, southern European language programme Tuesdays, Greek language programme Wednesdays, other European language programmes Thursdays, social issues programmes Fridays, alternative radio programmes Saturdays, and community affairs programmes Sundays. Time for ethnic communities is allotted according to language, not nationality. For example, the Spanish language programmes are designed for all Spanish-speaking people in Melbourne, whether they come from Spain or from one of the Spanish-speaking South American countries. Most groups present news from their homeland, play music, and talk about their culture.

Frequency modulation radio

The A.B.C.'s stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service was scheduled to be operational in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, and Adelaide by 24 January 1976, with headquarters in Adelaide. The programme format emphasises good music, together with drama, features, and other spoken word programmes which exploit the creative possibilities of stereophonic sound.

News service

The A.B.C. Independent News Service was established in June 1947 through an amendment to the Broadcasting Act, which required the Commission to broadcast regular Australian news and information obtained by its own staff. The Commission is unique in that it is the only radio and television service in the world which gathers all its own news within the nation. Other similar organisations depend to a large extent on news agencies. The A.B.C.'s policy is that the news of the day should be given accurately and objectively. The selection of news items for inclusion in bulletins is based solely on their interest as news, and the staff are trained to present this news without bias.

Some overseas news is forwarded by cable agencies and by A.B.C. offices abroad. Australian Associated Press and United Press International deliver full world coverage by teleprinter to the A.B.C.'s National News Office. A.B.C. offices in London, Singapore, Djakarta, New York, and Washington provide news stories of particular Australian interest and supplement the agency reports. There are

also news staff based at Bangkok, Brussels, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, New Delhi, Peking, Port Moresby, Tokyo, and Wellington.

Within Australia, the A.B.C. News Service provides a network coverage throughout the nation, producing news for national, State, and regional bulletins. Regional journalists report matters of more than district interest to their State Office and these offices in turn pass on news of wider than individual State interest to the national newsroom. The A.B.C. employs some 350 journalists, and approximately 1,000 correspondents act for the Service throughout Australia and some Pacific islands; these people are from all walks of life and are paid on a contributory basis. In Victoria alone the A.B.C. News Service employs a staff of more than 100, including 74 journalists. Their work is supplemented by information supplied by some 125 correspondents throughout the State, and by staff newsmen at Sale, Horsham, and Albury. The A.B.C. has developed its own cadet journalist training scheme. In 1975 more than 25 cadets were training under this scheme.

In Victoria, the A.B.C. broadcasts fourteen national news bulletins daily, plus hourly news-in-brief bulletins, from the two State-wide stations 3AR and 3LO (Melbourne) and regional stations 3GI (Sale), 3WV (Horsham), and relay station 3WL (Warrnambool); regional station 2CO (Albury) provides the service to north-eastern Victoria. Special news bulletins are compiled for the access and ethnic station 3ZZ. Victorian news bulletins, giving news of more local interest, are broadcast thirteen times daily through these stations. Each regional station provides five bulletins daily (Monday to Friday) of news of district interest. A central regional news bulletin is also broadcast daily from 3AR (Monday to Saturday) mainly for listeners in Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and the Mornington Peninsula region.

Radio Australia

The headquarters of Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas broadcasting service, is in Melbourne. The service began in December 1939 under the A.B.C., and in 1941 it was taken over by the then Department of Information under the late Sir Keith Murdoch. It was returned to the A.B.C. six months later, but in 1944 the Department again took it over. The service finally returned to the A.B.C. in 1950, and today it broadcasts 52 news bulletins daily, 21 of them in eight foreign languages, to eight different parts of the world. Broadcasts are in English, Indonesian, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese), French, Thai, Japanese, Pidgin, Simple English, and Vietnamese. A staff of 183 deals with the news and produces a wide range of programmes. This staff includes 66 translators and announcers, mostly recruited in their countries of origin.

Radio Australia suffered severe damage when Cyclone Tracy wrecked the service's transmitters at Cox Peninsula, Northern Territory on 25 December 1974. Though transmission continued through the Shepparton and Lyndhurst transmitters in Victoria, reception in Asia deteriorated. A temporary station at Carnarvon, Western Australia is to be operational by the end of 1975.

An independent inquiry into external broadcasting has been established by the Australian Government.

Further reference, 1975 ; History of broadcasting, 1961 ; Radio Australia, 1966, 1975 ; Educational broadcasts to schools, 1968 ; Development of A.B.C. radio programmes, 1969

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The responsibilities and functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to television are similar to those of broadcasting.

Under the provisions of the *Australian Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1975*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for the

determination of the sites, operating powers, and frequencies of all television stations, both national and commercial. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the technical equipment of television stations is in accordance with standards and practices considered by the Board to be appropriate. The Australian Telecommunications Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service, while the Australian Broadcasting Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the studios. The establishment of the commercial television stations is the responsibility of the respective commercial licensees, subject to the general requirements of the Board.

At 30 June 1975 television services were provided in Australia by 84 national stations and 48 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and seven national stations and six commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. A service is now available to almost the whole population.

Television translator stations

A television translator station is normally a low-powered device designed to receive the signals of a parent station and re-transmit them on a different frequency. It does not originate programmes. The principal use of a translator is to improve service to fringe areas and to areas which, for reasons of topography, do not receive an adequate service from stations in their area.

VICTORIA—TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1975

Area served	Parent station	Channel	Date of commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June 1966
Swan Hill	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May 1967
Portland	BTV6 Ballarat	11	July 1968
Alexandra	GMV6 Goulburn valley	10	October 1968
Eildon	GMV6 Goulburn valley	3	August 1969
Myrtleford	AMV4 Upper Murray	9	December 1969
Nhill	BTV6 Ballarat	7	October 1970
NATIONAL STATIONS			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October 1966
Portland	ABRV3 Ballarat	4	May 1968
Alexandra	ABGV3 Goulburn valley	5	September 1968
Orbost	ABLV4 Latrobe valley	2	April 1969
Eildon	ABGV3 Goulburn valley	1	August 1969
Nhill	ABRV3 Ballarat	9	October 1970
Myrtleford	ABGV3 Goulburn valley	2	December 1970
Corryong/Khancoban	ABAV1 Upper Murray	9	December 1974

Commercial television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Minister for the Media. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. Licence fees payable by television stations during 1974-75 were \$2,825,020, the fees for Victoria being \$976,340.

At 30 June 1975 the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 118 and country, 68. The following tables show the

composition of television programmes on commercial stations and details of commercial television stations in Victoria :

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1974
(Percentage of total transmission time devoted to each category)

Programme category	Melbourne commercial stations	Country commercial stations
Cinema movies	21.2	15.4
Other drama	27.1	38.6
Light entertainment	21.0	18.4
Sport	6.4	5.5
News	5.1	7.3
Children	7.6	4.0
Family activities	5.0	4.3
Information	1.5	2.0
Current affairs	3.4	2.7
Political matter	0.1	0.1
Religious matter	0.8	1.4
Education	0.6	0.3
The arts	0.2	..
Total	100.0	100.0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1975

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	HSV7	November 1956
Melbourne	GTV9	January 1957
Melbourne	ATV0	August 1964
Bendigo	BCV8	December 1961
Latrobe valley (Traralgon)	GLV10	December 1961
Goulburn valley (Shepparton)	GMV6	December 1961
Ballarat	BTV6	April 1962
Upper Murray (Albury)	AMV4	September 1964
Mildura	STV8	November 1965

National television

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria includes ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and seven country stations. Programme material for the Victorian country national television stations is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows:

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1975

Location	Call sign	Date of establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe valley)	ABL4	September 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn valley)	ABGV3	November 1963
Albury (Upper Murray)	ABAV1	December 1964
Swan Hill (Murray valley)	ABSV2	July 1965
Mildura	ABMV4	November 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The following table, an analysis of the programmes of Sydney station ABN, exemplifies programme allocation on the A.B.C.'s television stations in Australia :

COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1974-75

Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of		Programme category	Number of hours	Percentage of	
		Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category			Total transmission hours	Australian origin, in each category
Drama	862	18.00	28.00	Panel/quiz games	9	0.20	..
Variety and acts	312	7.00	70.00	Musical performances	55	1.00	96.00
Sport	796	17.00	80.00	Religion	70	1.00	98.00
News and weather	290	6.00	100.00	Rural	19	0.40	100.00
Public interest	604	12.00	79.00	Arts and aesthetics	105	2.00	30.00
Education	1,187	25.00	44.00	Presentation	304	6.00	100.00
Cartoons	73	2.00	..				
				Total	4,686	100.00	61.00

In television the major development in 1974-75 was the official commencement of a colour service on 1 March 1975. All transmitters and translators of the national service carried 24 hours of special colour programmes on the opening day. Since then virtually all A.B.C. programmes have been telecast in colour throughout the evening viewing period, seven days a week. A.B.C. studios in all capital cities are now equipped to produce their own programmes in colour.

Television news

The Victorian Television News Service based at Ripponlea is integrated into the A.B.C. news network, receiving copy by teleprinter from both the national news desk in Sydney and the news desk at the Victorian news headquarters in Melbourne. A.B.C. Television News has its own team of special reporters and cameramen equipped with radio-controlled cars for covering spot news or for special television reports. Scattered throughout Victoria are cameramen who film for the A.B.C. on assignment. The Television News Service broadcasts four separate national bulletins daily, amounting to 45 minutes in all.

The co-axial cable between Sydney and Melbourne plays a vital part in television news production in Victoria. By this means, items on videotape are exchanged between the cities or fed directly through the cable into news bulletins while on air.

Satellites are being used increasingly in television news and in 1975 a daily news service from London was introduced on trial, via the Intelsat IV Indian Ocean satellite. The news items come from A.B.C. offices abroad, from the B.B.C., N.B.C. and T.V.N. (U.S.A.), from C.B.C. (Canada), and from VISNEWS correspondents. All A.B.C. television and most Australian commercial television stations are participating in the trial scheme and sharing the cost, which is about \$500,000 a year.

As well as the major news bulletins, ABV Channel 2 provides two separate regional news services daily from Monday to Friday. These are relayed through country transmitters at Bendigo, Ballarat, Mildura, Swan Hill, Shepparton, Albury, and in the Latrobe valley. One regional bulletin services Victoria's western, central, and north-eastern regions, and the other covers the Gippsland region.

Further reference, 1975 ; Broadcasting and television programme standards, 1965 ; Television programme research, 1966 ; Television technical planning, 1967 ; Television programmes, 1970 ; Music in radio and television, 1971 ; A.B.C. television drama in Victoria, 1972

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