

2

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Constitution

Introduction

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granted to the Commonwealth by the Commonwealth Constitution, but upon some of these matters the Victorian law may be superseded by the passing of a Commonwealth Act.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

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

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

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

The Governor also has power to appoint a Deputy to exercise his functions as the Queen's representative during his temporary absence from the seat of Government whether within or outside Victoria.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, which is a body created under the Governor's Instructions and which in practice gives effect to Cabinet and ministerial decisions. If in any case he shall see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the said Council, he may act in the exercise of his said 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 Major-General Sir Rohan Delacombe, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.St.J., who assumed office on 8 May 1963.

A list of representatives of the Sovereign since the establishment of the Port Phillip District in 1839 is set out on pages 68 to 70 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed to this office 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 the Commonwealth 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 the Commonwealth 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 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edmund Francis Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

Executive Council

Section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides that officers appointed as responsible Ministers of the Crown shall also be members of the Executive Council, and provision for their appointment appears in the Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor.

The Executive Council, consisting of Executive Councillors under summons, namely, members of the current Ministry, usually meets weekly or as required. The quorum of three (3) comprises the Governor and at least two (2) Ministers. These meetings are of a formal nature and are presided over by the Governor or in his absence by his Deputy.

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

Cabinet

Formation and Composition of Cabinet

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

The authority under which Victorian Ministers are appointed is contained in section 15 of *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958*, which provides that the Governor may, from time to time, appoint up to fifteen (15) officers who are either members or capable of being elected members of either House of Parliament. No Minister shall hold office for a longer period than three months unless he is or becomes a member of the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. This section further provides that not more than five (5) of such officers shall at any one time be members of the Legislative Council and not more than eleven (11) 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 who he thinks would be supported by a majority in that House and asks him whether he is able and willing to form a new Government with himself as leader. If that member can assure the Governor accordingly, he may then be commissioned by the Governor to form a Ministry.

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

Powers of Cabinet

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

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

Functions and Methods of Procedure

Cabinet normally meets weekly or, as occasion requires, in secret and apart from the Governor, to consider an agenda made up of matters submitted by the Premier and other Ministers. The Premier's Department prepares a draft agenda for each meeting; but the Premier himself is responsible for the final agenda and the order of items on the agenda.

There is in practice no Cabinet secretariat; but *The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958* provides for the payment of a salary to any member of the Council or of the Assembly who is recognised as the Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet.

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

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

Government

Ministries

Ministries, 1945 to 1967

The following is a list of the Premiers of the Governments from 1945 to 1967 :

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, K.C. ..	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 ..	Still in Office	

A list of Government officers administering Victoria from 1851 to 1855 and of Premiers of the Governments from 1855 to 1955 is set out on pages 72 to 74 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Present Ministry

The last triennial elections for the Legislative Council and the last general election for the Legislative Assembly were held conjointly on 29 April 1967.

At 31 July 1967, the 61st Ministry led by the Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte, K.C.M.G., consisted of the following members:

From the Legislative Assembly:

The Hon. Sir Henry E. Bolte,	Premier and Treasurer.
K.C.M.G.	
„ „ A. G. Rylah, C.M.G.,	Chief Secretary.
E.D.	
„ „ G. O. Reid ..	Attorney-General and Minister of Immigration.
„ „ M. V. Porter ..	Minister of Public Works.
„ „ E. R. Meagher, M.B.E.,	Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests.
E.D.	
„ „ J. C. M. Balfour ..	Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines.
„ „ J. F. Rossiter ..	Minister of Labour and Industry, and Assistant Minister of Education.
„ „ V. F. Wilcox ..	Minister of Transport.
„ „ J. W. Manson ..	Minister of State Development.
„ „ Sir William McDonald	Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement, and Minister for Conservation.
„ „ W. A. Borthwick ..	Minister of Water Supply.

From the Legislative Council :

The Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.	Minister of Agriculture.
„ „ L. H. S. Thompson ..	Minister of Education.
„ „ R. J. Hamer, E.D. ..	Minister for Local Government.
„ „ V. O. Dickie ..	Minister of Health.

Judiciary

The following list shows members of the Victorian Judiciary as at May 1967:

Supreme Court of Victoria*Chief Justice*

The Honourable Sir Henry Arthur Winneke, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Puisne Judges

The Hon. Sir John Vincent Barry	The Hon. Oliver James Gillard
The Hon. Thomas Weetman Smith	The Hon. John Erskine Starke
The Hon. Sir Robert Vincent Monahan	The Hon. Edward Hamilton Esler Barber
The Hon. George Augustus Pape	The Hon. Murray Vincent McNerney
The Hon. Alexander Duncan Grant Adam	The Hon. George Hermann Lush
The Hon. Douglas Macfarlan Little	The Hon. Clifford Inch Menhennitt
The Hon. Urban Gregory Gowans	The Hon. Hibbert Richard Newton

Judges of the County Court, Court of Mines, Court of Insolvency, and Chairmen of General Sessions

Norman Frederick Mitchell, C.M.G. (<i>Chairman</i>)	Arthur Charles Adams
George Leo Dethridge	Dermot William Corson
Archibald McDonald Fraser	John Xavier O'Driscoll
John Gerald Norris	James Herbert Forrest
Francis Robert Nelson	Clive William Harris
Benjamin James Dunn	Eric Edgar Hewitt
Severin Howard Zichy Woinarski	Gordon Just
Trevor George Rapke	Roland John Leckie
Norman Alfred Vickery	Ivan Frederick Charles Franich
Hubert Theodore Frederico	Thomas Bernard Shillito

All information about the jurisdictions, powers, functions, etc., of the Courts is set out on page 575 and following.

Parliament

Introduction

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 Legislature of the Commonwealth of Australia.

By virtue of the provisions of Act No. 7270 of 1965, membership of the Assembly was increased from 66 to 73 after the election of April, 1967, whilst membership of the Council was increased from 34 to 36 by the addition of one member in July, 1967, and a further one in July, 1970. Council members are elected from two-member provinces for six year terms and Assembly members from single-member electorates for three year terms. Both Houses are elected on adult suffrage, and their powers are normally co-ordinate, although Money Bills must originate in the Legislative Assembly.

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

The landmarks of Assembly suffrage were: 1857, manhood suffrage; 1899, plural voting abolished; and 1908, women's franchise. Adult suffrage for the Council was introduced in 1950. Payment of members has also been frequently adjusted. The present complex scale makes extra payments to the Leader of the third party as well as to the Leader of the Opposition; Government, Opposition, and third party Whips and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition are also specially rewarded. Electorates are graded as "metropolitan", "urban", "inner country", and "outer country", and carry different allowances.

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved by proclamation issued by the Governor. The duration of a Parliament depends upon the life of the Assembly (limited to three years), but may be ended by the Governor dissolving the Assembly before the expiration of that period. The Legislative Council cannot be dissolved excepted 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 capable of re-election. A Session is that period between the summoning of Parliament and prorogation. When Parliament is prorogued all business on hand lapses and, if it is to be continued in the next session, it must be reintroduced.

There are three political parties at present (July, 1967) represented in the Parliament of Victoria : the Liberal Party, the Labor Party, and the Country Party. Of the 35 members of the Legislative Council, 18 belong to the Liberal Party, 9 to the Labor Party, and 8 to the Country Party. (See pages 69, 87, and 93.) Of the 73 members of the Legislative Assembly, 44 belong to the Liberal Party, 16 to the Labor Party, and 12 to the Country Party, and there is one Independent Labor member. The Liberal Party, having won the majority of seats at the general election of the Assembly in 1955, formed a Government which was returned to office at the general elections in 1958, 1961, 1964, and 1967. The Leader of that Party holds the office of Premier. The Labor Party forms the official Opposition Party, whilst the Country Party sits on the corner benches on the Government side of the Assembly Chamber.

Functions of Parliament

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

Parliamentary Procedure

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

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

The sittings of each House commence with the reading of the Lord's Prayer by the presiding officer. Before the business of the day, as set down on the Notice Paper, is called on, Ministers may be questioned on matters under their administrative control ;

notices of motion, such as motions for the introduction of Bills, or motions of a substantive or abstract nature, are given; petitions are presented; papers are laid on the Table; and messages from the Governor and from the other House are read. At this stage, members have the opportunity of moving a motion "that the House do now adjourn" which, under the Standing Orders, enables discussion on matters of urgent public importance.

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

Private Legislation, 1962; Money Bills, 1963; Parliamentary Committees, 1964; Resolving Deadlocks Between the Two Houses, 1965; Parliamentary Privilege, 1966; Presiding Officers of Parliament, 1967.

Administrative Machinery of Parliament

Introduction

In explaining some aspects of the administrative work associated with the various Parliamentary activities, the Department of the Legislative Assembly has been selected as the medium. A similar but smaller organisation exists in the Department of the Legislative Council.

At the time appointed for the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, electric bells operated by the Clerk from a switch at the Table in the House, ring throughout the various rooms and corridors of the building, summoning Members to the Chamber. When the Members are assembled the Speaker, wearing the full-bottomed wig and black robe of office, enters the Chamber preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms bearing the Mace on his right shoulder. The Serjeant-at-Arms announces "Gentlemen—the Speaker". Members and the Clerks rise to receive the Speaker and the Speaker, in recognition of this courteous reception, bows first to the Members on the right of the Chair, then to the Members on the left, and finally to the Clerks at the Table. The Serjeant-at-Arms places the Mace on the special rests at the end of the Chamber Table and the Speaker, from the top step of his dais, reads the Lord's Prayer, thereby formally opening the day's sitting.

Seated immediately in front of the Speaker, at the head of the Chamber Table, are the Clerk of the House, the Clerk-Assistant, and the Second Clerk-Assistant. The Serjeant-at-Arms occupies a seat on the right of the gangway just within the Bar of the House. They are the principal officers of the Legislative Assembly and, with all other officers, are appointed initially by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Speaker, from officers of the public service. Officers of Parliament differ from officers of the public service in that they are the servants of the Houses and not of the Executive. In performing their duties their ultimate allegiance is to the Presiding Officer, as "Ministerial" head of the Department. The Clerks at the

Table wear barristers' wigs and silk gowns, and the Serjeant-at-Arms wears the Windsor uniform.

Clerk of the House

The Clerk of the House, on entering upon his office, takes an oath before His Excellency the Governor. He signs the addresses, votes of thanks, and orders of the House, endorses the Bills sent or returned to the Legislative Council, and reads whatever is required to be read in the House. On the opening of a new Parliament the Clerk conducts the election of the Speaker. He has the custody of all records and other documents and is responsible for conducting the business of the House. He assists the Speaker and advises Members in regard to questions of order and proceedings of the House. In addition to these House duties, he has those which come within his jurisdiction as permanent head of the Department of the Legislative Assembly.

Clerk-Assistant

The Clerk-Assistant records the Minutes of the Proceedings in the House and collaborates generally with the Clerk in the conduct of the proceedings. When the House goes into Committee of the Whole he assumes responsibility for the business of the Committee and assists the Chairman in determining procedural matters and in resolving points of order. He checks all amendments proposed to be moved to Bills to see that they are in order, and revises a copy of each Bill as it goes through its various stages of consideration. He reads all Bills and advises the Clerk, who accepts final responsibility, as to whether a Bill introduced as a Public Bill is of a private nature, or whether a Bill is a Money Bill or contains provisions imposing incidental charges either upon the Revenue or the people. He is also Clerk of Private Bills and takes charge of the Select Committee to which a Private Bill is referred, and prepares the list of charges payable by the promoters and opponents of the Bill.

In addition to his responsibilities in connection with House matters the Clerk-Assistant is, jointly with an officer of the Legislative Council, Secretary to the Select Committee on Subordinate Legislation comprising three Members from each House. This Committee examines all regulations made under Acts of Parliament as a check upon their legality and to ensure that they do not unduly trespass upon rights previously established by law or contain matter which should properly be dealt with by an Act of Parliament.

Departmentally he is in much the same position as the Chief Clerk of a Public Department, having immediate control of the general administrative staff and the typistes employed to assist Members with their correspondence.

Second Clerk-Assistant

This officer also renders general assistance at the Table, but his principal responsibilities are the recording of the Minutes of Proceedings in Committee of the whole House and the preparation of the daily Notice Paper.

The Notice Paper lists all forthcoming business, and commences with a list of questions to Ministers which have been handed in at the Table by Members. Then follows Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day; that is, a list of Bills or motions at various stages of consideration.

Other information of assistance to Members is included, such as the names of Members serving on the various Select Committees and the list of printed Parliamentary Papers available.

The Second Clerk-Assistant is also Secretary to the House Committee, which consists of six Members from each House of Parliament, including the President and Speaker, and controls the Parliamentary buildings, gardens, and refreshment services.

Serjeant-at-Arms

The Serjeant-at-Arms attends the Speaker with the Mace on entering and leaving the House, or when the Speaker, with Members of the House, leaves the Chamber to proceed elsewhere; for example, to the Legislative Council Chamber to attend the Governor at the opening of Parliament, or in presenting Addresses to His Excellency.

The Serjeant is generally responsible for keeping order in the lobbies and precincts of the House and for controlling, under the Speaker, the admission of strangers to the galleries. He is authorised to take into custody strangers who are irregularly admitted into the House or who misconduct themselves there. He causes the removal of persons directed to withdraw, brings to the Bar prisoners to be reprimanded by the Speaker, or persons in custody to be examined as witnesses. He is entrusted with the execution of all warrants for the commitment of persons ordered into custody by the House, and for removing them to a prison or retaining them in his own custody. He acts, in fact, as the executive officer of the House. If force is needed outside the precincts, he relies upon the assistance of the police. Within the precincts he is aided in maintaining order by the doorkeepers, who are under his immediate control, and by the police who are employed there to carry out his instructions. He delivers, at the Bar of the Legislative Council, all Messages from the Assembly to the Council and receives, at the Bar of the Legislative Assembly, all Messages from the Council which are delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod.

The Serjeant-at-Arms is also the Legislative Assembly Accountant and Secretary to the Public Accounts Committee, a Committee of seven Members of the Assembly appointed each Session to examine the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the State.

Reader and Clerk of the Record

At the conclusion of each day's sitting, the Minute Book kept by the Clerk-Assistant is sent to the office of the Reader and Clerk of the Record. Every proceeding in the House, including Divisions, is typed in proper form and order and sent to the Government Printer for printing and circulation.

The Votes and Proceedings, together with a comprehensive index, are bound at the end of each Session and the volumes circulated to Australian and overseas Parliaments and libraries.

The draft of the Notice Paper for the next day's sitting, prepared by the Second Clerk-Assistant, also is sent to the Reader's Office, where it is checked and then sent to the Government Printer for printing and circulation to Members and Public Departments on the following morning.

All Bills which pass through the Assembly are carefully read and checked by the Reader and his assistant, who work in close co-operation with the Parliamentary Draftsmen. Should amendments be made to a Bill, a revised copy is sent to the Government Printer for reprinting and issue in its amended form.

Clerk of the Papers

The Office of Clerk of the Papers also co-operates in much of the Chamber work. Questions and Notices of Motions handed in at the Table are sent to this office for checking as to factual references and typing for inclusion in the proof Notice Paper prepared by the Second Clerk-Assistant.

Copies of all printed Parliamentary Papers, Bills and amendments are kept for use in the Chamber and to satisfy the requirements of Members. At the end of each Session these printed papers, with an index, are collated, bound, and circulated.

The Clerk of the Papers keeps a daily record of the proceedings in the House on each Bill dealt with and, at the end of each Session, collated sets of Bills printed at various stages and amendments moved during their consideration, together with an index and a summary of "Proceedings on Bills", are sent to the Government Printer for binding and circulation as with the volumes of "Votes and Proceedings" and "Parliamentary Papers" mentioned above.

In addition to these duties, the Clerk of the Papers, with an officer of the Legislative Council, carries out secretarial duties for the Statute Law Revision Committee—a Committee consisting of six Members from each House. The duties of this Committee are inherent in its title.

Clerk of the Parliaments

The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is an additional office usually alternating between the Clerk of the Legislative Council and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with seniority. Currently it is held by the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Upon appointment he takes an oath before the Governor similar to that taken by the Clerks of the two Houses. His principal duties are concerned with the Royal Assent to Bills which have passed both Houses of Parliament. Three copies of all Bills which have passed both Houses are printed on special paper by the Government Printer and authenticated by the Clerk of the Parliaments and, with the exception of the annual Appropriation Bill, are presented by the Clerk to the Governor for the Royal assent. In accordance with long standing practice, the annual Appropriation Bill is presented by the Speaker. When the Governor has assented to a Bill, one of the three copies is deposited with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, one is transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and the third is retained in the record office of Parliament House.

The Clerk of the Parliaments endorses on every Act of Parliament, immediately after the title, the date when the same received the Royal assent, and this endorsement is taken to be part of such Act and is the date of its commencement where no other commencement is therein provided.

Further, it is provided that every Act of the Legislature, commencing No. 1, from 1 January 1857, shall be numbered in regular arithmetical series, in the order in which the same shall be assented to by the Governor. The Clerk of the Parliaments endorses on the face of each Act its appropriate number. At the end of June, 1967, 7558 Acts had received the Royal Assent.

Members of the State Parliament

Political Parties

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

(ALP) Australian Labor Party.

(CP) Country Party.

(IND LAB) Independent Labor.

(LP) Liberal Party.

Legislative Council

The following list shows members of the Legislative Council elected at the last triennial election held on 29 April 1967. Their term of office commenced on 15 July 1967.

Member	Province	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Bradbury, The Hon. Archibald Keith (CP)	North-Eastern ..	53,354	50,822	95·25
Campbell, The Hon. William Montgomery (LP)	East Yarra ..	120,066	112,116	93·38
Chandler, The Hon. Gilbert Lawrence, C.M.G. (LP)	Boronia ..	126,475	119,885	94·79
Dickie, The Hon. Vance Oakley (LP)	Ballaarat ..	59,203	56,984	96·25
Elliot, The Hon. Douglas George (ALP)	Melbourne ..	118,436	106,948	90·30
Fry, The Hon. William Gordon (LP)	Higinbotham ..	118,025	110,970	94·02
Galbally, The Hon. John William (ALP)	Melbourne North	113,880	108,465	95·24
Gleeson, The Hon. Stanley Edmond (LP)	South-Western ..	89,727	85,131	94·88
Grimwade, The Hon. Frederick Sheppard (LP)	Bendigo ..	62,300	59,061	94·80
Houghton, The Hon. William Vasey (LP)	Templestowe ..	127,304	120,162	94·39
Hunt, The Hon. Alan John (LP)	South-Eastern ..	127,426	120,892	94·87
Knight, The Hon. Alexander Wilson (ALP)	Melbourne West	118,501	111,267	93·90
McDonald, The Hon. Stuart Richard (CP)	Northern ..	58,242	56,463	96·95
Mack, The Hon. Sir Ronald William (LP)	Western ..	58,880	56,955	96·73
Mansell, The Hon. Arthur Robert (CP)	North-Western ..	47,390	45,431	95·87
May, The Hon. Robert William (CP)	Gippsland ..	82,057	77,746	94·75
Thompson, The Hon. Lindsay Hamilton Simpson (LP)	Monash ..	121,916	113,298	92·93
Tripovich, The Hon. John Matthew (ALP)	Doutta Galla ..	120,799	112,775	93·36

Members of the Legislative Council who did not come up for election at the last triennial election on 29 April 1967 are shown in the following table :

Member	Province
Byrne, The Hon. Murray (<i>LP</i>)	Ballaarat
Byrnes, The Hon. Sir Percy Thomas (<i>CP</i>)	North-Western
Cathie, The Hon. Ian Robert (<i>ALP</i>)	South-Eastern
Clarke, The Hon. Michael Alastair (<i>CP</i>)	Northern
Garrett, The Hon. William Raymond, A.F.C., A.E.A. (<i>LP</i>)	Southern
Granter, The Hon. Frederick James (<i>LP</i>)	Bendigo
Gross, The Hon. Kenneth Samuel (<i>LP</i>)	Western
Hamer, The Hon. Rupert James, E.D. (<i>LP</i>)	East Yarra
*Hamilton, The Hon. Harold Murray (<i>LP</i>)	Higinbotham
Hewson, The Hon. Henry Arthur (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland
Merrifield, The Hon. Samuel (<i>ALP</i>)	Doutta Galla
Nicol, The Hon. Graham John (<i>LP</i>)	Monash
O'Connell, The Hon. Geoffrey John (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne
Swinburne, The Hon. Ivan Archie (<i>CP</i>)	North-Eastern
Thom, The Hon. Geoffrey Walter (<i>LP</i>)	South-Western
Todd, The Hon. Archibald (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne West
Walton, The Hon. John Malcolm (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne North

*Hon. B. D. Snider died on 29 December 1966. At a by-election on 25 February 1967, Hon. H. M. Hamilton was elected in his stead.

President: The Hon. Sir Ronald William Mack.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. William Raymond Garrett, A.F.C., A.E.A.

Clerk of the Legislative Council: Leslie Graham McDonald, Esquire.

Legislative Assembly

The following list shows members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 29 April 1967. It also includes details of electoral districts and voting at this last general election.

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Balfour, The Hon. James Charles Murray (<i>LP</i>)	Narracan ..	21,955	21,048	95·87
Billing, Norman Alexander William, Esquire, K.St.J. (<i>LP</i>)	Heatherton ..	26,832	25,324	94·38
Birrell, Hayden Wilson, Esquire (<i>LP</i>)	Geelong ..	22,503	21,173	94·09
Bloomfield, The Hon. Sir John Stoughton, Q.C., (<i>LP</i>)	Malvern ..	26,037	23,731	91·14
Bolte, The Hon. Sir Henry Edward, K.C.M.G., (<i>LP</i>)	Hampden ..	18,078	17,455	96·55
Borthwick, The Hon. William Archibald (<i>LP</i>)	Monbulk ..	25,174	23,593	93·72
Buckley, Ray Francis, Esquire (<i>CP</i>)	Lowan ..	18,770	18,187	96·89
Christie, The Hon. Vernon (<i>LP</i>)	Ivanhoe ..	25,912	24,410	94·20
Clarey, Reynold Arthur, Esquire (<i>ALP</i>)	Melbourne ..	25,897	22,971	88·70
Cochrane, Leslie James, Esquire (<i>CP</i>)	Gippsland West	18,076	17,278	95·59
Darcy, The Hon. Thomas Anthony (<i>LP</i>)	Polwarth ..	17,764	17,191	96·77

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Divers, William Thomas, Esquire (ALP)	Footscray ..	24,947	23,640	94·76
Dixon, Brian James, Esquire (LP)	St. Kilda ..	26,927	24,077	89·42
Doyle, Julian John, Esquire (LP)	Gisborne ..	19,902	18,464	92·77
Dunstan, Roberts Christian, Esquire, D.S.O. (LP)	Dromana ..	19,515	18,368	94·12
Edmunds, Cyril Thomas, Esquire (ALP)	Moonee Ponds ..	26,189	24,675	94·22
Evans, Alexander Thomas, Esquire (LP)	Ballaarat North	23,510	22,729	96·68
Evans, Bruce James, Esquire (CP)	Gippsland East	18,687	17,580	94·08
Fennessy, Leo Michael, Esquire (ALP)	Brunswick East	24,394	22,606	92·67
Floyd, William Laurence, Esquire (ALP)	Williamstown ..	26,582	24,985	93·99
Ginifer, John Joseph, Esquire, (ALP)	Deer Park ..	29,969	28,386	94·72
Goble, Mrs. Dorothy Ada (LP)	Mitcham ..	26,570	25,297	95·21
Hayes, Geoffrey Phillip, Esquire (LP)	Scoresby ..	29,242	27,762	94·94
Holding, Allan Clyde, Esquire (ALP)	Richmond ..	23,610	21,549	91·27
Hyland, The Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill (CP)	Gippsland South	18,788	17,548	93·40
Jenkins, Dr. Henry Alfred (ALP)	Reservoir ..	25,668	24,610	95·88
Jona, Walter, Esquire (LP)	Hawthorn ..	24,932	23,194	93·03
Lovegrove, Denis, Esquire (ALP)	Sunshine ..	25,628	23,867	93·13
Loxton, Samuel John Everett, Esquire (LP)	Prahran ..	26,053	23,338	89·58
MacDonald, James David, Esquire (LP)	Glen Iris ..	25,129	23,666	94·18
McDonald, Russell Stanley Leslie, Esquire (CP)	Rodney ..	18,662	18,082	96·89
McDonald, The Hon. Sir William John Farquhar (LP)	Dundas ..	18,449	17,828	96·63
McKellar, Donald Kelso, Esquire (LP)	Portland ..	18,215	17,600	96·62
McLaren, Ian Francis, Esquire, O.B.E. (LP)	Bennettswood ..	25,753	24,489	95·09
Manson, The Hon. James Williamson (LP)	Ringwood ..	26,666	25,181	94·43
Meagher, The Hon. Edward Raymond, M.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Frankston ..	29,381	27,725	94·36
Mitchell, The Hon. Thomas Walter (CP)	Benambra ..	18,579	17,722	95·39
Moss, The Hon. George Colin (CP)	Murray Valley	18,847	17,810	94·50
Mutton, John Patrick, Esquire (IND LAB)	Coburg ..	23,869	22,792	95·49
Phelan, William, Esquire (CP)	Kara Kara ..	17,343	16,697	96·28
Porter, The Hon. Murray Victor (LP)	Sandringham ..	25,372	23,722	93·50
Rafferty, Joseph Anstice, Esquire (LP)	Glenhuntly ..	26,067	24,401	93·61
Reese, William Frederick Llewellyn, Esquire (LP)	Moorabbin ..	26,147	24,692	94·44

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Member	District	Number of Electors on Rolls	Number of Electors Who Voted	Total Percentage of Electors Who Voted
Reid, The Hon. George Oswald (LP)	Box Hill ..	29,186	27,594	94·55
Reid, Leonard Stanley, Esquire, D.F.C. (LP)	Dandenong ..	26,701	25,499	95·50
Ring, Eugene Cornelius, Esquire (ALP)	Preston ..	24,612	23,475	95·38
Ross-Edwards, Peter, Esquire (CP)	Shepparton ..	18,929	18,191	96·10
Rossiter, The Hon. John Frederick (LP)	Brighton ..	24,998	23,335	93·35
Rylah, The Hon. Arthur Gordon, C.M.G., E.D. (LP)	Kew ..	25,630	23,942	93·41
Scanlan, Alan Henry, Esquire (LP)	Oakleigh ..	24,827	23,605	95·08
Smith, Aurel, Esquire (LP)	Bellarine ..	20,917	19,812	94·72
Smith, Ian Winton, Esquire (LP)	Warrnambool ..	18,674	18,058	96·70
Stephen, William Francis, Esquire (LP)	Ballaarat South ..	22,741	21,760	95·69
Stirling, Harold Victor, Esquire (CP)	Swan Hill ..	18,434	17,631	95·64
Stokes, Russell Newton, Esquire (LP)	Evelyn ..	19,763	18,512	93·67
Stoneham, The Hon. Clive Phillip (ALP)	Midlands ..	23,038	21,434	93·04
Suggett, Robert Harris, Esquire (LP)	Bentleigh ..	26,073	24,744	94·90
Sutton, Patrick Keith, Esquire (ALP)	Albert Park ..	24,061	22,195	92·24
Tanner, Archie Lionel, Esquire (LP)	Morwell ..	22,627	21,630	95·59
Tanner, Edgar Stephen, Esquire, C.B.E., E.D. (LP)	Caulfield ..	26,248	24,131	91·93
Taylor, Alexander William, Esquire, E.D. (LP)	Balwyn ..	26,404	24,651	93·36
Templeton, Thomas William, Esquire, J.P. (LP)	Mentone ..	25,088	23,762	94·71
Trethewey, Robert Hugh, Esquire (LP)	Bendigo ..	22,808	21,842	95·76
Trewin, Thomas Campion, Esquire (CP)	Benalla ..	17,939	17,239	96·10
Treize, Neil Benjamin, Esquire (ALP)	Geelong North ..	23,582	22,231	94·27
Turnbull, Campbell, Esquire (ALP)	Brunswick West	24,462	23,046	94·21
Vale, Roy Mountford, Esquire (LP)	Greensborough ..	29,152	27,482	94·27
Wheeler, Kenneth Henry, Esquire (LP)	Essendon ..	25,508	24,167	94·74
Whiting, Milton Stanley, Esquire (CP)	Mildura ..	18,161	17,368	95·63
Wilcox, The Hon. Vernon Francis (LP)	Camberwell ..	24,973	23,184	92·84
Wilkes, Frank Noel, Esquire (ALP)	Northcote ..	24,564	23,273	94·74
Wilton, John Thomas, Esquire (ALP)	Broadmeadows ..	28,583	26,645	93·22
Wiltshire, Raymond John, Esquire (LP)	Syndal ..	28,708	27,362	95·31

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*

Speaker : The Hon. Vernon Christie.

Chairman of Committees : Leonard Stanley Reid, Esquire, D.F.C.

Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly :
John Archibald Robertson, Esquire, J.P.

Number of Parliaments and Their Duration

During the period 1856 to 1967 there have been 44 Parliaments. The Forty-fourth Parliament was opened on 16 May 1967. 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 Year Book for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information for the Twenty-ninth to the Thirty-ninth Parliaments (1927 to 1955) was published in the Year Book for 1952-53 and 1953-54, 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 • (Days)	Sittings			
			Legislative Assembly		Legislative Council	
			Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration	Number of Sittings	Percentage of Sittings to Duration
Thirty-eighth ..	1950-52	865	131	15.1	81	9.4
Thirty-ninth ..	1952-55	852	92	10.8	61	7.2
Fortieth ..	1955-58	1,038	139	13.4	99	9.5
Forty-first ..	1958-61	1,059	150	14.2	103	9.7
Forty-second ..	1961-64	1,015	149	14.7	112	11.0
Forty-third ..	1964-67	980	146	14.9	119	12.1

• Calculated from the date of opening to the date of dissolution of the Parliament.

Cost of Parliamentary Government

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

The table shows this expenditure for the State for the years ended 30 June 1963 to 1967. In order to avoid incorrect conclusions about the cost of the Governor's establishment, it is pointed out that a large part of the expenditure (with the exception of the item "Salary") under the general heading "Governor" represents official services.

Parliamentary salaries and allowances were amended as from 6 December 1964. As from that date, the President of the Legislative Council and the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of Committees, and Ministers of the Crown receive salaries and allowances only in connection with their offices.

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

Year Ended 30 June—	Governor		Ministry	Parliament		Electoral	Royal Commissions, Select Committees, etc.	Total
	Salary	Other Expenses *		Salaries of Members	Other Expenses †			
1963 ..	15	169	192	566	614	90	103	1,648
1964 ..	18	166	92	559	678	232	92	1,837
1965 ..	18	176	84	696	689	230	103	1,995
1966 ..	18	190	114	791	715	112	45	1,985
1967 ..	18	225	131	796	761	509	49	2,489

* Includes salaries of staff and maintenance of house and gardens.

† Includes cost of members' railway passes, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

‡ Includes cost of overseas conferences in Ministry costs.

State Acts Passed during 1966

The following Acts were passed by State Parliament during the year ended 31 December 1966:

No.		No.	
7372	Education (Council of Adult Education) Act amends the Education Act 1958	7380	Reid Murray Acceptance Limited (Scheme of Arrangement) Act facilitates an application for approval of a Scheme of Arrangement between Reid Murray Acceptance Limited and its creditors
7373	Legal Profession Practice Act (Amendment) amends the Legal Profession Practice Act 1958	7381	Lake Corangamite Act enables payment of compensation to owners of inundated land acquired prior to 1 January 1954
7374	Co-operation (Amendment) Act amends the Co-operation Act 1958	7382	Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board (Appointment of Manager) Act enables the appointment of a temporary manager to carry out the functions of the Board
7375	Nurses (Amendment) Act amends the Nurses Act 1958	7383	Country Fire Authority (Borrowing Powers) Act increases the borrowing powers of the Country Fire Authority
7376	Property Law (Loans to Minors) Act amends the Property Law Act 1958	7384	Labour and Industry (Sheltered Workshops) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
7377	Audit (Amendment) Act amends the Audit Act 1958	7385	Wombat Bonuses Act suspends a section of the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958
7378	Marketing of Primary Products (Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board) Act determines the composition, mode of appointment, and duration of membership of the Board	7386	Country Fire Authority (Interstate Fire Brigades) Act enables Interstate Fire Brigades to assist in fire fighting operations in Victoria under the control of the Chief Officer in Victoria
7379	State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science (Amendment) Act amends the State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1966—*continued*

No.		No.	
7387	Loch Public Hall Trust Act validates a Deed of Trust relating to the Loch Mechanics' Institute Hall and authorises from moneys raised the extension of same to be a Memorial Hall	7402	Paisley-Galvin Railway Land Exchange Act provides for the exchange of land between the Victorian Railways Commissioners and the Altona Petrochemical Company Proprietary Limited
7388	Co-operative Housing Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958	7403	Aerial Spraying Control Act relates to the spraying of agricultural chemicals from aircraft
7389	Fisheries and Game (Amendment) Act amends the Fisheries Act 1958 and the Game Act 1958	7404	Racing (Amendment) Act allows the transference of race meetings from Sandown to Caulfield and permits the Totalizator Agency Board to borrow moneys for investment
7390	Marine Stores and Old Metals (Collectors) Act amends the Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958	7405	Summary Offences Act amends the Police Offences Act 1958
7391	Companies Act replaces Part IX and amends the Companies Act 1961 relating to Official Management	7406	Friendly Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Friendly Societies Act 1958
7392	The Constitution Act Amendment Act amends The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958	7407	Crimes (Dangerous Driving) Act amends the Crimes Act 1958
7393	Vagrancy Act amends the law relating to vagrancy and kindred offences as part of the Police Offences Act 1958	7408	Medical (Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee) Act amends the Medical Act 1958
7394	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1966-67	7409	Opticians Registration (Amendment) Act repeals part of the Opticians Registration Act 1958
7395	Land (Plantation Areas) Act relates to the creation and leasing of plantation areas and planting of trees therein	7410	Labour and Industry (Petrol Shops) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
7396	Daylesford Springs Land Act enables the Daylesford Borough Council to make mineral water agreements without liability to the Crown in respect to the site of the Mineral Springs	7411	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Amendment) Act amends the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958 and the Municipal Association Act 1907
7397	Barley Marketing (Amendment) Act provides for information to be furnished under the Barley Marketing Act 1958 to increase penalties under and extend the duration of that Act	7412	Carlton (Recreation Ground) Land Act authorises Melbourne City Council to grant leases of Carlton parkland for sporting activities
7398	Sheep Dipping (Repeal) Act repeals the Sheep Dipping Act 1958	7413	Boilers Inspection (Amendment) Act amends the Boilers Inspection Act 1958
7399	Grain Elevators (Amendment) Act amends the Grain Elevators Act 1958	7414	Warragul and Neerim Railway Lands Act empowers the Victorian Railway Commissioners to sell land at Drouin East
7400	Seymour Racecourse Land Act authorises the lease of portion of Seymour Racecourse for use as an open-air drive-in theatre	7415	Victoria Institute of Colleges (Council) Act amends the Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965
7401	Shepparton Abattoirs Act empowers the Shire of Shepparton to finance the reconstruction of the Shepparton Abattoirs	7416	Marketable Securities Act makes provision for a new transfer system for marketable securities and amends the Stamps Act 1958
		7417	Pensions Supplementation Act amends the Police Regulation Act 1958 and the Superannuation Act 1958

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1966—*continued*

No.		No.	
7418	Evidence (Medical Evidence) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958	7436	Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act makes provision for the incorporation of the provincial sewerage authorities of Victoria
7419	Water (Rating by Area) Act amends the Water Act 1958		
7420	County Court (Common Law Jurisdiction) Act amends the County Court Act 1958	7437	Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act makes provision for the incorporation of the Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria
7421	State Electricity Commission (Amendment) Act amends the State Electricity Commission Act 1958 and increases the borrowing powers of the Commission	7438	Maffra Lands Exchange Act provides for the exchange of lands reserved for certain purposes at Maffra
7422	Gas and Fuel Corporation (Borrowing) Act amends the Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958 by increasing the borrowing powers of the Corporation	7439	Trewalla Lands Exchange Act provides for the reservation of Crown land for public purposes
7423	Vegetation and Vine Diseases (Amendment) Act prohibits the importation of any diseased tree plant or vegetable	7440	Tattersall Consultations Act amends the Tattersall Consultations Act 1958
7424	Motor Car Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958	7441	Public Authorities (Contributions) Act requires certain public authorities to contribute to consolidated revenue
7425	Estate Agents (Amendment) Act amends the Estate Agents Act 1958	7442	Racing (Totalizator Percentages) Act amends the Racing Act 1958
7426	Melbourne University (Chancellorship) Act amends the Melbourne University Act 1958	7443	Lower Yarra Crossing Authority (Guarantee) Act amends the Lower Yarra Crossing Authority Act 1958
7427	Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilisation Act effects in Victoria an agreement between the States and the Commonwealth to stabilise the industry	7444	Stock and Share Brokers (Amendment) Act amends the Stock and Share Brokers Act 1958
7428	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1965-66	7445	Moorpanyal Lands Exchange Act provides Crown lands for hospital and other purposes
7429	Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act re-enacts with Amendments the Police Offences Act 1958	7446	North Melbourne Lands Act reserves lands at North Melbourne for recreation, amusement, and municipal offices
7430	Stamps (Mortgages) Act amends the Stamps Act 1958	7447	Marine (Amendment) Act amends the Marine Act 1958
7431	Money Lenders (Exemption) Act amends the Money Lenders Act 1958	7448	Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts (Amendment) Act amends the Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958
7432	Protection of Animals Act re-enacts with Amendments the Police Offences Act 1958	7449	State Accident Insurance Office Land Act provides for the sale of land not required by that Office
7433	Marketing of Primary Products (Maize Marketing Board) Act amends the Primary Products Act 1958	7450	Public Account (Bona Vacantia) Act amends the Public Account Act 1958
7434	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1966-67	7451	Motor Car (Hospital and Charities Contributions) Act amends the Motor Car Act 1958
7435	Firearms (Competition Weapons) Act amends the Firearms Act 1958	7452	Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act authorises an amendment to an Agreement made between the Commonwealth and the States in 1927

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1966—*continued*

No.		No.	
7453	State Forests Loan Application Act sanctions the application of loan money for works relating to State forests	7468	Melbourne Cricket Ground (Guarantees) Act authorises the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of moneys borrowed by the Melbourne Cricket Club
7454	Water (Amendment) Act amends the Water Act 1958	7469	Gaols (Commencement of Sentences) Act amends the Gaols Act 1958
7455	Hospitals and Charities (Liability of Patients) Act repeals the Hospital Benefits Act 1958 and amends the Hospitals and Charities Act 1958, Cancer Act 1958, Motor Car Act 1958, and Workers Compensation Act 1958	7470	Revocation and Excision of Crown Reservations Act revokes the permanent reservation of and Crown grants of certain lands
7456	Sewerage Districts (Amendment) Act amends the Sewerage Districts Act 1958	7471	Soil Conservation and Land Utilization (Advisory Council) Act amends the Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958
7457	Limitation of Actions (Notice of Action) Act repeals a section of the Limitation of Actions Act 1958	7472	Legal Profession Practice (Further Amendment) Act amends the Legal Profession Practice Act 1958
7458	Long Island Country Club Act authorises the Registrar of Companies to transfer land to Long Island Country Clubs Limited	7473	Forests (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act validates a further Agreement between the Forests Commission and Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited and also amends the Forest (Wood Pulp Agreement) Act 1961
7459	Country Roads (Level Crossings) (Amendment) Act amends the Country Roads Act 1958	7474	Companies (Amendment) Act amends section of and the second Schedule to the Companies Act 1961
7460	Evidence (Foreign Tribunals) Act amends the Evidence Act 1958	7475	Portland Harbor Trust (Railways) Act enables the operation of railways within the area controlled by the Portland Harbor Trust
7461	San Remo Lands Act revokes the reservation of certain Crown land temporarily reserved for public recreation and reserves other Crown land for the same purpose	7476	Country Fire Authority (Fire Prevention) Act amends the Country Fire Authority Act 1958
7462	The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act amends The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958	7477	Victorian Pipelines Commission Act establishes a semi-government authority responsible for the operation of pipelines in Victoria
7463	Vermin and Noxious Weeds (Financial) Act amends the Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958	7478	Bees Act controls and regulates the bee-keeping industry
7464	Co-operative Housing Societies (Financial) Act amends the Act and increases the limit of aggregate liability under guarantees	7479	Milk Board (Amendment) Act amends the Milk Board Act 1958 with respect to the control of the sale of sterilised milk
7465	Morwell National Park Act validates the purchase of land by the Shire of Morwell to be Crown land reserved for and declared a National Park	7480	Milk Pasteurization (Amendment) Act amends the Milk Pasteurization Act 1958 and the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958
7466	Land Tax (Rates) Act relates to the assessment and declaration of Land Tax for the year 1967	7481	State Insurance (Payments into Court) Act authorises the Insurance Commissioner to pay moneys into court in satisfaction of claims under the Motor Car Act 1958 or the Workers Compensation Act 1958
7467	Teaching Service (Married Women) Act amends the Act to enable the permanent employment of married women teachers without loss of classification		

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1966—*continued*

No.		No.	
7482	National Gallery of Victoria Act constitutes a Council of Trustees of the National Gallery of Victoria	7500	Stamps Act requires persons carrying on certain credit business and rental business to be registered and amends the Stamps Act 1958
7483	Building Societies (Amendment) Act amends the Building Societies Act 1958	7501	Companies (Defaulting Officers) Act provides for the examination of and facilitates the taking of action against officers for company offences
7484	Firearms (Amendment) Act amends the Firearms Act 1958	7502	Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act amends the Labour and Industry Act 1958
7485	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage (Amendment) Act amends the Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958	7503	Juries Act makes temporary provisions for preparing jury rolls pending general revision of the system of jury selection
7486	Grain Elevators (Further Amendment) Act amends the Grain Elevators Act 1958	7504	Public Works Loan Application Act sanctions the issue and application of loan money for public works
7487	Settlement Purchase Leases Act amends the Soldier Settlement Act 1958 and the Land Settlement Act 1959	7505	Commercial Goods Vehicles (Tow Trucks) Act controls the movement of damaged motor vehicles
7488	Appeal Costs Fund (Amendment) Act amends the Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964	7506	Motor Car (Trailers) Act applies provisions of the Motor Car Act 1958 to the registration of trailers attached to motor cars
7489	Geelong Harbor Trust (Amendment) Act amends and revises the whole of the Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958	7507	Housing (Commonwealth and State Agreement) Act ratifies on behalf of the State of Victoria an agreement to supplement the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, and 1961
7490	Health (Amendment) Act amends the Health Act 1958	7508	Consolidated Revenue Act grants supply to the Government for the year 1965-66
7491	Marketing of Primary Products (Onion Marketing Board) Act gives certain powers to persons authorised by the Board	7509	Revenue Deficits Funding Act sanctions the transfer of loan money to consolidated revenue to meet deficits for 1963-64 and 1965-66
7492	State Coal Mine Act provides for mine workers at Wonthaggi in view of the diminishing extent of mining operations	7510	The Constitution Act Amendment (Postal Voting) Act amends the Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958
7493	Horse Breeding (Amendment) Act amends the Horse Breeding Act 1958	7511	Railway Loan Application Act sanctions the use of loan money for works relating to railways
7494	Private Agents Act provides for the licensing and controlling of private agents	7512	Inflammable Liquids Act repeals the Inflammable Liquids Act 1963 and provides for the storage and transportation of inflammable liquids
7495	Local Government Act amends the Local Government Act 1958	7513	Water Supply Loan Application Act sanctions the use of loan money for various types of water works
7496	Wrongs (Assessment of Damages) Act amends the Wrongs Act 1958	7514	Appropriation of Revenue Act grants supply for the year 1967 and appropriates supplies granted in this and the last preceding Session of Parliament
7497	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (Reconstitution) Act increases and alters municipal representation on the Board		
7498	Port Phillip Authority Act constitutes that Authority with respect to the co-ordination of the development of Port Phillip and other areas		
7499	Extractive Industries Act establishes an Extractive Industries Advisory Committee and provides procedures under which those industries be dealt with		

Parliamentary Papers

The following Papers were presented to the Legislative Assembly during Session 1966-67 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.

Finance :

- A.1. Finance 1965-66—Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1965-66, with Report, etc., of the Auditor-General.
- A.2. Supplementary Report of the Auditor-General for the year 1965-66.

Messages from His Excellency the Governor :

- B.1. Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1966-67.
- B.2. Final Supplementary Estimates for the year 1965-66.

Returns to Orders of the House :

- C.1. Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Neon Signs (Australasia) Limited.
- C.2. Final Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Reid Murray Holdings Limited, Reid Murray Acceptance Limited, and certain other companies.
- C.3. Report of the Inspector appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Companies Act* 1961 to investigate the affairs of Menzies Estates Pty. Ltd., Savoy Management Pty. Ltd., and Second United Permanent Building Society; and appointed pursuant to provisions of the *Co-operation Act* 1958 to investigate the affairs of Cathedral Valley Softwoods Co-operative Limited.

Reports from Select Committees :*

- D.1. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon proposals to amend the *Fences Act* 1958.
- D.2. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon Rights of Succession in certain Intestacies.
- D.3. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Second Progress Report.
- D.4. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Wrongs (Assessment of Damages) Bill.
- D.6. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the *Sale of Land Act* 1962 (Public Bodies' Subdivisions).
- D.7. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Third Progress Report.
- D.8. Statute Law Revision Committee—Report upon the proposals contained in the Instruments (Corporate Bodies Contracts) Bill.
- D.9. Subordinate Legislation Committee—General Report.
- D.10. Public Accounts Committee—Report upon the Police Department; together with an Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee.
- D.11. Joint Select Committee on Drainage—Fourth Progress Report; together with Appendices.

* D.5. was a report of the Legislative Council Standing Orders Committee and was not ordered to be printed by the Legislative Assembly.

Papers Presented to Parliament :

- No. 24. Aborigines Welfare Board—Report for the year 1963–64.
- No. 25. Aborigines Welfare Board—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 33. Board of Inquiry—Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Resumption, Acquisition and Purchase of Land for the purposes of the *Education Act 1958*.
- No. 5. Consumers Protection Council—Report for the year ended 31 August 1966.
- No. 17. Co-operative Housing Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1964–65.
- No. 16. Co-operative Societies—Report of the Registrar for the year 1964–65.
- No. 22. Education—Report of the Minister for the year 1964–65.
- No. 7. Egg and Egg Pulp Marketing Board—Report for the pool year 1965–66.
- No. 8. Forests Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 3. Friendly Societies and Benefit Associations—Reports of the Government Statist for the year 1963–64.
- No. 6. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 10. Health—Report of the Commission of Public Health for the year 1965–66.
- No. 31. Hospitals and Charities Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 18. Housing Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 1. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1965.
- No. 28. Labour and Industry Department—Report for the year 1966.
- No. 26. Licensing Court and Licences Reduction Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 29. National Parks Authority—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 23. Parole Boards (Adult)—Reports for the year 1965–66.
- No. 13. Parole Boards (Youth)—Reports for the year 1965–66.
- No. 11. Police Department—Report for the year 1965.
- No. 15. Public Service Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 30. Rural Finance and Settlement Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 2. Social Welfare Department—Report for the year 1964–65.
- No. 12. Soil Conservation Authority—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 19. State Coal Mines—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 32. State Development Committee—Report on the Development of the Millewa Settlement Area—Water Supply to and Proposed Extension of Settlement.
- No. 9. State Electricity Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 14. State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 4. State Savings Bank—Reports, statements, returns, etc., for the year 1965–66.
- No. 27. Town and Country Planning Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 21. Transport Regulation Board—Report for the year 1965–66.
- No. 20. Victorian Railways—Report of the Commissioners for the year 1965–66.

Electoral System

Introduction

Electoral Basis of the Two Houses

When first constituted, the Legislative Council or Upper House was composed of 30 members, aged 30 years and over, and possessed of freehold of the annual value of £500 (\$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 21 years. A similar provision applies to the Legislative Assembly.

For Legislative Council purposes, Victoria is divided into 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.

The seventeen members elected in 1964 to represent the seventeen Provinces then in existence, will continue to represent those Provinces until the expiration of their six year period of membership in 1970. The triennial elections in 1970 will be conducted on the basis of the eighteen Provinces which came into force at the elections held on 29 April 1967.

At the triennial elections held on 29 April 1967, eighteen members were elected to represent these eighteen Provinces which came into force at the election. (See Folding Map.)

Thus until the triennial elections in 1970 the Legislative Council will consist of 35 members and after the 1970 elections, it will consist of 36 members, i.e., two members representing each of the eighteen Provinces.

For Legislative Assembly purposes, the State is divided at present into seventy-three Electoral Districts, each returning one member. Members are elected for three years, unless Parliament is dissolved before this period. (See Folding Map.)

Electoral Redivision, 1965

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

- (1) The so-called "Port Phillip Area", consisting of 38 existing metropolitan and semi-metropolitan Districts and six parts of other Districts, was redivided into 44 Electoral Districts for the Assembly each containing approximately 25,000 electors ;
- (2) the remaining area of the State, i.e., "Country Area", was divided into 29 Electoral Districts for the Legislative Assembly consisting of eight "Provincial Centre" electorates containing approximately 22,250 electors and 21 other electorates of a rural nature each containing approximately 18,200 electors ; and
- (3) the "Southern Area" containing the nine existing Electoral Provinces of Doutta Galla, East Yarra, Higinbotham, Melbourne, Melbourne North, Melbourne West, Monash, Southern, and South-Eastern was redivided into ten new Provinces for the Legislative Council. The remaining eight Country Provinces were unchanged.

The new Electoral Provinces and Districts formulated by the Commissioners empowered to undertake the above redivision were deemed to be accepted by Parliament, and the names and boundaries of the new Provinces and Districts were declared on 17 December 1965. The triennial election for the Legislative Council was due to be held on 15 July 1967 but pursuant to *The Constitution Act Amendment (Conjoint Elections) Act 1966* power was given for this election to be held conjointly with a Legislative Assembly general election up to within three months before 15 July 1967. The term of office of the eighteen Legislative Council members elected at this election on 29 April 1967 commenced on 15 July 1967. The 73 new Electoral Districts came into force from 20 March 1967, the day of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly preceding the election held on 29 April 1967.

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

Enrolment of Electors

Enrolment on the electoral roll is compulsory for every person, of the age of 21 years or over, who is a natural-born or naturalised subject of the Queen and who has resided in Australia for six months continuously, and in Victoria for at least three months and in one Subdivision for at least one month. The electoral rolls for the State are compiled by the Commonwealth Electoral authorities under a joint Commonwealth-State agreement, each Government paying half the cost of compilation. All Federal 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 common subdivisions, which form the basic units for enrolment on the joint Commonwealth-State of Victoria rolls. When the new Provinces and Districts referred to above came into force the number of common subdivisions into which they are divided was increased from 297 to 323.

Number of Enrolments on the Joint Rolls

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

The Legislative Council Reform Act 1950, which came into force on 1 November 1951, provided in substance for all electors for the Legislative Assembly to be automatically enrolled also for Legislative Council elections.

The Joint Rolls Arrangement was therefore appropriately amended and, since 1952, the joint rolls have been used in Victoria for all Commonwealth elections and State parliamentary elections, whether for the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council.

VICTORIA—ELECTORS ENROLLED ON JOINT ROLL

At 30 June—	Number of Electors Enrolled	At 30 June—	Number of Electors Enrolled
1962 ..	1,588,633	1965 ..	1,657,672
1963 ..	1,596,807	1966 ..	1,681,514
1964 ..	1,635,311	1967 ..	1,745,919

Voting Features at State Elections

There is no plural voting at elections for either the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. Provision for voting by post by electors who are ill or temporarily absent from their electorates, whether they are within Australia or not, is made at elections for both Houses, and there is also a system of "absent" voting whereby any elector, who is not able to record a vote within his own subdivision, is enabled to record a vote at any polling booth open in Victoria on the day of the poll. In addition, a method of so-called "unenrolled voting" has been instituted, under which an elector whose name has been omitted from the official electoral rolls in error is enabled to record a vote upon making a prescribed declaration.

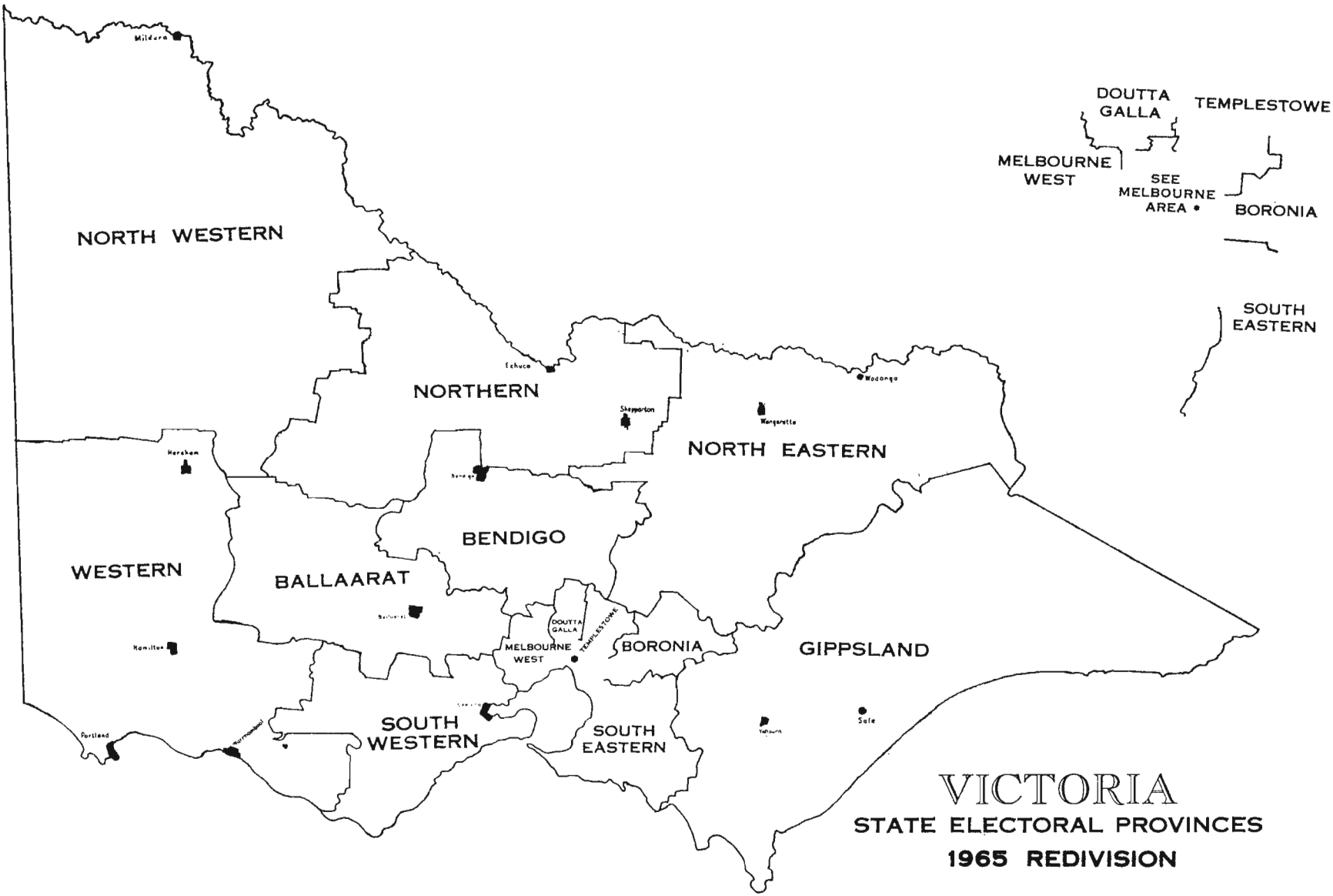
Voting at elections for both Houses is compulsory and is conducted under an adaptation of Ware's system of preferential voting.

This system of preferential voting at Victorian parliamentary elections was provided for by statute in 1911 for Legislative Assembly elections, in 1921 for Legislative Council triennial elections, and in 1936 for Legislative Council general elections following directly upon a dissolution of the Council in consequence of disagreements or deadlock between the two Houses. Under this system a voter is required to number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, the figure "1" being written opposite the name of the candidate whom the elector wishes to be returned, and sequential figures (2, 3, 4, etc.) indicating his relative degree of preference being written opposite the names of the other candidates. Where an elector has so indicated his order of preference for all candidates except one, he is deemed to have given his last contingent vote or preference to such candidate.

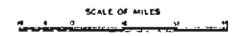
Where only two candidates are involved, the candidate who receives an absolute majority (i.e., half the number of formal votes cast plus one) is declared elected. Similarly, where there are more than two candidates, if one of them receives an absolute majority on the count of first preferences, then 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.

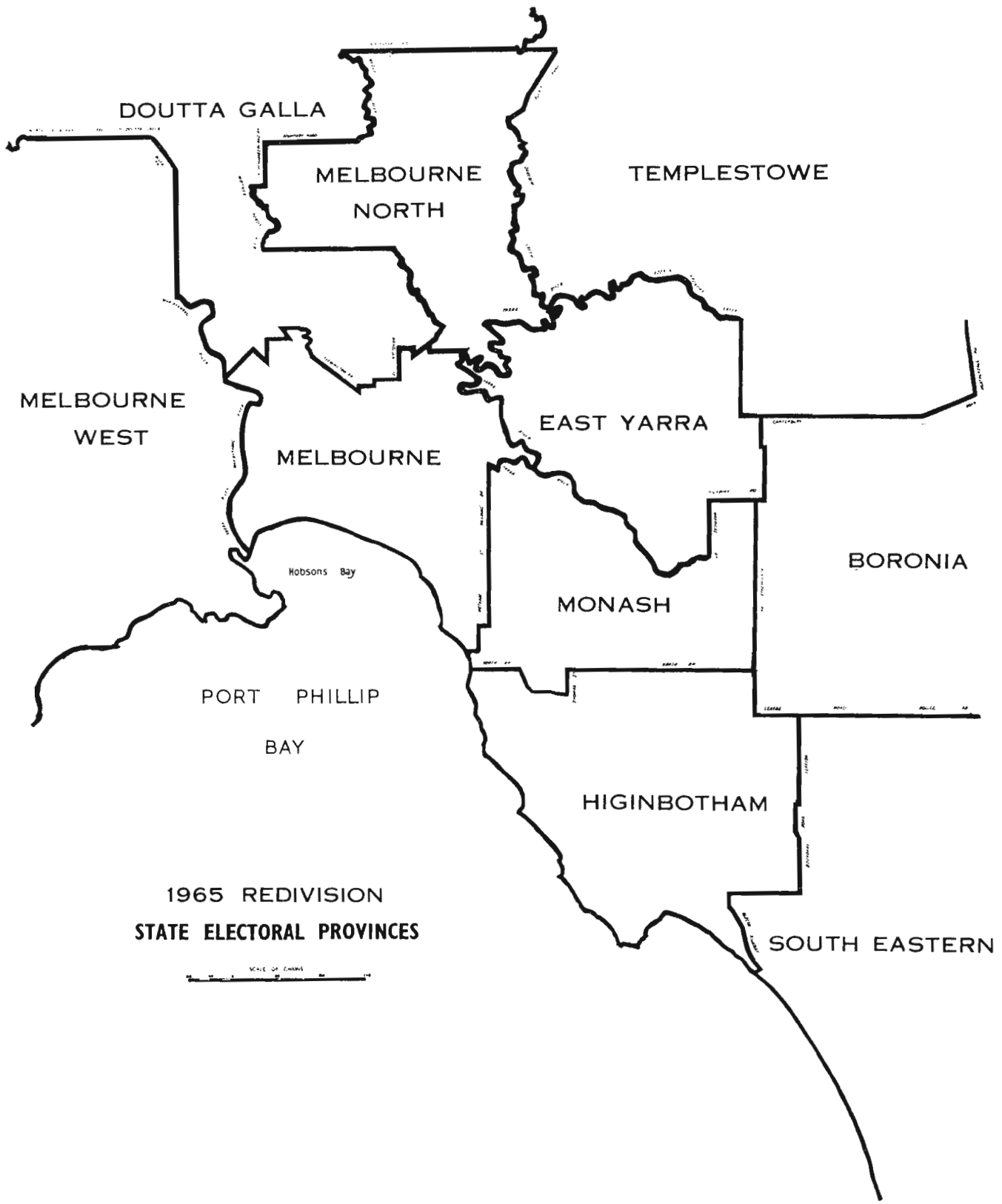
At a general election for the Legislative Council when two members are required to be elected for each Province, the election of the first member is carried out as above. In the case of the election of the second member, however, a slight variation of procedure is necessary.



VICTORIA
STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES
1965 REDIVISION



* See Melbourne area over page.



DOUTTA GALLA

MELBOURNE
NORTH

TEMPLESTOWE

MELBOURNE
WEST

MELBOURNE

EAST YARRA

BORONIA

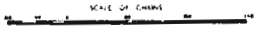
MONASH

PORT PHILLIP
BAY

HIGINBOTHAM

SOUTH EASTERN

1965 REDIVISION
STATE ELECTORAL PROVINCES



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 New Provinces

Legislative Council

The following table shows the areas of the provinces of the Legislative Council created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL : AREAS OF PROVINCES (Square Miles)

State Electoral Province	Area
Ballaarat	5,505·00
Bendigo	4,452·00
Boronia	1,040·00
Doutta Galla	318·00
East Yarra	26·90
Gippsland	16,270·00
Higinbotham	33·54
Melbourne	25·83
Melbourne North	27·27
Melbourne West	603·00
Monash	22·46
Northern	9,055·00
North Eastern	11,672·00
North Western	20,680·00
South Eastern	1,856·00
South Western	4,042·00
Templestowe	431·00
Western	12,090·00
TOTAL	88,150·00

NOTE.—The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 87,884 square miles. The difference of 266 square miles between "land area" and "electoral area" is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

*Areas of New Districts**Legislative Assembly*

The following table shows the areas of the Districts of the Legislative Assembly created by the redivision in 1965 :

VICTORIA—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY : AREAS OF DISTRICTS
(Square Miles)

State Electoral District	Area	State Electoral District	Area
Albert Park	7.50	Heatherton	27.34
Ballaarat North	805.00	Ivanhoe	7.00
Ballaarat South	1,160.00	Kara Kara	4,470.00
Balwyn	6.30	Kew	7.15
Bellarine	570.00	Lowan	6,590.00
Benalla	5,375.00	Malvern	4.36
Benambra	4,020.00	Melbourne	10.42
Bendigo	890.00	Mentone	8.40
Bennettswood	7.62	Midlands	2,520.00
Bentleigh	4.85	Mildura	8,670.00
Box Hill	19.60	Mitcham	8.20
Brighton	4.80	Monbulk	147.00
Broadmeadows	57.20	Moonee Ponds	4.80
Brunswick East	4.25	Moorabbin	6.69
Brunswick West	3.95	Morwell	1,150.00
Camberwell	5.00	Murray Valley	2,165.00
Caulfield	3.59	Narracan	1,190.00
Coburg	5.22	Northcote	5.72
Dandenong	44.80	Oakleigh	6.41
Deer Park	60.60	Polwarth	2,730.00
Dromana	780.00	Portland	4,500.00
Dundas	6,300.00	Prahran	3.31
Essendon	7.25	Preston	5.00
Evelyn	2,575.00	Reservoir	8.65
Footscray	7.15	Richmond	3.57
Frankston	61.80	Ringwood	48.80
Geelong	10.42	Rodney	2,335.00
Geelong North	12.58	St. Kilda	3.05
Gippsland East	11,030.00	Sandringham	6.70
Gippsland South	2,900.00	Scoresby	56.00
Gippsland West	945.00	Shepparton	1,080.00
Gisborne	1,340.00	Sunshine	9.35
Glenhuntly	4.55	Swan Hill	5,885.00
Glen Iris	5.20	Syndal	13.50
Greensborough	48.30	Warrnambool	934.00
Hampden	4,430.00	Williamstown	12.49
Hawthorn	4.56		
		TOTAL	88,150.00

NOTE.—The officially recognised "land area" of the State is 87,884 square miles. The difference of 266 square miles between "land" and "electoral" area is due to the inclusion of coastal waters such as Westernport and Corner Inlet in the electoral descriptions.

Parliamentary Elections

Legislative Assembly

At the Legislative Assembly election held on 29 April 1967, there were contests in all of the seventy-three Electoral Districts and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In 37 of these contests the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other 36 contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in 26 instances but was defeated in the remaining ten instances.

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

VICTORIA—VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Year of Election	Whole State		Contested Electorates			
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1952 ..	1,402,705	1,119,486	1,047,671	93·59	18,991	1·81
1955 ..	1,422,588	1,402,806	1,318,937	94·02	28,934	2·19
1958 ..	1,478,065	1,478,065	1,392,813	94·23	24,760	1·78
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,862	94·41	35,937	2·45
1964 ..	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,778	94·40	35,631	2·31
1967 ..	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,239	94·27	51,384	3·16

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

The following table shows certain particulars of the representation in the Legislative Assembly in which general elections have been held since 1952:

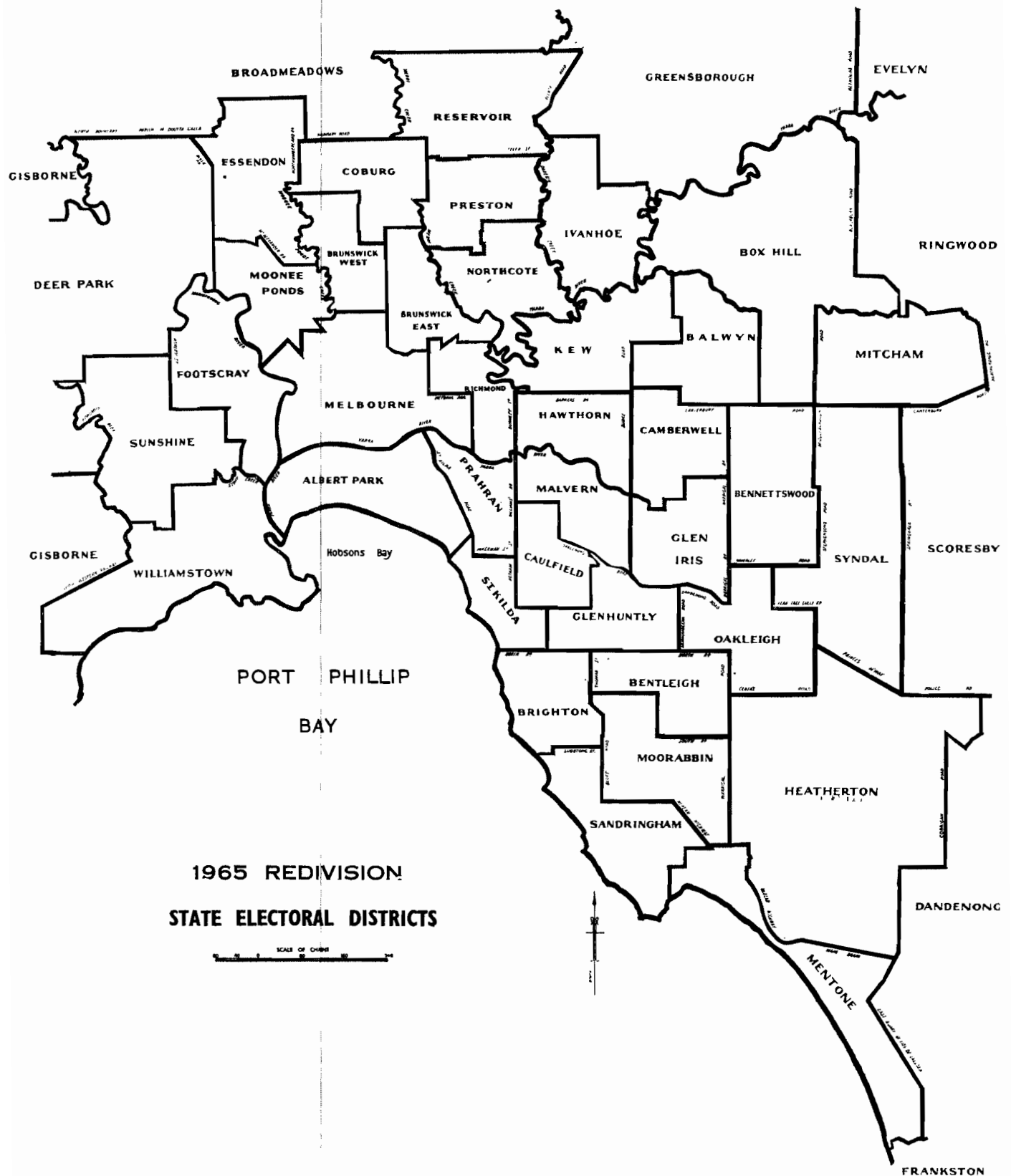
VICTORIA—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

Year of Election	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly	Population per Member	Proportion of Persons Enrolled to Total Population	Number of Electors Enrolled on Date of Election	Average Number of Electors per Member
			per cent		
1952 ..	65	36,300	59·4	1,402,705	21,580
1955 ..	66	38,100	56·6	1,422,588	21,554
1958 ..	66	41,300	54·2	1,478,065	22,395
1961 ..	66	44,400	53·1	1,554,856	23,558
1964 ..	66	47,000	52·7	1,635,311	24,777
1967 ..	73	44,800	52·7	1,723,981	23,616



* See Melbourne area over page.

** See margin in top right corner.



**1965 REDIVISION
STATE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS**

SCALE OF KILOMETERS

Proportion of Voters at Elections

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in 1856. The proportion of voters to electors of contested districts at each of the general elections held until 1955 for the Legislative Assembly is found on page 86 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Legislative Council

Until the triennial elections in 1970 the Legislative Council will consist of 35 members, seventeen representing the seventeen Provinces for which they were elected in 1964 and eighteen representing the eighteen Provinces which came into force at the elections on 29 April 1967. After the 1970 elections, the Legislative Council will consist of 36 members representing eighteen Provinces. Voting in elections held for the Legislative Council since 1952 is shown in the next table. At the triennial election of 29 April 1967, there were contests in all Provinces and in all of them more than two candidates were engaged.

In ten of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded and consequently no distribution of further preferences was necessary. After the necessary distribution of second or subsequent preferences had been completed in the other eight contests, the leading candidate, on the first count, was elected in seven instances but was defeated in the remaining instance.

The following table shows particulars of elections for the Legislative Council:

VICTORIA—VOTING AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Year of Election	Whole State		Contested Provinces			
	Electors Enrolled	Electors Enrolled	Votes Recorded		Informal Votes	
			Number	Percentage of Voters	Number	Percentage of Total Votes Recorded
1952 ..	1,395,650	1,078,959	994,190	92·14	22,595	2·27
1955 ..	1,430,130	1,216,010	1,112,951	91·52	23,189	2·08
1958 ..	1,488,293	1,387,097	1,283,665	92·54	22,085	1·72
1961 ..	1,554,856	1,554,856	1,467,482	94·38	46,697	3·18
1964 ..	1,635,311	1,635,311	1,543,584	94·39	45,627	2·96
1967 ..	1,723,981	1,723,981	1,625,371	94·28	59,895	3·69

Parliamentary By-elections

The following are details of by-elections held between 30 June 1966 and 30 June 1967 :

Legislative Council—

25 February 1967, Mr. Harold Murray Hamilton, elected for Higinbotham Province.

Legislative Assembly—

8 October 1966, Mr. John Joseph Ginifer, elected for Electoral District of Grant.

Further References

CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR VICTORIA—*Various Publications Giving Detailed Statistics of State Elections*

Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament

Political party affiliations of Victorian Members of the Federal Parliament are indicated thus:

- (ALP) Australian Labor Party.
- (CP) Country Party.
- (DLP) Democratic Labor Party.
- (IND) Independent.
- (LP) Liberal Party.

The following are the Senators elected for Victoria sitting in the Senate as at 1 July 1967 :

Breen, Marie Freda, O.B.E. (LP)	Kennelly, The Hon. Patrick John (ALP)
Cohen, Samuel Herbert, Q.C. (ALP)	McManus, Francis Patrick (DLP)
Cormack, Magnus Cameron (LP)	Poyser, Arthur George (ALP)
Gorton, The Hon. John Grey (LP)	Webster, James Joseph (CP)
Hendrickson, Albion (ALP)	Wedgwood, Dame Ivy Evelyn (LP)

The Victorian Members in the House of Representatives and the electorates they represent as at 1 July 1967 are shown below:

Member	Constituency*
Beaton, Noel Lawrence (ALP)	Bendigo
Benson, Samuel James, R.D. (IND)	Batman
Bryant, Gordon Munro (ALP)	Wills
Buchanan, Alexander Andrew (LP)	McMillan
Cairns, James Ford (ALP)	Yarra
Calwell, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Augustus (ALP)	Melbourne
Chipp, The Hon. Donald Leslie (LP)	Higinbotham
Courtney, Frank (ALP)	Darebin
Crean, Frank (ALP)	Melbourne Ports
Erwin, George Dudley (LP)	Ballaarat
Fox, Edmund Maxwell Cameron (LP)	Henty
Fraser, The Hon. John Malcolm (LP)	Wannon
Haworth, The Hon. William Crawford (LP)	Isaacs
Holt, The Rt. Hon. Harold Edward, C.H. (LP)	Higgins
Holten, Rendle McNeillage (CP)	Indi
Howson, The Hon. Peter (LP)	Fawkner
Jarman, Alan William (LP)	Deakin
Jess, John David (LP)	La Trobe

VICTORIAN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—
continued

Member	Constituency*
Kent Hughes, The Hon. Sir Wilfrid Selwyn, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D. (LP)	Chisholm
King, Robert Shannon (CP)	Wimmera
Lee, Mervyn William (LP)	Lalor
Lynch, Phillip Reginald (LP)	Flinders
McEwen, The Rt. Hon. John (CP)	Murray
McIvor, Hector James (ALP)	Gellibrand
Nixon, Peter James (CP)	Gippsland
† Vacant	Corio
Peacock, Andrew Sharp (LP)	Kooyong
Peters, Edward William (ALP)	Scullin
Snedden, The Hon. Billy Mackie, Q.C. (LP)	Bruce
Stokes, Philip William Clifford, E.D. (LP)	Maribyrnong
Street, Anthony Austin (LP)	Corangamite
Turnbull, Winton George (CP)	Mallee
Whittorn, Raymond Harold (LP)	Balaclava

* The population as disclosed by the Census taken on 30 June 1961 necessitated further representational changes, Victorian representation becoming 34. The necessary redistribution of boundaries to bring these into effect has not yet been approved by the Commonwealth Parliament.

† At the by-election held on 22 July 1967 Mr. Gordon Scholes (ALP) was elected to fill this vacancy.

Agent-General for Victoria in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, 1964

Government Administration

The larger government administrative agencies in Victoria consist of a number of State Departments and Public Corporations.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Introduction

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the State Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Mines, Premier's, Public Works, and Treasury. (The Forests Commission, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the Ministry of Transport are regarded as Departments for the purposes of personnel administration, their staffs having been made subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act.) These are the instruments of ministerial action, and legislative enactment is generally not required to establish, abolish, or re-organise a department, although this is sometimes the method used. All but three of the departments are organised on a functional basis, that is, all their activities are related in some way to a general function; but the Premier's Department, Chief Secretary's Department, and the Treasury are heterogeneous units comprising a wide variety of dissimilar activities.

List of Departments

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Minister : Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head : Director of Agriculture

The functions of this department are to regulate the agricultural industry, carry out research and investigation, and provide education, advisory, and extension services. These include maintaining standards of quality in production, prevention and control of disease, direct assistance and advice to primary producers, education through agricultural colleges, schools, and lectures, and research into crops, pastures, soils, livestock, diseases and pests.

The various branches are :

Animal Health; Animal Industry; Agriculture; Horticulture; Dairying; Agricultural Education; Victorian Plant Research Institute; Analytical; and Information. The Department also controls and administers the Government Cool Stores at Victoria Dock, Melbourne.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY

Minister : Minister of Lands

Permanent Head : Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural and pastoral purposes and survey work in connection therewith; the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds; the co-ordination of all survey work undertaken in the State and the compilation of comprehensive maps of the State; and the provision of reserves of Crown land for recreational and other purposes. It is also responsible for the control and maintenance of the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see pages 100 to 102.)

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Minister : Chief Secretary

Permanent Head : Under Secretary

The Chief Secretary's Department performs a multitude of diverse activities connected with the government of the State. It is the direct descendant of the first office of government established in the Colony of Victoria (for the history of the Department, see Victorian Year Book 1963, pages 100 to 104). Originally it performed almost all the functions of government, but over the years other departments have been created to undertake specific functions and the Chief Secretary's Department has been left with the remainder. It has also from time to time acquired other functions in response to governmental needs.

The various branches are:

Electoral Branch; Fisheries and Wildlife; Government Statist; Police (including Motor Registration); Government Shorthand Writer; Social Welfare (comprising Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Training, Prisons, Probation and Parole, and Research and Statistics divisions); State Immigration; State Insurance; State Library, National Gallery, National Museum, and Institute of Applied Science.

Other departmental functions are film censorship, racecourse licensing, totalizator inspection, declaration of public holidays, etc. The Department also provides administrative services for the Traffic Commission, Victorian Licensing Court, and Aborigines' Welfare Board.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Education

Permanent Head : Director of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of six and fifteen years receive efficient and regular instruction in general educational subjects and to provide higher education for children over fifteen years of age. The planning of State education is the responsibility of the Director of Education. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State Schools, the

Education Department being responsible for the general administration, including the provision and maintenance of school buildings, furniture and equipment, the payment of teachers' salaries, housing of teachers, transport of children to schools in country areas, awarding scholarships and teaching bursaries, and other general administrative functions.

Details of all aspects of education within the State are treated on page 458 and following of this Year Book.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Minister : Minister of Health

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Department of Health

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

These functions are carried out by the General Health, Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis Branches.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Minister : Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head : Secretary for Labour and Industry

The main functions of the Department are concerned with wages and conditions of employment generally, including industrial safety, health and welfare ; the control and regulation of the industrial aspects of various trades ; industrial relations including the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes ; training within industry ; and statistical research in the industrial field.

These functions are performed by the Wages Board Branch ; Apprenticeship Commission ; Industrial Branch ; and the following Inspectorates : Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, and Lifts and Cranes.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Minister : Attorney-General

Permanent Head : Secretary

The substantial function of the Department is concerned with the administration of justice in the various State courts. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the public and the Government, registration of transfers of land, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For the history of the Department see Victorian Year Book 1965, pages 100 to 104.)

The various branches are :

Solicitor-General ; Titles Office and Registrar-General ; Companies Registration ; Public Solicitor ; Crown Solicitor ; Parliamentary Draftsman ; Courts ; Court Reporting ; and Public Trustee.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head : Secretary for Local Government

Prior to the Department's establishment in 1958, the supervision of local government activities was the responsibility of a branch of the Public Works Department. The Department is responsible for supervision of the administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts, and the oversight of Government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., recreational facilities, swimming pools, and public halls in country areas). The Department also administers State Weights and Measures legislation.

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

MINES DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Mines

Permanent Head : Secretary for Mines

The Department is responsible for investigation of the State's geological structure, mineral wealth, and underground water resources ; the provision of technical services and information to the mining industry ; supervision of the safe working of mines and quarries ; the licensing of mining activities ; the administration of financial assistance to the mining industry ; and administration of the law relating to explosive materials. These functions include geological exploration and drilling ; inspection of mines and quarries ; assays and analyses ; and control of the safe handling and storage of explosives.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT

Minister : The Premier

Permanent Head : Secretary to the Premier's Department

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

The Department embraces within its organisation the Office of the Governor and the Executive Council. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and is also responsible for the administration of, and for governmental contact with, the Office of the Agent-General in London. The functions performed by the Department extend over the whole area of the State and are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character. (For the history of the Department see *Victorian Year Book* 1964, pages 81 to 84.)

The various branches are :

Audit ; Agent-General ; Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor ; State Development ; State Film Centre ; Public Service Board ; Ministry of Fuel and Power ; National Parks Authority ; Tourist Development Authority ; and Soil Conservation Authority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Minister : Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head : Secretary for Public Works

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

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

TREASURY

Minister : The Treasurer

Permanent Head : Director of Finance

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

The various branches are :

State Taxation ; Stamps ; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies ; Registry of Co-operative Societies ; Registry of Estate Agents and Money Lenders ; Government Printer ; State Tender Board ; State Superannuation Board ; and Housing Commission.

VICTORIAN PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Country Roads Board
Forests Commission
Gas and Fuel Corporation
Hospitals and Charities Commission
Housing Commission
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Railways Commissioners
State Electricity Commission
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

The functions of these public corporations are set out in the relevant sections of this Year Book.

Further Reference, 1963 ; Government Instrumentalities, 1965.

History of State Government Departments

A series of short, comprehensive histories of the State Government Departments has appeared in this part of previous editions of the Victorian Year Book since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Crown Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), and the Public Works Department (1967). The following article describes the development of the Department of Crown Lands and Survey.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Unlicensed occupation of land in the Port Phillip District made a form of land administration urgently necessary from the first days of settlement. Sir Richard Bourke on 14 September 1836, authorised the location of settlers in the district under the Crown Lands Regulations of New South Wales, and on 22 March 1837, an Act was passed to restrain unauthorised occupation and defray the cost of the Border Police. Henry Gisborne was appointed the first Crown Lands Commissioner. On 1 July 1840, Port Phillip was divided into the Westernport and Portland Bay Districts with Messrs F. A. Powlett and Foster Fyans as the respective Commissioners.

By instruction of the Imperial Government, all country land in the Port Phillip District had to be sold at a minimum price of £1 (\$2) an acre. For a short time also, special surveys of country lands were sold at £5,120 (\$10,240) for 5,120 acres. Nine special surveys were sold under these conditions. Robert Hoddle came to Melbourne as Surveyor-in-Charge, responsible for surveys, and the Superintendent's Lands Office was responsible for land sales and occupation of various kinds. When responsible government was granted in 1855, all land matters were concentrated under the Surveyor-General, and Andrew Clarke, Royal Engineers, succeeded Hoddle.

In 1857, the Board of Crown Lands and Survey was combined with the Board of Public Works and called the Board of Lands and Works under a single Commissioner. However, it was an unsuccessful experiment, and its two components were separated again in 1858. The Board of Lands and Works, however, remained the statutory authority in all land matters until its abolition in 1964. As it had no staff, all work relating to Crown Lands was done by the Board of Crown Lands and Survey, and the Commissioner was also its President.

For a short time A. R. Selwyn carried out a geological survey for the Board of Crown Lands and Survey but was transferred to the Mines Department in 1857. In a re-organisation that year, Crown Lands Commissioners were replaced by District Surveyors, each in charge of a Land District reflecting an increasing importance of surveys and sub-divisions for agriculture.

Land policy was the subject of much political controversy. A series of Land Acts during the 1860s opened the way for large scale selection and the growth of agriculture which in turn changed the volume of work from survey to administration. By a re-organisation in 1862, the permanent heads were the Surveyor-General, responsible for surveys and plans, and the Assistant Commissioner, who was the

Secretary of the Board, and in charge of the administrative branch. District Surveyors exercised both functions of survey and administration through land officers and Crown Lands Bailiffs, many of whom were part-time officers, receivers and paymasters of the Treasury, and surveyors working on contracts.

Most difficulties were overcome by the *Land Act* 1869, which adopted the principle of selection before survey, and of a local Land Board hearing evidence on each application for land. Other precautions against fraud or evasion put the selection and alienation of land on a sound basis and led to a great increase of land coming into cultivation. It was found desirable at that time to form a Board of Agriculture in place of one which had lapsed. The Board of Crown Lands and Survey took the initiative and the Board of Agriculture was established as a branch in 1872.

The supervision of selectors' bona fides when more than 1,000,000 acres were being selected each year rising to a peak of 1,800,000 acres in 1874, and in dealing with thousands of applications for occupation licences of many types, led to an administrative burden so heavy that a number of full-time Crown Lands Bailiffs and many licensing officers had to be appointed in almost every town of any size. The staff of the Department also increased rapidly, until it was found necessary to hold an inquiry into the administration, which led to another re-organisation, including appointments of Inspectors of Plans and of the Department.

A minor responsibility was the provision of parks and gardens. The Botanic, Fitzroy, and Flagstaff Gardens, Albert Park and Studley Park were all under the supervision of the Board. In later years control of metropolitan parks and gardens was exercised jointly with the Melbourne City Council.

As the pressure of work declined toward the end of the 1870s, it was possible to reduce staff and a steady decline in the importance of surveying led to a replacement of District Surveyors by Land Officers in country districts, charged with administrative duties. By 1895, all District Surveyors had been replaced, but in Gippsland, where surveys were still of importance, the Land Officers were qualified surveyors. Work was further reduced by the transfer of the Land Titles Branch to the Law Department in 1887.

Control of forest and timber reserves gradually passed from the Board of Crown Lands and Survey after the enactment of the *State Forests Act* 1876. A Forests Branch was transferred back and forth between the Board of Crown Lands and Survey, the Mines, and Agriculture Departments, until it finally became independent.

An upsurge of selection following the *Land Act* 1898, led to the appointment of five District Surveyors, whose appointments continued for some years until the amount of work again declined.

Legislation to deal with special conditions included the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, and later Acts and amendments to promote the settlement of the Mallee; the *Land Act* 1891, to bring worked-out auriferous land under agriculture; *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, to

form "Village Settlements" and "Homestead Associations"; the *Murray Settlements Act* 1907 to develop irrigation settlements; and the *Land (Development Leases) Act* 1951, to bring into production land which needed special treatment.

Closer settlement was helped by the appointment of a Land Purchase and Management Board in 1905. It was an independent body, but all its work was done by the Board of Crown Lands and Survey. It was re-named Closer Settlement Board in 1919, and Commission in 1933. When it was dissolved in 1938 the Lands Department took over all its functions.

Among lesser responsibilities were the destruction of vermin, evolving from the *Rabbit Suppression Act* 1880; encouragement of wattle-growing from the *Land Act* 1890; leasing of bee farms and ranges from the Acts of 1901 and 1905; development of tourist resorts from 1908; and the administration of the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act* 1903 from 1927.

In 1964, the Board of Lands and Works was abolished and at present the Department includes as Minister, the Minister of Lands and as permanent head the Secretary for Lands. Its duties are: the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural and pastoral purposes, and survey work in this connection; the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds; the co-ordination of all survey work undertaken in the State (*Survey Co-ordination Act*); the compilation of comprehensive maps for the whole State; and provision of reserves of Crown land for recreational and other purposes.

Its internal organisation comprises the following functions: (1) Occupation Branch—Examination of applications involving the disposal of Crown lands; (2) Survey Branch—Field surveying and preparation of maps; (3) Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Branch—Maintenance of field organisation for the destruction of vermin and the eradication of noxious weeds; (4) Accounts Branch—Collection of rents, fees, and miscellaneous revenue payable to the Department; and (5) Reserves Branch—Control of areas of Crown lands proclaimed as reservations and liaison with committees of management of reserves.

A statutory body placed within the Department for administrative purposes is the North-West Mallee Settlement Committee, formed under the authority of the *North-West Mallee Settlement Act* 1948.

The principal Acts administered by the Department are *Lands Act* 1928, *Closer Settlement Act* 1938, *Land (Residence Area) Act* 1935, *Survey Co-ordination Act* 1940, *Land (Development Leases) Act* 1951, *Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act* 1949–54, *North-West Mallee Settlement Act* 1948, and *Wire Netting Act* 1929.