

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### *Cultural and Recreational*

#### **State Library of Victoria**

##### *Introduction*

The Melbourne Public Library was opened in 1856. Later, as the State expanded, it became the Public Library of Victoria and is now the State Library of Victoria.

A branch of the Department of the Chief Secretary, its policy controlled by the Library Council of Victoria, the State Library is the basic research library for Victoria. Its rich collections in many fields of learning were built up painstakingly over the century.

The collection of manuscripts dating from the tenth century, and a wide and deep collection of the works of the early printers are well known. The fields of religion and comparative religion, the social sciences, philology, ships and shipping, botany, literature, art, biography and history in general, and genealogy are all well covered.

The Lending Branch attends to the borrowing needs of citizens throughout the State and contains a collection of nearly 90,000 volumes.

The Library was also the recognised repository for the official and semi-official archives of the State, many of which are now housed in the new La Trobe Library. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, etc., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria.

##### *Public Records in Victoria*

Over the years, the State Library of Victoria has received records from Government departments, miscellaneous boards, hospitals, and from private persons. The private records are grouped in the Private Collection and are under the general surveillance of the Library and of the La Trobe Library in particular. The departmental and semi-government records are in the care of the Archives Division of the State Library.

From 1893, when the office books of the Melbourne agency of the Derwent Bank were deposited at the State Library, until 1910, there was desultory collection of source material. The preservation of State department documents was first considered seriously in 1910 when the Premier received a deputation from the Historical Society of Victoria. The idea of an Archives Department together with an Historical Collection was mooted in 1914, and, in 1917, a Royal Commission on the Public Service called attention to the "great space occupied in storage rooms of the Public Offices by obsolete documents". In 1919 a deputation to the Chief Secretary, from the Trustees of the Public Library and the Historical Society of Victoria, requested that certain records be handed over to the Trustees pending the establishment of a Public Records Office; however, with the exception of the Chief Secretary's records from 1836 to 1870, no large accession was made. In 1927, a Board of Inquiry into methods in the Public Service drew attention to the keeping of official records by Departments, and made recommendations relating to uniform methods of registration, records, and correspondence.

In 1928, as a result of agitation against destruction of records, a Premier's Instruction was issued that no records be destroyed without first being offered to the Trustees of the Public Library "for inclusion in their Archives Department". This Instruction was repeated in 1940, 1943, and 1949.

Indiscriminate war-time pulping of historically valuable records led to a request in 1941 by the History School of the University of Melbourne, the Historical Society of Victoria, and the Library Trustees, for the appointment of a full-time archivist. This eventuated in 1948, and in 1955 the Archives Division was created with a staff of four.

**Further References, 1961-67; Royal Society of Victoria, 1963; Special and Research Libraries, 1964; Regional Libraries, 1965; Book Publishing, 1965; La Trobe Library, 1966; Manuscript Collection in La Trobe Library, 1967**

### **Library Council of Victoria**

In 1963, the Governor in Council appointed a Board of Inquiry to obtain factual information about libraries in Victoria and to make recommendations for their future development.

In August, 1964, the Board of Inquiry presented a comprehensive report on all phases of library work in the State. The report contained a number of recommendations for the improvement and development of libraries, one of which, in particular, was that the State Library of Victoria and the Free Library Service Board should be replaced by a single authority.

In the following year Parliament enacted the Library Council of Victoria Act, the particular object of which was to constitute the Library Council of Victoria consisting of a President and eight members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act provides that the first President of the Council shall be the Chief Justice of Victoria. The Act also states that of the eight other members six shall meet certain qualifications, namely, one shall be a person holding a senior academic office in a University in Victoria; one shall be a person

distinguished in the field of education; one shall be a person distinguished in the field of commercial or industrial administration; one member will represent municipalities within the metropolis defined under the Act and another the municipalities outside the metropolis; and one of the members shall be a professional librarian appointed from a panel of names submitted by the Victorian Branch of the Library Association of Australia.

The Council was duly constituted on 13 April 1966, the day of its first meeting. On that day the Trustees of the State Library and the members of the Free Library Service Board went out of office.

#### **Board of Inquiry into Library Services, 1966**

### **National Gallery of Victoria**

#### *General*

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

The Gallery holds various collections of works of art covering all the major fields of the fine and decorative arts. Its most important collections are in European paintings, Oriental porcelain, bronzes and sculpture, prints and drawings, including the Barlow collection of Durer engravings, and 36 drawings by William Blake. Notable among the paintings are three works by Rembrandt, Tiepolo's "Banquet of Cleopatra", Poussin's "Crossing of the Red Sea", Memlinc's "Pieta", notable collections of English 18th century portraiture, Constable landscapes, and a representative collection of Australian art of all periods.

#### *Bequests*

Many of the most valuable items of the collections have been provided as a result of generous bequests, the most important of which is the Felton Bequest, which, since 1904, has added works of art to the value of \$3m to the collection. A more recent endowment, the Everard Studley Miller Bequest, is devoted to portraiture and has greatly enriched the departments of painting, sculpture, and prints.

#### *New Acquisitions*

The major acquisition during 1965-66 was "Portrait of a Youth", of the North Italian School, dated about 1520. This picture was purchased through the Felton Bequest and is more nearly related to the High Renaissance period than any other work in the collection. The Felton Bequest also provided notable additions to the Mannerist

School in Pieter Candid's "Lamentation over the Dead Christ" and Perino del Vaga's "Holy Family", as well as several paintings by contemporary artists, both Australian and overseas.

The most notable acquisitions in the Print Department are a leaf from a well known early Renaissance sketch-book, the earliest drawing to come into the collection, dating from before 1450, and showing some silverpoint drawings of "Famous Men"; and a fine impression of Mantegna's engraving "The Battle of the Sea Gods".

A French 17th century group of tapestries is a notable contribution to the Department of Decorative Arts as are a group of Dutch glasses (also of the 17th century) and two fine Greek vases of the 4th and 5th centuries B.C.

The Everard Studley Miller Bequest made a contribution to the section of near-eastern antiquity with the "Head of Gudea", as well as the portraits of "Earl Temple" by Allan Ramsay, and of "Abbé Pommyer" by Georges de Latour (1593-1652).

Other additions to the collection include works by local contemporary artists and numerous presentations made by the National Gallery Society.

### *Arts Centre*

The Arts Centre is a major project replacing the existing National Gallery and providing a focal point for cultural activities in Victoria. The concept of the Centre envisages, besides the permanent exhibition of the art collections of the National Gallery, the incorporation of meeting and lecture rooms; an exhibition gallery for the temporary exhibition of *objets d'art*, design, and trade goods; and auditoria and stage facilities for music and drama presentations. The section devoted to the National Gallery was undertaken first and has been planned to display *objets d'art* in settings designed for the best viewing conditions by spectators, and for the protection of the exhibits from damage by light or atmosphere. The present National Gallery building, because of the lack of adequate space, precludes the display of many exhibits which have been held in storage. In the new building, to be formally opened in 1968, those articles which are not on formal exhibit will be set out in "study storage" where they may be seen and studied. The comfort of spectators in the Gallery is to be provided for by adequate seating and by proximity to the restaurant and other facilities. It is intended to provide a full description of the Centre in the Victorian Year Book 1969.

### *Extension Activities*

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 1,800, offers an extensive programme of lectures and films. The National Gallery provides an educational service with exhibitions visiting country centres, where lectures are given to schools. These exhibitions are also arranged for the Victorian Public Galleries Group, which now has eight member galleries in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Geelong, Hamilton, Mildura, Shepparton, and Warrnambool.

**Further References, 1961-67; Drama, 1963; State Film Centre, 1964; Painting in Victoria, 1964; Sculpture in Victoria, 1964; National Museum of Victoria, 1964; Music, 1965**

### **Institute of Applied Science of Victoria**

The Institute of Applied Science was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum. The present title, adopted in 1961, removed the limitations of the old designation following the broadening of its activities over the last two decades.

The central activity of the Institute is the science museum, which endeavours to present a broad coverage of scientific applications in display form to visitors to the galleries. The attendance is currently about 400,000 annually. The subjects treated include all aspects of engineering, with special attention to land, sea and air transport, power generation and distribution, electronics, and chemical industries. Economic geology and metallurgy, and the biological sciences, are receiving increasing treatment, and special attention has been given to plant products and plant protection, bacteriology, genetics, preventive medicine and animal husbandry. It is anticipated that the museum display area will be greatly increased when the National Gallery vacates its Swanston Street premises, as the Institute will obtain a substantial share of that space.

Astronomy is one of the sciences now receiving special emphasis. The H. V. McKay Melbourne Planetarium was established on the premises in 1965, and its presentations attracted an attendance of about 50,000 in the first year of operation. The Institute provides a further service in astronomy through night demonstration series at its Domain Observatory. This series, conducted in collaboration with the Astronomical Society of Victoria, attracts about 4,000 persons annually.

Another activity of the Institute is its education service, conducted in conjunction with the Victorian Education Department. The latter seconds a full-time teacher (for the Planetarium) and two part-time teachers to carry out this work. Gallery lessons are currently given to over 8,000 scholars annually, and each year over 13,000 attend the Planetarium in specially organised groups.

The Institute's Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory provides an important service to research workers in anthropology, archaeology, and Quaternary geology by determining the age of carbonaceous samples.

#### **Further Reference, 1966**

### **Drama, Opera, and Ballet**

#### *Introduction*

The development in Victoria of each of the performing arts—drama, opera, and ballet—has varied in rate and nature since the end of the Second World War.

Drama reflected popular overseas trends, although, by 1960 there was evidence of growth in indigenous drama. There was still a division between commercial theatre, which aimed at reaching a wide market and, therefore, inclined towards repetition of successful overseas formulae, and non-commercial theatre (including amateur groups) which presented plays selected for other than commercial motives.

There was no distinct trend in operatic activity which, during the post-war years, was sporadic. The National Theatre Movement maintained an active opera school and in 1956, the newly formed Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust presented a Mozart Season, a move which culminated some ten years later in the establishment of a permanent opera company, the Elizabethan Trust Opera Company.

Ballet, however, fared somewhat better. Although Australian audiences saw performances by only one overseas ballet company, the Ballet Rambert, between 1940 and 1957, continuity was maintained by Melbourne's Borovansky Ballet which trained Australian dancers and provided an outlet for the appearance of overseas guest artists. In 1960 the company disbanded. From 1958, more visits of overseas companies, including the Bolshoi and the Leningrad Ballets, filled the gap until the formation of the Australian Ballet Foundation in 1961.

### *Commercial Theatre*

The 1960s witnessed significant changes within commercial theatre managements in Victoria. In drama, the accepted presentation of the imported artist supported by a local cast in productions of overseas successes gave way to greater use of Australian artists and material. This trend became apparent when, at one time during 1966, the three commercial theatres in Melbourne, the Comedy, Her Majesty's, and the Princess, were simultaneously staging performances with Australians in leading roles. Recognition by the public of the worth of Australian work enabled theatre managements to engage the local performers.

During the 1960s another trend was evident. There was increasing co-operation between commercial managements and other theatrical organisations, notably the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, in presenting both overseas and Australian drama, opera, and ballet. It was apparent that competition from television forced a new flexibility in commercial theatre management.

### *Non-Commercial Theatre*

While commercial theatres were re-assessing policy, the non-commercial theatres, which included the Elizabethan Theatre Trust, as well as the other smaller theatres and amateur groups, were experiencing a period of expansion. This brought with it a demand for more State and Commonwealth support for the performing arts.

Three non-commercial professional companies were active in Melbourne in the 1960s. The youngest of these was the Emerald Hill Theatre. Established in 1961 in a converted church in South Melbourne and seating only 180, it catered for a small, theatre educated public by presenting plays of a highly experimental nature. In addition it provided teaching facilities in a series of theatre workshops.

The St. Martin's Theatre, formerly the Melbourne Little Theatre, was formed as an amateur company in 1931. In 1956, the Company built a new 404 seat theatre and by 1966 was moving towards becoming a fully professional company. It plays monthly seasons in its South Yarra theatre. Its policy tends towards an extension of that of commercial managements in that plays of popular appeal are normally

presented, supplemented occasionally by more unusual works and Australian plays, of which it produces an average of two per year. Audiences are guaranteed by a subscription system.

The Union Theatre Repertory Company, Australia's oldest professional repertory company and the Trust's regional drama company in Melbourne, presents monthly seasons at the Russell Street Theatre. It was formed in 1953 by the University of Melbourne and originally presented plays of a primarily commercial type. It is now devoted to a policy of presenting works by modern and classical playwrights. Since 1964, the need to ensure a regular theatre attendance has led to a system of collective booking for four or five plays.

In the past decade the non-commercial theatres have become increasingly aware of the demand for a theatre for children. They now cater for this demand in various ways ; Emerald Hill frequently presents plays from the school syllabus, a youth theatre of discussion and audience appreciation was established by St. Martin's in 1966, and the U.T.R.C. has presented a form of youth theatre for a number of years. The U.T.R.C.'s youth theatre is presented for some 42 weeks a year to an audience of over 100,000, and includes the productions of the Young Elizabethan Players who tour the State, seasons of One Act Plays which are presented in association with the Children's Theatre of Victoria, and thrice-yearly Theatre Workshops for students.

In amateur drama, the encouragement by the Victorian Drama League, which was founded in 1952 and initially sponsored by the Council of Adult Education, has been responsible for the development of amateur drama throughout Victoria. In 1966, 194 groups of which 80 were in the Metropolitan Area were registered with the League.

### *Opera*

Attempts to establish grand opera in Australia have normally been conducted on a national level. The Elizabethan Theatre Trust has mainly contributed to the development of opera in Victoria, although Victoria has had several groups which have been active, including the National Theatre Movement and the Victorian Light Opera Company. In 1964, J. C. Williamson's and the Trust combined to present a season of operas featuring Joan Sutherland. In 1966, the Trust presented its first "Opera in a Nutshell" series which toured the State and played to over 8,000 school children. It also embarked on a five-week country tour performing *The Barber of Seville*. Further to this was the Melbourne season of three operas which was regarded as the beginning of a permanent opera company to serve the entire Commonwealth.

### *Ballet*

Although the Australian Ballet Company, which presented its first season in 1962, is a national company, it is based in Melbourne. In 1961, J. C. Williamson's and the Trust joined in the formation of the Australian Ballet Foundation from which the company emerged. Its policy has been to present new ballets, such as *Melbourne Cup*, *Jazz Spectrum*, *Yugen*, *The Display*, and *Electra*, as well as classical ballet.

In 1964, Dame Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev appeared with the Company as guest artists. Later, in 1965 and 1967, the Company toured Europe, Britain, and North and South America. The Elizabethan Theatre Trust formed the Australian Ballet School in Melbourne in 1964.

### *Conclusion*

In the past decade the performing arts have tended to reach a balance in their development. Drama, opera, and ballet have become integrated elements in the State's cultural activities. This cohesion and the higher standards of performance have encouraged more support by the State Government and local city councils of cultural activities in the State.

### **Metropolitan Press**

Melbourne's three metropolitan daily newspapers, *The Sun News-Pictorial*, *The Age*, and *The Herald*, had a total average daily paid circulation of approximately 1,287,000 copies in 1966. The average circulation of the two morning dailies, *The Sun* and *The Age*, was approximately 620,000 and 182,000, respectively. Melbourne's only evening newspaper, *The Herald*, had a daily average sale of about 485,000.

All three dailies increased their retail price from 4 pence to 4 cents a copy on 14 February 1966, the date decimal currency was introduced. At first the price increase adversely affected the circulation growth of the papers, but improved sales were evident by the end of the year. The highest daily sale for the year was 649,916 copies of *The Sun* on Friday, 21 January 1966. This issue carried the news of the retirement of Australia's Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies. Circulation also increased during the visit of the President of the United States, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, in October.

Total advertising volume in Melbourne dailies was a little below the previous year and all classifications—national, retail, and classified—were affected. On the retail side, department stores maintained their volume despite trading difficulties experienced by some retailers, and advertising by the retail food chains and voluntary co-operatives was maintained. Amusement advertising showed an increase, and real estate advertising, including estate developers and home builders, was almost the same as for 1965. In the national field, notable decreases occurred in fashion, electrical, and petrol advertising.

Pre-printed colorgravure advertisements featured in *The Sun* and *The Herald* maintained volume. *The Age* proceeded with construction of its new premises on the corner of Spencer and Lonsdale Streets, and planned to commence production there in late 1967.

### **Country Press, 1967**



### Suburban Newspapers

The suburban press of Melbourne dates back to the early years of the city. The gold era was a time when some newspapers grew and withered quickly, but others like *The Williamstown Chronicle* (established in 1855 and now incorporated in the *Williamstown Advertiser*), *The Brighton Southern Cross* (now known as the *Southern Cross*), and the *Footscray Advertiser* (both founded in 1859), survived and still exist today.

The restriction on newsprint in the Second World War affected suburban newspapers and in 1942 a group of proprietors formed the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association in an endeavour to secure more newsprint. Since the war, the population increase has resulted in the formation of new suburbs and, as a result some long-established newspaper companies in the suburbs have prospered and new papers have been established to serve new communities.

In 1966, 43 newspapers were affiliated with the Melbourne Suburban Newspapers' Association. Of these, 31 were free distribution papers and twelve were sold. Total production was more than 600,000 weekly. The Association introduced a series of competitions several years ago and annual awards are now presented on their results. Consequently there has been an improvement in the quality of the papers. The Association also organises seminars for its members to discuss new trends and exchange ideas.

Circulation of most of the free papers in the suburbs is checked by the independent Suburban Newspaper Audit Bureau, which ensures reliable weekly delivery to householders. Newspapers affiliated with the Bureau publish the audited circulation figure every week. The delivery of some 483,000 papers weekly in Melbourne is checked in this way. Printing plant has been modernised recently and several firms have installed up-to-date web offset equipment. Others are now using high speed rotary presses.

Concentrating on local news and pictures which the daily press is unable to cover, suburban newspapers have become established in their communities. Circulation of sold papers is matching the growth of outer suburbs and proprietors of free distribution papers are broadening their circulation. The development of large suburban shopping centres (with their own car parks) and the advent of self-contained business centres is changing the buying habits of many housewives. This has tended to increase advertising in the local press. In addition, many papers are now carrying more columns of classified advertising.

### Broadcasting

#### *Australian Broadcasting Control Board*

The Board is responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1967, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General.

The Board consists of five members, including two part-time members. Its functions are described on pages 177-178 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The Act requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations.

### *Australian Broadcasting Commission*

The Australian Broadcasting Commission in Victoria broadcasts from 3LO and 3AR Melbourne, 3GI Sale, 3WL Warrnambool, and 3WV Horsham. There are three domestic short wave stations, VLG, VLH and VLR, operating from Lyndhurst and covering northern Australia, and seven short wave transmitters operating from Shepparton for Radio Australia, the A.B.C.'s overseas service. Station VLG is also used for the overseas service.

The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1966*. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, such as news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

The Rural Department conducts programmes on a regional, State, and Commonwealth basis, many of which are directed to a particular district. In addition, this Department also prepares daily weather and market reports, talks, and interviews, especially for the countryman. In times of emergency, regular weather reports are supplemented by special services giving flood and fire warnings.

Music plays an important part in the operation of the A.B.C. In 1966, the Commission organised 110 public orchestral concerts in Victoria (including 28 free concerts for school children, and eleven free concerts for adults). The Melbourne Symphony Orchestra toured eight country centres giving both adult and school concerts. In June, 1967, it gave two concerts at Expo 67 at Montreal. It also performed in San Francisco, Edmonton, and Honolulu.

In co-operation with various religious denominations, the A.B.C. broadcasts regular religious sessions throughout the week as well as on Sundays. A comprehensive coverage of the Davis Cup, England-Australia Cricket Test Matches, and other international sporting events, as well as national sporting programmes, is included in the A.B.C. sports programmes throughout the year.

### *Commercial Broadcasting*

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by companies and individuals under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements.

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m. In 1966-67, Australian licensees paid \$238,319 in licence-fees, the fees for Victoria being \$66,091 of which \$44,862 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30 June 1967, there were 111 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne, and fourteen in country districts ; the call signs and locations of these are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1967

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

At 30 June 1967, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were : Melbourne, 148 and country, 134.

### Educational Broadcasts to Schools

#### Radio

Specific broadcasts to those interested in education and teaching began with a session which came to be known as the *Education Hour*. The first programme was broadcast on 31 July 1929.

The Australian Broadcasting Company announced the appointment of a director of lectures who would seek the co-operation of the Education Department, and, in August, 1929, a list of programmes was published. The broadcasts had no official sanction at that time and remained part of the services of a private company without real consideration of the curriculum or the special needs of schools.

During the next two years the use of radio as an educational aid remained a possibility rather than a fact. In January, 1931, a conference of representatives of interested bodies was called by the Director of Education, and a representative committee was formed to plan a syllabus and to report on the possibilities of broadcasting as a part of existing educational services. The committee drew up a programme which went on the air on 2 March 1931.

The programme for the first year covered three terms with five half-hour broadcasts each week on successive afternoons, Monday to Friday, over station 3AR. English literature, geography, science, French, and music appreciation were the subjects, but during third term, Intermediate history replaced music and an experimental series in mathematics was tried. Some 2,000 copies of an illustrated booklet to accompany the series were distributed free to schools and private listeners.

On 1 July 1932, the Australian Broadcasting Commission assumed control of the Class A stations. It left the Advisory Committee on Educational Broadcasts free to continue its activities and did everything possible to extend these and to implement recommendations.

The time-tables for the years 1933 to 1935 show a gradual development with an early extension of services to the primary schools. Subjects such as junior social history, human geography, senior English, French, regional geography, health, and morning music for schools were broadcast. By 1935, daily transmissions during the school term had increased to an hour and five minutes.

Between 1936 and 1949, further expansion and a considerable degree of consolidation took place. The Federal Controller of Talks for the A.B.C., in his report in 1935 on school broadcasting in Australia, had pointed out that "the independence of the curricula of the States makes impossible any general scheme of interstate relays of school broadcasts", but "it is probable that from time to time special broadcasts will be featured and relayed throughout the National network, excepting possibly Western Australia, where the time-factor might preclude direct participation".

The appearance of National, as opposed to State broadcasts, marked a step forward so far as radio was concerned and the A.B.C. instituted a Federal Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of each State committee under the chairmanship of the Federal Controller of Talks. The first meeting took place in Melbourne in December, 1936. The programme series *Adventures in Music* and *Discovering Australia* were put on the National network during the latter part of 1936 as a result of decisions made at an inter-state conference held in Sydney in April 1936 and later ratified by the Victorian Advisory Committee. From then on both National and State programmes have been developed, including such enduring national series as *Let's Have Music*, *Let's Join In*, *French for Schools*, and *Health and Hygiene*.

In 1937, the A.B.C. established a separate Federal Controller of School Broadcasts, later to be known as Director of Education, and in 1940 appointed a school broadcasts officer for Victoria. These appointments laid the foundation for the gradual increase and refinement of a professional educational broadcasting staff responsible for the production and/or direction of programmes for schools. In 1966, Victoria had ten such officers under the control of a Supervisor of Education. By 1949, particular characteristics in the administration and planning of school broadcasting had emerged and the Federal Advisory Committee and State Advisory Committees, with specialist sub-committees planning and advising on broadcasts, had been established.

The programmes themselves had expanded to embrace *Kindergarten of the Air* (1943) a half-hour daily programme, correspondence school sessions, nature studies (with the use of film strips in the class-room), and a variety of other subjects, mainly for the primary school. Broadcasts for the secondary school in German, French, and some other subjects of the senior secondary course had also been included.

In 1966, the range of subjects did not vary much from the original pattern, with the exception of comprehensive programmes in social studies at all primary levels. French and German broadcasts, an extensive series for the senior student in various subjects, programmes in music for primary classes, a series for infants, the correspondence school programme, and the *Health and Hygiene* series represent a maturing and a refinement of programmes, which are kept constantly under review.

Sales of A.B.C. booklets and teachers' notes, 681,289 in Victoria for 1966, when compared with the 2,000 booklets distributed in 1931, underline the rapid growth of the school population during the past fifteen years, the experience gained by teachers, planners, broadcasters, and producers since the inception of the service, and the progressive equipping of schools with receivers.

### Television

A programme for pre-school children *Kindergarten Playtime* went on the air in July, 1957, but the first programmes for schools were not broadcast until 1958, when two experimental series, each of ten programmes, were transmitted during first and third terms—one for secondary and the other for primary schools.

At the 1957 meeting of the Federal Advisory Committee, the A.B.C. was asked "to present a report to the next meeting, informing the Committee on evidence of the usefulness of television broadcasts as determined from overseas programmes and local experiments".

In 1959, a working party on Experimental School Television was set up with the Director of Education for the A.B.C. as Chairman. Its first report (a progress report) was made in 1960 to the Federal Advisory Committee and established the principle of planned development of television for schools. In 1963, the Committee recommended an expansion of programmes to include the instructional type in selected areas of mathematics and science.

The period from 1959 to 1963 shows a developmental pattern in Victoria similar to that in other States. Each week from the beginning of 1959 until 1961, two live programmes from Sydney and two from Melbourne together with one overseas programme were transmitted during school terms with daily repetitions of the four locally produced programmes.

In 1962 and 1963, two sessions daily were being transmitted (41 per cent of which were repeated) with an extra "in-school" French series. These programmes, essentially for primary schools, were offered in regular series and related to courses of study. From this pattern, two National series, *All Join In* and *For the Juniors* have emerged.

From May 1964, as a result of the Federal Advisory Committee's recommendation mentioned earlier, programme output in Victoria was doubled, the new programmes all being for secondary classes, mainly in mathematics and science. At the same time, sessions for primary classes were maintained at their earlier level.

The timetables in Victoria for 1965 and 1966 show an increase of transmissions to nine a day (including, in 1966, *Play School*, a programme each morning for the pre-school child) with an additional three transmissions for 1967, giving a programme pattern from 9.05 a.m. to 3.20 p.m. each day during term. Repeat programming has become an important aspect of the service to enable schools, of which 1,427 were equipped in the State in 1966, to provide for parallel classes and for some flexibility in arranging timetables. Of the 60 programmes a week on air in 1967, some 25 were original programmes, produced locally.

These transmissions represent annual series for the first three years' courses of science and mathematics in secondary schools, a selective coverage in English, history, geography, French, music, chemistry, and biology at the same or other levels, together with a comprehensive coverage of different daily programmes for primary schools in social studies, music, mathematics, English, and science.

Programmes for schools—in radio and television—do not attempt to usurp the function of the teacher. They are designed and produced by educationists to give wider significance to classroom instruction and use the characteristics of the two media as imaginatively and as purposefully as possible as an integral part of teaching and learning processes.

#### **History of Radio Broadcasting, 1961 ; Radio Australia, 1966**

### **Television**

#### *Australian Broadcasting Control Board*

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

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1966, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for the determination of the sites, operating powers, and frequencies of all television stations, both national and commercial. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the technical equipment of television stations is in accordance with standards and practices considered by the Board to be appropriate. The Australian Post Office is responsible for the provision and operation of the transmitters for the national broadcasting service whilst the Australian Broadcasting Commission is responsible for the provision and operation of the studios. The establishment of the commercial television stations is the responsibility of the respective commercial licensees, subject to the general requirements of the Board.

At 30 June 1967, television services were provided in Australia by 38 national stations and 41 commercial stations, of which one national station and three commercial stations were in Melbourne, and seven national stations and six commercial stations were in Victorian country areas. A service is now available to over 95 per cent of the population.

*Television Translator Stations*

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

Details of translator stations in operation in Victoria at 30 June 1967, are as follows :

Area Served	Parent Station	Channel	Date of Commencement
COMMERCIAL STATIONS			
Swan Hill .. .. .	BCV8 Bendigo	11	May, 1967
Warrnambool-Port Fairy ..	BTV6 Ballarat	9	June, 1966
NATIONAL STATION			
Warrnambool-Port Fairy ..	ABRV3 Ballarat	2	October, 1966

*National Television*

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

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows :

## VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Location	Call Sign	Date of Establishment
Melbourne .. .. .	ABV2	November, 1956
Bendigo .. .. .	ABEV1	April, 1963
Ballarat .. .. .	ABRV3	May, 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe Valley) .. ..	ABLV4	September, 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn Valley) .. ..	ABGV3	November, 1963
Albury (Upper Murray) .. .. .	ABAV1	December, 1964
Swan Hill (Murray Valley) .. .. .	ABSV2	July, 1965
Mildura .. .. .	ABMV4	November, 1965

All national television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Australian Post Office.

A.B.C. television programmes cover a wide range including news, commentaries, talks, music, drama, light entertainment, children's programmes, youth and adult education, religious programmes, and sporting events.

A substantial proportion of A.B.C. television programme material originates and is produced in Australia. This includes drama, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and overseas artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions, and interview programmes.

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

### COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1966-67

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Percentage			Programme Category	Percentage		
	Aus- tralian Origin	Overseas Origin	Total		Aus- tralian Origin	Overseas Origin	Total
Drama .. ..	0.98	24.09	25.07	Music .. ..	0.95	0.43	1.38
Light Entertainment	1.83	8.43	10.26	Religious ..	1.68	0.43	2.11
Sport .. ..	6.30	2.88	9.18	Rural .. ..	1.46	..	1.46
News .. ..	6.25	..	6.25	Children ..	5.95	8.15	14.10
Talks .. ..	7.40	4.82	12.22	Miscellaneous ..	3.32	0.55	3.87
Education.. ..	10.26	3.84	14.10	Total .. ..	46.38	53.62	100.00

The A.B.C. maintains its own news services in all State capitals and regional centres and its own news bureaux in London, New York, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Djakarta, and Tokyo. It is a member of the British Commonwealth International Newsfilm Agency (BCINA), and with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters Newsagency, and the J. Arthur Rank Organisation, combines resources to report world news on television.

#### Commercial Television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 plus an amount based on the gross earnings from advertising receipts during the preceding financial year, assessed on a sliding scale varying from 1 per cent for amounts up to \$1m to 4 per cent on amounts over \$4m.

At 30 June 1967, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were Melbourne, 91, and country, 57.



The following table shows the composition of television programmes on commercial stations in Victoria :

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL  
TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1966-67

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama .. .. .	47·6	53·2
Light Entertainment .. .	27·1	20·9
Sport .. .. .	9·5	5·3
News .. .. .	4·9	8·4
Family .. .. .	3·2	6·8
Information .. .. .	0·9	2·1
Current Affairs .. .. .	3·8	3·2
The Arts .. .. .	0·2	0·1
Education .. .. .	2·8	0·0

Details of commercial television stations in Victoria are as follows :

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN  
OPERATION AT 30 JUNE 1967

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

**Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards, 1965 ; Television  
Programme Research, 1966 ; Television Technical Planning, 1967**

## National Parks

### Introduction

Victoria's National Parks have been established by a number of "reservations" of land dating back to 1882. The objects of the "reservations", as set out in the National Parks Act, are generally to protect and preserve indigenous plants and animals and features of special scenic, scientific or historical interest. The parks are managed so as to maintain the existing natural environment while at the same time providing for the education and enjoyment of visitors.

A brief account of the areas and principal features of the first nineteen national parks established in Victoria is given on page 181 of the Victorian Year Book 1966. Most of the national parks have been established as a result of the reservation of Crown lands, but in some cases, land has been purchased or made available by donation for the purpose.

### National Parks Authority

The National Parks Authority was established by legislation passed in 1956. The principal function of the Authority is to control and manage national parks for the purposes of the National Parks Act. The Authority appoints Committees of Management to assist it in its responsibilities, but in many cases original Committees antedated the establishment of the Authority, and managed areas under the Land Act.

The Premier of Victoria is the Minister responsible for administering the National Parks Act. The Authority consists of the Chairman, the Minister of State Development, a full-time Director, and nine other members.

### Classification of National Parks

The *National Parks Act* 1956 provided "for the establishment and control of national parks, for the protection and preservation of indigenous plant and animal wild life and features of special scenic, scientific or historical interest in national parks, for the maintenance of the existing environment of national parks, for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and for the encouragement and control of such visitors".

The Act also created twelve national parks; this number has since been increased to nineteen. Provision was made in the Act for parks to be classified by the Governor in Council. The categories within national park classification schemes vary throughout the world—there is no universally recognised classification scheme. The Authority's Classification Committee has recommended the following categories for Victoria's national parks:

- (1) *Environment Preservation Areas*.—These areas should be of sufficient size to protect the ecological associations contained within a park. They should be managed in such a way that access and essential visitor facilities do not alter the environment being preserved. This category is basically similar to the present system of management of all Victorian national parks.

- (2) *Primitive Areas*.—These areas would enclose ecological features which are not to be destroyed in any way. Management of these areas would usually involve restriction of public access.
- (3) *Scenic Areas*.—These would include pleasant landscape scenery or good vantage points. Management of these areas would allow visitors to obtain maximum benefit from these features.
- (4) *Recreation and Accommodation Areas*.
- (5) *Special Purpose Areas*.—These would be small areas set aside for preservation of natural features or for protection of interesting historical ethnological features.

Some parks may contain a number of these categories, whereas other parks may be classified entirely in one category.

### Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling \$1,596,521 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1962 to 1966 are as follows :

#### VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE (\$)

National Park	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wyperfeld .. .. .	5,214	4,508	7,458	7,094	15,453
Kinglake .. .. .	11,340	8,776	8,234	15,036	12,469
Fern Tree Gully .. .. .	15,146	8,712	11,078	19,144	12,784
Wilson's Promontory .. .. .	107,362	94,422	76,146	121,812	84,214
Mount Buffalo .. .. .	17,794	35,128	46,418	21,916	46,482
Churchill .. .. .	6,708	9,496	8,242	20,896	12,271
Fraser .. .. .	6,434	5,094	34,098	29,886	38,628
Tarra Valley and Bulga .. .. .	4,398	6,544	3,326	3,338	8,015
Hattah Lakes .. .. .	10,274	14,150	9,656	15,596	6,619
Mount Eccles .. .. .	760	3,740	3,372	2,200	1,351
Mount Richmond .. .. .	690	764	580	182	18
The Lakes .. .. .	2,786	2,688	3,808	3,742	4,106
Glenaladale .. .. .	..	..	296	1,280	1,289
Port Campbell .. .. .	..	..	..	3,574	14,451
East Gippsland (Alfred, Lind, Malla- coota Inlet, Wingan Inlet) .. .. .	318	178	592	3,684	10,263
General .. .. .	870	1,790	4,408	4,024	5,318
Total .. .. .	190,094	195,990	217,712	273,404	273,731

Special Government Grants have been made to the Country Roads Board for roads in or near national parks, \$49,956 being expended in 1963-64, \$74,044 in 1964-65, and \$73,999 in 1965-66.

Further References, 1961-1967; Tourist Development Authority, 1962; Boy Scout Movement, 1964; Sport, 1964; Tourist Attractions in Victoria, 1966

*Education***Education System***Introduction*

The Education Act of 1872 marked the beginning of a new era in the history of education in Victoria. Henceforth, every child of school age in the colony became entitled to a secular, compulsory, and free education. For administrative purposes, the Act was little more than an outline, power being granted to make regulations that would serve to provide the machinery for giving practical effect to its objects, but the principles laid down were most significant and far-reaching in their results.

Within Victoria, primary, secondary, and tertiary education are now provided by a series of State and non-State schools and institutions. Fifteen years is the legal school leaving age. Control of State education is vested in the hands of the Minister of Education, assisted since 1964 by the Assistant Minister of Education. Under these two men are the Director-General of Education, an Assistant Director-General of Education, a clerical division with the Secretary as the permanent head, and the members of the Teaching Service at present divided into the primary, secondary, technical, and professional divisions.

Registration and supervision of non-State primary and secondary schools and the teachers in these schools are provided through the Council of Public Education presided over by the Director-General of Education. These are described in more detail on pages 477 to 480.

Higher education is available through the universities, institutes of technology, technical and agricultural colleges, and the Council of Adult Education. The Education Department is represented on the controlling council of each of these institutions, whose activities are described in greater detail elsewhere in this book.

Although there are many and varied types of schools, they are all directed by the overriding principle that within the resources of schools and teachers available there should be an opportunity for every child to receive to the age of fifteen years at least an education suitable for his age, ability and aptitudes, and that no child should be debarred by mental or physical handicap, or distance from school, from receiving an appropriate education. To make this possible, particularly in remote areas, and to facilitate consolidation, it has been necessary to develop a comprehensive set of bus services throughout the State, and in some cases, to pay conveyance allowances.

In all types of schools, parents are encouraged to take an active interest in education through school committees, advisory councils, and parents' associations. These, and the steady development of parent-teacher relationships as well as the successful organisation of an annual Education Week, have done much to strengthen public interest in education and to create an awareness of local education needs that may not otherwise have developed in a centralised system of administration.

The link between the administration and the teacher in the field is the inspector. All schools are visited regularly by inspectors who report to the administration on the schools visited. During these visits, the inspectors also assess the work of the teachers whose promotion partly depends on the assessment given, and advise teachers on their work and problems.

### *Types of Schools*

#### *Primary*

The normal primary school provides seven years of education from Grades I–VI (most pupils spend two years in Grade I) and admits children from the age of 4½ years and upwards, although many would have previously attended kindergarten classes. These schools range in size from small one-teacher schools to very large schools with as many as 1,000 and more pupils in attendance.

The aim of the primary school is to give the pupil the opportunity to live a full and interesting life in a stimulating environment, wherein he can use and develop his natural abilities, widen his horizons, extend his sympathies, learn to appreciate what is fine and beautiful, take part in the social life of a group both inside and outside the classroom, develop desirable habits and character traits, and acquire the knowledge and skills he needs for a healthy and useful life at the moment and as a basis for his further education.

Primary school courses include work in written and spoken English, arithmetic, social studies, elementary science, music, physical education, health, art, and craft.

In certain country districts, consolidated schools have replaced the small scattered schools and they provide the normal Grades I–VI with special four-year post-primary courses added in rural areas.

#### *Secondary*

The most numerous of the post-primary schools are the high schools which are well distributed throughout the State and offer six years of secondary education. These schools, to which pupils transfer from primary schools at the age of about eleven years, are usually co-educational and provide a study of English, mathematics, history, geography, science, art, music, physical education, and foreign languages together with practical subjects.

These schools aim, by providing a sound general education, to develop in the pupil right social attitudes, and to develop his intellectual powers so that he may cope successfully with the adult world. The general education is also a preparation for any form of tertiary education, professional or technical (including apprenticeship), or for direct entry into clerical positions, or positions in the business world.

The emergence of the principle of secondary education for all has led to modifications of the normal professional course to provide for pupils whose interests and abilities are beginning to develop along other lines. These modifications, usually beginning after the completion of the second year, include commercial, domestic, and practical subjects. Further subject specialisation according to the future career of the pupil occurs in the fifth and sixth years.

Other types of secondary schools include girls' secondary schools which offer a five-year, and in some cases, a six-year course of general education designed to develop a variety of talents and prepare the pupils for advanced study. In smaller country towns, higher elementary schools provide four and sometimes more years of post-primary education, while central schools in the Metropolitan Area and central classes in rural areas offer two years of post-primary education.

### *Technical*

The aim of technical schools is to continue a general education for at least five years beyond primary school ; to assist pupils through experience in the subjects of the course of study to choose the types of professional, technical, industrial, or commercial work for which they are best suited ; and to prepare them for higher study in a technical college.

The junior technical schools for both boys and girls provide a study of English, social studies, music, mathematics, science, art, practical subjects, and physical education. Provision is made for specialisation in the third, fourth, and fifth years before pupils move on to a technical college to study for a diploma or a certificate course. Preparations are now in hand to raise certain of the technical colleges to a degree-granting status.

A technical school education leads to wide employment opportunities in the technical and related professions, and in commerce, industry, and skilled trades, while the successful completion of the third year of the course is the minimum entry standard for most apprenticeships.

### *Special Services and Schools*

Specialised schools and services to meet the demands of modern education are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in such fields as library services, visual aids, music and speech, physical education, art and crafts, forestry, publications, survey and planning, curriculum and research, teachers' welfare and accommodation, psychology and guidance, speech therapy, domestic arts (primary) and Australian Broadcasting Commission liaison. The State Schools' Nursery provides valuable instruction in horticulture for teachers and pupils, and supplies plants to schools. The School Medical Service and the School Dental Service, both controlled by the Department of Health, provide inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State, while special schools and classes are provided for handicapped children, children in institutions, and children requiring remedial work in certain subjects.

The Correspondence School provides correspondence tuition to certain adults and all children who for geographical or medical reasons are unable to attend normal centres of instruction, or who attend a school whose facilities do not provide the subjects desired. Tuition is available in almost every subject of the primary school course, in a very wide range of subjects at all levels in secondary schools, and in the First or Second Class standard of the Infant Teacher's Certificate, but there is no provision for tuition in technical subjects many of which, however, are available through the Department of External Studies of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. In addition to regular school broadcasts to its pupils over the national radio stations, the Correspondence School conducts its own short-wave broadcasting programme for primary and secondary pupils.

### *Teaching Service*

Officers of the Recruitment Branch visit most schools annually to interview prospective applicants for teaching bursaries and to give information concerning the profession. Age and pre-requisites for entry to training vary considerably according to the type and purpose of the course. The majority of successful applicants are admitted to training direct from school where they attained their pre-requisite academic qualifications. They are paid an allowance during training and, in return, are bonded to the Department for a period of three years after completing their course of training, except in the case of women when the period is reduced to one year in the event of marriage after training. An expanding scheme of in-service training makes it possible for teachers to gain further qualifications and to keep abreast of modern thought and development. The establishment of an experimental course in educational administration in 1966 marks a further significant development in this field.

Staffing requirements at any particular school are determined by enrolment, with necessary adjustment for specialist and senior work. Upon these annually reviewed bases, the Committee of Classifiers in each of the Divisions (Primary, Secondary, and Technical), the Teachers' Tribunal, and the Administration are responsible for the staffing of schools, and teachers may secure a permanent or temporary position in a school. Promotion within the Service depends on the qualifications, efficiency and years of service, and is gained by applying for advertised and consequential vacancies. When teachers retire at 60 or 65 years of age, they receive fortnightly payments from a super-annuation fund to which they and the Government have contributed.

Teachers' rights concerning retention of services, promotion, and transfer are safeguarded by the right of appeal to the Teachers' Tribunal, an independent statutory authority to which is also given the power to determine teachers' salaries. Teachers' interests are also protected by professional organisations, the two largest being the Victorian Teachers' Union and the Victorian Secondary Teachers' Association.

*Examinations*

Although in certain countries there are not the formal examinations such as are accepted in Victoria, it is generally agreed that there must be some form of assessment, subjective or objective, as a measure of the pupil's progress and the efficiency of the school, and also as visible evidence to the outside world of a standard of attainment.

In the primary school, the examination is accepted as one of the means of assessing the pupil's fitness for promotion to the next higher grade. In secondary and technical schools, examinations have an additional purpose, namely that of assessing a pupil's fitness for the award of certificates, the main purposes of which are to facilitate promotion to higher studies and to provide employers with a recognised qualification.

In the primary schools and in the early years of secondary and technical schools, examinations are conducted internally. An increasing number of secondary schools is being approved to hold internal examinations for the Intermediate and Leaving examinations now controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. In addition, the Education Department provides its own Intermediate examination for consolidated, technical, and girls' secondary schools, and its own Leaving examination for the latter two types of schools. The Matriculation examination, controlled by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examination Board, is an external examination.

The Education Department also conducts a set of examinations through in-service training courses for practising teachers to qualify them for further promotion.

*Scholarships and Bursaries*

Many scholarships are available to make it possible for pupils to remain at school; and particularly in the junior secondary and technical forms there is an increasing tendency to award scholarships without a specific examination. Most of these scholarships are provided from State Government funds which provide scholarships for one-third of all pupils but in most schools there are also locally and privately endowed scholarships.

In senior forms bursaries of various types are available to assist pupils financially to prepare for their chosen careers. In 1964, the Commonwealth Government entered this field and awarded, by examination, a large number of valuable scholarships for pupils wishing to remain at school for the fifth and sixth years of study. These supplemented the Commonwealth Government scholarships available on a competitive basis to pupils at the end of the sixth year to enable them to proceed to tertiary education.



*Recent Developments*

The Commonwealth Government system of grants to both State and non-State schools to improve facilities for the teaching of science and for higher technical education by constructing special science rooms and technical facilities and providing them with modern equipment and teaching aids should lead to a significant improvement in methods and effectiveness of teaching as more schools are assisted.

In the field of educational experimentation the leading part taken in subject and professional associations by departmental teachers is matched by the experimenting with courses and methods being undertaken in the class-room. In primary schools, experiments are being conducted in the teaching of mathematics and reading, and of coping with individual differences in pupils. Both secondary and technical schools are experimenting with syllabuses and with methods of teaching science, reading, mathematics and commercial work as well as other subjects. Teachers showing interest in this work are supported and encouraged by the Curriculum and Research Branch.

The increased demand for in-service training and education, and the rapid expansion of the facilities provided have created some problems in organisation and school administration, and have led to the appointment of a departmental committee to survey the field, report on in-service training and education, and make recommendations for future developments.

**Victorian Education Department, 1961 ; State Secondary Education, 1962 ; State Primary Education, 1963 ; Educational Administration, 1964 ; Audio-Visual Education, 1964 ; Technical Education, 1965 ; Teacher Training, 1967**

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1966 :

**VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :  
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :  
SEX OF PUPILS, 1966**

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools .. .. .	1,842	163,723	150,900	314,623
Central Schools, Classes, and Post-Primary .. .. .	20	5,715	4,767	10,482
Consolidated and Group .. .. .	31	5,754	5,323	11,077
Higher Elementary .. .. .	8	873	896	1,769
Girls' Secondary .. .. .	6	..	2,105	2,105
Junior Technical .. .. .	82	42,426	6,900	49,326
High Schools .. .. .	222	56,934	74,441	131,375
Correspondence .. .. .	1	330	451	781
Special Schools .. .. .	30	1,398	850	2,248
	2,242	277,153	246,633	523,786

NOTE.—The classification of the schools is in accordance with that used by the Education Department.

### Education of Handicapped Children

#### General

The earliest educational provisions made for handicapped children in Victoria date from 1860 and resulted from the efforts of voluntary bodies supported by government assistance in the form of grants of land and subsidies towards buildings and maintenance. With the introduction of free State education and a growing public awareness of the needs of handicapped children, the State became increasingly involved in special educational provisions for these children.

Power to establish State special schools was given by the *Education Act* 1890 and was further defined by the *Education Act* 1901. Education of handicapped children was made compulsory by the *Education Act* 1910. Under the *Education Act* 1957 (and the subsequent proclamation of the raising of the school leaving age from February, 1964), education of educable handicapped children is generally compulsory from 6 to 15 years (as for all children), and for deaf children from 4½ to 15 years.

Early legislation was first exercised in 1908 with the establishment of the first special State school for handicapped children in the wards of Austin Hospital, followed in 1913 by the establishment of a special State school for mentally handicapped children at Fitzroy. From its beginnings in 1914, correspondence tuition was available for home-bound children and children in hospitals.

Every effort is made to enable a handicapped child to attend normal school wherever possible, and to continue to live at home even when normal school attendance is not possible. Where enrolment in special educational services is necessary, provisions are made outside the ages of compulsory attendance. These range from parent guidance and pre-school services for deaf children or admission of other handicapped children from 4½ years where appropriate (as in normal schools) to varied courses at Matriculation standard.

No fees are payable for educational services provided by the Education Department. In general only nominal charges are made for residential accommodation provided by various agencies. The State Treasury, the Education Department, and many voluntary agencies co-operate in providing transport to schools. The Education Department meets the major cost of daily transport of pupils of special schools and classes by the hire of taxi services, the chartering of buses, the payment of subsidies to voluntary agencies, and the payment of conveyance allowances. In approved cases, the Treasury provides some financial assistance towards special buses and issues free rail passes to enable boarders to return home at weekends and vacations. Voluntary agencies supplement these transport services.

### *Admissions and Guidance Services*

The Psychology and Guidance Branch of the Education Department maintains close contact with other governmental, medical, and welfare agencies. Branch services are not confined to State schools and are available for any child of school age. The Branch in effect controls admissions to Departmental day special schools and services for educable children handicapped mentally or physically, and provides advice (involving pre-vocational guidance) to parents and teachers.

### *Teacher Training and Staffing*

Specialist training for teachers of handicapped children, first introduced by the Education Department as in-service training in 1928, has expanded to include not only one-year extensions of basic teacher training but also free courses of one year's duration on full pay for experienced teachers wishing to qualify as teachers of handicapped children. Free courses of three years' duration are also available for experienced teachers who desire to qualify as speech therapists. Special staffing schedules offer promotion opportunities to staffs of special schools, and special allowances are paid to them in addition to their basic salaries as teachers. About 550 teachers provide for about 7,500 pupils enrolled in special schools and services.

### *Provision for Backward Children*

Special facilities are provided for children who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions resulting in educational retardation, require some specialised form of education such as can be obtained in special schools for mentally handicapped children, opportunity grades, and remedial centres.

Special schools for mentally handicapped children include day special schools, and schools conducted for children who are resident in institutions conducted by the Mental Hygiene Department. Pupils of these schools are mentally retarded to such an extent that though they are unable to profit from instruction in a normal school, they are still considered to be educable. The curriculum of these schools is not simply a modified version of that provided for normal schools. It is designed to provide an education which should enable the pupils to take their places in the community as adults, with acceptable social and emotional standards of behaviour, and communication skills which will vary from verbal to written, depending upon the ability of the child.

Opportunity grades, forming an integral part of a normal school, are established to provide an education for slow learning children who find difficulty in keeping pace with the academic progress of children in their own age groups. The curriculum is based on that of the normal school, but instruction is geared to suit the learning rate of the individual child. These grades include opportunity/remedial grades where slow learning children attend the grade during morning sessions, and afternoon sessions cater for children requiring remedial tuition.

Remedial centres are conducted within normal primary schools to provide remedial instruction in either or both reading and arithmetic to children of normal intelligence who are backward in these subjects. Each centre gives such instruction for children from the home school, and for children within reasonable travelling distance from surrounding schools.

The Education Department does not provide for children whose mental deficiency is such as to render them ineducable though they may be trainable. Development of day centre care for retarded children has been a post-war development, local committees administering each centre and the Department of Health through the Mental Hygiene Branch providing financial support by way of subsidies.

#### *Services for the Socially Handicapped*

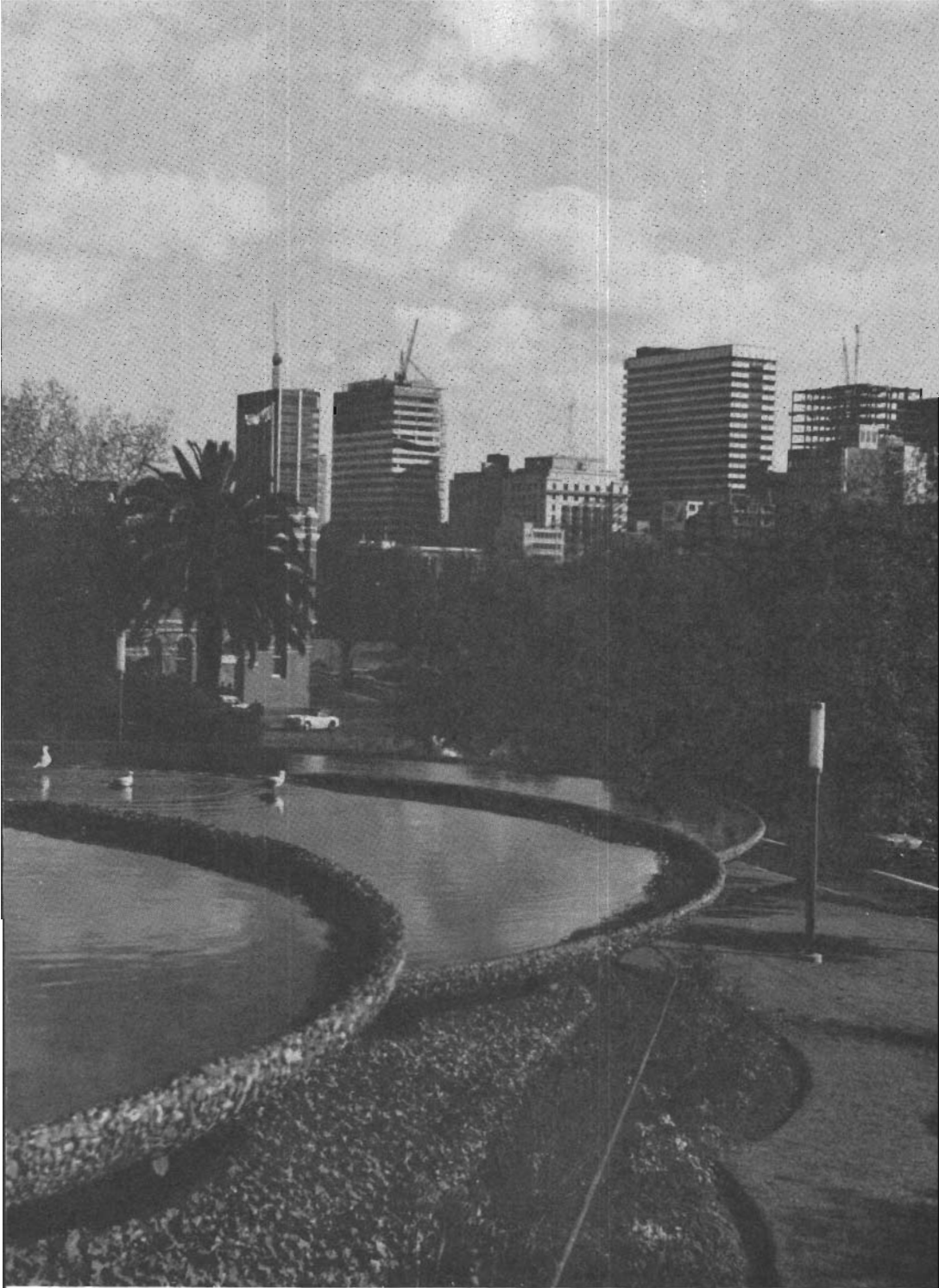
The Education Department provides teachers for those institutions in which individuals may be awaiting court proceedings, on remand, under sentence, or because they are wards of State. These institutions include Social Welfare Department institutions, church institutions, training institutions in prisons, and institutions conducted by voluntary agencies.

Adjustment grades, established in normal primary schools, cater for certain pupils who have been unable, on social or emotional grounds, to adjust to normal school placement.

#### *Provisions for Physically Handicapped Children*

The Education Department makes special educational provisions for these children in conjunction with medical treatment given by some other agency, through specialised teaching methods for children handicapped by sensory defects, and by providing individual remedial treatment for children receiving education in normal schools.

Services conducted in conjunction with medical treatment provided by some other agency include hospital schools, day special schools, correspondence tuition, and visiting teacher services. Pupils include those handicapped by cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, spina bifida, haemophilia, congenital or post-accident abnormalities, defects of the heart, asthma, epilepsy, bronchiectasis, and nephritis. Some of the pupils are also mentally handicapped. Hospital schools offer teaching services in wards and special classrooms provided by the hospitals. Day special schools enable children to live at home, and to travel daily to school or to reside in adjoining hostels conducted by voluntary agencies. Correspondence tuition and visiting teacher services cater for home-bound children and for certain children in



*[Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*

*The changing skyline of Melbourne.*

*Victoria Today*



Harvested barley being bagged on a property at Melton, 23 miles west of Melbourne. [*Australian News and Information Bureau*]

A field day at the Rutherglen Research Station—the centre for cereal research in north-east Victoria.

[*Department of Agriculture*]







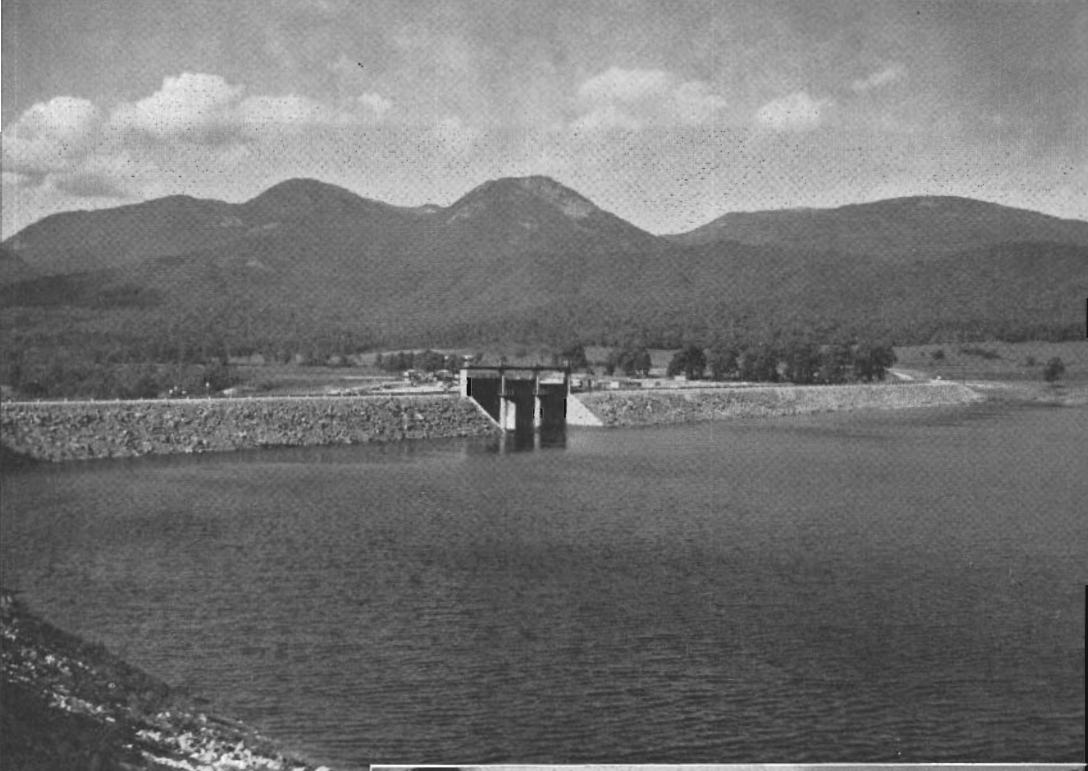
*[Department of Agriculture*

An extensive area of tobacco at Merriang, near Myrtleford, showing irrigation lines, curing kilns, and sheds.

Snigging a hardwood log for transport to the Porepunkah Mill in north-east Victoria.

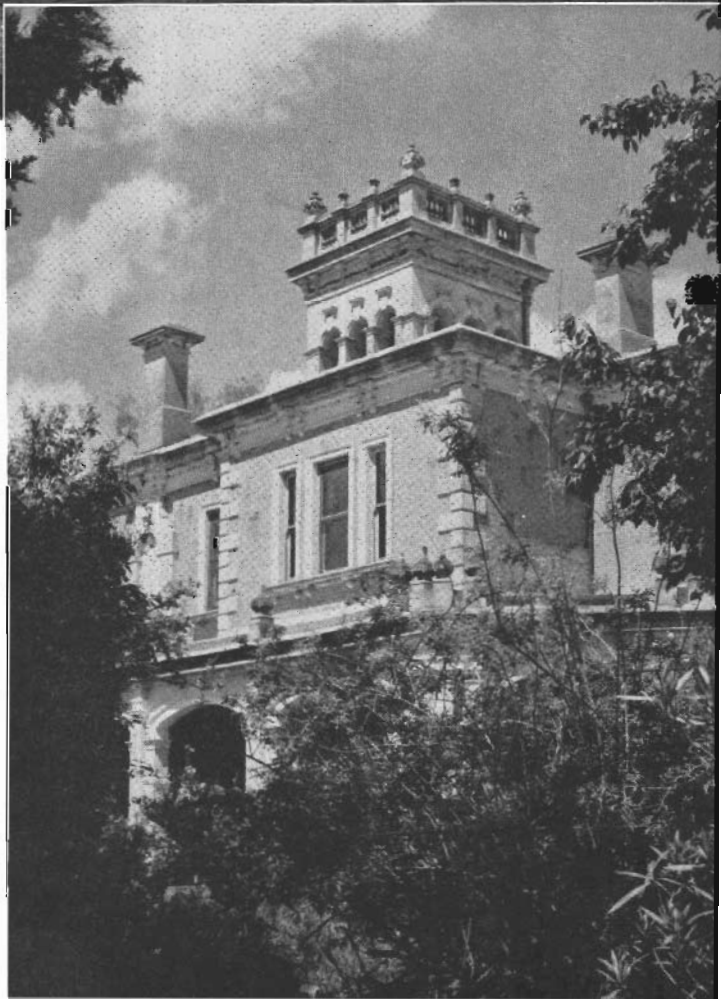
*[Education Department*





*[State Rivers and Water Supply  
Commission*

Lake Buffalo . looking  
downstream toward the main  
spillway and retaining wall.



Part of the "Bontharambo"  
homestead built in the 1850s  
near Wangaratta.

*[Commonwealth Bureau of Census  
and Statistics*





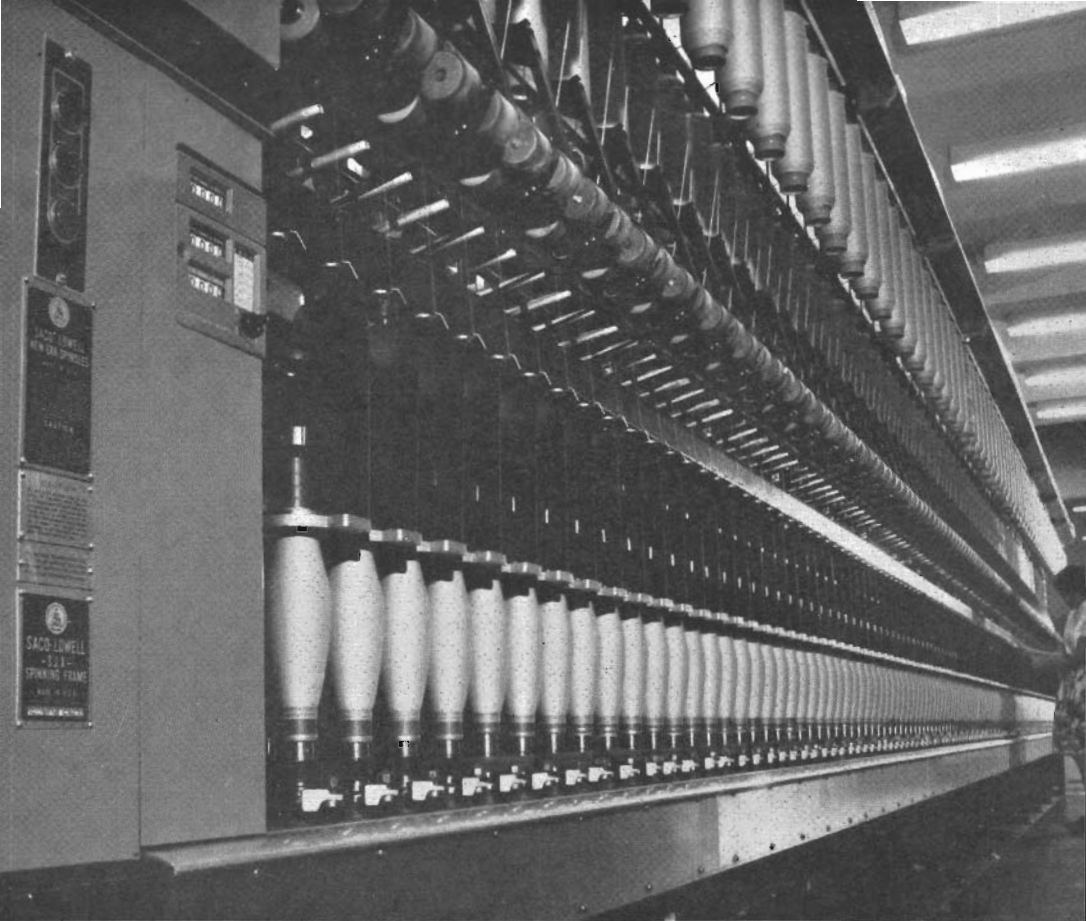
The Town Hall at Wangaratta.

[City of Wangaratta

Part of Wangaratta's shopping centre.

[City of Wangaratta





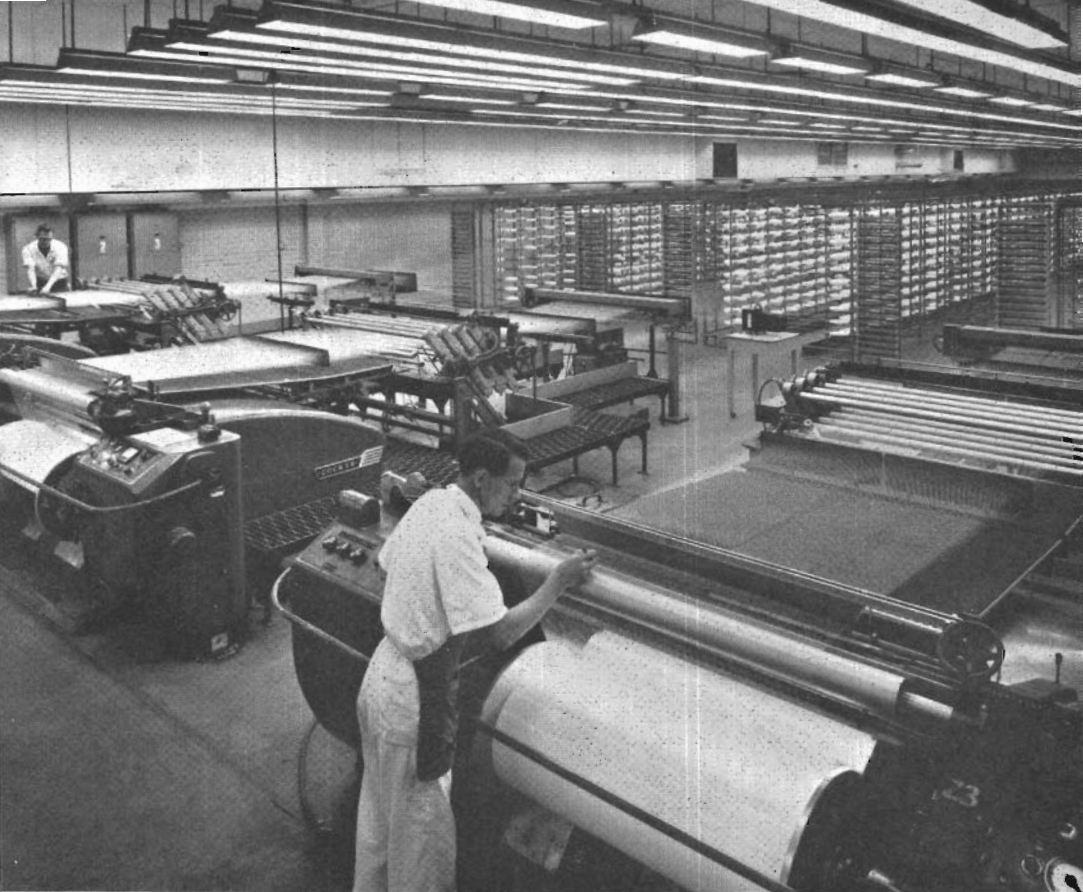
*[Wangaratta Woollen Mills Ltd*

Latest model high speed American worsted spinning frame used at a Wangaratta mill.

Fabrics are manufactured in this factory under some five acres of roof area situated on a 48 acre site at Wangaratta.

*[City of Wangaratta*



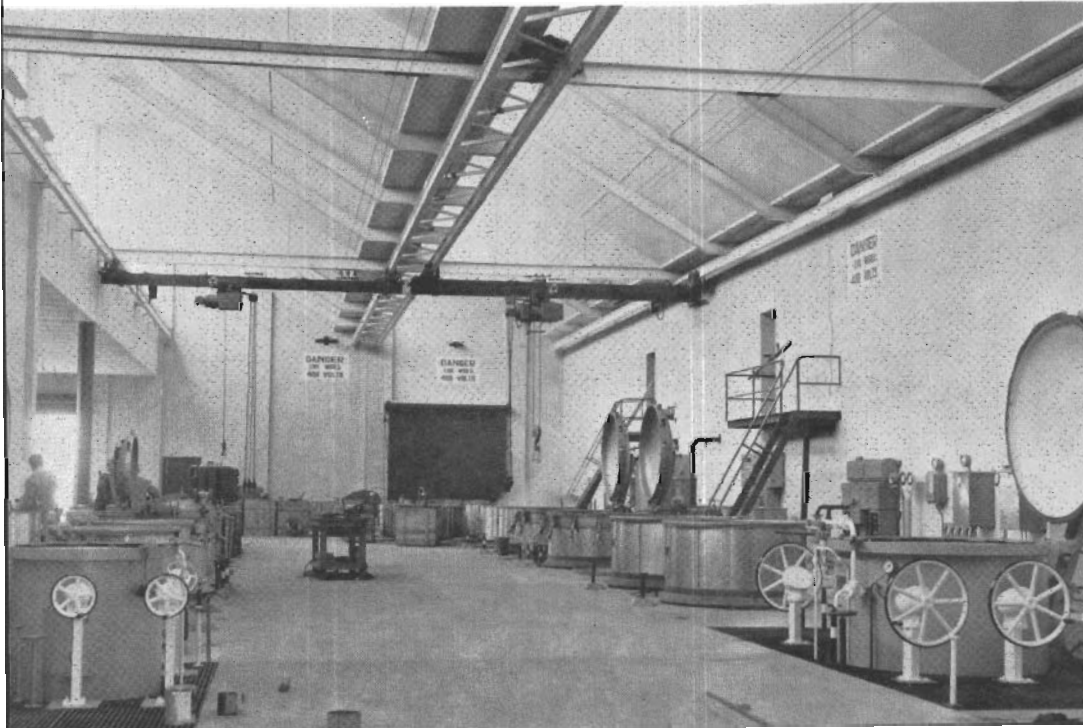


*[Fibremakers Ltd*

A view of the warping department at a Bayswater factory showing warp knit beaming machines producing 42 inch sections.

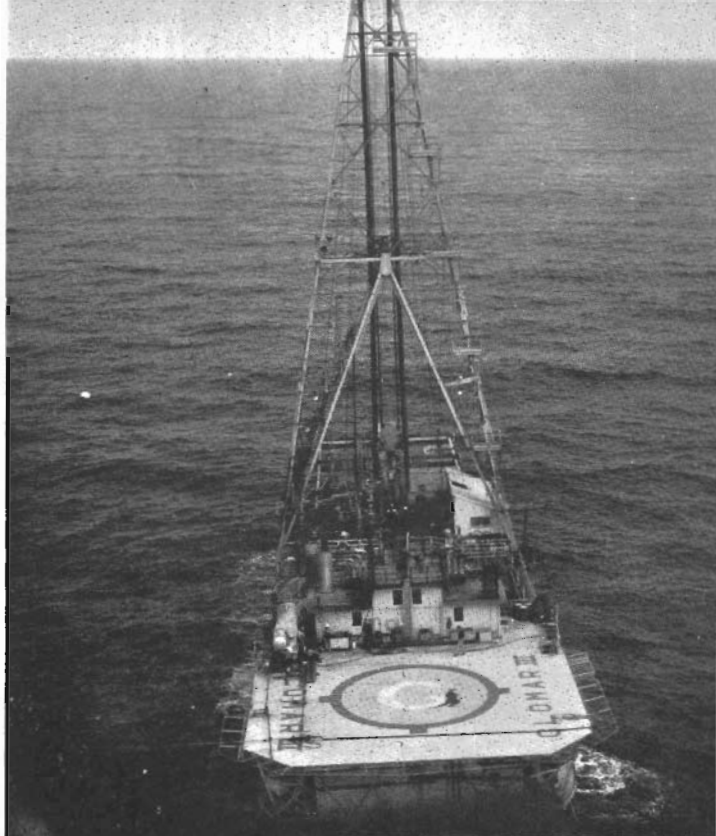
The yarn dyehouse of a Yarraville textile mill which handles dyeing of grey cloth and treatment for shrink resistance, crease resistance, etc.

*[Davies Coop and Co. Ltd*



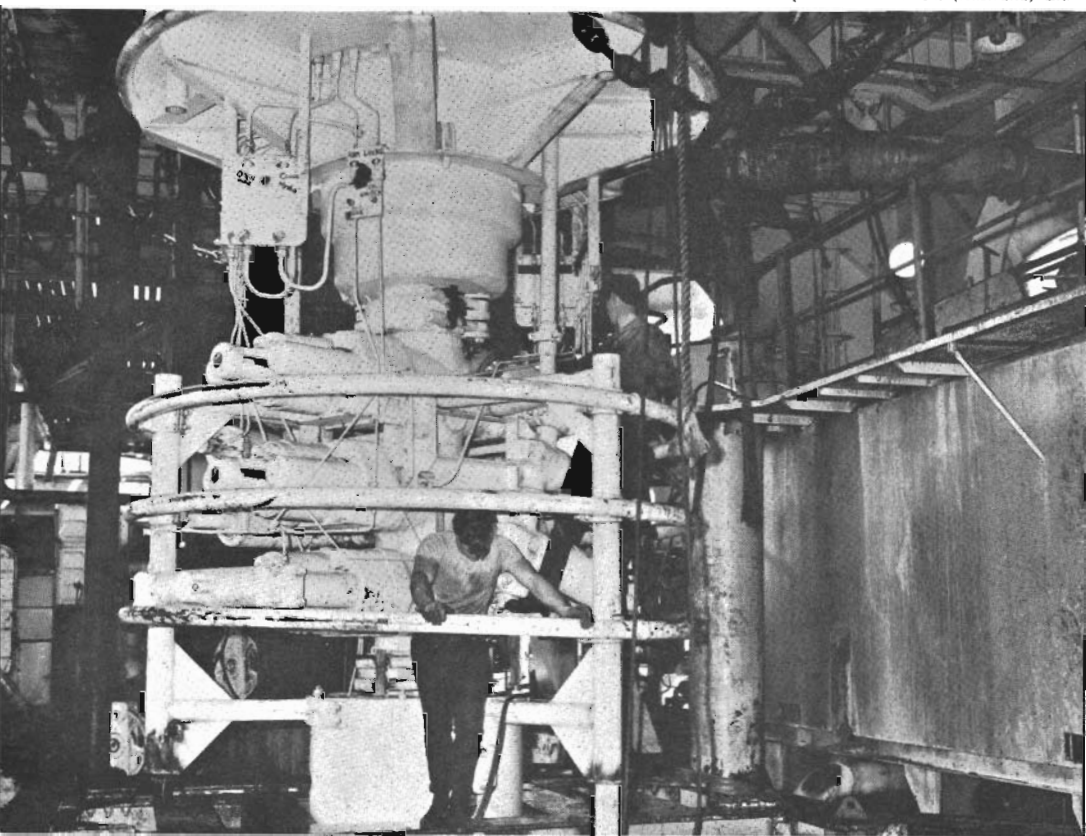
A helicopter view of the Glomar III, drilling for oil and natural gas off the Gippsland coast.

[Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Ltd

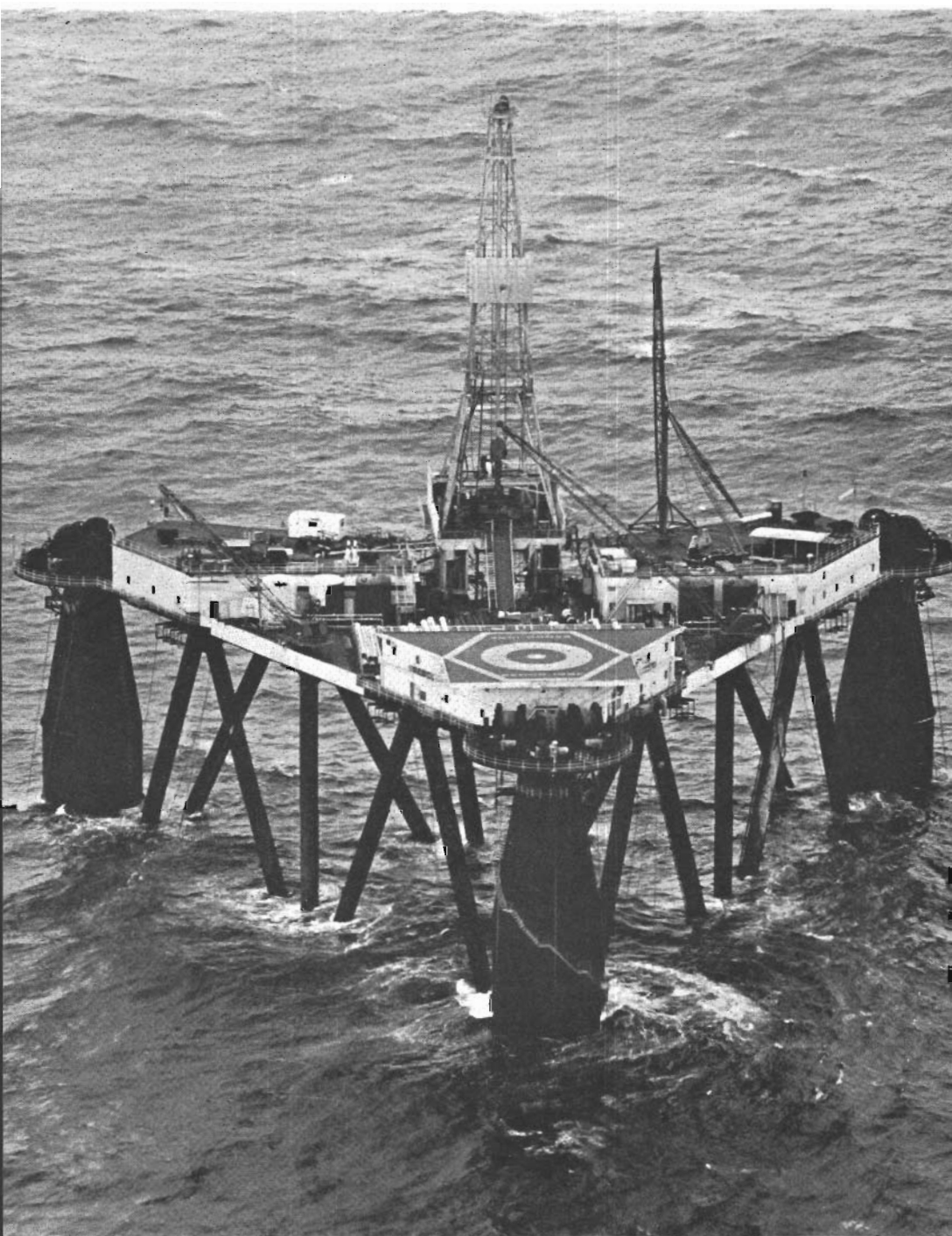


A vital safety device in drilling is the blow out prevention stack weighing 30 tons. Its four valves are hydraulically controlled from the rig and are used to seal off any possible blow out of oil or gas caused by excessive pressure.

[Esso Standard Oil (Australia) Ltd







*[Shell Development (Aust.) Pty Ltd*

The Sedco 135 E semi-submersible offshore rig drilling Nerita No. 1 well near Anglesea.

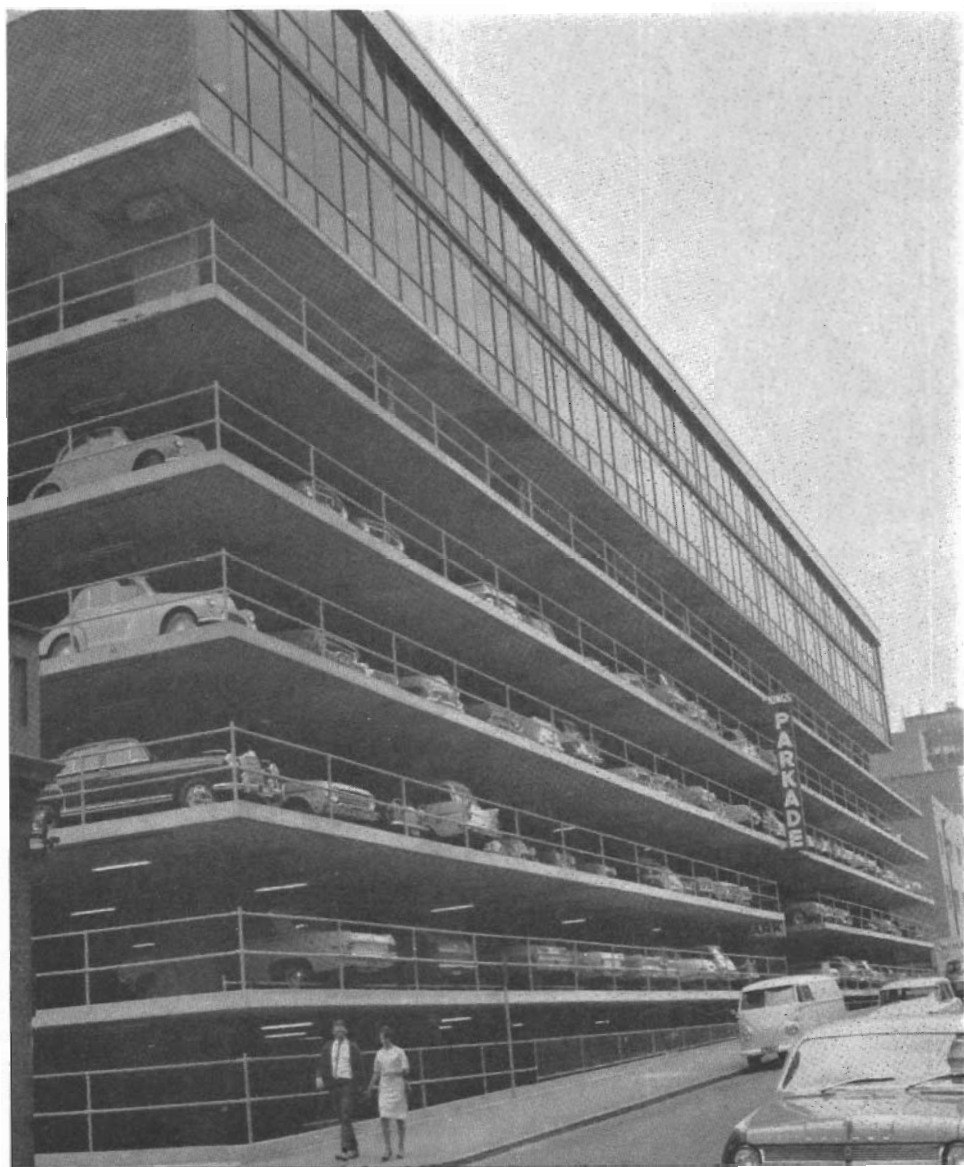


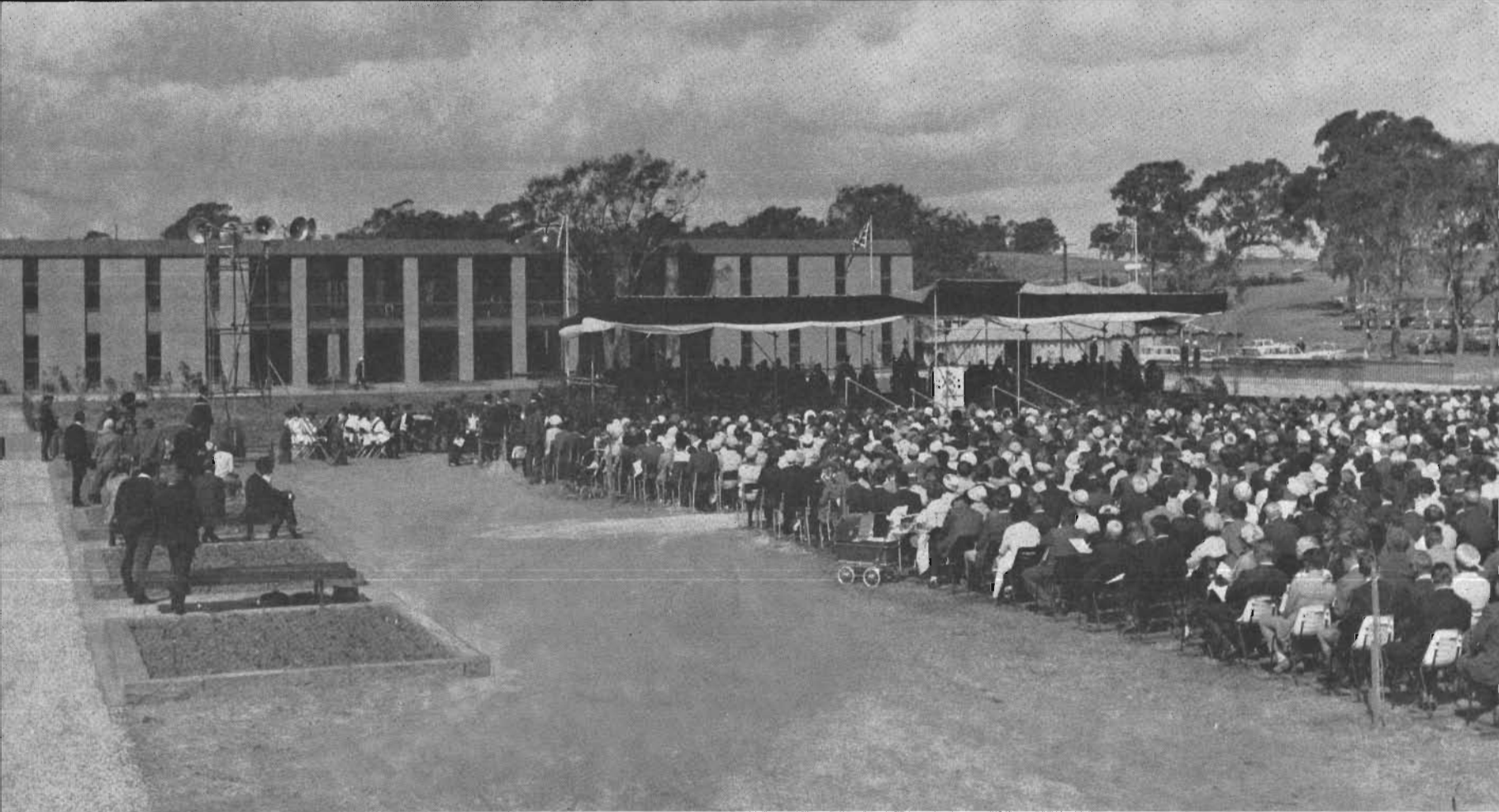
[Victoria Police

An "Amphometer", a speed measuring device, being operated by mobile traffic police.

A modern parking project with offices and facilities for 800 cars.

[Melbourne City Council





The opening of La Trobe University, Victoria's third university, on 8 March 1967. It is at Bundoora, 9 miles north of Melbourne.

*[La Trobe University*



*[La Trobe University]*

The Vice Chancellor of La Trobe University addressing the first students attending the University in the hall of Glenn College.



First year biology laboratory at Monash University.

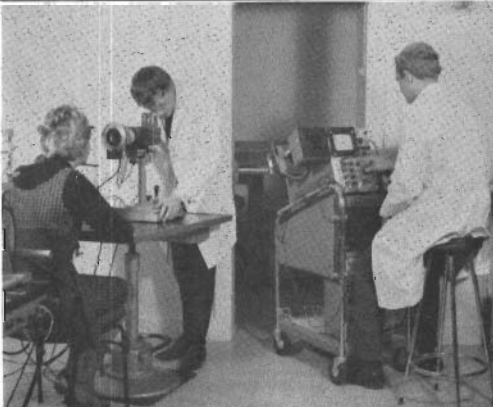
*[Wolfgang Sievers]*





**ABOVE** [Education Department  
 Auditory training using group aid techniques at  
 Glendonald, a special school for helping deaf  
 children.

**CENTRE** [Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital  
 The laboratory of the University of Melbourne's  
 Department of Ophthalmology situated in the Royal  
 Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital.



**BELOW**  
 An educational programme "Our northern neighbours  
 Thailand" featured in a broadcast to schools.  
 Programmes of this type are specially designed for  
 use in schools.

[Australian Broadcasting Commission





[The Australian Ballet  
A scene from The Australian Ballet's production of Sir Robert Helpmann's "Yugen".

A scene from a Melbourne production in 1966 of Jean Anouilh's "The Cavern".

[St. Martin's Theatre



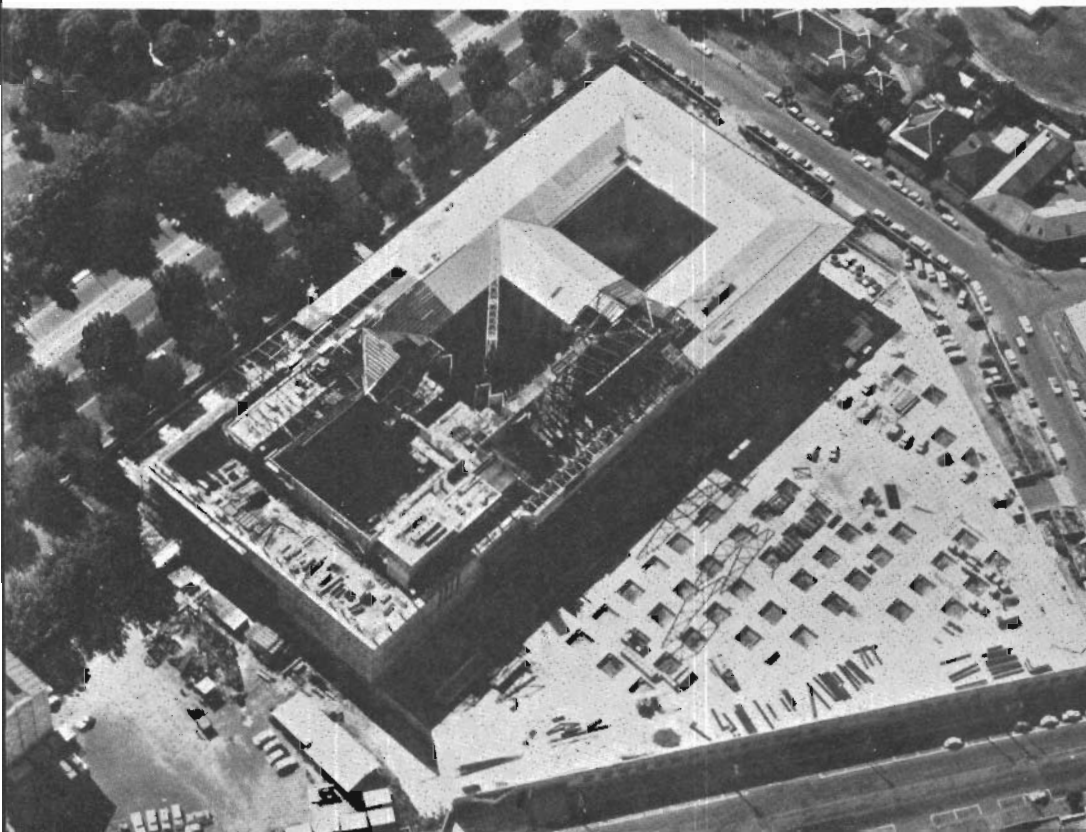


*[The Age*

A stage in the construction of Melbourne's Arts Centre : this photograph was taken in September 1966.

An aerial view of further building progress on Melbourne's Arts Centre taken in February 1967.

*[The Age*





[National Gallery of Victoria

The *Portrait of a Young Man* painted in the first half of the sixteenth century in north Italy.  
It was purchased by the National Gallery of Victoria in 1966.

hospitals, special schools, and institutions. Provision is made for both primary and secondary pupils. Enrolments for special correspondence tuition include children who cannot be transported (for example, children in heavy plaster casts), and children temporarily prevented from attending normal schools by recurrent disabilities.

A comprehensive educational system provides for children so handicapped by defects of hearing and sight as to be unable to attend normal schools even with supportive specialised teaching and specialised aids. Specialised teaching methods appropriate to the diverse needs of deaf children are employed in schools conducted by the Education Department and the Catholic Church. Services range from parent guidance and pre-school provisions to pre-vocational training. A similar pattern is followed by the Education Department, the Catholic Church, and voluntary agencies in catering for blind and partially sighted children. Residential accommodation is provided by the various groups to enable country children handicapped by defects of sight and hearing to receive appropriate education.

Those physically handicapped children able to attend normal school may receive assistance from the officers of the Department's Psychology and Guidance Branch, hospital clinics, medical services, specialised visiting teacher services for deaf children, or by provision of specialised teaching aids. Free speech therapy services are provided at the Education Department's speech therapy centres for speech defective children from State and Registered schools, after approval by the School Medical Officer. As part of the services provided by the Physical Education Branch of the Education Department, programmes of exercises designed to correct specific weaknesses are conducted at corrective gymnasiums under the supervision of school medical officers.

#### *Provisions for Children with Multiple Handicaps*

Many slow learning or mentally handicapped children with minor physical handicaps receive appropriate special education in opportunity grades or in special schools for mentally handicapped children. Children with severe multiple handicaps are placed within those special provisions where they best fit, as in a "communications group" for deaf cerebral palsied children in a school for physically handicapped children. Selected children who are backward in the basic subjects (for example, due to broken schooling) may be enrolled in remedial centres.

#### *Training and Employment*

Problems of training and employment of handicapped young people are kept under review by various Commonwealth and State Government Departments together with the various voluntary agencies engaged in providing for the post-school years through sheltered employment or custodial care.

### State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School, and Special schools, "primary" pupils have been considered as those up to and including the sixth grade, and "secondary" pupils as those above the sixth grade. Numbers of pupils refer to census date (1 August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

#### VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND PUPILS

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>Primary Schools—</b>					
Schools .. .. .	1,866	1,859*	1,860*	1,856*	1,855*
Teachers .. .. .	†	10,073	10,426	10,772	10,984
Pupils .. .. .	304,371	296,139	301,851	307,893	320,009
<b>Primary-Secondary Schools—</b>					
Schools .. .. .	33	49*	45*	48*	46*
Teachers .. .. .	†	635	845	885	858
Pupils—Primary Grades ..	} ‡	12,708	13,858	14,046	14,103
Secondary Grades .. .. .		4,760	5,283	4,929	4,359
<b>Secondary Schools—</b>					
Schools .. .. .	269	287	297	300	311
Teachers .. .. .	†	8,041	9,032	9,940	10,900
Pupils .. .. .	150,536	153,735	164,171	175,083	183,067
<b>Special Schools—</b>					
Schools .. .. .	27	28	27	28	30
Teachers .. .. .	†	292	291	302	321
Pupils .. .. .	1,712	2,498	2,029	2,169	2,248
<b>All Schools—</b>					
Schools .. .. .	2,195	2,223	2,229	2,232	2,242
Teachers .. .. .	†	19,041	20,594	21,899	23,063
Pupils .. .. .	456,619	469,840	487,192	504,120	523,786

NOTE.—In this table a primary school is considered to be one which has primary pupils only, a secondary school one which has secondary pupils only, and those which have both primary and secondary pupils are classified as primary-secondary schools.

\* 16 consolidated and 4 group schools previously classified as primary were classified as primary-secondary from 1963.

† Prior to 1963 figures of teachers were not available on a comparable basis.

‡ Prior to 1963 pupils in primary-secondary schools were classified to primary or secondary schools according to the level of education attained.



The following table shows the ages of pupils attending State primary and secondary schools for the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :  
AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 6 .. .. .	41,926	42,738	44,318	44,436	47,605
6 .. .. .	43,813	44,858	45,966	47,733	48,699
7 .. .. .	43,287	44,307	45,011	46,230	48,305
8 .. .. .	41,858	43,207	44,470	45,359	46,849
9 .. .. .	42,448	41,757	43,492	44,932	46,049
10 .. .. .	41,270	42,722	42,173	43,883	45,519
11 .. .. .	40,773	41,729	43,074	42,560	44,653
12 .. .. .	40,115	40,609	41,261	42,801	42,671
13 .. .. .	38,828	41,279	42,227	43,113	44,744
14 .. .. .	34,516	34,640	39,114	41,802	42,749
15 .. .. .	29,352	27,923	28,537	31,974	33,614
16 .. .. .	12,680	17,014	17,423	18,218	20,647
17 .. .. .	4,535	5,595	8,138	8,337	8,781
18 .. .. .	958	1,155	1,639	2,366	2,324
19 and over .. .. .	260	307	349	376	577
Total .. .. .	456,619	469,840	487,192	504,120	523,786

The following tables show the age and grade of all pupils at the primary and secondary levels of education in State primary and secondary schools for the year 1966 :

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND  
GRADE OF PUPILS, 1966

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1966)	Grade						Ungrad- ed Pupils	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Under 6	47,518	1	..	..	..	..	86	47,605
6 ..	46,533	2,072	3	..	..	..	91	48,699
7 ..	6,779	38,791	2,594	4	..	..	137	48,305
8 ..	411	7,221	36,178	2,869	10	..	160	46,849
9 ..	92	481	7,484	34,657	3,144	8	183	46,049
10 ..	34	78	596	7,940	33,393	3,239	224	45,504
11 ..	19	50	109	825	8,243	31,682	222	41,150
12 ..	12	17	35	100	946	8,288	291	9,689
13 and over	..	5	22	37	119	1,401	854	2,438
Total	101,398	48,716	47,021	46,432	45,855	44,618	2,248	336,288

**VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1966**

Age Last Birthday (Years) (At 1 August 1966)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,500	18	..	..	..	..	3,518
12 .. ..	29,343	3,622	.. 17	..	..	..	32,982
13 .. ..	10,896	28,918	3,300	20	..	..	43,134
14 .. ..	2,145	11,317	25,895	2,876	8	..	42,241
15 .. ..	177	1,657	10,027	19,721	1,782	3	33,367
16 .. ..	11	130	1,369	7,190	11,051	823	20,574
17 .. ..	..	6	71	866	3,948	3,890	8,781
18 .. ..	..	1	7	54	593	1,669	2,324
19 and over ..	..	..	1	4	103	469	577
Total ..	46,072	45,669	40,687	30,731	17,485	6,854	187,498

**Scholarships and Bursaries**

*Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries*

The Education Department makes available Junior Scholarships at Form II level. In 1966, their value was \$78, to be spread over four years, plus \$50 a year for fees at registered schools. There are also teaching bursaries of \$100 each to be taken at Leaving or Matriculation (or the equivalent Technical) standard.

Senior scholarships for University or Senior Technical education, varying in value from \$20 to \$80 per annum, and tenable for up to six years, and 60 University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations, together with a living allowance (subject to a means test) of up to \$520 per annum, are also available.

*Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme*

The Commonwealth University Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities. There are 5,880 Open Entrance and 120 Mature Age scholarships awarded each year of which about 1,700 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for University Matriculation. "Mature Age" scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons over 25 years of age. Additional scholarships, Later Years scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. Open Entrance and Later Years scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses, but Mature Age awards are for full-time study only.

*Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme*

As from the beginning of 1966 the Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarship Scheme provided for the award of scholarships tenable at approved non-university institutions.

One thousand awards are offered each year, of which about 280 are for students in Victoria. Open Entrance and Later Years scholarships are awarded under conditions similar to those in the University Scholarship Scheme, except that under special circumstances Later Years awards may go to students over 25 years of age and there is no provision for Mature Age awards.



The scholarships cover all compulsory fees payable by the holder. A means test applies only in relation to the granting of living allowances, which provide up to \$520 per annum if living with parents, or up to \$793 if living away from home.

#### *Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme*

The Commonwealth Secondary Scholarship Scheme provides assistance to students during the final two years of secondary schooling. Approximately 2,800 awards are made in Victoria each year on the results of a competitive examination set by the Australian Council for Educational Research together with ratings given by the schools.

Benefits comprise a maintenance allowance of \$200, a text book allowance of \$50, and a fees allowance of up to \$150 per year.

#### *Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme*

The Commonwealth Technical Scholarship Scheme provides assistance for students during the Leaving Technical year and the first year of an approved Diploma course. Approximately 700 awards are made in Victoria each year on the basis of results gained in the Technical Intermediate examination. Benefits are the same as for Secondary Scholarship holders. Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships and Commonwealth Technical Scholarships are interchangeable.

The following table shows the number of scholarships awarded by both the Victorian Education Department and the Commonwealth Scholarships Board to commence in each year from 1962 to 1966 :

#### VICTORIA—NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS, FREE PLACES, AND BURSARIES GRANTED

Particulars	Year of Commencement				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
State Government Scholarships—					
Secondary Education*—					
Free Places .. ..	650	650	..	..	..
Junior Scholarships .. ..	1,870	2,270	..	..	..
Junior Technical Scholarships	810	810	..	..	..
Junior Scholarships					
(New Scheme) .. ..	..	..	17,700	18,566	19,530
Senior Technical Scholarships ..	285	285	285	285	285
Teaching Bursaries .. ..	2,150	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400
University Education—					
Senior Scholarships .. ..	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places .. ..	80	80	80	60	60
Commonwealth Scholarships†—					
Secondary Education—					
Secondary Scholarships—					
One Year Tenure‡ .. ..	..	..	..	2,799	..
Two Year Tenure .. ..	..	..	..	2,799	2,799
Tertiary Education—					
Open Entry .. ..	1,009	894	1,266	1,236	1,541
Later Years .. ..	207	221	492	398	438
Mature Age .. ..	28	27	34	34	29

\* In 1964, a new scheme of Junior Scholarships replaced the previous system of Free Places, Junior Scholarships, and Junior Technical Scholarships.

† Students who have accepted and are in training.

‡ These were granted only in the initial year of the scheme to enable students taking the final year of secondary education in 1965 to participate in the scheme.

#### Further Reference, 1964

*Technical Education*

Many diploma courses at senior technical schools have recently specified Form V or Matriculation as pre-requisites.

In 1964, Form V was introduced generally into the curriculum of junior technical schools. These factors should be taken into account in considering figures of numbers of students in 1964 and later years in the following table, which gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1962 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS**

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Schools .. ..	70	73	73	79	82
Number of Students— ..					
Full-time .. .. .	8,058	8,811	7,403	7,894	8,740
Part-time .. .. .	53,368	54,970	58,027	58,549	58,026
Total .. .. .	61,426	63,781	65,430	66,443	66,766

The following table gives details of students attending senior technical schools in 1966 showing the type of course taken and whether taken as a full-time or part-time student :

**VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : COURSES AND STUDENTS, 1966**

Courses	Number of Enrolments		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Diploma .. .. .	7,053	6,112	13,165
Certificate .. .. .	910	8,742	9,652
Technician .. .. .	160	1,652	1,812
Trade .. .. .	..	31,206	31,206
Other Courses .. .. .	617	10,314	10,931
Total .. .. .	8,740	58,026	66,766

**Further Reference, 1965**

**State Expenditure on Education**

During 1965-66, \$183,419,966 was spent by and on behalf of the Education Department of Victoria. This amount covers expenditure from both revenue and loan and includes payments made by the Treasury to the universities, except for an amount paid for Bacteriological Laboratory Services. The expenditure shown in the following table differs from the figures on education expenditure shown

on pages 633 and 654-5 of the Year Book, in that the amounts shown in the Finance Section include expenditure on agricultural education, but exclude payments for superannuation and pensions and workers' compensation.

Expenditure on education for each of the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION**  
( '\$000 )

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>Primary and Secondary Education—</b>					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	37,512	40,678	44,737	52,191	56,544
Secondary .. ..	20,526	23,388	27,239	33,050	37,347
Buildings and Land ..	15,322	16,494	15,051	16,439	17,526
<b>Technical Education—</b>					
Junior and Senior Schools .. ..	14,196	16,684	19,611	23,794	26,972
Buildings and Land ..	5,138	4,538	5,220	4,233	4,055
Training of Teachers ..	8,450	10,186	11,337	12,816	14,534
Administration .. ..	1,790	1,986	2,134	2,482	2,779
Pensions .. ..	2,040	2,186	2,421	2,645	2,968
General Expenditure ..	2,518	2,678	3,304	3,742	5,188
<b>University—</b>					
Special Appropriation, etc. .. ..	8,880	8,154	11,103	14,000	15,423
Scholarships and Bursaries, etc. ..	24	28	29	26	25
Pharmacy College .. ..	..	40	115	96	60
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>116,396*</b>	<b>127,040*</b>	<b>142,300*</b>	<b>165,515*</b>	<b>183,420*</b>
<b>Per Head of Population ; (\$)</b>	<b>39.37</b>	<b>42.19</b>	<b>46.32</b>	<b>52.80</b>	<b>57.47</b>
<b>*These Totals Exclude—</b>					
Pay-roll Tax .. ..	1,464	1,670	1,897	1,945	2,351
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services. . . . .	800	798	820	853	915

In addition to the expenditure shown in the preceding table, the following fees, donations, etc., were retained and expended by the various technical school councils :

(\$'000)

1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1,672	1,868	1,882	2,141	2,232

Of the amount of \$183,420,000 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1965-66, \$15,423,000 was appropriated to the universities and \$60,000 to the Victorian College of Pharmacy ; \$25,000 was spent on university scholarships and bursaries ; \$18,000 was granted to the Victoria Institute of Colleges ; \$169,000 was spent on Adult Education ; \$2,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee ; and the remaining \$167,723,000 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE  
SCHOOLS, 1965-66  
(\$'000)

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	1,627	565	284	270	8	25	2,779
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities*	..	70	..	..	..	..	70
Cost of Instruction	1,365	43,675	26,599	21,639	437	2,887	96,602
Operation of School Plant †	6	2,777	1,946	427	3	150	5,309
Maintenance of School Plant ‡	1	2,558	877	1,012	¶	193	4,641
Auxiliary Costs § ..	2,531	2,134	3,400	1,401	2	10,772	20,240
Fixed Charges    ..	4,064	5,357	4,089	2,523	2	537	16,572
Capital Expenditure	..	8,457	7,999	4,025	..	1,029	21,510
Total ..	9,594	65,593	45,194	31,297	453	15,592	167,723

\* Refers to Attendance Branch.

† Includes cost of cleaning, fuel, water, etc., and wages of caretakers.

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, etc.

§ Includes cost of transportation of pupils, hostel expenses, and board allowances for teachers, etc.

|| Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, workers compensation, and interest on loans.

¶ Less than 500.

### Registered Schools of Victoria

The Registered schools of Victoria are those for which the Government takes no responsibility in the matter of their finance, staffing, or organisation. However, some control is exercised in that all such schools must be approved, before registration, by the Council of Public Education as having adequate buildings and trained staff. They are also subject to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department.

Registered schools in Victoria are not permitted to employ teachers who are not registered with the Council of Public Education, and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognised training or hold a Diploma of Education from a university.

Registered schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments. About 20 per cent of the schools have accommodation for boarders, the remainder functioning as day schools only. Scholarships are offered by competition by many schools, a full scholarship generally giving a remission of all tuition fees. Many of the schools encourage students to return to school for a second year of 6th Form study, and by providing a wide choice of subjects and cultural pursuits lying outside a set examination syllabus, aim to provide a suitable preparation for university life. Teaching methods within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools but, in the denominational schools, more emphasis is given to religion.

Of the 579 Registered schools operating at 1 August 1966, 483 were provided by the Catholic Church, a large number of these being primary schools most of which were co-educational.

The remainder of the Registered schools, comprising 78 denominational and 18 undenominational schools, are generally not co-educational. At the secondary level many of them include boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference of the Independent Schools of Australia, and girls' schools which are members of the Headmistresses' Association of Australia. The ultimate control of each of these schools is vested in an autonomous, and usually incorporated, body independent of both the State and any other school. This body generally takes the form of a council made up of representatives of the church, if the school is denominational, and of interested men and women, who give their services to promoting the well-being of the school. The council appoints the Principal who in turn selects the staff. The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Registered schools other than Catholic have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. Finance for Mercer House comes from donations from the schools and from fees from the students. The courses are of one or three years' duration and, on completion, give the students registration as sub-primary, primary, or junior secondary teachers. One and two-year courses are conducted on a part-time basis for primary, junior secondary, arts, crafts and domestic science teachers.

Mercer House also conducts refresher seminars for practising teachers and has an in-service training course available throughout the year. Such seminars and in-service training concern themselves mainly with new developments in the teaching of mathematics, science, and other subjects.

Member schools of the Headmasters' Conference or the Headmistresses' Association are providing the salary for a Research Officer to be attached to the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board.

During the past decade many Registered schools have made significant additions to their buildings, and these represent substantial increases in the value of their property. Over the past few years schools have been established in the newer suburbs, and some schools have moved from city sites to the outer suburbs, while others have opened new branches of their schools in an outer area. Many have improved, or increased the number of, their science laboratories, and some boys' schools which are members of the Headmasters' Conference have been given financial assistance to do this from the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools. This Fund has been provided for this specific purpose by donations from large firms throughout Australia. In 1965, the State budget made provision for an interest subsidy on capital loans raised by Registered schools for new school buildings.

In 1964, the Commonwealth Government legislated for \$10m to be spent annually (on a *per capita* basis) for the provision of adequate science laboratories and equipment in schools (both State and Registered) throughout Australia.

## Catholic Education

### General

Catholic education began in Victoria at the elementary school level. Since then, the system has developed into the secondary and tertiary levels as well, but the importance of elementary education has remained, and the aim of Catholic education has been to provide elementary schooling for every Catholic child in a Catholic school.

Historically, the first phase of primary schooling was mostly in the hands of lay teachers. This was during the period from 1840 to 1872. In 1872, Catholic schools relinquished the Government grant. In that year there were 94 schools, mostly taught by lay teachers with a reinforcement of teachers from religious congregations from 1857. With the cessation of the Government grant, lay teachers could no longer be engaged on account of expense, and the schools became staffed mostly by religious teachers. By 1900, there were 786 teachers from religious orders in the schools of Victoria. The number of lay teachers at the time is not available.

The elementary schools, known as parish primary schools, are attached to each parish and are mostly under the charge of different female religious congregations. Lay teachers have been employed in increasing numbers since the Second World War and now constitute 50 per cent of the teachers in parish schools. The Dioceses of Melbourne and Ballarat have established teachers' colleges to train these teachers.

The Catholic secondary schools are mostly under the control of religious orders, both male and female, who own the buildings, pay the teachers, and arrange enrolments. A new development is the establishment of regional high schools. The plan for these demands

that several parishes provide the money to build a school on land centrally situated within the region, and that they engage a religious teaching congregation to conduct the school, while they pay the stipends of the religious teachers and the salaries of the lay teachers. Five of these have already been established for boys and two for girls. Four more are being planned for boys.

The money to build, conduct, and maintain Catholic schools is provided by contributions and fees of the Catholic laity. An Education Advisory Council, consisting of clergy, religious and laity, was formed in Melbourne in 1963 to advise on education. Attached to this Council is an Academic Committee and a Building, Finance, and Planning Committee.

### *Teacher Training*

With the increasing number of children in the community, resulting both from natural increase and from immigration, the necessity of providing a sufficient number of trained teachers has arisen. Since the early 1950s the religious congregations have been unable to provide sufficient teachers to keep pace with this increase and it was realised that the recruiting and training of more lay teachers was necessary.

A two-year course of teacher training for female lay teachers was instituted in 1955 and training was commenced at three religious establishments. Later attempts to extend the course were prevented by the expense involved. In 1966, the Education Advisory Council instituted a new two-year course at the Ascot Vale teacher training school, and also established a new teachers' college which had its first intake of students in 1967. This college, which is staffed by religious from many different congregations, and by lay teachers, is to supplant the other teacher training establishments. It is also planned to extend the course to three years when the three-year course is introduced by the Education Department in its training colleges.

### **Further References, 1962-1967**

## **Council of Public Education**

### *Constitution*

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on 1 January 1906, and provided for the registration of schools, other than State schools, and of those teaching in them. It continued until the *Education Act* 1910 which provided, *inter alia*, for the appointment of the Council of Public Education to exercise these functions, came into operation.

### *Registration of Teachers*

The Council's chief functions deal with the registration of teachers and schools, ensuring that schools are registered and properly staffed, and that persons employed in them are registered as teachers or have been granted temporary permission to teach. A Register of Schools and Teachers is kept by the Council with a Supplementary Register

prepared each year. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit the Registration Committee to determine whether he should be registered as a sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, or secondary teacher, or as a teacher of special subjects.

### Registration of Schools

Each school is registered in the Register of Schools as a sub-primary school, primary school, junior secondary school, secondary school, or school of any two or more of such descriptions.

Provision is also made in the *Education Act* 1958 for the registration of technical schools and special schools. In addition, the Council can refuse to register any school if it is satisfied that its premises or the instruction to be given in it will not be of a satisfactory standard.

Particulars of Victorian Registered schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges) are shown in the following tables. In these tables census enrolments are those at 1 August in the year concerned.

### VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers*				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	448	457	469	485	483	3,091	3,686	3,941	4,215	4,482
Church of England ..	36	35	34	33	33	821	980	999	1,039	1,063
Presbyterian .. ..	14	14	14	14	14	416	461	485	519	577
Methodist .. .. .	4	4	4	4	4	204	250	227	239	259
Other .. .. .	24	25	27	27	27	277	339	371	389	409
Undenominational ..	25	22	20	19	18	293	300	307	299	291
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>6,016</b>	<b>6,330</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>7,081</b>

\* Includes part-time teachers since 1963. These figures were not available for previous years.

### VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY DENOMINATIONS

At 1 August—	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
1962 .. .. .	134,011	14,537	7,399	3,866	4,965	164,778	4,186	168,964
1963 .. .. .	138,252	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,859	3,894	173,753
1964 .. .. .	142,559	15,137	7,827	3,880	5,434	174,837	3,813	178,650
1965 .. .. .	145,952	15,467	8,008	3,885	5,575	178,887	3,719	182,606
1966 .. .. .	145,237	15,522	8,296	4,146	5,913	179,114	3,741	182,855



VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :  
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1966

Age Last Birthday (At 1 August 1966) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Meth- odist	Other			
Under 6 .. ..	12,015	525	245	69	342	13,196	348	13,544
6 .. ..	14,325	504	282	61	371	15,543	234	15,777
7 .. ..	15,168	548	298	77	404	16,495	246	16,741
8 .. ..	14,653	605	357	84	424	16,123	249	16,372
9 .. ..	14,501	727	357	119	411	16,115	222	16,337
10 .. ..	13,949	900	421	168	435	15,873	252	16,125
11 .. ..	13,684	1,065	558	265	501	16,073	271	16,344
12 .. ..	11,609	1,677	893	481	609	15,269	327	15,596
13 .. ..	10,601	1,839	1,000	549	578	14,567	334	14,901
14 .. ..	9,356	1,912	1,024	586	542	13,420	345	13,765
15 .. ..	7,417	1,918	1,035	568	474	11,412	348	11,760
16 .. ..	4,867	1,763	972	567	475	8,644	329	8,973
17 .. ..	2,349	1,118	632	385	268	4,752	200	4,952
18 .. ..	650	367	206	134	67	1,424	31	1,455
19 and over ..	93	54	16	33	12	208	5	213
Total .. ..	145,237	15,522	8,296	4,146	5,913	179,114	3,741	182,855

VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS  
ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 6 .. ..	13,194	13,859	13,959	14,072	13,544
6 .. ..	15,562	15,911	16,039	16,601	15,777
7 .. ..	15,676	16,244	16,493	16,570	16,741
8 .. ..	15,353	15,623	16,362	16,673	16,372
9 .. ..	15,317	15,617	16,021	16,254	16,337
10 .. ..	15,052	15,736	16,056	16,297	16,125
11 .. ..	15,490	15,373	16,068	16,218	16,344
12 .. ..	15,302	15,725	15,458	15,999	15,596
13 .. ..	14,261	14,194	14,617	14,360	14,901
14 .. ..	12,186	12,379	13,191	13,680	13,765
15 .. ..	10,613	10,122	10,541	11,388	11,760
16 .. ..	6,663	8,134	7,965	8,247	8,973
17 .. ..	3,324	3,818	4,653	4,764	4,952
18 .. ..	822	858	1,060	1,301	1,455
19 and over ..	149	160	167	182	213
Total .. ..	168,964	173,753	178,650	182,606	182,855

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1962 to 1966 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1 August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1962 .. .. .	456,619	168,964	625,583
1963 .. .. .	469,840	173,753	643,593
1964 .. .. .	487,192	178,650	665,842
1965 .. .. .	504,120	182,606	686,726
1966 .. .. .	523,786	182,855	706,641

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding senior technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1 August—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Under 6 .. .. .	55,120	56,597	58,277	58,508	61,149
6 .. .. .	59,375	60,769	62,005	64,334	64,476
7 .. .. .	58,963	60,551	61,504	62,800	65,046
8 .. .. .	57,211	58,830	60,832	62,032	63,221
9 .. .. .	57,765	57,374	59,513	61,186	62,386
10 .. .. .	56,322	58,458	58,229	60,180	61,644
11 .. .. .	56,263	57,102	59,142	58,778	60,997
12 .. .. .	55,417	56,334	56,719	58,800	58,267
13 .. .. .	53,089	55,473	56,844	57,473	59,645
14 .. .. .	46,702	47,019	52,305	55,482	56,514
15 .. .. .	39,965	38,045	39,078	43,362	45,374
16 .. .. .	19,343	25,148	25,388	26,465	29,620
17 .. .. .	7,859	9,413	12,791	13,101	13,733
18 .. .. .	1,780	2,013	2,699	3,667	3,779
19 and over .. .. .	409	467	516	558	790
Total .. .. .	625,583	643,593	665,842	686,726	706,641

### **Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board**

The Joint Matriculation Advisory Committee, appointed by the University of Melbourne and Monash University in July 1960, recommended the establishment of an independent examinations board which would determine and administer university entrance requirements.

Subsequently the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board was established in June 1964, by agreement between the University of Melbourne and Monash University for the purpose of establishing uniformity of university entrance requirements. The constitution and duties of the Board are prescribed by statutes of the constituent universities.

The Board, which is appointed annually, consists of 38 members and includes representatives of the constituent universities, the Department of Education, Registered secondary schools, and commercial and industrial interests.

Standing Committees for the various subjects are appointed by the Board in July each year. Courses of study and details of subjects are submitted to the Board by the Standing Committees which report to the Board, through their examiners, on the examinations, and advise the Board on matters relating to the curriculum.

Whilst the passing of the Board's examinations is one of the conditions of university entrance, each university has reserved the right to prescribe particular faculty requirements and to admit to its courses, as it sees fit, students who have not fulfilled the normal requirements.

#### *Intermediate Examination*

The Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board decided to cease the conduct of the Intermediate examination after the end of 1967. Before making this decision it consulted educational authorities of the Education Department and the various Registered schools, and conferred with representatives of business and industry. It found a large measure of agreement that the Intermediate examination was no longer necessary, as children were staying longer at school and as many employers no longer felt the necessity for a certificate at this level of education.

This decision will enable children to follow a general course of education for the first four years of their secondary course without having to face a public examination at the age of about fifteen years. It also means that those students who continue to fifth and sixth forms will not, as at present, have to sit for public examinations for three consecutive years and that in the absence of a public examination, courses will be adapted much more easily to the needs and interests of pupils. As a result there will be more opportunity for a varied type of education between schools and between areas in Victoria. The

Board will continue to administer the Leaving and Matriculation examinations and, for the present, to provide suggested courses of study for the first four years of secondary education. Teachers will, however, be able to provide the type of education best suited to the needs of their own pupils.

### *Matriculation Examination*

The Matriculation qualification for university entrance is gained primarily at the Matriculation examination at the Form VI level of education. The prerequisite to matriculating is the passing in the prescribed manner of certain subjects at the Leaving standard (Form V). Statistics of Matriculation examinations for the years 1962 to 1966 are as follows :

#### VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Entries .. .. .	13,597	15,315	17,992	19,511	21,446
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	7,951	9,072	10,801	11,474	12,296
Number Who Passed Fully .. ..	5,090	5,948	7,054	7,435	8,096
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	64·0	65·6	65·3	64·8	65·8

### **University of Melbourne**

#### *General*

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and the Legislative Council of Victoria on 22 January 1853. The University consists of and is governed by a Council of 33 members and a Convocation consisting of all graduates. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated residential colleges, are situated on 100 acres of land in Parkville.

#### *Chairs*

The University of Melbourne maintains Chairs either out of general revenue or from endowments, as follows : Accounting (G. L. Wood Professor), Agriculture, Anatomy, Applied Mathematics, Architecture (*The Age* Professor), Bacteriology, Biochemistry, Botany and Plant Physiology, Chemistry, Child Health, Civil Engineering, Classical Studies, Commerce (Sidney Myer Professor), Commercial Law, Conservative Dentistry, Dental Medicine and Surgery, Dental

Prosthetics, Economics (Truby Williams Professor), Economic History, Education, Electrical Engineering, English Language and Literature, Experimental Neurology, Fine Arts (*The Herald* Professor), French, Geography, Geology and Mineralogy, Germanic Languages, History, History (Ernest Scott Professor), Jurisprudence, Mechanical Engineering, Medicine (James Stewart Professor), Medicine, Metallurgy, Music (Ormond Professor), Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Ophthalmology, Organic Chemistry, Oriental Studies, Pathology, Pharmacology, Philosophy, Physics (Chamber of Manufactures Professor), Physiology, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Public Law, Pure Mathematics, Semitic Studies, Statistics, Surgery (James Stewart Professor), Veterinary Science, and Zoology. Research chairs have been established in Economics (Ritchie Professor), Experimental Medicine, and Metallurgy.

In addition, other departments (under the charge of an Associate-Professor, senior lecturer-in-charge, or other officer) are Anthropology, Criminology, Forestry, History and Philosophy of Science, Indian, Indonesian and Malayan Studies, Industrial Relations, Journalism, Languages (Science Course), Medical Jurisprudence, Meteorology, Microscopy, Mining, Physical Education, Russian, Social Studies, Surveying, and Town and Regional Planning.

### *Fees*

The annual fees payable to the University by a student in any course do not, in general, exceed \$300.

Fees include a Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred around the University Union. The students, through their Students' Representative Council, have a large measure of self-government in all matters concerning the University Union.

Students may obtain financial assistance in many ways. Scholarship schemes based on academic merit are provided by the Commonwealth and State Governments and there is a great variety of scholarships provided by private foundations. In addition, the University makes loans in approved cases out of the Students' Loan Fund. In 1966, 62 per cent of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (4,589); another 2,153 students held Victorian Education Department Studentships which are granted to students who undertake to enter the teaching service on completion of their courses and to teach for a period of at least three years.

*Student Enrolment*

The following table shows the number of full-time, part-time, and external students for the five years 1963 to 1967 :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : STUDENTS ENROLLED, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF COURSE

Year	Full-time		Part-time		External		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1963.. ..	5,962	2,314	3,102	1,141	476	139	9,540	3,594
1964.. ..	6,275	2,569	3,167	1,242	475	164	9,917	3,975
1965.. ..	6,435	2,661	2,862	1,158	437	152	9,734	3,971
1966.. ..	6,488	2,897	2,861	1,114	384	159	9,733	4,170
1967.. ..	6,760	2,947	2,803	1,220	300	121	9,863	4,288

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1963 to 1967 are shown in the next table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Agricultural Science .. ..	221	222	241	240	268
Applied Science .. ..	96	111	116	129	153
Architecture .. ..	571	606	625	632	646
Arts .. ..	3,704	3,865	3,666	3,754	3,693
Commerce .. ..	1,575	1,657	1,645	1,624	1,643
Dental Science .. ..	211	199	197	265	261
Education .. ..	860	938	788	746	697
Engineering .. ..	847	868	877	914	958
Journalism .. ..	36	29	48	45	53
Law .. ..	1,289	1,324	1,312	1,251	1,226
Medicine .. ..	1,007	1,038	1,033	1,008	1,114
Music .. ..	230	220	215	243	253
Physical Education .. ..	218	215	203	194	180
Science .. ..	1,942	2,174	2,214	2,285	2,341
Social Studies .. ..	192	246	286	280	299
Town and Regional Planning .. ..	83	76	90	100	132
Veterinary Science .. ..	52	104	149	193	234
Student Total .. ..	13,134	13,892	13,705	13,903	14,151

Since the war many Asian students have been admitted to Australian educational institutions. Enrolments of Asian students at the University of Melbourne have increased from 100 in 1949 to 423 in 1967 of whom 37 were studying on Colombo Plan Scholarships. All South-East Asian countries are represented as well as India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Philippine Islands, and Fiji.

The following table shows the number of degrees conferred in faculties of the University of Melbourne from 1962 to 1966. In addition to degrees shown below, some faculties grant diplomas for certain sub-graduate and postgraduate courses.

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : DEGREES  
CONFERRED IN FACULTIES

Faculty	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Agricultural Science .. ..	37	55	40	37	38
Architecture .. .. .	37	62	62	69	86
Arts .. .. .	418	500	477	466	551
Commerce .. .. .	225	231	232	220	258
Dental Science .. .. .	35	22	25	27	32
Education .. .. .	52	62	64	67	74
Engineering .. .. .	165	167	159	145	178
Law .. .. .	174	133	161	171	183
Medicine .. .. .	159	159	159	157	173
Music .. .. .	24	30	25	23	27
Science .. .. .	245	355	348	331	441
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	1	1	1
Bachelors' Degrees .. ..	1,455	1,621	1,616	1,540	1,852
Higher Degrees .. .. .	116	155	137	174	190
Total .. .. .	1,571	1,776	1,753	1,714	2,042

Finance

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND  
EXPENDITURE  
(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
SOURCE OF INCOME					
Commonwealth Government ..	3,212	4,672	5,481	5,668	7,005
State Government .. .. .	3,947	5,588	5,039	6,030	6,511
Total Government Grant ..	7,159	10,260	10,520	11,698	13,516
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants ..	1,037	1,152	1,324	1,272	1,070
Student Fees .. .. .	1,912	2,020	2,169	2,312	3,141
Public Examination Fees .. ..	351	417	517	578	45
Other Fees .. .. .	49	53	64	70	61
Endowment Income .. .. .	273	305	332	353	365
Charges for Services .. .. .	124	136	146	252	297
Halls of Residence .. .. .	74	67	86	119	127
Other Income .. .. .	217	201	231	255	296
Total Other Sources .. .. .	4,036	4,353	4,869	5,212	5,403
Total Income .. .. .	11,195	14,613	15,389	16,911	18,918

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND  
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

(\$'000)

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
NATURE OF EXPENDITURE					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	4,919	5,489	6,200	6,924	9,555
Equipment and Maintenance ..	737	1,119	1,173	1,606	1,580
Research Scholarships, Fellow- ships, and Study Leave ..	263	348	536	647	755
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure .. ..	539	639	523	585	689
Total—Teaching and Research	6,458	7,595	8,432	9,762	12,579
Administration and General Over- head—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	396	517	567	613	760
Other Administration Expenditure	306	278	311	297	410
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	196	216	248	284	362
Other Expenditure on Libraries	208	234	286	296	400
Buildings, Premises and Grounds—					
New Buildings .. ..	2,361	4,050	2,798	2,910	1,737
Repairs and Maintenance—In- cluding Salaries and Superan- nuation .. ..	786	884	904	1,006	1,273
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, and Heating .. ..	135	154	203	238	269
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc. .. ..	433	321	203	218	170
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure—					
Public Examinations .. ..	287	346	390	444	35
Other Expenditure .. ..	565	673	788	840	981
Total Expenditure ..	12,132	15,270	15,131	16,908	18,975

**Enrolment Problems, 1962; University Medical School, 1963; Postgraduate Education, 1964; Baillieu Library, 1964; Affiliated Residential Colleges, 1966**

### Monash University

#### *General*

Monash University was established by an Act of the Victorian Parliament on 15 April 1958. The University is named after General Sir John Monash, a distinguished Victorian who became a general in the First World War and who later was Chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. In June, 1958, an Interim Council was appointed and charged with the duty of taking "all such steps as may be necessary in order that the Council of the University may be duly constituted upon the appointed day".



An early task of the Interim Council was to secure a suitable site. After a close study of a number of possibilities an elevated area of 250 acres was obtained in the suburb of Clayton, 12 miles from the centre of Melbourne. The possession of an undeveloped site gave Monash the opportunity of adopting a master plan for the whole of its physical development. The whole conception is of buildings arranged around three sides of the campus and partly enclosing a pedestrian precinct open to the east.

The Vice-Chancellor, Registrar, and first Professor took up duty early in 1960. Rapid progress with the buildings and the appointment of additional staff leading to the development of the teaching programme enabled the opening of the University in its permanent quarters in March 1961. This was three years earlier than originally envisaged. Teaching began with an enrolment of 363 undergraduates and graduates in the faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science.

The Interim Council was replaced by the permanent Council in July 1961. Enrolments rose to 7,442 in 1967; the intention is that the University should grow to a total of 12,000 students. It is hoped that as many full-time students as possible will be housed in the halls of residence, the first of which was opened in 1962.

In the 1967-69 triennium, the following building projects are planned: Additional humanities lecture theatres; library (second stage of main library); education (new building); bio-medical library (second stage); science north building (new building to house mathematics, information science and computer centre); science south building (new building to house botany and laboratories for psychology, physiology, and histology); science lecture theatres; engineering (fourth stage of heavy laboratories); administration (annexe); Great Hall; and Union (extension of catering facilities).

The establishment of clinical and para-clinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash is expected to cost \$4m in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed to stage I at a total cost of \$1.2m. Stage II, which will add a further three floors and complete the building, will cost a further \$639,000.

In order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, plans have been made in co-operation with the Alfred, Queen Victoria, and Prince Henry's Hospitals for new buildings at these hospitals. There and at the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, and Fairfield Hospital, clinical teaching will be given at least until Monash's own 1,000 bed teaching hospital becomes available on the south-west corner of the site.

### *Halls of Residence*

Deakin Hall has now been extended to its full size and was opened at the beginning of the 1965 academic year. The building houses 150 students. The second hall of residence, Farrer Hall, was completed at the end of 1965 and accommodation has been provided for approximately 190 students. The third hall of residence, Howitt Hall, was occupied in the latter half of 1966. It is a 12 storied tower block which houses about 185 students.

The central building of the halls of residence complex has been completed and provides facilities for dining halls, serveries, kitchen, administrative centre, and a limited number of staff quarters. The total cost of the current halls of residence programme will be \$2.2m. About 600 persons will be housed in these three halls.

A fourth hall of residence is planned for the 1967–69 triennium.

### *Faculties*

At present there are seven faculties : Arts, Economics and Politics, Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law. At a later date a Faculty of Architecture will be established.

### *Chairs*

The following Chairs have been established in the University : *Faculty of Arts*—Anthropology and Sociology, Classical Studies, English (2), French, Geography, German, History (3), Indonesian and Malay, Japanese, Linguistics, Music, Philosophy (2), Russian ; *Faculty of Economics and Politics*—Accounting, Agricultural Economics, Economics (4), Economic History, Politics (2) ; *Faculty of Education*—Education (2) ; *Faculty of Engineering*—Applied Mechanics, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering ; *Faculty of Law*—The Sir John Latham Chair of Law, The Sir Leo Cussen Chair of Law ; *Faculty of Medicine*—Anatomy, Biochemistry (2), Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Pædiatrics, Pathology, Physiology (2), Surgery ; *Faculty of Science*—Applied Mathematics (2), Botany, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Mathematical Statistics, Physics, Psychology, Pure Mathematics (3), Theoretical Physics, Zoology and Comparative Physiology, Information Science.

### *University Entrance*

The normal entrance requirement for a student is to satisfy the Matriculation requirements prescribed by the Victorian Universities and Schools Examinations Board. Except in the case of the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Medicine there are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that Matriculation standard has been reached.

*Student Enrolment*

The following table shows full-time and part-time students at Monash University from 1963 to 1967 :

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : STUDENTS ENROLLED**

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1963 .. .. .	966	432	139	50	1,105	482
1964 .. .. .	1,818	754	251	100	2,069	854
1965 .. .. .	2,519	1,087	393	200	2,912	1,287
1966 .. .. .	3,389	1,462	719	364	4,108	1,826
1967* .. .. .	4,051	1,750	897	419	4,948	2,169

\* Provisional figures.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1966 and 1967 :

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS BY FACULTIES**

Faculty*	1966				1967			
	Undergraduate		Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts .. .. .	1,055	1,244	68	46	1,097	1,362	86	40
Economics and Politics .. .. .	809	117	10	1	1,012	141	24	7
Education .. .. .	69	16	125	94	63	21	194	165
Engineering .. .. .	381	3	51	..	485	5	62	..
Law .. .. .	348	44	3	3	499	68	4	4
Medicine .. .. .	535	94	..	..	623	111	5	4
Science .. .. .	550	142	157	27	711	220	185	37
	3,747	1,660	414	171	4,490	1,928	560	257

\*Some students are enrolled in more than one faculty. There were 58 taking combined courses in 1966, and 118 in 1967.

*Finance*

The University's funds are derived mainly from the State and Commonwealth Governments, and from student fees. The State Government contributes equally with the Commonwealth to the cost of buildings and major items of equipment. With respect to recurrent expenditure, the Commonwealth contributes \$1 for every \$1.85 received by way of State grants and student fees. In the period of nearly six years from the date of incorporation of the University to 31 December 1963, recurrent expenditure totalled \$7.5m and expenditure on site acquisition and development, building funds, research projects, and union development totalled \$20.3m. In respect of the 1964-66 triennium, it is anticipated that recurrent expenditure and expenditure on site acquisition, etc., would be of the order of \$24m and \$12m respectively.

Full-time students pay one composite fee per annum, the amount being the same irrespective of faculty. All students contribute on a per capita basis to the development of the Union and sporting facilities, and fees for higher degree work are low in order to encourage postgraduate study.

Income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1965 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**  
( \$'000 )

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>SOURCES OF INCOME</b>					
Commonwealth Government ..	4,500	3,634	3,459	4,606	5,071
State Government .. ..	3,406	4,535	4,265	5,733	6,528
Total Government Grants ..	7,906	8,169	7,724	10,339	11,599
Other Sources—					
Donations and Special Grants ..	4	137	198	230	756
Student Fees .. ..	70	144	280	509	1,025
Other Fees .. ..	..	..	3	..	..
Charges for Services .. ..	..	..	3	160	41
Halls of Residence .. ..	..	48	62	71	145
Other Income .. ..	18	11	21	26	46
Total Other Sources ..	92	340	568	996	2,012
Total Income ..	7,998	8,509	8,294	11,335	13,612
<b>NATURE OF EXPENDITURE</b>					
Teaching and Research—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	384	803	1,394	2,297	4,093
Equipment and Maintenance ..	880	627	935	1,571	1,426
Research Scholarships, Fellowships, and Study Leave ..	8	39	96	188	251
Other Teaching and Research Expenditure .. ..	52	92	153	186	238
Total—Teaching and Research	1,324	1,561	2,577	4,242	6,008
Administration and General Overhead—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	114	149	188	294	568
Other Administration Expenditure	132	55	98	220	357
Libraries—					
Salaries and Superannuation ..	50	73	103	181	278
Other Expenditure on Libraries	298	87	317	434	295
Buildings, Premises, and Grounds—					
New Buildings .. ..	5,410	6,583	4,248	4,430	3,946
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Including Salaries and Superannuation .. ..	180	421	524	572	700
Rents, Rates, Power, Lighting, Heating .. ..	14	50	88	170	177
Other Expenditure on Buildings, etc. .. ..	292	27	44	53	44
Sundry Auxiliary Expenditure ..	28	48	67	104	321
Total Expenditure ..	7,842	9,055	8,254	10,701	12,693

### La Trobe University

La Trobe University was established by an Act of Parliament in 1964, 125 years after the arrival in Melbourne of Charles Joseph La Trobe from Sydney as Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. La Trobe remained in Victoria until his resignation as Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1854. The University is named in his honour.

In its recommendation for the 1964–66 triennium the Australian Universities Commission recommended a capital grant of \$2.2m for planning, site works, installation of services, and the construction of the first stages of accommodation for students. This was subsequently increased by \$1.5m and for recurrent purposes in 1966 a total of \$620,000 in grants was made available by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Planning Committee, established in July 1964, recommended a 500 acre site at Bundoora, nine miles north of Melbourne, and the State Government agreed to make the land available. The Interim Council of the University was appointed in December 1964 and replaced by the Council in December 1966.

To cater for an enrolment of about 500 students for 1967, two buildings, Glenn College and the first stage of the Library, were built in 1966. The college building cost \$1.5m and the first stage of the Library \$1m. In addition more than \$1m was spent on site development. Ten colleges are planned in all, each catering for up to 1,000 students and members of staff. Initially there were four schools: Humanities, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, and Biological Sciences. Courses in Agriculture and Law are expected to follow in the near future, with courses in Education, Medicine, and Engineering being made available later. An area of land has been set aside for a teaching hospital, should it become desirable to establish one.

The Library has been planned to accommodate one million volumes and over 3,000 readers on three floors. When teaching began 45,000 volumes were available, and this number is expected to rise to 275,000 by 1969.

The University's Vice-Chancellor took up his appointment in September 1965. During 1965, the Chief Librarian and the Co-ordinator of Buildings and Services also took up duties. The first advertisements for academic staff were published in June 1965, and the first foundation professors joined the staff in January 1966. Eighteen foundation professors were on the staff for the beginning of the 1967 academic year.

The University was formally opened on 8 March 1967 and the first Chancellor was installed at the same ceremony.

The University is being built around a central area in which all the buildings catering for the principal activities of the students and staff will be placed within a radius of a maximum of five minutes walking distance. There will be no vehicular traffic through this area, which will be circled by a ring road separating it from car parks and sports ovals. In the centre will be the Library and the Agora, or commercial centre, surrounded by academic buildings. The colleges will be located in an arc around this area.

The following table shows enrolments in the various schools at La Trobe University for 1967 :

VICTORIA—LA TROBE UNIVERSITY : SCHOOLS, COURSES AND ENROLMENTS, 1967

School	Degree Course Pursued			Total
	Arts	Economics	Science	
Humanities .. ..	189	..	..	189
Social Sciences ..	110	96	..	206
Physical Sciences ..	..	..	58	58
Biological Sciences ..	..	..	43	43
Total .. ..	299	96	101	496*

\* This total comprises 293 male and 203 female enrolments of whom 429 were full-time and 67 were part-time students. In addition, there were 14 male and 14 female enrolments pursuing higher degree courses and 1 male and 6 females pursuing other courses.

**Further Reference, 1967 ; Universities in Victoria, 1966**

**Research in Victorian Universities**

In 1946, the University of Melbourne drew up a Regulation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and in 1948 awarded the first Australian Ph.D. Since that time, research in all Australian universities has increased rapidly. At the University of Melbourne alone, 360 Ph.D. degrees have been awarded to 1966. The Ph.D. degree is generally regarded as a training degree involving closely supervised research and indicating that the recipient of the degree has been trained to a point at which he is capable of pursuing independent research. Research in universities is, therefore, of necessity, a vehicle for training young graduates, and whilst many projects may have useful practical consequences for the community, this, in itself, cannot be the only criterion of the validity of university research topics.

The type of research work being done throughout universities varies widely. Basic research, which is undertaken primarily to advance fundamental knowledge and is intellectually stimulating and thought provoking, is carried out in most departments to a varying degree and with different emphases between universities. The physics department at the University of Melbourne, for example, carries out fundamental research in diffraction physics, nuclear physics, and theoretical physics, whereas at Monash the emphasis is more on solid state and theoretical physics. At Melbourne the chemistry department undertakes structural and mechanistic studies in organic and inorganic systems, while Monash, in addition to these studies, has developed a strong school of theoretical chemistry and spectroscopy and some of its organic research projects are closely associated with biological and pharmacological problems. The botany departments at both universities do fundamental work in plant physiology. The zoology department at Melbourne carries out basic research in genetics and physiology whereas Monash does fundamental research in ecology and physiology of aquatic and terrestrial animals. Applied research finds its place in

many departments and derives strength from more basic work proceeding concurrently elsewhere in the department or in the university. The Faculties of Engineering and Medicine at both universities, and the Faculties of Applied Science, Veterinary Science, and Dental Science at Melbourne are perhaps the chief areas in which applied research is pursued. Examples of such applied study are to be found also in the School of Agriculture at Melbourne, which carries out work of an applied nature using funds supplied by the various semi-government primary industry organisations. Much of the research work in physiology carried out in the Howard Florey Laboratories and in immunology carried out in the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, is also of an "applied" nature.

Research in the humanities is proceeding at both universities. At Melbourne in the department of history alone, there are some 50 different studies under way, many of which are devoted to aspects of Australian history and development. The Faculty of Economics and Commerce has established separate research groups in the Institute of Applied Economic Research where matters of vital community interest, such as the Poverty Survey, are being pursued.

An instance of very close interdepartmental collaboration in research is the Centre of South-east Asian Studies at Monash which co-ordinates postgraduate work in the history, politics, economics, geography, and languages of the area. A further example of interdepartmental co-operation in research is the Centre for Research into Aboriginal Affairs, which concerns itself with such matters as aboriginal health and nutrition, education, employment and vocational training, social security, social change, and demography.

The rapid increase in research being undertaken during the 1960s is shown by the fact that the number of students studying for their Ph.D. at the University of Melbourne has risen from 425 in 1960 to 1133 in 1966. Monash began teaching in 1961; in that year it had 10 Ph.D. students and this number rose to 350 in 1966.

The implementation of the scheme of Commonwealth Postgraduate Awards has been a major factor in stimulating the growth of postgraduate numbers to a point at which approximately 9 per cent of the total student enrolment is now in the postgraduate sector. The University of Melbourne has set a provisional target of 12½ per cent postgraduate students in the total enrolment.

The Commonwealth Government, supported by the State Governments, is gradually placing more emphasis on financial assistance for research, partly through the Australian Universities Commission and partly through the Australian Research Grants Committee, which was set up in 1965 with the express purpose of assisting individual research projects. The role of the Australian Universities Commission, so far as research is concerned, has still to be more clearly defined but will probably involve research training aspects.

### **Victoria Institute of Colleges**

The Institute was founded on 9 June 1965, with the passing of the *Victoria Institute of Colleges Act* 1965. For the first two years the Institute functioned under the direction of an Interim Council.

The Institute is empowered to admit to affiliation senior technical colleges and other tertiary institutions outside the university system whose work is conducted at an acceptable standard. The purpose is to foster in Victoria the development and improvement of non-university tertiary education in technical, agricultural, and other fields of learning. The functions of the Institute include making recommendations to the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments on the financial requirements of the colleges, methods of improving the standards of teaching, and the co-ordination of the activities of the colleges. Further, the Institute is empowered to award degrees, diplomas, and other awards to students of affiliated colleges.

The governing body of the Institute is the Council. It consists of not more than 28 members, and includes members of Parliament and representatives of the Education Department, the principals and teaching staff of the affiliated colleges, the universities, commerce, and industry. Both metropolitan and country areas are represented. The President and Vice-President of the Institute are ex officio members of the Council.

A Board of Studies is responsible to the Council for assessments relating to courses of study, examinations, and the awards of the Institute or its affiliated colleges.

Since the inception of the Institute, eleven colleges have been affiliated. They are : Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Swinburne, Caulfield, and Footscray Technical Colleges, the Bendigo Institute of Technology, the School of Mines and Industries, Ballarat, the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong, the Victorian College of Pharmacy and the schools of speech therapy, occupational therapy, and physiotherapy. Applications for affiliation have been received from other technical colleges and from schools of domestic economy, nursing, and farm management.

For the triennium 1967–69, grants totalling \$21,529,580 for recurrent expenditure and \$11,124,000 for capital expenditure have been made to the affiliated technical colleges of the Victoria Institute of Colleges from State and Commonwealth sources. The Commonwealth matches State money on the basis of \$1 for \$1 for capital expenditure and \$1 for \$1.85 for recurrent expenditure. The Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education has been set up to advise the Commonwealth Government regarding the financial requirements of these and similar tertiary colleges throughout Australia.

### **Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology**

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded as the Working Men's College in 1882 as a result of benefactions from the Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College founder) and other citizens of Melbourne. In 1887, when the first permanent building



was opened, over 600 students were enrolled part-time for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects. Since then, enrolment has grown to 34,000 students (including correspondence students), accommodation from eleven class-rooms to 17 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture-rooms, and the standard and diversity of the courses offered have greatly increased. In 1934, the name was legally changed to Melbourne Technical College, and in July 1954, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorised the use of the Royal Cypher on its Diplomas. In December 1960, it was re-named the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

The Council is a non-profit company consisting of members representing the Government, educational bodies, and business, industrial, and professional interests. It is responsible for control, appointment of staff, and administration of funds. The income of the Institute is derived from Government grants, fees, interest from investments, and various services to industry, Government bodies, and other schools.

In 1965, the Commonwealth Government agreed to provide grants for capital and recurrent expenditures. In 1966 and 1967, Federal grants totalling approximately \$2m matched by a similar amount from the Victorian Government, enabled construction to begin on a twelve storey building on the north-east corner of Swanston Street and Pharmacy Lane for tertiary level courses. When completed in mid-1968, it will provide permanent accommodation for the central library, civil engineering, electrical engineering, production engineering and, for an interim period, temporary quarters for mathematics and commercial practice. A separate building is also being erected on an adjoining site to house a school of foundry technology at a cost of \$496,560.

The Institute operates as two branches : the Professional Courses Branch and the Industrial Courses Branch.

*Professional Courses Branch.*—Professional courses, requiring school Leaving or Matriculation equivalent standard for entry, lead to associateship diplomas, which are generally recognised by appropriate professional bodies for membership. They are offered in various branches of engineering, applied science, art, architecture, business administration, mathematics, and librarianship.

Courses in engineering and some applied sciences need four years of full-time study, others three ; for most of these a further year leads to a Fellowship, which has been recognised by universities as of first degree status. All courses may be taken by part-time study. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also offered.

*Industrial Courses Branch.*—Part-time courses prescribed by the Apprenticeship Commission lead to competency in a skilled trade or craft. They are of four or five years' duration, and generally require sub-intermediate as the entry standard.

Technician courses reach a standard intermediate between trade and professional qualifications. They usually require several years of part-time study after the completion of apprenticeship.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF  
TECHNOLOGY**

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>Individual Students</b>					
Enrolled—					
Males .. ..	18,631	19,060	19,114	19,354	19,378
Females .. ..	2,793	2,646	2,599	2,537	2,470
Total* ..	21,424	21,706	21,713	21,891	21,848
<b>Course Enrolments—</b>					
Engineering ..	3,452	3,095	2,959	2,955	2,745
Applied Science ..	1,937	1,942	1,995	2,470	2,730
Business Administration	4,653	4,912	5,098	5,492	5,581
Art and Architecture	3,137	2,727	2,711	2,552	2,667
Industrial Trades ..	8,245	9,030	8,950	8,422	8,125
Total* ..	21,424	21,706	21,713	21,891	21,848
<b>\$'000</b>					
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Government Grants ..	2,102	2,186	2,499	2,575	3,135
Fees .. ..	688	726	762	820	846
Sale of Class Material	28	26	26	24	28
Miscellaneous .. ..	92	84	108	109	114
Total .. ..	2,910	3,022	3,394	3,528	4,123
<b>\$'000</b>					
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Salaries—					
Instructors .. ..	1,730	1,866	2,091	2,306	2,624
Other .. ..	564	586	616	651	770
Buildings, Furniture, etc. .. ..	264	258	271	299	280
Miscellaneous .. ..	278	318	339	382	439
Total .. ..	2,836	3,028	3,317	3,638	4,112

\* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1966 were estimated at 12,000.

### Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1962 to 1966 :

#### VICTORIA—GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY : ENROLMENTS, STAFF, AND RECEIPTS

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>ENROLMENTS</b>					
Full-time—					
Diploma .. ..	558	577	537	546	564
Vocational .. ..	161	146	134	120	161
Part-time—					
Apprentices .. ..	541	608	768	804	895
Other .. ..	1,676	1,536	1,485	1,574	1,654
<b>STAFF</b>					
Full-time—					
Teaching .. ..	88	96	100	105	127
Other .. ..	37	36	38	41	69
Part-time—					
Teaching .. ..	58	65	64	61	61
Other .. ..	12	11	8	16	20
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
Government Grant	\$ 439,990	516,322	546,930	596,220	667,578
Fees .. ..	\$ 63,438	66,210	69,180	67,976	72,696
Other Receipts	\$ 48,368	68,636	63,182	66,084	66,386

Further Reference, 1962 ; Swinburne Technical College, 1963 ; Commonwealth Scholarships, 1963 ; Technical Education, 1965

### Victorian College of Pharmacy

#### General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria which trains students as pharmaceutical chemists. Since 1884 it has taught specifically to a syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has thus prepared students for examinations conducted and controlled by the Board. In practice much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy. All examinations are conducted in co-operation with these bodies.

In addition to lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other teaching facilities, the College possesses a large assembly hall, with seating accommodation for 750 people, a cafeteria, a library, and administrative offices. It is a meeting centre for the profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed \$500,000 towards the present building (completed in 1960), and many people thus have an interest in the College's welfare. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

In July 1966, the Victorian College of Pharmacy became an affiliated institution within the framework of the Victoria Institute of Colleges.

### Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation examination. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The first year is equivalent to a first year university course in science, for which a block exemption is available. The second and third years are devoted to academic and professional subjects.

Three thousand hours (approximately eighteen months) of practical training are spent in a pharmacy or laboratory approved by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. At least 2,000 hours (approximately twelve months) of practical training must be served after completion of the three-year academic course. After completing the practical training period students return to the College for a short practical examination prior to registration.

### Enrolments and Finance

The number of students attending the College from 1962 to 1966 is shown below :

#### VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pharmacy .. .. .	544	429	434	460	449
Medical* .. .. .	164	156	142	154	..
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	21	9	5	..	2
Total .. .. .	729	594	581	614	451

\* Course discontinued after 1965.

The following table gives details of the principal items of receipts and expenditure of the College for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS  
OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
(\$)

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS</b>					
Government Grants—Maintenance	40,000	55,000	70,000	42,000	58,000
Capital .. .. .	..	..	86,000	..	10,000
Lecture Fees .. .. .	154,724	131,962	133,344	187,145	183,741
Examination Fees* .. .. .	1,448	152	14	..	..
Total Principal Receipts ..	196,172	187,114	289,358	229,145	251,741
<b>PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	119,586	120,020	128,768	132,181	158,822
Drugs and Chemicals .. .. .	15,568	14,902	14,450	15,149	20,307
Administration, etc. .. .. .	79,710	61,632	68,328	90,150	111,680
Total Principal Expenditure ..	214,864	196,554	211,546	237,480	290,809†

\* Examination fees are now paid to the Pharmacy Board.

† Includes expenditure on new Pharmacology Department.

**Science and Technology Careers Bureau, 1964**

**Council of Adult Education**

*General*

The Council of Adult Education is a statutory body charged with the broad functions of advising, reporting, planning, and administering adult education. Through the Minister of Education, the Council is responsible directly to the State Parliament, to which it reports annually.

*Activities*

The Council of Adult Education comprises 21 members, five ex officio and the others appointed for three year terms by the Governor in Council. Ex officio representation is from the University of Melbourne, Monash University, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Education Department, and the Council itself through its Director appointed by Cabinet. Eight of the appointed members are nominated by interested bodies named in the Act, and four by voluntary and other associations. Of the remaining four, two are Governor in Council nominees and two are co-opted on the recommendation of the Council.

Under the Director, four professional adult education officers, a librarian and two executive officers, assisted by full-time clerical officers, administer different sections of the Council's work.

The following table shows details of the Council's activities from 1964 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS**

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1964		1965		1966	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered ..	77	215	114	250	134	286
Students Enrolled ..	3,681	8,602	4,247	9,596	4,356	9,457

**VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES**

Particulars	1964	1965	1966
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups .. ..	401	434	472
Students Enrolled .. ..	4,292	4,824	5,169
Performances, etc.—			
Music .. ..	47	..*	..*
Drama .. ..	59	..*	..*
Ballet and Dance Recitals .. ..	53	..*	..*
Art Exhibitions .. ..	29	21	26

\* Country touring activities have been suspended since 1964.

*Finance*

The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Council for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

**VICTORIA—COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>INCOME</b>					
Government Grant ..	126	120	158	161	160
Lecture Fees, etc. ..	44	56	71	83	100
Conferences .. ..	11	13	18	14	21
Miscellaneous .. ..	44	71	48	14	13
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries .. ..	81	81	87	91	100
Classes, Library, and Discussion Groups ..	52	61	72	83	93
Administration ..	20	23	56	60	59
Miscellaneous* .. ..	72	92	85	38	40
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>292</b>

\* Including expenditure for country touring activities in 1962, 1963, and 1964.

**Further Reference, 1963**

*Health and Medical Research***Health***General*

Responsibility for the health of the community is vested in the Minister of Health. Through the Department of Health the Minister controls all health, hospital, and associated services that are either administered directly or supported financially by the Government. Legislative power to exercise this mandate stems from the *Health Act* 1958, which also charges him with the administration of various Acts governing aspects of today's health services. Most of these Acts are devoted to those parts of the health service that have assumed increased importance. These include hospital (including mental hospital) services, services for the treatment of cancer, control of poisons and drugs, and Acts empowering the registration of members of certain professions and other vocational groups whose work bears directly on public health.

In administering Victoria's health services the Minister is assisted and advised by the permanent head of the Department, the Chief Health Officer, the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and the Chairman of the Mental Health Authority on matters that come within their respective fields of responsibility. As occasion demands, other statutory bodies within the Ministry may be called upon for advice.

The Department of Health includes a central administrative branch, containing the Secretariat and associated service sections, and four branches, the General Health Branch, the Mental Hygiene Branch, the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, and the Tuberculosis Branch. The General Health Branch is controlled by the Chief Health Officer and the Mental Hygiene Branch by the Mental Health Authority. Each of the remaining two branches is controlled by a medical specialist and an administrator.

Bridging the Department and the community in the public health field is the Commission of Public Health, a body which has been connected with the promotion of public health since 1919. The chairman is the Chief Health Officer; the remaining six members consist of two medical practitioners, three municipal councillors representing local government, and one other member. The Commission administers sections of the Health Act and its responsibilities are to promote the prevention, limitation and suppression of infectious and preventable diseases, to report to the Minister on health matters, to publish reports, information and advice on public health and the prevention of disease, and to educate the public in the preservation of health. It deals with all aspects of environmental health, including such matters of current importance as the prevention of air pollution, the control of food standards and purity, and regulations governing the use and transport of radio-active substances. The executive instrument of the Commission is the General Health Branch, the officers of which either carry out its policies directly or exercise general oversight over execution of these policies by the municipalities.

An important contribution to the maintenance of a high standard of community health is made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission which supervises and co-ordinates hospital and ambulance services throughout the State. Working within the framework of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, the Commission exercises general supervision over all subsidised charitable institutions (including public hospitals) and benevolent societies. It registers and supervises the operation of private hospitals, ambulance services, and other bodies established for charitable purposes, and recommends allocations from the Hospitals and Charities Fund to these bodies. At a time when the care of the aged is a major problem facing health administrators, the Commission's Geriatric Division supervises, and assists financially, institutions and homes that provide care for old people. It also conducts a placement service in private hospitals for patients awaiting admission to special hospitals for the aged, and, by means of geriatric conferences and training courses, disseminates information on the care and needs of the aged.

Under the guidance of the Mental Health Authority, mental health services have been expanded significantly in recent years to keep pace with the increasing incidence of mental ill-health. Mental hospitals throughout the State provide care, treatment, and rehabilitation for the mentally ill. In an effort to detect and treat mental illness at an early stage in its development, outpatient clinics have been established in Melbourne and various country centres. Cases requiring hospitalisation are treated at special psychiatric hospitals. Residential special schools are maintained for intellectually handicapped children, where diagnostic and training services are provided. Research is being conducted into the causes of mental and emotional illness and new methods of treatment, and programmes of community education aimed at increasing public understanding of the problem of mental ill-health are arranged. A personal emergency service operates 24 hours of every day for the benefit of those with urgent emotional problems.

Other important bodies within the Department are the Anti-Cancer Council, the Cancer Institute, the Fairfield Hospital Board, and the National Fitness Council, together with a number of boards catering for the registration, or in some cases, the registration and training of, doctors, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists, dietitians, opticians, nurses, masseurs, and hairdressers. There exist also consultative councils, bodies of experts appointed under the power of the Health Act to advise the Minister on such special problems as poliomyelitis, maternal mortality, and influenza.

**Further References, 1964-67 ; Industrial Hygiene, 1964 ; Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, 1964 ; Food Standards and Pure Food Control, 1964 ; Communicable Diseases, 1964 ; Poisons and Deleterious Substances, 1965 ; Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides, 1965 ; School Dental Service, 1966 ; Epidemics, 1967**



*Victorian School Medical Service*

This Service was founded in 1909 as a branch of the Education Department and is concerned with promoting the health of school-age children in the State. Its functions are carried out through the medical examination of school children and the health promotion through teachers and parents. In 1944, the School Medical Service was incorporated in the Department of Health.

*Medical Examination*

Before 1967, this aimed at three routine examinations of children during their schooling—in Grades 2 and 5 and Form 3. Teachers also referred for examination any children in whom they suspected ill-health or medical handicap, and those who had previously shown signs of illness were reviewed at a later date.

In 1967, the plan was changed to the routine examination of most children in Grade 1, whilst follow-up examinations and examinations as the result of teacher referrals in higher grades were continued. Parents were sent questionnaires to identify those children needing further medical assessment, and screening procedures to check vision and hearing were instituted in later grades. Routine examinations of Form 3 pupils were continued.

The assessment of children who are unable to keep up with their contemporaries in the schoolroom takes most of the school doctor's time. When the cause is diagnosed, the child is given the necessary treatment. Mentally defective children become the responsibility of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Maladjusted children or those who lack emotional stability are referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and physically handicapped children are also able to receive the necessary medical treatment.

In addition to this work, the medical officers and nursing sisters attempt to aid communication between private medical practitioners, parents, and teachers. Familiarity with community facilities and welfare services greatly helps in the management of children and families in need of aid. The school medical officer and the sister who works with him have special skills and knowledge gained from their experience in the school situation. Though they play no part in conventional treatment they can contribute to the better management at school of the child whose health is impaired. Particularly is this so in cases of chronic or recurrent illness or where the child is handicapped by disease. Teachers are often the first to notice illness in a child because of its effect on general behaviour and classroom performance.

The School Medical Service staff aids the referral of sick or handicapped children to their own doctors for treatment. This is usually sought from a general practitioner. Those families who have no general practitioner are helped to find one. Limited use is made of staff specialists to advise on the problems of education of children with difficulties in vision, hearing, and speech.

Close liaison is maintained with the Mental Health Authority and the Psychology Branch of the Education Department, and some survey work is carried out to help in the assessment of health standards and delineation of health problems in school children. This survey work is done in co-operation with the Commonwealth Statistician's Office.

During 1966, there were 129,813 examinations in schools, 2,346 special examinations including referrals to specialists, and 11,700 medical examinations of teachers and student teachers.

#### *Health Promotion*

In Victoria, health education of children is mainly carried out by parents and teachers. The School Medical Service seeks to promote child health through school teachers because of their special relationship with children.

The Service advises the Education Department on the health standards of schools and school teachers, and the medical suitability of all applicants for teaching service is assessed.

Some school medical officers work in the teachers' colleges to promote the health of school children through the teachers of the future. This is done by individual and group health education and counselling of students. Also, the doctors help prepare the future teachers to present health as a curriculum subject in the schools.

#### *Tuberculosis Branch*

In recent years there have been many changes in the control of tuberculosis, a disease which has been listed amongst the causes of death in State records since the 1880s and as a notifiable infectious disease since early this century. Recorded rates indicate great improvements; the figures for deaths from tuberculosis have declined from 58·24 per 100,000 of population in 1930 to 3·29 in 1965.

Before the introduction of chemotherapy in 1948, patients depended largely on their own capacity to build up resistance to the disease, encouraged by an environment in a sanatorium if, and when, beds were available. With the introduction of streptomycin, P.A.S., and isoniazid, the average patient's stay in a sanatorium has been greatly reduced. The discharged patients continue to take chemotherapy for one to two years under the supervision of chest clinics. This programme is proving very effective and almost all patients are rendered non-infectious and return to good health.

Tuberculosis workers are now able to direct more time and attention to other facets of tuberculosis control, using mass miniature chest X-rays, more extensive contact surveys, tuberculin surveys of school children, B.C.G. vaccination programmes, chemoprophylaxis, and more detailed out-patient supervision.

Compulsory chest X-rays are bringing under treatment people with unsuspected active tuberculosis, and a greater number with evidence of past disease now must attend out-patient clinics regularly so that any variation in their condition can be observed. Records show that about 10 per cent of the active cases of tuberculosis each year come from previously notified cases of tuberculosis, especially those who have not had full courses of chemotherapy. Following tuberculin testing in schools those who show evidence of past tuberculosis infection are also referred to chest clinics for investigation. These groups and their contacts constitute a much greater risk of developing active tuberculosis than other members of the community and it is important that they should remain under prolonged regular supervision.

Such programmes throw the burden of the work on out-patient clinics, records sections, and domiciliary visiting services. A new clinic has recently been opened in Coburg and clinical facilities at Prahran are being used to provide a better service for people living in the south-eastern areas of Melbourne.

The following tables show particulars of the operation of the Tuberculosis Service :

**VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA :  
ACCOMMODATION, ETC.**

Sanatoria	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>ACCOMMODATION</b>					
Metropolitan ..	541	541	526	517	518
Country ..	203	203	203	198	187
Total ..	744	744	729	715	705
<b>ADMISSIONS</b>					
Metropolitan ..	735	1,045	977	1,005	1,032
Country ..	215	246	230	234	178
Total ..	950	1,291	1,207	1,239	1,210
<b>DISCHARGES</b>					
Metropolitan ..	709	1,024	994	970	919
Country ..	170	208	200	211	170
Total ..	879	1,232	1,194	1,181	1,089
<b>DEATHS</b>					
Metropolitan ..	60	53	65	62	88
Country ..	17	13	18	21	29
Total ..	77	66	83	83	117

## VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
New Cases Referred for Investigation	13,475	12,015	12,757	12,665	11,944
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	61,324	54,870	55,975	54,391	57,149
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	20,863	21,851	22,464	20,372	22,271
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large .. .. .	39,526	38,807	37,290	37,943	39,555
Micro .. .. .	11,135	13,962	14,336	12,741	15,673
Tuberculin Tests .. .. .	11,230	11,531	10,424	10,579	13,014
B.C.G. Vaccinations .. .. .	3,054	3,279	3,194	3,861	5,738

\* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

**Compulsory Chest X-Rays, 1965; Tuberculosis and Mass X-Ray Surveys, 1964-66**

*Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Services*

The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Welfare Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for administering the pre-natal clinics, infant welfare centres, and pre-school services in Victoria.

*Infant Welfare Services*

The pattern of development has been a decentralised one, the infant welfare centres being established in the municipalities throughout Victoria as a responsibility of the local authorities. The buildings are the property of the local municipal councils, although the State Government pays capital grants (a maximum of \$6,000) towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but again the State Government pays a maintenance grant of \$1,500 per annum for each full-time sister employed.

The infant welfare service provided for a community varies with its population, composition, and density, and more specifically its number of births per year. It is estimated that for a municipality with 200 births each year, a full-time sister is required.

In the most sparsely populated areas, the shires are not able to meet the cost of providing static infant welfare centres and, in addition, many mothers would have to travel too great a distance to reach them. Consequently the Government provides Mobile Infant Welfare services, pays the infant welfare sisters, and provides specially fitted vans for their use as centres. Several shires may be served by one of these vans and may make contributions towards the cost in proportion to the amount of service received. As townships spring up and develop along these routes, temporary centres are established where the mothers can congregate and so save the sisters' travelling time. When these townships grow more permanent, the shires establish static centres and relieve the State of the heavy cost of providing the mobile services. Five of these mobile services are in operation.

There are some mothers who, because of their situation, are unable to avail themselves of either the static or the mobile services, and for these assistance is provided through the Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme which is conducted by the Maternal and Infant Welfare Division. These mothers correspond regularly with the sister in charge and receive progress letters throughout their child's development. Many mothers in outback areas have benefited from this scheme.

Infant Welfare Sisters give courses of lectures to secondary school girls on the care of the young child in the home. During 1966, 173 schools were visited and in all 412 courses given; 11,081 students received lectures. Further details are as follows :

### VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE LECTURES

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	Source of Infant Welfare Sisters Giving Lectures in 1966		
				Department of Health	Victorian Baby Health Centres	Municipal Infant Welfare Centres (Country)
Number of Schools ..	170	177	173	109	37	27
Special Groups ..	5	6	7	5	..	2
Total Schools and Groups ..	175	183	180	114	37	29
Number of Courses ..	369	401	412	283	90	39
Number of Lectures ..	3,806	4,057	4,170	2,842	900	428
Number of Students ..	10,263	10,926	11,081	7,620	2,455	1,006
Certificates Issued ..	9,208	9,705	9,842	6,723	2,290	829

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1964 to 1966 are listed below :

### VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1964	1965	1966
Municipal Centres .. .. .	640	652	659
Centres on Mobile Circuits .. .. .	16	16	17
Centres in Non-Ratepaying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels .. .. .	9	9	9
Commonwealth Defence Stations .. .. .	1	1	1
Total All Types .. .. .	666	678	686
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres ..	339	345	353
Number of Birth Notifications Received ..	64,644	63,781	63,971
Number of Children Attending Centres ..	178,641	180,327	178,390
Total Number of Attendances at Centres ..	1,350,328	1,383,407	1,379,027
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled .. .. .	66	69	65

### Activities of Infant Welfare Centres, 1962

*Pre-Natal Service*

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the Infant Welfare Sister on health education, pre-natal care, and mothercraft. At 31 selected Infant Welfare Centres, a Pre-Natal Clinic is conducted by a Medical Officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, Department of Health. These clinics are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent of the service rendered is listed below :

## VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1964	1965	1966
Total Number .. .. .	30	31	31
Patients Attending .. .. .	8,101	7,719	7,058
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	39,752	36,352	31,016

*Pre-School Services*

The building of pre-school centres throughout Victoria has been aided in a similar way to infant welfare centres. In this case, however, the building may be owned by the Council, and often it is then combined with the infant welfare centre to reduce cost, or it may be owned by a church body or a voluntary organisation. In these latter cases, the council must be willing to sponsor the project. A similar building grant on a two-to-one basis up to a maximum of \$6,000 is paid towards the erection of these buildings, which, like the infant welfare centres, have to be approved in the planning stage. Further information about these buildings is set out on page 251 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Although the most general type of pre-school centre required by a community is that of a kindergarten, in some areas a pre-school play group may be all that can be established at first. This type of pre-school centre is conducted by a pre-school play leader who is a person with less training than a kindergarten teacher. Only fifteen children can be cared for by such a person at any one time and she is not qualified for parent counselling.

In urban areas, a third type of pre-school centre is required for the all-day care of children whose mothers have to work. There are thirteen of these day nurseries, and one crèche providing emergency care, subsidised by the Government of Victoria. They take children from infancy to five years of age and the matron-in-charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children.

All children attending pre-school centres have a free medical examination conducted by a medical officer of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health, or Municipal Council or, in a few cases, by a private doctor. Of the 694 subsidised pre-school centres in 1966, 488 were examined by Department of Health medical officers, 34 by Municipal Maternal and Child Welfare medical officers, and 24 by private doctors. A total of 21,798 children was examined by Department of Health doctors at subsidised centres.

Since 1964, all unsubsidised pre-school centres and child minding centres have been given the opportunity to arrange free medical examinations for their children. In 1966, 2,640 children were examined. There were 93 centres involved.

In April, 1964, an act to regulate the business of child minding was passed and it is now incumbent upon the proprietors of child minding centres to apply to the Commission of Public Health for annual registration of any house or place where five or more children under the age of six years are received for fee or reward. Approval depends not only on the premises but also on the suitability of the proprietor and of the group leader in charge of each group of children.

#### *Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies*

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidises the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher, or pre-school play leader. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organisations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents.

The number of subsidised pre-school centres during the years 1964 to 1966 and their particulars are listed below :

#### VICTORIA—SUBSIDISED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1964		1965		1966	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens .. ..	481	24,317	524	26,445	569	28,760
Play Centres .. ..	111	3,348	108	3,426	111	3,456
Day Nurseries .. ..	13	646	13	646	13	656
Crèche (Emergency Care)	1	74	1	100	1	100
Total .. ..	606	28,385	646	30,617	694	32,972

NOTE.—Enrolment figures for Day Nurseries and the Crèche show capacity only.

#### *Training Programmes*

*Infant Welfare Sisters.*—Approximately 70 infant welfare sisters are trained each year. Three training schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct the four-month infant welfare training course which can only be taken by double-certificated nurses. Twelve bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year.

*Mothercraft Nurses.*—Nine Mothercraft Training Schools, subsidised by the Department of Health, conduct fifteen-month courses for girls training to become mothercraft nurses. Each year about 150 mothercraft nurses are trained.

*Pre-School Mothercraft Nurses.*—This six-month training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Ten bursaries are awarded by the Department for this training each year.

*Pre-School Kindergarten Teachers.*—The Melbourne Kindergarten Teachers' College at Kew conducts a three year Diploma course for girls training to become kindergarten teachers. The Department of Health awarded 30 bursaries for this training during 1966—fifteen to metropolitan students and fifteen to country students.

*Pre-School Play Leaders.*—The Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Division of the Department of Health conducts a one year course for students training to become pre-school play leaders, and eight bursaries were awarded in 1966.

#### *Building Grants*

The following table shows the number and amounts of capital grants made to infant welfare centres, pre-school centres, and day nurseries during each of the past three years :

#### VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES, AND DAY NURSERIES

Buildings Subsidised	1964		1965		1966	
	No.	Amount (\$'000)	No.	Amount (\$'000)	No.	Amount (\$'000)
Infant Welfare Centres ..	16	87	14	78	15	84
Pre-School Centres ..	42	243	38	206	29	165
Day Nurseries..	..	..	1	20	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>249</b>

#### *Expenditure*

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table :

#### VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE (\$'000)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Salaries .. .. .	248	264	281
Subsidies to Municipalities, etc., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres ..	523	536	540
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres ..	1,060	1,250	1,409
Subsidies to Organisations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches ..	138	140	151
Subsidies to Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare .. .. .	12	12	12
Mothercraft .. .. .	22	22	22
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training .. .. .	56	63	73
Other Expenditure .. .. .	65	67	78
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>2,565</b>



### **Mental Health Authority**

The functions of the Mental Health Authority, defined in the *Mental Health Act 1959*, are to formulate, control, and direct general policy and administration in regard to the treatment and prevention of mental illness and intellectual defectiveness.

In the planning of mental health services in Victoria, six country regions were selected (with about equal population in each). The Authority aims to provide a community mental health service in each region with early treatment centres, residential hospitals, day hospitals, out-patient clinics, and residential hostels. In the Metropolitan Area four early treatment units were planned of which three are now in use. Early treatment units are now established at Larundel, Royal Park, Ballarat, Dandenong, and Traralgon ; further early treatment centres will be established at Shepparton, Geelong, Benalla, and Sunshine.

Training centres and schools for intellectually defective patients are functioning at Kew, Sunbury, Stawell, Bendigo, Janefield, Beechworth, Travancore, and St. Nicholas Hospital, Carlton.

A State-wide service of out-patient clinics has now been provided. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance hospitals. They provide a service for the prevention and treatment of mental illness and the follow-up of discharged hospital patients.

Alexandra Parade Clinic, Melbourne, provides a personal emergency service and deals with alcoholism as well as the problems of forensic psychiatry. Some clinics serve many purposes, being concerned with sheltered workshops, children and family problems, counselling services, therapeutic social clubs, a follow-up service for discharged patients, and hostel supervision.

There are 32 Day Training Centres for intellectually handicapped persons functioning throughout the metropolitan and country areas. These centres are subsidised by the Authority for their maintenance and capital costs, while their management is under private committees supervised by the Authority's officers.

A specific function of the Authority is research and investigation into the causation and treatment of mental illness. For this purpose a statistical section and research unit which is now recognised as a training centre within the framework of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne, has been established at Royal Park.

The following table shows the numbers under the care of the Mental Health Authority for the years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Particulars	At 31 December—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>RESIDENT PATIENTS—</b>					
Recommended Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	5,327	5,237	4,842	4,594	3,682
In Repatriation Mental Hospital ..	241	262	303	310	299
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	117	148	168	141	153
Approved Patients					
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres .. ..	856	798	958	958	1,047
Voluntary Patients					
In State Mental Hospitals ..	1,349	1,359	1,322	1,455	1,937
In Repatriation Mental Hospital ..	3	1	2	2	7
In Psychiatric Hospitals ..	374	357	335	381	374
In Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres .. ..	504	700	769	766	1,095
Informal Patients					
In Informal Hospitals ..	31	47	78	94	112
In Training Schools ..	501	510	519	533	521
Total—Resident Patients ..	9,303	9,419	9,296	9,234	9,227
<b>NON-RESIDENT PATIENTS—</b>					
On Trial Leave, Boarded Out, etc.	1,807	1,928	2,214	1,905	1,537
Total under Care ..	11,110	11,347	11,510	11,139	10,764

The following table gives details of the numbers of patients under care of the Mental Health Authority during 1966:

VICTORIA—MENTAL HEALTH : PERSONS UNDER THE CARE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, 1966

Type of Institution	Under Care at 1 January			Admitted, Transferred In, etc.	Discharged, Transferred Out, etc.	Died	Under Care at 31 December		
	Resident	Non-resident*	Total				Resident	Non-resident*	Total
State Mental Hospitals ..	6,049	1,333	7,382	3,992	3,832	839	5,619	1,084	6,703
Repatriation Mental Hospital ..	312	71	383	226	178	40	306	85	391
Psychiatric Hospitals ..	522	369	891	6,597	6,641	77	527	243	770
Informal Hospitals ..	94	..	94	1,147	1,126	3	112	..	112
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres ..	1,724	132	1,856	812	355	53	2,142	118	2,260
Training Schools ..	533	..	533	98	100	3	521	7	528
Total .. ..	9,234	1,905	11,139	12,872	12,232	1,015	9,227	1,537	10,764

\* Non-resident patients are those on trial leave, boarded out, etc.

Further Reference, 1963 ; History of Hospitals in Victoria, 1964

### **Hospitals and Charities Commission**

The *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948 set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission, consisting of three full time commissioners, a secretary, and administrative staff to assist it. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

#### *Functions*

The Commission is the authority under the Minister for the payment of maintenance and capital subsidies to registered hospitals and institutions. It exercises a close scrutiny over hospital budgets and expenditure for capital and maintenance purposes.

One of its most important functions is to co-ordinate hospital activities. It is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and for co-ordinating hospital and institutional activities after these are established. As part of its general administrative responsibility, the Commission may enquire into the administration of institutions and societies. The Commission determines, in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council, those hospitals which should be used for nurse training, and the standards required of nurses in hospitals. It conducts a continuous recruiting campaign for nurses, provides bursaries to encourage girls to enter the nursing profession, and generally assists hospitals in nursing matters.

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. This has led to the establishment of the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing organisation for Victorian hospitals. It is a non-profit company of which the hospitals themselves are the shareholders. By way of encouragement to purchase, the Commission originally offered an inducement of a 33 per cent subsidy upon collective purchases made by hospitals from the Association; the amount of this subsidy has now been decreased to 15 per cent, and the Association operates as an active purchasing organisation handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1965-66 amounted to \$4.8m.

In the year 1965-66, the Commission distributed a gross amount of \$11m. from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed \$35.5m. for maintenance purposes.

The Commission exercises control over State funds :

- (1) For capital works. Commission approval is required at all stages of the building project from the original narrative through the preliminary sketches to documentation, tendering, and supervision of the project.
- (2) For maintenance purposes. Each institution is required to submit for Commission approval a budget covering the succeeding year's operation.

At 30 June 1966, the Commission had on its register 1,508 institutions and societies, which, besides 461 public and private hospitals, included 109 benevolent homes and hostels, 360 organisations for the welfare of boys and girls, 107 crèches, 106 relief organisations, and 365 other institutions or societies.

### *Charities in Victoria*

#### *Historical Development*

The first charitable institution in Victoria was a hospital which was set up in the house of John Batman in Melbourne in 1838. As the population increased, especially after the discovery of gold, charitable institutions also developed and in 1857, there were nineteen hospitals, six benevolent asylums, three benevolent asylums and hospitals, and four orphanages. There were also many charitable societies and organisations. Hospitals at this time were maintained partly by private contribution and partly by public funds.

In 1864, the State required, for the first time, charities to be registered and introduced some control over financial assistance to public hospitals. The charitable societies bore most of the responsibility for the provision of "outdoor" relief and aid for destitute persons at this time.

A Royal Commission on charitable institutions, appointed in 1890, recommended ". . . the appointment of a central board of charity to allocate government grants to the various districts and for the control of all charities within the Colony". This recommendation was not implemented until the Charities Board of Victoria was formed under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1922*. The Board exercised wide responsibilities and powers over the activities of charities seeking voluntary contributions from the public.

In 1923, there were 150 recognised public charities, consisting of 50 public hospitals, 50 benevolent homes, orphanages and other institutions, and 50 societies. There were also many church organisations, some friendly societies, and a few other social welfare organisations. Most of these were formed locally; comparatively few were State-wide in character; fewer still were branches of national or international bodies. The Board's authority over these organisations lay in its right to enquire into the administration (including the keeping of the accounts), management, activities of, and relief afforded by, any registered benevolent society. The growth of youth organisations, clubs, and societies for the welfare of boys and girls led to a re-definition of the term "benevolent society" in the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1941* in order to include these institutions and provide for their registration.

In 1946 an expert committee reported to the Government that “ . . . it is desirable to bring about greater co-ordination of the administration of the government powers in respect of hospitals, charitable institutions and societies”. At this time there were 420 registered charitable institutions and societies; by 1967, registered charitable organisations numbered 1,250.

In 1948, the Government established the Hospitals and Charities Commission, vesting it with the authority formerly exercised by the Charities Board, and some additional powers designed to ensure better co-ordination of public and private hospitals, ambulance services, and charitable organisations. Minor amendments to the Hospitals and Charities Act since that date have varied slightly the Commission's powers.

#### *Link between Charities and Hospitals*

An interesting feature is the manner in which charities came to be associated with hospitals under the aegis of the Hospitals and Charities Commission. In the beginning most hospitals and welfare organisations were dissociated in their activities. The hospital cared for the sick and injured but generally ignored the community from which it derived its patients, while the welfare organisations cared for a limited sector of the community, i.e., the blind, the deaf, etc., in isolation. Welfare organisations generally supported themselves, with little Government assistance, but hospitals, almost from their inception, have received Government aid. Several factors have changed this picture. In the first place, there developed in the post-war period an increasing awareness of the close relationship which environment bears to illness and accident; at the same time, society became more aware that prevention was better than cure. Rising hospital costs also gave increasing significance and importance to this maxim, and medical work in general aimed to prevent disease or accident rather than to treat it in hospital, or failing that, to treat the patient in the early stages of his infirmity in the home in preference to the hospital.

These changes meant that the Hospitals and Charities Commission endeavoured to co-ordinate charitable activities at the same time as it brought hospitals themselves closer to the charities in which they were interested.

A typical example of this is the Handicapped Persons Co-ordinating Committee. The Commission found that many charitable organisations interested and engaged in children's welfare were duplicating their activities. The situation was remedied by the setting up of a Committee representative of all interested organisations, including the Commission itself. The Committee introduced co-ordination into the field of children's welfare; and as a representative of all organisations in the field provided valuable advice to the Commission itself.

Often aged persons, though recovered from the immediate cause of hospitalisation still require care which can best be provided by transfer to institutions specialising in the field of geriatrics. Such transfers whilst serving the interests of the patient also release hospital beds for other cases.

*Public Hospitals*

Since their inception in 1846, Victorian public hospitals have maintained a distinctive pattern. Firstly, they are managed by autonomous committees elected by contributors—following closely the practice applying in the United Kingdom prior to the introduction of the National Health Service. Secondly, they have received financial assistance by way of Government subsidies. With rising costs, this has steadily increased in amount and proportion. At present hospitals in Victoria derive some 58 per cent of their income from Government sources. Thirdly, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in university teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

Patients are broadly separated into two groups, according to an income test. Those earning below a determined level of income are eligible for public hospital care at a fee of approximately half the actual cost ; medical care is free through the honorary system. Those patients whose incomes are above the level prescribed, are required to pay intermediate or private hospital accommodation charges at higher rates, but only rarely does the charge cover cost ; they must, in addition, meet medical fees, against which they may insure.

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of \$10.00 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of \$2.00 per day derived from Commonwealth hospital benefits. Private and intermediate patients may insure against their higher hospital charges and may, in addition, take a medical benefits cover to help meet the doctor's bill.

Improved medical methods and more effective drugs have shortened the average patient stay in hospital, with an important effect upon the community need for acute hospital beds. In Victoria today, the acute hospital bed need is assessed at fewer than 4 beds per 1,000 of population as compared with 7.5 beds in 1948. The fall is significant, not only in its effect on hospital building costs to provide for an expanding population, but in terms of cost to the patient.

Improved medical and hospital care have shortened bed stay, but they have also increased the length of life expectancy, with a corresponding increase in the numbers of older people in the community. The effects of this trend are being met through energetic efforts by State instrumentalities, in collaboration with the hospitals, and with religious and charitable organisations.

### *Private Hospitals*

The Hospitals and Charities Commission registers and controls the standards of private (or non-public) hospitals through regular inspections. These hospitals have medical, surgical, midwifery, convalescent, and chronic beds.

Bush nursing hospitals are registered with the Commission as private hospitals.

In recent years the bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards to existing private hospitals. They, therefore, constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30 June 1966, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 211 registered private hospitals with 5,423 beds, whilst in country areas there were 96 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,688 beds.

### *Regional Planning*

The Regional Hospital Service was instituted in 1954, when eleven Regions were formed, each centering around a base hospital. Regional Councils were appointed and these meet regularly to co-ordinate activities. Medical, administrative, nursing, engineering, and catering advisory committees also meet at regular intervals to discuss problems and make recommendations to the Regional Councils.

Services which are being set up in each Region as personnel becomes available will include pathology, radiology, blood banks, physiotherapy, speech therapy, and occupational therapy.

Reference libraries for doctors, managers, and nurses have been set up at each base hospital, and reserve equipment is held at these locations for use in emergencies. Group laundries are being established at strategic centres, and each hospital now has access to the services of a regional engineer. The Regional Plan has been the means of patients receiving a higher standard of medical and ancillary care throughout the State.

### *Nursing*

The Commission has various responsibilities for nursing in Victoria. It decides in consultation with the Victorian Nursing Council whether any particular hospital will be made available for use as a training school in any branch of nursing; it determines the establishment of nursing staffs for hospitals; through the provision of bursaries it encourages prospective nurses to improve their general education prior to commencing training; it maintains a continuous nurse recruitment programme throughout Victoria; it produces publicity material including films on nursing; it directs a staff of competent nurses to relieve matrons in country hospitals for their leave and assists when urgent shortages of nursing staff occur; and it assists generally in nursing matters in hospitals.

**Nurse Training, 1962; Care of the Aged, 1965; Hospital Architecture, 1966; Hospitals in Medical Education, 1967**

*Ambulance Services*

Under the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958* the Commission is charged with the responsibility of ambulance services in this State.

For adequate and efficient provision of ambulance services, Victoria has been divided into sixteen regions, each with regional committees elected by contributors, each committee being autonomous and responsible for the provision of service under its own constitution and by-laws. Each regional committee appoints a full-time superintendent/secretary as executive officer.

Strategically placed throughout the regions are branch stations, most of which are manned by full-time officers, the remainder operated by qualified volunteers. The headquarters station is based in the largest town in the region (generally a base hospital town) and provides maintenance facilities for its fleet of vehicles, backing up of service, and co-ordination of ambulance transport.

Common two-way radio communication is established in all the regional services and ensures direct communication throughout the State on all matters relating to persons in need of prompt medical attention.

Funds are provided by the Commission for both maintenance and capital purposes.

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1963-64 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

## VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Vehicles .. .. .	253	263	271
Staff .. .. .	499	509	550
Contributors .. .. .	341,572	330,649	347,416
Patients Carried .. .. .	263,997	271,835	280,052
Mileage Travelled by Ambulances ..	4,435,487	4,242,668	4,342,920
Maintenance Grants .. .. \$	527,994	589,724	621,414
Capital Grants .. .. \$	238,528	236,216	247,093

**Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions**

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidised) in Victoria during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of patients refer to the "cases" treated and not to persons. It is considered probable that some persons obtained relief or became inmates at more than one establishment, but there is no information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.



**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND  
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS**

Institution	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>Hospitals—</b>					
Special Hospitals* .. ..	11	11	11	12	12
<b>General Hospitals—</b>					
Metropolitan .. ..	20	20	21	22	22
Country .. ..	109	110	110	111	112
Auxiliary Hospitals .. ..	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	2	4	5	5	6
Sanatoria .. ..	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Mental Health Institutions—</b>					
Mental Hospitals .. ..	9	10	10	10	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	6	7	8	8	9
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools ..	6	6	8	9	10
<b>Total Hospitals .. ..</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Other Institutions and Societies—</b>					
Infants' Homes .. ..	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes .. ..	34	34	36	36	36
Maternity Homes .. ..	4	4	4	4	4
Institutions for Maternal and Infant Welfare .. ..	3	3	3	3	3
Rescue Homes .. ..	4	4	4	4	4
Benevolent Homes .. ..	9	7	6	6	5
Institutions for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind .. ..	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged .. ..	12	13	12	12	11
Medical Dispensaries .. ..	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total Other Institutions† ..</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>

\* Special Hospitals are those that have accommodation for specific cases only or for women and/or children exclusively and in this table include the Cancer Institute.

† In addition to the institutions shown above, there were, in 1966, other institutions numbering 1,276, registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, including bush nursing centres, youth clubs, benevolent societies, and church relief organisations. Infant Welfare Centres are also excluded from this table. (See page 510.)

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE  
INSTITUTIONS: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(\$'000)

Institutions	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>Hospitals—</b>					
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Government .. .. .	39,362	41,228	42,064	45,067	46,620
Patients§ .. .. .	17,738	18,794	20,392	23,338	26,137
Other .. .. .	6,116	6,592	6,835	6,016	7,963
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>63,216</b>	<b>66,614</b>	<b>69,291</b>	<b>74,421</b>	<b>80,720</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	27,596	29,260	32,318	42,517	47,243
Capital .. .. .	12,354	12,960	10,138	10,584	11,693
Other .. .. .	21,234	22,574	24,911	19,800	20,922
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>61,184</b>	<b>64,794</b>	<b>67,367</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>79,859</b>
<b>Sanatoria—</b>					
Receipts** .. .. .	1,058	1,114	1,274	1,255	1,330
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	658	670	777	786	808
Other .. .. .	400	444	497	469	522
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>1,330</b>
<b>Mental Health Institutions†—</b>					
Receipts** .. .. .	17,310	17,682	19,446	20,428	22,624
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	9,792	10,186	10,905	11,748	13,074
Capital .. .. .	2,102	1,980	3,522	2,300	3,337
Other .. .. .	5,416	5,516	5,019	6,380	6,212
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,310</b>	<b>17,682</b>	<b>19,446</b>	<b>20,428</b>	<b>22,624</b>
<b>Other Charitable Institutions‡—</b>					
<b>Receipts—</b>					
Government   .. .. .	7,976	8,034	8,464	7,873	8,770
Patients§ .. .. .	4,214	4,882	5,520	5,805	6,768
Other .. .. .	5,056	6,090	5,224	6,093	5,980
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,246</b>	<b>19,006</b>	<b>19,208</b>	<b>19,771</b>	<b>21,518</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>					
Salaries and Wages .. .. .	6,514	8,008	8,659	9,450	10,308
Capital .. .. .	3,122	3,520	3,644	3,219	3,130
Other .. .. .	7,764	7,360	6,734	7,654	8,576
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,400</b>	<b>18,888</b>	<b>19,039</b>	<b>20,323</b>	<b>22,014</b>
<b>Total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>98,830</b>	<b>104,416</b>	<b>109,220</b>	<b>115,876</b>	<b>126,192</b>
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>96,952</b>	<b>102,478</b>	<b>107,125</b>	<b>114,907</b>	<b>125,826</b>

\* Due to a change in accounting methods adopted by hospitals in 1964–65, figures from 1964–65 onwards are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

\*\* Sanatoria and Mental Health Institutions are financed almost exclusively by Government contributions.

† Includes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools.

‡ Figures for hospitals for the aged are not available separately. They are included in Other Charitable Institutions. Infant Welfare Centres and Bush Nursing Hospitals and Centres are included in this and the following table.

|| Includes municipal grants and contributions up to and including 1964.

§ Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments are included in patients' fees.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE**

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—*				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>INCOME</b>					
Government Aid .. ..	64,322	67,476	69,760	73,687	78,335
Charitable Contributions .. ..	2,662	2,756	2,729	4,931	4,968
Fees—					
Out-patients .. ..	1,870	1,950	2,175	2,922	3,734
In-patients—					
Public .. ..	12,252	13,790	15,405	16,456	17,593
Private and Intermediate .. ..	7,828	7,936	8,372	10,081	11,922
Other .. ..	9,896	10,508	10,778	7,799	9,640
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>98,830</b>	<b>104,416</b>	<b>109,220</b>	<b>115,876</b>	<b>126,192</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Salaries and Wages .. ..	44,560	48,123	52,659	64,501	71,432
Other Operating Expenses .. ..	33,018	33,929	35,487	31,854	34,833
Non-operating Expenses .. ..	1,797	1,965	1,675	2,448	1,401
Capital .. ..	17,578	18,461	17,305	16,103	18,161
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>96,953</b>	<b>102,478</b>	<b>107,125</b>	<b>114,906</b>	<b>125,826</b>

\* See note (\*) to previous table.

**VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1966**

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Public Section	Inter-mediate and Private Section	Cases Treated
Special Hospitals* .. ..	2,062	407	1,540	275	50,413	11,950	203,169
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan .. ..	2,928	1,174	2,361	903	69,124	47,125	314,196
Country .. ..	2,886	3,316	1,847	2,017	39,548	102,215	301,769
Auxiliary Hospitals .. ..	428	..	383	..	2,357	..	32
Convalescent Hospitals .. ..	44	..	35	..	182	..	..
Sanatoria .. ..	367	..	205	..	717	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>8,715</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>162,341</b>	<b>161,290</b>	<b>819,166</b>

NOTE.—This table excludes Mental Hospitals, Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals, and Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres and Schools, which had 9,434 beds and treated 24,011 cases.

\* Special Hospitals include the Cancer Institute.

**Victorian Bush Nursing Association**

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. A central council in Melbourne, comprising representatives of medical, nursing and welfare bodies, country members, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and business and professional men and women, administers the Association.

At 31 March 1966, there were 39 hospitals with a total of 479 beds, and 18 nursing centres, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick.

During the year ended March, 1966, 20,804 patients were treated in hospital—maternity 2,007, surgical and medical 10,109, and outpatients 8,688. There were no maternal deaths and perinatal mortality was 16·0 per 1,000 live births. A total of 12,143 individual patients was treated in bush nursing centres. The total number of centre treatments was 30,259—19,542 visits by patients to the nursing centres and 10,717 visits by nurses to patients' homes.

The hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and proceeds of auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals receive government maintenance grants, a total of \$320,000 for 1965–66. The money for approved capital works, such as buildings and new equipment, is initially raised locally, then subsidised by the State Government on a three for one basis. The Government subsidy for capital works during the year 1965–66 was \$230,000.

Each bush nursing hospital elects its own committee of management at an annual meeting of members. Members pay a small annual fee, giving them the right to stand or vote for the committee of management and entitling them also to a rebate on fees should they become patients. The nursing centres are also controlled by a local committee of management and members receive free treatment. The nursing centres receive financial assistance from the State Government through the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and from the Commonwealth Government through a Home Nursing Subsidy Grant.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of bush nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31 March 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>RECEIPTS</b>					
<b>Grants—</b>					
Government* and Municipal .. ..	362	500	509	575	566
Collections, Donations, etc. ..	102	128	136	89	69
Proceeds from Entertainments ..	8	12	13	18	18
Patients' Fees .. ..	484	504	542	611	665
Members' Fees .. ..	46	48	47	49	49
Interest and Rent .. ..	4	4	7	7	10
Miscellaneous .. ..	8	6	20	11	24
<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,401</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
<b>Salaries—</b>					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council) .. ..	340	378	395	433	506
Other .. ..	224	232	242	276	269
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, etc. ..	162	166	170	159	148
Surgery and Medicine .. ..	42	40	41	38	47
Repairs and Maintenance .. ..	36	34	36	38	53
Furniture and Equipment .. ..	46	64	57	28	72
Printing, Stationery, etc. .. ..	14	16	15	18	19
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, etc. .. ..	2	2	2	3	4
Miscellaneous .. ..	24	24	29	56	61
Loan and Interest Repayments ..	10	6	17	19	19
Land and Buildings .. ..	24	154	72	201	46
Alterations and Additions .. ..	78	32	86	88	25
<b>Total Expenditure ..</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,269</b>

\* Includes \$68,000 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1962, \$76,000 for 1963, \$34,000 for 1964, \$35,000 for 1965, and \$34,000 for 1966. Since 1963 some hospital benefit payments previously paid direct to hospitals have been paid direct to patients.

### Poisons Information Centre

In August, 1962, the Poisons Information Centre was established at the Royal Children's Hospital. This Centre was the first to be established in Australia and was the result of several meetings attended by officers of the Department of Health, medical superintendents of the metropolitan teaching hospitals, and representatives of the medical and pharmaceutical professions. The outcome of these discussions was a recommendation to the Commission of Public Health that a Poisons Information Centre should be established at the Royal Children's Hospital. This recommendation was endorsed by the Commission of Public Health and accepted by the Government of the day.

The Royal Children's Hospital made accommodation available and agreed to medical officers of the Hospital supervising the work in this Centre. The Centre is now staffed and maintained by the Department of Health but the overall supervision is carried out by the Medical Director of the Royal Children's Hospital.

In 1954, a survey showed that in one year between 400 and 500 children attended the Royal Children's Hospital for the treatment of accidental poisoning. Although only a small number of accidental poisoning cases are fatal, the distress caused is considerable particularly as many cases of accidental poisoning in children are preventable.

The Poisons Information Centre handles enquiries from doctors, pharmacists, and from the general public. It also collects and collates statistics and information concerning cases of poisoning; gathers from all available sources the details of substances containing poisonous agents; maintains liaison with other such organisations; and provides educational material to the public in regard to the dangers of accidental poisoning.

Since its establishment in 1962 the number of enquiries at the Centre has increased from 627 to 2,357 in 1965. An analysis of the figures of cases of accidental poisoning shows that approximately 40 per cent are due to swallowing some form of medication and 25 per cent due to swallowing household products such as disinfectants, detergents, etc.

### **Lord Mayor's Fund**

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923. The object of the founder was to rationalise and regularise the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual "one day" appeal to parishioners (4th Sunday in October) by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented, latterly, by grants from Church budgets.

The Lord Mayor's Fund does not employ collectors nor does it pay commissions. Its appeal is presented to the public as directly as possible by advertising, personal correspondence, or by voluntary speakers addressing groups.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1961-62 to 1965-66 were as follows :

**VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS**  
( \$'000 )

Year Ended 30 June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund	Total
1962 .. .. .	512	60	572
1963 .. .. .	478	66	544
1964 .. .. .	486	65	551
1965 .. .. .	515	60	575
1966 .. .. .	513	57	570

**Further Reference, 1962**

### Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital

#### *Introduction*

The Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital provides for the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat conditions. Whilst most patients live in Victoria the hospital can and does treat patients living in other States and overseas.

#### *History*

Dr. Andrew Sexton Gray, who arrived in Melbourne in 1862, had trained at St. Mark's Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital, Dublin, and had become a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1854. He soon recognised the task before him in this specialised field of surgery and founded "Gray's Institution for Attending to the Eyes and Ears of the Poor" in East Melbourne. For three years he worked single handed, personally financing the treatment of those needing his specialist skills. By 1866, his work was being recognised, as was the need for assistance, and a Committee of Management was established to relieve him of some of his responsibilities.

The Institution was officially renamed the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital in 1873 following its amalgamation with the Ophthalmic and Orthopaedic Institution founded by Dr. Aubrey Bowen in 1869. It was offered a site at Eastern Hill, and with a government grant of \$2,000 a new building was completed in 1883 at a total cost of \$12,184. This building is part of the present hospital.

The prefix "Royal" was conferred on the hospital in 1960, and in 1963 a Coat of Arms was granted by the College of Arms, London.

*Specialised Treatment*

The hospital has a capacity of 102 beds. It admits about 4,000 patients, and performs approximately 3,600 eye, ear, nose and throat operations annually, particular emphasis being placed on deafness, glaucoma, retinal detachments, and cataracts. The average stay per patient is 6.5 days. In 1965-66, 27,782 outpatients were treated and the attendances numbered 72,744. The average number of attendances per patient was 2.6.

There are four main departments concerned with outpatient treatment; the Eye Department which is assisted by special units such as the Glaucoma Investigation and Research Unit and the Orthoptic Department; the Ear, Nose and Throat Department, which is assisted by the Deafness Investigation and Research Unit; the Casualty Department, which is staffed by house surgeons who are specialists-in-training who provide emergency treatment; and the General Medical Department, which provides a consultant service in general medicine and surgery for those whose eye, or ear, nose and throat symptoms are due to a general medical or surgical cause, or for those patients who develop other illnesses.

Other specialist departments include the following:

*Orthoptic Clinic.*—Patients having some defect of the eye muscles, or imperfect co-ordination of the eyes are referred by eye specialists to this clinic where an orthoptist works in close co-operation with the eye specialist to improve the vision, appearance, and co-ordination of the eyes.

*Department of Pathology.*—The department provides an investigative and diagnostic service for specialists in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Specimens for examinations also come from hospitals and ophthalmologists elsewhere in Australia, and from Asian countries. For this purpose a postal service for histological specimens was begun in 1955.

*Clinical Photograph Department.*—The staff of the hospital uses photography as an aid to disease control, as a source of material for the hospital's teaching programmes, and as a source for illustrations for medical publications. Photographs included in the patients' history folios provide accurate records, and where a lesion is changing in character, help the specialist in diagnosis and in choice of treatment. In the case of plastic-surgery operations to the nose, photographs taken before the operation are used in planning the operation. Teaching and display material is produced for lectures to undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, factory workers, hospital auxiliaries, and the general public.

*X-ray Department.*—This department provides a full radiological service for both routine investigations and specialised requirements. Its "Foreign Body Localiser Unit" is frequently used by other hospitals.



*Eye Bank.*—There are now more than 7,000 prospective donors recorded at the Eye Bank, and approximately fifteen to twenty corneal graft operations are performed annually from this source. The Bank also carries a small stock of processed corneas from overseas for emergency cases.

*Physiotherapy.*—The employment of a physiotherapist is helpful to patients suffering from multiple injuries or deterioration of muscles or joints.

*Medical Reference Library.*—The libraries of the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital and the Ophthalmological Society of Australia together form the major library in Australia in the field of ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology.

*Teaching.*—Two recent events have affected the teaching work of this hospital. The first was the arrival in 1965 of the first Professor of Ophthalmology, and the establishment within the hospital of the University of Melbourne Department of Ophthalmology. The second was the establishment of "The William Gibson Lectureships" enabling the extension of the teaching programme in the ear, nose and throat speciality. Other teaching facilities include postgraduate training for house surgeons for higher qualifications in ophthalmology and otolaryngology; lectures in ophthalmology to final year students, and training programmes in anaesthetics and diseases of the eye.

Research into medical problems is closely allied to treatment and it is carried out by the following units :

*The Glaucoma Investigations and Research Unit* conducts tests which cannot be undertaken in the doctor's consulting room. It examines any unexplained phenomena arising from routine investigation of patients and aims to inform eye specialists and general practitioners of the latest developments in glaucoma so that any new developments are made available to patients at the earliest opportunity. Glaucoma is a major single cause of blindness and some 4 per cent of the population suffer from this disease.

*The Jean Littlejohn Deafness Investigation and Research Unit* functions primarily to determine a patient's hearing defects and to assist the surgeon in his diagnosis and in the treatment required. Special investigations such as Bekesy audiometry caloric tests and tests for malingering are also carried out. In cases of perceptive deafness further tests are done to aid the evaluation of the patient's suitability for a hearing aid. A special section of the unit is concerned with infant deafness.

The recent appointment of an audiologist meets the increasing demands of hospital otologists for precise hearing assessment in complex cases.

*Speech Therapy Department.*—A senior speech therapist is in charge of this department to which patients are referred from ear, nose, and throat clinics conducted within the hospital and from the Jean Littlejohn Deafness Investigation and Research Unit. The scope of the work embraces the entire field of speech and language abnormalities and there is specialised help available for the deaf from birth to old age.

A research project directed towards the improvement of techniques used in assisting laryngectomised patients to acquire "new" voices is in progress, and a great deal of work is done on other language disturbances as well as with children whose speech developments has been delayed. Speech Therapy students from the Victorian Training School attend regularly for observation and supervised practice of treatment.

**Fairfield Hospital, 1961 ; Geelong Hospital, 1962 ; Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1962 ; Alfred Hospital, 1963 ; Prince Henry's Hospital, 1964 ; Royal Children's Hospital, 1964 ; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1965 ; Dental Hospital, 1965 ; Austin Hospital, 1966 ; Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1967**

### Cancer Institute Board

#### *General Functions*

The Cancer Institute, which was incorporated in 1949, has as its objects the following :

- (1) To provide facilities for research and investigation into the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied conditions ;
- (2) to undertake such research and investigation ;
- (3) to provide, in Victoria or elsewhere, for the special training of persons in this research and investigation ;
- (4) to provide out-patient and in-patient hospital treatment at the Institute ;
- (5) to arrange for the provision, at any hospital within the meaning of the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1958*, of special clinics at which patients may seek relief from conditions for which appropriate treatment is available at the Institute ;
- (6) to provide hostels, or make other arrangements where necessary, for the accommodation of out-patients who are undergoing treatment at the Institute or at any clinic associated with it ;
- (7) to provide at the Institute and, at any clinic established at any hospital, to arrange for the provision of—
  - (i) teaching facilities for medical students ;
  - (ii) postgraduate instruction for medical practitioners ;  
and
  - (iii) instruction to nurses, technicians and physicists, with regard to cancer and allied conditions, including the diagnosis and treatment of those conditions ; and
- (8) to co-ordinate all activities arising from the objects outlined above.

#### *Developments*

Almost every activity of the Institute has been affected in some way by the increasing number of patients, changes in techniques, and more sophisticated diagnostic methods. In addition, the research activities of the Institute are steadily increasing.

To meet this increasing need, a building has been purchased which when reconstructed will provide an additional 24,000 sq ft of floor space. This additional space will accommodate the Technical Services Division which is responsible for the maintenance and development of electronic equipment. The Pathology Department was rebuilt in 1967 to provide a wider range of diagnostic procedures and new techniques.

Following recommendations from the Board's Study Group, the Institute was affiliated with the University of Melbourne and Monash University as a special teaching hospital and can thus provide extended facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate medical education. Collaboration with the metropolitan teaching hospitals continues to expand and recently an agreement was made with the Alfred Hospital to provide a new Radiotherapy Department at that hospital. By arrangement, the Institute now provides the technical staff and allows for interchange of medical staff.

During 1966, the Institute became an accredited body for surgical training and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons now approves training for Registrars in plastic and general surgery.

#### *Pathology Services*

The main function of the Pathology Department is to act as an ancillary service to what is primarily a radiotherapeutic clinic. The laboratory is compact and therefore the departments of morbid histology, biochemistry, haematology, and microbiology are under one control, thus achieving integration of all the relevant pathological data.

During the last three years increased use has been made of biochemical investigations as it is realised that accurate knowledge of the chemical state of the patient can be of vital importance in the long term management of a variety of cancer sufferers. Newly developed techniques are also being constantly adapted to routine use.

#### *Medical Physics*

The work of the department has continued to increase as a result of the general expansion of the Institute's activities, more requests for advice and assistance at other hospitals (mainly in the radio-isotope field), and the developing programmes of investigation, research and teaching.

The greater number of patients being treated at the Cancer Institute has meant a corresponding increase in the work of the treatment planning section of the department, which is responsible for the detailed calculations associated with the radiotherapists' radiation prescriptions and the preparation of a comprehensive treatment plan for each patient. In September, 1965, a special Planning Clinic was established.

The physical bases of a number of radiotherapy procedures are being re-evaluated with a view to possible improvements in technique. In the field of radio-isotopes new diagnostic techniques have been

developed and a general study has begun of the wider use of the shorter lived isotopes in tracer investigations. A radio-isotope scanner has been purchased and will open up new fields of study. Assistance has also been given to the Royal Children's Hospital in establishing its radio-isotope unit and similar assistance is being given to the Alfred Hospital.

One aspect of the department's research programme is directed towards improving methods of radiation measurement, and over the past few years the special properties of semi-conductors have been exploited for this purpose. The uptake and turnover of radioactive phosphorus is also being used in the study of tumour activity. Special detectors and associated electronic instruments have been developed to permit the continuous measurement of the radiophosphorus content of tumour tissue.

#### *Central Cancer Library*

The Central Cancer Library is the joint library of the Cancer Institute Board and the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria. It endeavours to provide a comprehensive coverage of cancer literature and an information and research centre for inquiries. The monthly Library Bulletin contains an index of cancer articles selected from the Library's current journals, and also lists new books, journals and reprints received. It is distributed to external organisations and individuals.

During 1965-66, the Institute received 5,328 new patients. There were 50,192 attendances for treatment and 81,129 X-ray therapy fields were treated.

#### *Services in Operation*

##### *Metropolitan Hospitals*

The Institute continues to collaborate with the metropolitan hospitals and has now extended its field of collaboration to several Departments of the University of Melbourne. These Departments have provided nominees to act as sessional consultants in the following specialties: child health, clinical medicine, dental medicine and surgery, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology.

The Institute's specialists are permitted to accept honorary appointments to collaborating hospitals, and physics staff have been made available for advice and collaboration in radio-isotope planning and administration in these hospitals.

##### *Extra-Metropolitan Hospitals*

Fourteen clinics are now in operation in country hospitals, and these include the 140 Kv. Superficial Therapy Units at Bendigo, Geelong, Ballarat and Mildura.

### **Anti-Cancer Council**

#### *General*

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria was established by Act of Parliament in 1936. The Council is responsible for fostering and co-ordinating in Victoria research into the causation, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer. In addition to research, the Council is concerned with education of the public and with assistance to cancer patients.

Funds to finance the Council's activities are obtained solely from public subscriptions. The Council's annual expenditure over the five year period, 1961 to 1965, averaged \$400,000. About 60 per cent of the annual budget is devoted to the support of cancer research. The Council fully maintains three Research Fellows, and makes grants-in-aid to cancer research projects in university departments, hospitals, and research institutes. The Council also maintains the Central Cancer Registry to keep continuous records of all cancer patients admitted to the ten participating hospitals, which include all the teaching hospitals in Melbourne.

### *Early Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer*

Cancer of the uterine cervix is one of the commonest cancers in women. Between 300 and 400 women are treated each year in Victoria for this form of cancer and of these slightly more than 100 die of the disease. By cytological methods this form of cancer can be diagnosed at a very early stage, long before it produces signs or symptoms. If cervical cancer is diagnosed early by cytology (the "cell" or "smear" test) it is practically always curable.

In 1964, the Government agreed to set up the Victorian Cytology (Gynaecological) Service to examine cervical smears free of charge to patient or doctor. The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria has contributed \$50,000 towards the establishment and maintenance of the Service. The Council is conducting an educational campaign to induce adult women to have this test, with the ultimate objective of eliminating mortality from cervical cancer. There has been a good initial response—in the first eighteen months of operation, the service examined 70,878 smears and diagnosed 213 cervical cancers.

The following table gives revised details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1961–62 to 1965–66. Because of a change of classification, the table is not comparable with those published previously.

### VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE ( \$ )

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Research .. .. .	235,784	262,230	248,028	241,610	148,283
Professional and Public Education .. .. .	59,036	55,832	66,542	65,094	41,247
Aid to Patients .. ..	136,376*	30,126	38,106	55,332	41,858
Central Cancer Registry	19,004	18,198	23,302	16,234	14,694
Australian Cancer Society Administration and Public Relations ..	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	30,988	32,876	33,092	35,490	36,845
Total Expenditure	485,188	403,262	417,070	421,760	290,927

\* Including a capital grant of \$100,000 to Caritas Christi Hospice.

### **Baker Medical Research Institute**

The Thomas Baker, Alice Baker and Eleanor Shaw Medical Research Institute was founded under the terms of a deed of settlement executed in 1926 between the settlers and the Board of Management of the Alfred Hospital. The Institute was established to provide an efficient hospital laboratory service and facilities for medical research. In the course of time it was found more satisfactory for these routine services to be placed under the control of the hospital staff, and this transfer was completed in 1948. Since then the Institute staff has been entirely concerned with research, with emphasis on the basic medical sciences.

In 1949, a Clinical Research Unit was set up by the Board of Management of the Alfred Hospital to provide facilities for clinical research complementary to those of the Institute. Both functionally and structurally these two research groups have been integrated and are now generally included under the title "Baker Medical Research Institute".

Prior to 1949, the research activities of the Institute were in the fields of bacteriology, serology, and biochemistry, with clinical interests in a variety of subjects. During this period important contributions were made concerning the metabolism of carbohydrates and the related disease *diabetes mellitus*, and the initial studies relating to the introduction of modern techniques of cardiac surgery into this community.

Since 1949, both the basic science and clinical projects have been oriented to studying the diseases of the cardiovascular system. However, the unity of biological science is such that it has been found advantageous to encourage projects in fields other than the cardiovascular system, in order that the techniques and ideas of those fields will be readily available to workers in the cardiovascular field. Current projects deal with the cardiac muscle, hypertension, mechanism of blood coagulation, cardiac surgery, the relationships between disease and blood proteins, and cellular metabolism and genetics. These are being studied from the aspects of physiology, biochemistry, physics, pharmacology, clinical medicine, and surgery.

In 1966 the staff included seventeen graduates (nine medical, eight science).

### **Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation**

In 1963, the Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation moved to its new quarters in the new Royal Children's Hospital at Parkville. The incorporation of the laboratories, wards, and personnel of the Research Foundation within the Hospital is the outcome of sound planning, to link its staff with that of the Hospital and the University of Melbourne Department of Pediatrics.

The scientific staff of the Research Foundation has been organised into three main groups of workers engaged in clinical research, surgical research, and gastroenterological research. The work of the Foundation thus covers a wide field in paediatrics.

The Department of Clinical Research has directed its studies in respiratory disease, with emphasis on respiratory disorders in the infant, and asthma in the school child. Studies in the genetic factors concerned in disease have also recently been commenced.

The Department of Surgical Research is engaged in studies in the field of urological disorders which are common problems in sick children. It has also developed work in immunology with the ultimate object of attempting to solve the problems of organ transplant.

Nutritional disorders have always been of particular interest to the paediatric physician, because optimum growth is so often related to optimum nutrition. The Gastroenterological Unit is studying the digestion of various foods, special emphasis being directed to those enzymes in the alimentary tract which are responsible for digestion and absorption.

Other aspects of the work of the Foundation are in the fields of haematology and experimental animal physiology. A trial of the value of chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of leukaemia is being directed from the Foundation on a national scale with the support of the Australian Cancer Society. The experimental animal laboratory continues to assist in the design and techniques of animal experiments which are necessary and of importance in the work of members of the Research Foundation staff, and also of the medical staff of the Hospital and Department of Pediatrics.

As the staff of the Research Foundation has an intimate association with that of the Royal Children's Hospital, and the Department of Pediatrics, their skills are fully available and are used in advising and consulting on any research problem. The staff are also used in consulting on clinical problems in which they are able to help, and in the teaching of both undergraduate and postgraduate students.

### **Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research**

#### *Introduction*

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, which celebrated its 50th jubilee in August, 1965, is an independent medical research institute, affiliated with the Royal Melbourne Hospital and the University of Melbourne.

While the Institute's main function is in basic medical research, it is also a postgraduate training centre by virtue of its affiliation with the University of Melbourne. The Director is Professor of Medical Biology in the University, and the Institute trains many students for the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. Also, numerous young scientists come from the United States, England, Europe, and Asia to gain postgraduate training in research methodology.

Since 1957, the work of the Institute has moved largely into the field of immunology, a study of the body's defences against disease. This is an expanding branch of medicine, as, apart from the obvious importance of vaccination for the control of epidemics, immunology research is also closely linked up with cancer research, the study of organ transplantation, and the field of auto-immune and allergic diseases in man.

#### *Activities*

The work of the Institute is divided into five units.

##### *Cellular Immunology Unit*

This unit, which is the largest, is devoted to a study of the normal immune process, and of auto-immune diseases in a series of special strains of inbred mice—the New Zealand Black and related strains. Cellular work on normal animals is gaining insight into how the body manufactures antibodies, the protective substances in the bloodstream which guard against disease. Attention is also being given to specific ways of turning the immune response off (inducing immunological tolerance), a procedure which is vital for the successful performance of organ transplantation (such as kidney transplantation).

The New Zealand mice represent a particularly important experimental effort, as these animals spontaneously develop a variety of auto-immune diseases extremely similar to conditions which develop in man, thus affording a valuable opportunity of studying the nature of these diseases, and of experimenting with various forms of treatment.

##### *Cancer Research Unit*

This unit is devoted largely to a study of lymphatic leukaemia, a malignant disease of the lymphocytes, one of the blood white cells important to bodily defences. Again, most of the work of this unit is performed in a special strain of mice, genetically pre-disposed to the development of leukaemia. Another facet of this unit's work is devoted to studying defence mechanisms in old mice, in an attempt to understand why ageing individuals are more prone to debilitating infections.



### *Clinical Research Unit*

The Clinical Research Unit is concerned with gaining deeper insight into auto-immune disease in man. Many of the patients in its twenty-six bed ward in the Royal Melbourne Hospital suffer from one of these diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus, haemolytic anaemia, and certain forms of chronic kidney and liver disease. New methods of treating these conditions with cytotoxic drugs are being investigated. Furthermore, attention is being given to the question of whether certain forms of nervous system disease, including disseminated sclerosis, may fall into the auto-immune category.

### *Biochemistry and Biophysics Unit*

This unit is devoted to a study of the biochemistry of various bodily defence mechanisms, and to an understanding of how vaccines (antigens) really act. The unit also collaborates actively with all the other groups on molecular aspects of their research problems.

### *Experimental Pathology Unit*

This unit, created in 1966, is devoted largely to a study of the thymus gland and its importance in the development of normal immune functions. It has been found that removal of the thymus on the first day of life in the mouse causes a profound disturbance of bodily immune mechanisms, frequently leading to the death of the animal at a young age. This appears to be due, at least in part, to the production of one or more hormones by the thymus gland. Links between thymic deficiency and the development of cancer are being probed. Attention is also being given to the question of whether the thymus performs an equally vital role in adult life.

### *Conclusion*

The research programme of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute co-ordinates studies into the body's immune defences and the function of lymphocytes. This pattern, of collaborative experimentation in medical research and the teaching role of the Institute, is becoming increasingly important.

The Institute is financed almost entirely through grants from Australian and Victorian governmental sources, private foundations, private individuals, and companies.

**Medical Research at the University of Melbourne, 1964; Royal Children's Hospital Research Foundation, 1964; National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division), 1964; Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital, 1965; St. Vincent's School of Medical Research, 1965; Mental Health Research Institute, 1966; Epidemiological Research Unit, Fairfield Hospital, 1966; Medical Research at Monash University, 1966; Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee, 1967; Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, 1967**

**Social Welfare**  
**Commonwealth Social Services**

**Finance**

When age and invalid pensions were introduced in 1909 and 1910, respectively, finance was provided from Consolidated Revenue. Maternity allowances, introduced in 1912, child endowment (1941), and widows' pensions (1942) were financed similarly.

A change was made when the National Welfare Fund was established in 1943. At first it was used to finance funeral benefits and maternity allowances, but as time went on, other benefits were made a charge on the Fund. At present, expenditure on all social and health benefits, except repatriation and a few minor benefits, is met from the Fund, but it is not used to finance the cost of administering benefits nor of the capital works associated with them.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund in the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 is shown in the following table :

**VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE**  
**(\$'000)**

Service	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Funeral Benefits .. ..	193	216	210	224	282
Age and Invalid Pensions*	89,365	93,728	100,236	107,408	111,019
Widows' Pensions .. ..	7,362	7,758	10,316	11,764	12,692
Maternity Allowances .. ..	2,114	2,118	2,065	2,058	2,040
Child Endowment† .. ..	36,042	36,860	46,866	48,018	49,235
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	9,057	7,400	5,047	3,351	3,434
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	439	415	412	432	427
Medical Benefits .. ..	5,605	6,022	6,377	8,961	11,156
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	2,187	2,304	2,450	2,413	3,404
Hospital Benefits .. ..	10,984	11,303	13,094	13,267	13,349
Pharmaceutical Benefits .. ..	15,479	15,677	17,680	18,556	18,951
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	4,164	4,594	4,819	5,165	5,674
Nutrition of Children .. ..	2,069	1,898	2,183	2,066	2,382
Miscellaneous Health Services ..	109	102	138	162	104
Tuberculosis Benefits .. ..	2,620	2,930	3,149	2,997	3,310
Home Savings Grants‡	..	..	..	3,536	4,184
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>187,787</b>	<b>193,325</b>	<b>215,041</b>	<b>230,379</b>	<b>241,645</b>

\* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† From 1964 includes student child endowment.

‡ Under the *Home Savings Grant Act 1964*.

*Social Security Benefits*

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act at 30 June 1966 are outlined below :

*Age Pensions*

Age pensions, or old age pensions as they were then called, were introduced in 1909 and were the first of the income security services to be introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis. Though the rates of pension and qualifying conditions, e.g., the means test, have changed considerably since then, fundamentally the provisions have not altered. The main essentials throughout have been that pensions are granted subject to age, nationality, and residence requirements, and to a means test on income and on property. The nationality requirement was repealed in 1966.

On 30 June 1966, there were 636,984 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 447,188 or 70 per cent were women and 189,796 or 30 per cent were men.

The proportion of age pensioners in those of pensionable age also shows a long-term increase. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32·0, and at the 1966 Census the percentage was 48·6.

*Invalid Pensions*

The original pensions legislation (introduced in 1910) contained provisions for invalid as well as age pensions, and, though some of the qualifying conditions necessarily differ, the two schemes have always had many common characteristics. This applies more particularly to the means test provisions.

As with age pensions, the conditions governing invalid pensions have changed over the years, but there have always been fundamental requirements connected with age, incapacity, residence, nationality, income, and property. The nationality requirement was repealed in 1966.

At 30 June 1966, there were 106,645 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 58,440 men and 48,205 women.

The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population at 30 June 1966, was 0·92.

The following table giving data for Victoria illustrates the growth in numbers of and expenditure on age and invalid pensioners during the past five years :

## VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Pensioners			Total Payments*
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1962 .. ..	152,533	21,519	174,052	\$'000 89,365
1963 .. ..	156,578	22,982	179,560	93,728
1964 .. ..	159,658	24,962	184,620	100,236
1965 .. ..	162,108	26,794	188,902	107,408
1966† .. ..	163,156	25,187	188,343	111,019

\* Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

† By statistical adjustment pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age pension in 1966.

*Funeral Benefits*

A funeral benefit of \$20 is payable to the person who has paid, or is liable to pay, the cost of the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner. The amount of funeral benefit is increased to \$40 where an age, invalid or widow pensioner is responsible for the funeral expenses of a spouse, child, or another pensioner.

*Widows' Pensions*

These pensions were introduced on a Commonwealth-wide basis in 1942. There have been some changes in conditions but, like age and invalid pensions, widows' pensions have always been subject to residence and nationality qualifications and to a means test on income and property. Widows' pensions are payable to widows and other women in several classes.

On 30 June 1966, there were in Australia altogether 68,606 widow pensioners.

Numbers and expenditure in Victoria during the past five years are shown in the table below :

## VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
		\$'000
1962 .. .. .	14,251	7,362
1963 .. .. .	14,549	7,758
1964 .. .. .	15,581	10,316
1965 .. .. .	16,426	11,764
1966 .. .. .	17,251	12,692

*Maternity Allowances*

When these were first introduced in 1912, they were paid to all mothers. During the depression years a means test was imposed, but this was abolished in 1943. The amount of allowance was increased at the same time.

The allowances are paid to mothers to help them with the expenses associated with childbirth and are additional to Commonwealth health benefits.

The number of maternity allowances paid annually increased greatly in the post-war period, reflecting the influence of the immigration programme and the increased number of births. The total number of allowances granted in Australia in 1965-66 was 224,311 and expenditure amounted to \$7,159,315.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are set out in the following table :

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30 June—	Number Granted	Total Payments
		\$'000
1962 .. .. .	65,847	2,114
1963 .. .. .	66,021	2,118
1964 .. .. .	64,438	2,065
1965 .. .. .	64,424	2,058
1966 .. .. .	63,934	2,040

*Child Endowment*

Though there had been discussion for many years of a system of family allowances and though a Royal Commission on Child Endowment had been conducted in 1927, no Commonwealth scheme was introduced until 1941. Initially this provided for child endowment to be paid at the rate of \$0.50 a week for each child under sixteen years, other than the first, in a family. The rate was increased on two occasions, and in 1950 the first child was included. In January, 1964, the rate for third and subsequent children under sixteen years in a family was increased. Provision was also made for endowment to be paid for a student child over sixteen years but under 21 years who is in the custody, care, and control of the parent or guardian, is receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, and is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

Child endowment may now be claimed by any resident of Australia who has the custody, care, and control of one or more children. There is no means test.

Usually the mother makes the claim and receives the payments. There are special arrangements to meet cases where families are divided by divorce, separation, or death of parents.

Following demographic trends and migration influences, the number of endowed families and children has increased considerably in recent years. In relation to children under the age of sixteen years the total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30 June 1966 was 1,610,490, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,593,933. There were also 25,287 endowed children under sixteen years and 349 students 16-21 years in institutions. Expenditure for all endowed children for the year 1965-66 was \$176m.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1962 :

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				\$'000
1962 .. .. .	417,482	921,582	4,627	36,042
1963 .. .. .	421,275	933,628	4,594	36,860
1964† .. .. .	428,260	951,375	5,257	46,866*
1965 .. .. .	436,359	968,879	4,909	48,018
1966 .. .. .	443,753	982,651	5,027	49,235

\* There were five twelve-weekly payments made to the credit of bank accounts instead of the usual four during this year.

† The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children aged 16 but less than 21 years, from 14 January 1964. At 30 June 1964, there were 43,263, at 30 June 1965, 49,806, and at 30 June 1966, 51,366 endowed student children in Victoria. Details of these are excluded from the numbers shown in this table, although payments made on their behalf are included in "Total Payments".

*Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits*

Legislation for these benefits was enacted in 1944, and the programme came into operation the following year. Rates of benefit were increased in 1952, 1957, 1961, and 1962, and permissible income was raised in 1957. In March, 1962, the additional benefit for one dependent child was extended to all dependent children under the age of sixteen years in the family of the beneficiary.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are essentially short-term benefits. They are available to persons who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. There is a means test on income, but none on property. Both benefits are payable subject to a waiting period of seven days. Though qualifying conditions differ to some extent between unemployment and sickness benefits, both benefits have many common characteristics.

The number of unemployment benefits granted varies from one year to another according to the general employment situation and to dislocations in industry caused by industrial stoppages. During 1965-66, a total of 114,497 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30 June 1966 there were 19,058 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 15,833 and 3,450.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 69,585 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1965-66 (15,908 in Victoria), and there were 10,220 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,478 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1965-66 was \$15,557,000; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was \$3,434,000.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom unemployment, sickness, and special benefits have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—SOCIAL SERVICES : UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Year Ended 30 June—	Number Admitted to Benefit during Year			Number Receiving Benefit at End of Year			Amount Paid in Benefits during Year		
	Un- employ- ment	Sick- ness	Spec- ial*	Un- employ- ment	Sick- ness	Spec- ial*	Un- employ- ment	Sick- ness	Spec- ial†
									\$'000
1962 ..	72,201	14,833	4,573	14,338	2,479	1,123	7,206	1,294	557
1963 ..	38,892	15,820	5,439	8,548	2,569	1,190	5,195	1,648	557
1964 ..	22,633	16,560	4,973	3,380	2,807	1,186	2,750	1,766	531
1965 ..	11,394	15,682	4,119	1,960	2,677	1,137	1,160	1,645	546
1966 ..	15,833	15,908	4,740	3,450	2,478	1,156	1,216	1,667	551

\* Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

† Includes amounts paid to migrants in reception and training centres.

### Rehabilitation

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service is one of the more recent additions to the social security programme. In 1941, a limited scheme for the vocational training of invalid pensioners was introduced. Following war-time developments in the training of disabled ex-servicemen, a comprehensive civilian rehabilitation service was begun in 1948. Its general aim is to restore disabled men and women to a state of fitness enabling them to earn their own living and to lead independent, useful lives. Rehabilitation may be effected through medical and hospital treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and employment.

Rehabilitation is provided free to (1) those receiving or eligible for an invalid or widow's pension ; (2) those receiving or eligible for a sickness, unemployment, or special benefit ; (3) those receiving a tuberculosis allowance ; and (4) boys and girls of fourteen or fifteen years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for an invalid pension at sixteen.

Persons are chosen from these groups if the disability is a substantial handicap for employment but is remediable (except in the case of the blind), and if there are reasonable prospects of the person going to work within three years of starting treatment or training.

Training and living-away-from-home allowances may be paid, and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation themselves or may be sponsored by governmental or private organisations.

During 1965–66, 1,434 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 261 of them being in Victoria; 1,117 were placed in employment, 200 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was \$426,825.

#### *Reciprocal Agreements*

The Social Services Act provides, *inter alia*, for the Commonwealth to enter into reciprocal agreements with the government of any other country in matters concerning pensions and benefits under the Act. Arrangements of this kind have been made with New Zealand and with the United Kingdom.

The general basis of these agreements is that residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. In return Australians who go to those countries for permanent residence receive concessions enabling them to qualify for equivalent benefits there.

### **National Health Benefits**

Commonwealth expenditure on hospital and nursing home benefits, medical benefits, pharmaceutical benefits and the Pensioner Medical Service is authorised by the *National Health Act* 1953–1966.

#### *Hospital and Nursing Home Benefits*

Hospital benefits are available to patients receiving treatment in public and private hospitals approved under the National Health Act.

Insured patients, who are those fulfilling the conditions of eligibility regarding contributing to a hospital benefit fund registered under the National Health Act, or a dependant of any such person, are entitled to a Commonwealth hospital benefit of \$2 a day. The benefit is paid through the contributor's registered benefit organisation. Generally, the Commonwealth hospital benefit is paid direct to the contributor together with the fund benefit to which he is entitled.

The Commonwealth benefit of \$2 a day is paid direct to hospitals who make no charge (for instance, infectious disease hospitals). Where a public hospital does not charge any fees for an eligible pensioner or a dependant of such a person who is a public ward patient, the Commonwealth pays the hospital a benefit of \$5 a day. Eligible pensioners are those who are in possession of a Pensioner Medical Service entitlement card.



For uninsured patients a Commonwealth benefit of \$0.80 a day is paid direct to the hospitals, the same amount being deducted from the patients' accounts.

A Commonwealth nursing home benefit of \$2 a day is paid for a qualified patient who receives nursing home care in a convalescent home, rest home, or similar institution which is approved under the National Health Act. The benefit is paid whether or not the patient is insured. It is paid direct to the hospitals and the same amount is deducted from the patient's account.

The following table shows details of registered organisations, members, and benefits for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

#### VICTORIA—HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Registered Organisations ..	46	44	44	44	44
Number of Members ..	901,596	923,469	955,902	1,006,780	1,024,209
Benefits Paid during Year from Registered Organisations' Funds (\$'000) ..	7,310	8,248	8,408	10,049	13,777
Commonwealth Benefits (\$'000) ..	9,754	10,326	12,052	12,353	12,895
Total Benefits (\$'000)	17,064	18,574	20,460	22,402	26,672

#### Medical Benefits

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid in respect of medical expenses incurred by persons who are contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, or by the dependants of such contributors. The benefits are usually paid on a fee-for-service basis for the medical services specified in the National Health Act. However, some registered organisations provide medical services for their members under contract arrangements with doctors.

Payments of Commonwealth medical benefits on a fee-for-service basis are made only to financial contributors to registered medical benefits organisations, which, subject to their rules, also pay a fund benefit equal to or greater than the amount of Commonwealth benefit. Where medical services are provided by contract, the Commonwealth benefit is provided by way of cash reimbursement to the organisation of a proportion not exceeding one half of the payments made to the doctors for services covered by the contract.

The following table shows details of registered organisations, members, and benefits for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

### VICTORIA—MEDICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Registered Organisations ..	23	21	21	20	20
Number of Members ..	797,068	830,278	869,221	916,189	929,693
Number of Services Received ..	5,644,558	6,059,989	6,378,157	6,977,006	8,000,119
Benefits Paid during Year from Registered Organisations' Funds (\$'000) ..	6,470	7,200	7,752	8,525	10,539
Commonwealth Benefits (\$'000) ..	5,494	5,934	6,270	8,850	11,030
Total Benefits (\$'000)	11,964	13,134	14,022	17,375	21,569

### Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, all prescriptions written in accordance with the regulations are available to the general public for the payment of a fee of 50 cents. Pensioners who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service, and their eligible dependants, receive these prescriptions free of charge. Pharmaceutical Benefits are supplied by approved pharmaceutical chemists on prescriptions of medical practitioners, but in areas where there is no approved chemist a medical practitioner may be approved to supply pharmaceutical benefits.

Provision is made to approve hospitals for supplying pharmaceutical benefits and most public hospitals are thus approved. A few of the larger private hospitals having diagnostic facilities are similarly approved.

The drugs and medicinal preparations available as pharmaceutical benefits are determined by the Commonwealth Minister of Health on the advice of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Within the list of benefits so determined, a doctor may prescribe, subject to any restriction on its use as a benefit, the drug of his choice in the treatment of his patient.

The following table gives details of pharmaceutical benefits granted in Victoria during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

### VICTORIA—PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Prescriptions .. ..	9,578,615	10,540,865	11,597,283	12,520,493	12,947,000
Cost of Prescriptions—					
Commonwealth Contribution—					
Pensioners .. .. \$'000	4,164	4,594	4,820	5,165	5,674
Other Population .. .. \$'000	12,942	13,160	13,314	14,101	14,872
Payments to Hospitals and Miscellaneous Services .. .. \$'000	2,536	3,360	4,300	4,455	4,000
Patients' Contribution .. .. \$'000	3,508	3,858	4,246	4,652	4,767

*Pensioner Medical Service*

The Pensioner Medical Service is a general practitioner medical service provided free of charge to eligible pensioners and their dependants. Under this service the participating doctors provide medical attention of a general practitioner nature, such as ordinarily rendered by a general practitioner in his surgery or at the patient's home, to enrolled pensioners and their dependants.

The service includes treatment of a patient who has undergone a surgical operation from the time of his return home from hospital, but it does not extend to specialist treatment, general anaesthetics, or fractures. Doctors participating in the service are remunerated by the Commonwealth on a concessional fee-for-service basis. In addition to the general practitioner service given to enrolled pensioners, the full range of medicines of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme is available free of cost from a chemist on presentation of a doctor's prescription. Persons eligible for the Pensioner Medical Service are persons receiving an age, invalid, or widow's pension under the Commonwealth Social Services Act, or a service pension under the Repatriation Act, subject to a means test, and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance under the Tuberculosis Act. Dependent wives, children under sixteen years of age, and children who have attained the age of sixteen years but who are under the age of twenty-one years and are receiving full-time education at a school, college, or university, of persons who are eligible may also receive the benefits of the Pensioner Medical Service.

The following table shows details of the Pensioner Medical Service for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

## VICTORIA—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Pensioners and Dependants Enrolled .. .. .	197,215	207,603	215,373	220,315	252,258
Number of Participating Doctors .. .. .	1,788	1,758	1,744	1,640	1,661
Number of Services—					
Surgery .. .. .	921,946	967,381	1,015,961	1,015,942	1,074,055
Domiciliary .. .. .	880,204	872,662	882,360	836,007	817,463
Payments to Participating Doctors for Medical Services (\$'000) .. .	2,156	2,272	2,421	2,384	3,379

## Social Welfare Department

### Introduction

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 provided for the establishment of a new branch of the Chief Secretary's Department under a Director-General of Social Welfare. All the functions previously exercised by the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department have been absorbed by the new branch (the Social Welfare Department) and a number of significant additional functions have been introduced. These have since been re-aligned and re-grouped into divisions.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Department there are the following divisions: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole.

### Family Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Family Welfare, is responsible for promoting family welfare in the community and for controlling and supervising children and young persons in need of care and protection within the meaning of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1958.

It maintains reception centres and children's homes for the reception and treatment of children under the Department's care. It also supervises the care of wards placed in private foster homes and in approved children's homes conducted by the various voluntary agencies. There are regional offices at Ballarat, Mildura, Geelong, Bendigo, and Morwell, suburban offices at Dandenong and Preston, and reception centres at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Mildura. It is intended to develop further regional centres throughout the State so that local assistance will be readily available when necessary. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Since the Social Welfare Act came into operation in July 1961, preventive work has been developed. The Division has a Family Counselling Section for the benefit of persons with family problems. This section seeks to prevent the disruption of the family unit, since early preventive work is more effective than later remedial measures.

The Division has substantial responsibilities in relation to the adoption of children. Under the *Adoption of Children Act* 1964, which came into operation on 1 January 1966, only the Director-General and approved private adoption agencies may arrange the adoption of children, except that a relative may arrange a child's adoption by a relative. Only charitable organisations, as defined under the Act, may apply for approval as private adoption agencies. There are 22 approved agencies at the present time mainly associated with churches and some of the larger public maternity hospitals.

An adoption can only be arranged when the child's parents or guardians have consented in writing but, in addition, the Court has power to dispense with their consents in certain circumstances. When a parent or guardian signs a consent to an adoption, he has the right to nominate an approved agency or the Director-General to

arrange the adoption. If the principal officer of the nominated agency declines to act or if no agency is nominated, the adoption may be arranged by the Director-General. Pending the making of the adoption order by the Court, the Director-General or the principal officer, as the case may be, is the child's guardian. The person giving a consent to an adoption has a period of 30 days in which to revoke that consent by notice in writing served on the Registrar of the County Court but not otherwise.

On adoption, the child concerned ceases to be the child of his natural parents and becomes the child of his adopting parents just as if he had been born to them in lawful wedlock. Adoption orders made in other States or Territories of the Commonwealth are recognised in Victoria, and there is also provision for the recognition of foreign adoptions.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966 :

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR CHILDREN BEING MADE WARDS OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965			1966		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>By Children's Court—</b>						
For Offences (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing .. .. .	55	3	58	47	1	48
Breaking and Entering .. .. .	76	3	79	67	..	67
Illegally Using* .. .. .	15	..	15	18	..	18
Miscellaneous .. .. .	17	2	19	25	1	26
Total .. .. .	163	8	171	157	2	159
<b>Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)</b>						
Found Wandering or Abandoned .. .. .	16	20	36	14	9	23
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid .. .. .	105	84	189	119	120	239
In Care of Unfit Guardians .. .. .	58	68	126	52	64	116
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime .. .. .	183	46	229	134	36	170
Exposed to Moral Danger .. .. .	7	121	128	5	116	121
Truancy .. .. .	2	2	4	15	9	24
Total .. .. .	472	436	908	463	444	907
<b>Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act) .. .. .</b>	26	11	37	30	6	36
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts ..	661	455	1,116	650	452	1,102
Admissions on Application to Department ..	88	81	169	115	76	191
Total Made Wards .. .. .	749	536	1,285	765	528	1,293

\* E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards at 30 June 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—PLACEMENT OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

At 30 June—	Boarded Out in Foster Homes	In Foster Homes with a View to Legal Adoption	Placed, without Payment, with Relatives or Foster Parents	In Departmental Institutions	In Non-Departmental Institutions	In Government Subsidised Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	On Parole	Total
1962	759	193	1,061	540	2,168	92	108	17	4,938
1963	760	191	1,063	610	2,443	123	132	30	5,352
1964	824	152	1,336	692	2,472	136	126	18	5,756
1965	715	156	1,529	792	2,598	131	124	15	6,060
1966	694	134	1,912	817	2,627	115	100	16	6,415

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Year Ended 30 June—	Number of Applications		Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period	Cost of Assistance*		
	Received	Approved				
				\$'000		
1962	..	..	3,762	2,750	7,413	818
1963	..	..	2,883	2,041	7,253	720
1964	..	..	2,538	1,806	5,626	632
1965	..	..	2,624	1,628	6,131	596
1966			3,035	1,662	6,209	573

\* Excludes medical and school payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance from the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare

Department, at 30 June 1964 to 1966, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :

**VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS**

Particulars	At 30 June—					
	1964		1965		1966	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased .. ..	330	16·7	347	16·1	324	15·1
Deserted .. ..	1,013	51·2	1,084	50·3	1,045	48·7
Receiving Unemployment Benefit .. ..	79	4·0	55	2·6	77	3·6
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated ..	127	6·4	230	10·7	261	12·1
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner ..	251	12·7	243	11·3	242	11·3
In Gaol .. ..	134	6·8	154	7·2	152	7·1
In Mental Hospital ..	15	0·7	16	0·7	10	0·4
Other .. ..	29	1·5	24	1·1	36	1·7
Total .. ..	1,978	100·0	2,153	100·0	2,147	100·0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period .. ..	258	260	227	208	217
Children Placed during Period .. ..	512	521	488	407	398
Children under Supervision at End of Period .. ..	260	227	208	217	211

*Youth Welfare Division*

This Division, under the Director of Youth Welfare, is responsible for all functions dealing with the social welfare problems of young persons. In addition to promoting co-operation between the various organisations and individuals interested in youth welfare in the community, it is responsible for administering institutions known as Remand Centres and Youth Training Centres for the detention and treatment of delinquent youths placed in control of the Department by the Children's Court. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of State wards on after-care. The Director is a member of the Youth Advisory Council which advises the Government on youth activities and recommends the allocations of grants from the Youth Organisations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES, 1965-66

Length of Sentence	First Sentence		Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced		Total Sentences	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 14 Days .. .. .	7	..	..	..	7	..
14 Days and under 1 Month .. .. .	8	..	4	..	12	..
1 Month and under 2 Months .. .. .	21	..	8	..	29	..
2 Months and under 3 Months .. .. .	9	..	7	..	16	..
3 Months and under 6 Months .. .. .	31	1	19	..	50	1
6 Months and under 9 Months .. .. .	51	..	27	1	78	1
9 Months and under 1 Year .. .. .	12	..	11	..	23	..
1 Year and under 2 Years .. .. .	168	3	57	..	225	3
2 Years and under 3 Years .. .. .	33	..	17	..	50	..
3 Years and over .. .. .	4	..	5	..	9	..
Total Sentences .. .. .	344	4	155	1	499	5

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1965-66

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Homicide .. .. .	1	..	1
Assault .. .. .	21	..	21
Robbery with Violence .. .. .	9	..	9
Sex .. .. .	36	..	36
Breakings .. .. .	422	5	427
Larceny .. .. .	381	1	382
Motor Vehicles .. .. .	440	1	441
False Pretences .. .. .	37	1	38
Other Offences .. .. .	225	1	226
Total Offences for Which Sentences Imposed	1,572	9	1,581
Total Persons Sentenced .. .. .	433	5	438

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30 June 1966 :

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF SENTENCED YOUNG PERSONS UNDER CONTROL OF THE YOUTH WELFARE DIVISION

Location	At 30 June 1966—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Total
Government Youth Training Centres .. .. .	129	25	154
Non-Government Youth Training Centres .. .. .	100	47	147
Prison .. .. .	9	7	16
Escapes .. .. .	18	6	24
Other Locations .. .. .	95	17	112
Total .. .. .	351	102	453

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown in this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 1,085 wards who were not under sentence at 30 June 1966. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Placement of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 548.



*Prisons Division*

This Division is under the Director of Prisons and is responsible for the control of all prisons. Victoria has eleven prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days.

Pentridge is the main central prison, and a classification centre established there enables the classification committee to transfer prisoners to the most appropriate institution. In addition there are separate divisions for trial and remand prisoners, a hospital and psychiatric clinic, a maximum security division, a young offenders' division, a vagrants' division, a long term division and other general divisions. Extensive educational services have been established with teachers provided by the Education Department and trade instructors and voluntary helpers. The Superintendent of Training has developed academic education and vocational training, whilst full-time Chaplains are responsible for spiritual training. Recreational training programmes have been developed by the Director of Prisons and prison staff. The activity programme of all prisons is specifically designed to encourage the fullest participation by inmates, so that every prisoner has the opportunity to leave prison better equipped to live in the community than when he entered.

The following table contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30 June 1966 :

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,  
1965-66**

Institution	Accommodation		Number of Prisoners					
			Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30 June 1966*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge .. ..	1,235	..	1,115	..	10,151	..	1,117	..
Beechworth Training Prison .. ..	125	..	105	..	221	..	115	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	112	..	166	..	114	..
Castlemaine .. ..	112	..	99	..	245	..	100	..
Corriemungle Prison Farm .. ..	60	..	44	..	86	..	53	..
Dhurringile Rehabilita- tion Centre ..	50	..	33	..	71	..	45	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	118	..	653	..	124	..
Sale .. ..	75	..	59	..	307	..	63	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	133	..	124	..	172	..	124	..
Morwell River Re-fore- station Prison ..	80	..	63	..	106	..	66	..
Won Wron Re-fore- station Prison	32	..	30	..	33	..	31	..
Fairlea Female Prison ..	..	100	..	47	..	642	..	42
Total ..	2,152	100	1,902	47	12,211	642	1,952	42

\* Including 115 males and 7 females awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners received at and discharged from the gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria is given in the following table for the years ended 30 June 1962 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED  
FROM GAOLS**  
(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—</b>					
Convicted .. .. .	1,827	1,844	1,942	1,981	1,879
Awaiting Trial .. .. .	138	150	102	147	120
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>1,999</b>
<b>Received during Period—</b>					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, etc. ..	8,737	9,016	9,105	8,029	7,971
Transfer from—					
Other Gaols .. .. .	1,528	1,594	1,778	1,987	1,574
Hospitals, Asylums, etc. .. .. .	98	114	98	115	96
For Trial, Not Subsequently Convicted ..	2,601	2,305	2,617	2,340	2,686
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation ..	289	310	93	180	205
Ex-Commonwealth Immigration Department ..	..	..	..	77	29
Returned on Order .. .. .	192	340	228	247	292
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13,445</b>	<b>13,679</b>	<b>13,919</b>	<b>12,975</b>	<b>12,853</b>
<b>Discharged during Period .. .. .</b>	<b>13,416</b>	<b>13,629</b>	<b>13,835</b>	<b>13,104</b>	<b>12,858</b>
<b>Number in Confinement at End of Period—</b>					
Convicted .. .. .	1,844	1,942	1,981	1,879	1,872
Awaiting Trial .. .. .	150	102	147	120	122
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,994</b>

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1962 to 1966 :

**VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE**

Year	At 30 June—			
	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
1962 .. .. .	1,814	30	1,844	6·16
1963 .. .. .	1,908	34	1,942	6·36
1964 .. .. .	1,949	32	1,981	6·33
1965 .. .. .	1,838	41	1,879	5·86
1966 .. .. .	1,837	35	1,872	5·82

*Research and Statistics Division*

This Division conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates in non-governmental research projects and supervises any

investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organisation or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all divisions and the collation of all material for issue from the Branch.

### *Training Division*

Under Division 5 of the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, a Social Welfare Training Council was established which provides courses with a wide range of subjects for persons engaged in social welfare work in governmental and non-governmental agencies.

In addition, the Division holds seminars for Superintendents and Matrons, arranges for practical training throughout the Department for University social studies students, and arranges programmes of observation and discussion for Colombo Plan and United Nations Fellows.

The Training Division is also responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Department and supervises the administration of batteries of tests to determine the suitability for training of those committed to Social Welfare Department institutions. An officer of the Division represents the Superintendent of Training on the Classification Committees for both the Youth Welfare and the Prisons Divisions.

In addition to the usual types of training available the Training Division arranges correspondence courses, for inmates of non-governmental youth training centres as well as for those of governmental institutions; and also for those officers who wish to study for promotion but are unable to attend courses at the Training Division.

In many Social Welfare Department institutions are Victorian Education Department teachers who are in charge of the non-technical training. The Division acts as the liaison authority between the Education Department and the Social Welfare Department in all matters pertaining to the normal schools' programme and controls a central reference library and institutional libraries throughout the Department.

### *Probation and Parole Division*

#### *General*

This Division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act* 1958 and the *Crimes Act* 1958 and for the supervision of persons on parole from Youth Training Centres and prisons.

The Adult Parole Boards (Male and Female) have power to release on parole any prisoner after the expiration of the minimum term of sentence set by the Court and the Youth Parole Boards (Male and Female) have power to release on parole any trainee from any Youth Training Centre.

A staff of probation and parole officers, male and female; supervises persons released on probation or on parole, and furnishes reports as required by the courts or by the parole boards. The work of supervising probationers, especially in the juvenile field, is shared to a large extent by honorary probation officers.

### Adult Probation

Probation is an alternative to imprisonment and offenders may be admitted to probation for a period of between one and five years for any offence for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed. During the period of probation, probationers are required to observe the conditions laid down in the probation order to which they agree as a condition of probation being granted. They are under the supervision of trained probation officers. Further details are set out on page 322 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The probation service prepares pre-sentence reports for Courts if required. For the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966, the following reports were prepared :

### VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965			1966		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supreme Court ..	6	2	8	11	..	11
General Sessions Court..	139	5	144	112	2	114
Petty Sessions Court ..	220	22	242	249	21	270
Total ..	365	29	394	372	23	395

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts in the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966 :

### VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965			1966		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation by—						
Supreme Court ..	15	2	17	15	1	16
General Sessions Court	393	11	404	376	12	388
Petty Sessions Court ..	1,035	117	1,152	1,104	134	1,238
Total ..	1,443	130	1,573	1,495	147	1,642

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation in the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966 :

### VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965			1966		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 17 .. ..	..	..	..	8	..	8
17-20 .. ..	631	47	678	922	76	998
21-24 .. ..	342	11	353	263	20	283
25-29 .. ..	200	8	208	132	10	142
30-34 .. ..	133	1	134	61	13	74
35-39 .. ..	106	5	111	50	5	55
40 and over .. ..	31	11	42	59	12	71
Not Known .. ..	..	47	47	..	11	11
Total .. ..	1,443	130	1,573	1,495	147	1,642

The following table shows details of persons on probation in the years ended 30 June 1965 and 1966 :

### VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965			1966		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,443	130	1,573	1,495	147	1,642
Completed Probation ..	1,254	97	1,351	1,231	146	1,377
Breached Probation ..	113	8	121	295	13	308
On Probation (At 30 June) .. ..	3,256	252	3,508	3,225	240	3,465

#### *Children's Court Probation*

Provision for probation for persons under seventeen years charged in the Children's Courts has operated in Victoria since 1906. The duties of supervision were carried out by honorary probation officers.

Children's Court probation was transferred to the control of the Probation and Parole Division of the Social Welfare Branch by the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, Section 55, which amended the relevant sections of the *Children's Court Act* 1958.

In the year ended 30 June 1966, 1,219 boys and 379 girls were placed on probation. Of the boys, 309 were under 14 years of age and 910 were 14-17 years. Of the girls, 94 were under 14 years of age and 285 were 14-17 years.

There were 1,383 boys and 516 girls still under supervision at 30 June 1966.

### *Adult Parole*

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. This provides that sentences of two years or more shall have a minimum term fixed by the Court, and for sentences of less than two years but more than one year a minimum term may be fixed.

The Board may release the prisoner at any time at its discretion after the minimum term has been served, and such prisoner is then on parole for the unexpired portion of his sentence. Provision is made for cancellation of parole at the discretion of the Board and for automatic cancellation by imprisonment for any offence committed during the period of parole.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

### VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1964		1965		1966	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	749	10	742	15	812	20
Prisoners Released on Parole .. ..	787	18	926	33	598	17
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	161	2	153	1	145	1
Parole Cancelled by Board .. ..	53	2	88	8	74	8
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	580	9	615	19	554	16
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	742	15	812	20	637	12

### *Youth Parole*

The major function of the Youth Parole section is to implement the provisions relating to the supervision of youth trainees on parole as provided for in the Social Welfare Act. Young persons aged from fifteen to twenty years inclusive who are sentenced to detention in youth training centres, either by children's courts or by the adult courts, come under the jurisdiction of a Youth Parole Board, which may order their release on parole at any time during the currency of the sentence. Contrary to the practice in relation to prison sentences, no minimum terms are set in relation to sentences to youth training centres. Release of trainees on parole is determined by their institutional behaviour and progress and their estimated capacity to rehabilitate themselves.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 :

### VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Details	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1965			1966		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	138	6	144	244	5	249
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	4	1	5	3	..	3
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	29	..	29	42	1	43
Paroles Successfully Completed	141	5	146	164	6	170
On Parole at End of Year ..	61	2	63	96	..	96

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the years ended 30 June 1963 to 1966 are shown below :

### VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Sale of Manufactured Goods ..	272	346	332	316
Child Endowment .. ..	22	37	32	57
Maintenance Collections ..	92	105	119	108
Miscellaneous Receipts ..	14	52	11	6
Quarters and Rations .. ..	40	40	42	43
Total Receipts ..	440	580	536	531
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Administration, Research, etc. ..	138	158	176	200
Family Welfare .. ..	2,644	2,864	3,027	3,143
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organisations Assistance) ..	946	1,119	1,341	1,655
Prisons .. ..	2,354	2,466	2,617	2,504
Social Welfare Training ..	52	59	74	95
Probation and Parole Services ..	182	193	227	255
Total Expenditure ..	6,316	6,858	7,462	7,852
Net Expenditure ..	5,876	6,279	6,926	7,321

Further References, 1963-67

## **Voluntary Social Welfare Work for the Physically Handicapped**

### *Introduction*

Voluntary agencies to meet the needs of the physically disabled were first formed by a group of private citizens who, in 1918, recognised the need for specialised services for disabled children. In most cases the services are now extended to children and adults up to the statutory retiring age of 60 years for women and 65 years for men; then, geriatric services take over.

The first institution, a small kindergarten called Yooralla which is today a school for crippled children, resulted from co-operation between Government and voluntary agencies. The Yooralla Hospital School for Crippled Children, a voluntary organisation, provides hostel accommodation, nursing, and medical care for the children, all of whom are unable to attend ordinary schools. The Government provides the school and teachers for the 250 children now attending.

### *Voluntary Agencies*

Until 1935, there was little or no after care for children discharged from hospital with residual disabilities. In that year, a group of citizens, including doctors from the Royal Children's Hospital, formed the first agency to concern itself with the social welfare of disabled children. Originally called the Victorian Society for Crippled Children, it is now the largest single organisation in the field and has extended its services to adults. It is now known as the Victorian Society for Crippled Children and Adults. These services include social workers to provide personal counselling throughout the State, specially designed kindergartens, an adult hostel, special workshops, a craft training centre, an ambulance service, a pool of equipment operated in the Melbourne Metropolitan and suburban areas, and a holiday home situated at Yarra Junction. Public education on the nature of disabilities and the needs of the disabled plays a large part in the activities of the Society. The State Health Department in co-operation with the Red Cross Society also provides metropolitan accommodation for country patients in need of after care treatment. Handcraft training is also undertaken by the Red Cross Society for disabled ex-servicemen and women and, in some cases, dependants. The Friendly Hand Agency also provides an advisory service and assistance with some of the problems associated with a disability.

### *Diagnostic Groups*

After the Second World War, there was a world wide movement towards setting up agencies for individual diagnostic groups. In Victoria, the largest and most active of these was the Spastic Children's Society of Victoria which was formed primarily by the parents of children with cerebral palsy. Today the Society conducts several day



centres for children and adults where physiotherapy, occupational therapy, and speech therapy are provided. In co-operation with the Education Department, it also conducts a school for eighty children who do normal lessons. At the adult centre, the emphasis is on more practical craft training which allows some persons to earn an income to supplement their pensions. Day centres are also conducted in some country towns.

In the field of paraplegia, residential accommodation for independent employed, or employable paraplegics is available at a hostel administered by the Austin Hospital, Heidelberg. Other bodies include the Haemophilia Society which provides advice to parents and haemophiliacs about the disability and its management, and promotes research, and the Disabled Motorists Association which was formed by disabled people to provide advice to disabled drivers and help in car purchases. A more recently formed organisation concerned exclusively with multiple sclerosis is the Association Leading to Aid and Research for Multiple Sclerotics, primarily formed from those who have the disease and those closely concerned with the patient.

General facilities are provided by the Christian Service Centre and the Australian Jewish Welfare and Relief Society.

#### *Administration of Voluntary Agencies*

All voluntary agencies in this field are registered, under an Act of Parliament, with the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Most receive a subsidy or grant for certain areas of their work and all are concerned with raising the bulk of their finances through voluntary donations. To co-ordinate the services, the Hospitals and Charities Commission has formed the Handicapped Persons Co-ordinating Committee with representation from a wide range of voluntary agencies, who meet with Government officers to discuss the best possible means of serving the disabled in the community. Recently a register of handicapped people under the age of 21 years was established.

Another co-ordinating committee under the aegis of the Victorian Council for Social Services ensures that the needs of the disabled are being continually examined and re-evaluated in the best interests of the individual. In many cases the individual is served through a combination of the services of more than one voluntary agency. The voluntary agencies in Victoria are governed by volunteer councils and committees, but the staff of these agencies are trained professional workers in many fields of activity. The larger organisations implement programmes of public education to gain understanding of the problems of the disabled.

Voluntary social welfare work also plays a prominent part in the help to the blind, deaf and dumb. In the mental deficiency services of the Mental Hygiene Authority, various associations of relatives and friends of the handicapped children are very active as are the committees of the retarded children's centres. The activities of the Education Department in the rehabilitation of physically handicapped children is outlined on pages 466-7 of this Year Book.

**Voluntary Social Services, 1965 ; Old People's Welfare Council, 1966 ; Voluntary Child Welfare, 1967**

**Friendly Societies**

The *Friendly Societies Act 1958* regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act, and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as Specially Authorised Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets, are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospital, medical, medicine, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) for the years 1963-64 to 1965-66 :

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.**

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1964	1965	1966
<b>ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *</b>			
Number of Societies .. .. .	20	20	20
Number of Branches .. .. .	1,167	1,152	1,131
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits† .. .. .	110,181	108,564	106,132
Medical Services† .. .. .	227,652	241,976	241,200
Hospital Benefits† .. .. .	238,979	256,153	255,953
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	6,155	7,219	7,624
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force .. .. .	12,087	13,755	15,433
<b>DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES</b>			
Number of Societies .. .. .	112	109	110
Number of Members .. .. .	44,924	46,049	46,811
<b>ALL SOCIETIES</b>			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	27,224	27,468	26,009
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	442,963	436,304	427,048
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,576	2,632	2,225
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows .. .. .	818	870	846

\* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in this table in each benefit for which he contributes.

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**  
( \$'000 )

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1964	1965	1966
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds .. .. .	1,210	1,302	1,305
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	463	606	746
Medical Services Funds .. .. .	4,215	5,351	7,087
Hospital Benefit Funds .. .. .	3,757	4,546	5,622
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,281	1,429	1,414
Dividing and Other Societies .. .. .	448	463	545
Less Inter-Fund Transfers .. .. .	176	406	208
<b>Total Receipts.. .. .</b>	<b>11,198</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>16,511</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds .. .. .	858	1,181	945
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	90	111	154
Medical Services Funds .. .. .	4,291	5,357	6,377
Hospital Benefit Funds .. .. .	3,371	3,983	5,052
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	1,162	1,243	1,148
Dividing and Other Societies .. .. .	378	399	426
Less Inter-Fund Transfers .. .. .	176	406	208
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>9,974</b>	<b>11,868</b>	<b>13,894</b>
<b>Excess of Receipts over Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>2,617</b>

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS**  
( \$'000 )

Particulars	At 30 June—		
	1964	1965	1966
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds .. .. .	16,594	16,709	17,136
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..	1,454	1,956	2,551
Medical Services Funds .. .. .	1,473	1,471	2,153
Hospital Benefit Funds .. .. .	2,446	3,009	3,556
Medicine, Management, and Other Funds ..	4,991	5,172	5,420
Dividing and Other Societies .. .. .	912	977	1,096
<b>Total Funds .. .. .</b>	<b>27,870</b>	<b>29,294</b>	<b>31,912</b>

\* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding Specially Authorised Societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during the years ended 30 June 1964 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED  
IN BENEFITS  
(\$'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30 June—		
	1964	1965	1966
Sick Pay .. .. .	588	561	559
Funeral Benefits .. .. .	232	237	235
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits .. .. .	42	82	157
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits ..	56	59	61
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit .. .. .	2,162	2,355	2,845
Government Subsidy .. .. .	1,695	2,426	2,867
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit .. .. .	2,061	2,522	3,417
Government Subsidy .. .. .	923	1,015	1,069
Medicine .. .. .	247	251	242

### Dispensaries

At the end of 1965–66 there were 35 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a supply of medicine and medical and surgical appliances for members and for persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1965–66 was 80,858. As the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are to some extent interwoven with those of the medicine and management funds of ordinary societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1965–66 amounted to \$2,739,668 and \$445,327, respectively.

### Specially Authorised Societies

At the end of 1965–66 there were 4 societies, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, which did not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorised under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1965–66 was 79 and their assets amounted to \$213,481.

### Co-operative Societies

In December, 1953 the Victorian Parliament passed the Co-operation Act, now the *Co-operation Act* 1958. The Act, which was proclaimed on 2 August 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. At 30 June 1966, 209 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being \$2,112,188.

Under the direction of the Treasurer, the Act is administered by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is also Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies. He is assisted by an advisory council constituted under the Act.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies registered under the Co-operation Act at 30 June 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

#### VICTORIA—REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Type	At 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Producer .. ..	44	54	57	60	65
Trading .. ..	26	32	36	41	45
Community Settlement ..	5	5	6	6	6
Community Advancement	100	128	172	245	316
Credit .. ..	72	86	105	127	144
Associations .. ..	2	1	1	1	1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>577</b>

Details of Co-operative Societies which submitted returns for the year ended 30 June 1966, are given in the following table :

#### VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES WHICH SUBMITTED RETURNS, 1965-66

Type	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
				\$'000	
Producers .. ..	62	33,924	3,377	5,363	8,740
Trading .. ..	37	20,278	1,757	1,917	3,674
Community Settlement	6	484	109	149	258
Community Advancement .. ..	267	21,339	805	1,550	2,355
Credit .. ..	132	20,756	267	4,164	4,431
Associations .. ..	1	82	2	113	115
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>96,863</b>	<b>6,317</b>	<b>13,256</b>	<b>19,573</b>

\* Further information regarding co-operative organisations is given on pages 689-90 of this Year Book.

#### Further Reference, 1966

## **Repatriation Department**

### *Introduction*

The Repatriation Department is responsible, subject to the control of the Minister for Repatriation, for the administration of the Repatriation Act and associated legislation designed for the care and welfare of ex-servicemen and women, and the dependants of those who have died as a result of their war service. The main responsibilities of the Department concern pensions and medical treatment; other functions include the education and training of children of certain ex-servicemen, the provision of gift cars for some severely disabled ex-servicemen, the payment of funeral grants for specified classes of ex-servicemen and their dependants, and various other forms of assistance.

### *War Pensions*

War pensions are intended to provide compensation for ex-servicemen and women who have suffered incapacity as a result of their war service, for their eligible dependants, and also for the dependants of those who have died as a result of war service.

Pensions payable for war-caused incapacity fall into three main categories: the special rate, the intermediate rate, and the general rate. A pension at the special rate (normally known as the T.P.I. pension) is payable to an ex-serviceman who is totally and permanently incapacitated as a result of war service, i.e., incapacitated to such an extent that he is prevented from earning other than a negligible percentage of a living wage. The intermediate rate war pension is payable to an ex-serviceman who, because of the severity of his war caused incapacity, can only work part-time or intermittently, and in consequence, is unable to earn a living wage. The rate of this pension is midway between the special rate and general rate war pensions. The general rate war pension is paid to an ex-serviceman whose war caused disabilities do not prevent him from working, although they may reduce his earning capacity. Pensions range from 10 per cent to 100 per cent of the maximum general rate in accordance with the assessed degree of incapacity due to war service.

Pensions are payable to the wife of a disabled war pensioner and for his children under sixteen years of age at appropriate rates according to the ex-serviceman's assessed degree of incapacity.

If an ex-serviceman's death is accepted as being due to his war service, or if, at the time of his death, he was receiving the special rate of war pension, or the equivalent rate payable to certain double amputees, a war widow's pension is paid to his widow, and pensions are also paid for each of his children who are under sixteen years of age. Eligible war widows also receive an additional payment known as a domestic allowance. Excluding 1,243 pensions paid to miscellaneous personnel there were 645,587 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30 June 1966, and the annual expenditure on both types of pension was \$170,490,099. Of these pensions, 181,469 war pensions and 160 miscellaneous pensions were payable in Victoria and the annual expenditure was \$49,602,178.

*Service Pensions*

A service pension is paid to an ex-serviceman who served in a theatre of war, and who has either attained the age of 60 years (55 years in the case of an ex-servicewoman), or who is permanently unemployable. It may also be paid to an ex-serviceman who is suffering from tuberculosis, irrespective of the area in which he served. A service pension is subject to a means test (the same as applies to a social service or invalid pension). The service pensioner is eligible to receive a wide range of medical benefits.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

## VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30 June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					\$'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1962.. .. .	62,285	114,781	15,374	192,440	36,840
1963.. .. .	63,005	112,187	15,757	190,949	41,816
1964.. .. .	63,300	110,274	16,009	189,583	45,526
1965.. .. .	63,084	106,936	16,543	186,563	45,064
1966.. .. .	62,626	102,125	16,718	181,469	49,526
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1962.. .. .	10,379	3,107	531	14,017	4,244
1963.. .. .	11,616	3,225	553	15,394	4,950
1964.. .. .	12,160	3,147	567	15,874	5,654
1965.. .. .	12,412	3,008	591	16,011	5,974
1966.. .. .	12,565	3,065	562	16,192	6,626

*Medical Care*

A major responsibility of the Department is the medical care of eligible ex-servicemen and women, and the dependants of those who have died as a result of their war service. An extensive range of treatment is provided through general practitioners under the Department's Local Medical Officer Scheme, at the Repatriation out-patient clinics, and by specialists in the various branches of medicine who have been appointed to Departmental panels. There are some 5,600 doctors participating in the Local Medical Officer Scheme, of whom over 1,500 are practising in Victoria.

Treatment for in-patients is available at Repatriation General Hospitals in all States except Tasmania. In-patient treatment may also be provided, under certain conditions, in country hospitals at Departmental expense. For patients requiring long term treatment, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland.

In each State of the Commonwealth there is a Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, where artificial limbs and surgical aids are provided for those eligible. The services of these

centres are also extended to other Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, and, to the extent that production can be made available, to State Government Departments and philanthropic organisations, and to private persons who cannot be fitted satisfactorily elsewhere.

The Department maintains its own pharmacies at Repatriation hospitals and out-patient clinics, and arranges for the dispensing of prescriptions of Local Medical Officers through local chemists. Through its Local Dental Officer Scheme, comprising some 2,800 dentists throughout Australia, and dental units located at its institutions, a full range of dental services is provided for those eligible. A comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service, under which programmes for the rehabilitation and social care of Departmental patients are carried out, is also available.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service.

### *Institutions*

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognised postgraduate training centre and teaching seminars are held weekly. Training facilities at the hospital also include schools for student nurses and nursing aides. Training is also given in pathology, radiography, pharmacy, and social work. At 30 June 1966, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,338 and during 1965-66, 11,276 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 22·3 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the Out-patient Clinic, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; Anzac Hostel, North Road, Brighton; Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne; and Macleod Hospital, Mont Park.

### *Education and Training*

#### *Soldiers' Children Education Scheme*

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme. The object of this Scheme is to encourage and assist eligible children to acquire standards of education compatible with their aptitudes and abilities and to prepare them for suitable vocations in life. Assistance is provided under the scheme for the children of ex-servicemen whose deaths have been accepted as due to war service, or who, as a result of war service, are blinded or totally and permanently incapacitated.

From the commencement of their primary education, until they reach twelve years of age, the Scheme provides eligible children with school requisites and fares. From the age of twelve years, or from the beginning of secondary education, whichever is the earlier,



payment of an education allowance is made until the tertiary stage of education is reached when, in addition, compulsory fees, fares, and the cost of essential books and equipment are paid. Throughout their education, eligible children receive comprehensive guidance and counselling, and where it is considered advisable, they are encouraged to continue with secondary and tertiary education.

#### *Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme*

Ex-servicemen who are substantially handicapped through war-caused disabilities, and for whom vocational training is necessary for their satisfactory re-establishment, may be assisted under the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme. Training is also provided for the widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service, where it is necessary to enable her to follow a suitable occupation.

#### *Re-establishment Benefits for National Servicemen*

Subject to prescribed conditions, special re-establishment benefits are provided for National Servicemen under the Defence (Re-establishment) Act. These benefits apply to all National Servicemen whether they have served on "Special Service" or on any other service, and ensure that servicemen will not be at a disadvantage on their return to civil life. The scheme includes appropriate full or part-time training as a supplement to skills acquired in the Army, refresher training for specialists, and training for those who, for various reasons, may not be able to return to their former employment. The assistance includes payment of tuition fees, other associated fees and fares, and provision of appropriate books and equipment. A training allowance is also provided for trainees undertaking full-time studies.

Re-establishment loans may be granted, subject to certain conditions, to those National Servicemen who prior to call-up were engaged in business, practice, or agricultural occupations, or who, because of their call-up, were prevented from engaging in these occupations, and who are in need of financial assistance for their re-establishment in civil life. The maximum amounts of the loans are : Business and Professional \$3,000 and Agricultural \$6,000.

#### *General Assistance*

The Department also provides various other forms of assistance for certain classes of ex-servicemen and their eligible dependants. These benefits include : gift cars and driving devices for some seriously disabled ex-servicemen ; funeral benefits ; immediate assistance ; business re-establishment loans and allowances ; and recreation transport allowance.

### **Red Cross Society**

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in Victoria.

Red Cross is a voluntary organisation and is maintained by donations and subscriptions. Its primary responsibility is the care of ex-service personnel and dependants, but since the Second World War its civilian activities have been extended to meet various needs of the

community. The principal activities carried out by the Division are listed in the table below, which gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :

### VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—					
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Income .. .. . \$'000	955	1,002	1,048	1,118	1,197	
Expenditure .. .. . \$'000	966	1,008	1,042	1,159	1,247	
Gross Expenditure over Income.. \$'000	11	6	—6	41	50	
Accumulation Account .. \$'000	1,291	1,340	1,320	1,372	1,391	
Expenditure on—						
Blood Transfusion Service .. \$'000	380	412	436	490	520	
Convalescent Homes and Hostels \$'000	179	173	177	190	214	
Handcraft and Curative Training \$'000	40	42	44	48	52	
Social Service and Welfare .. \$'000	67	73	62	64	68	
Service and Repatriation						
Hospitals, including Recreation						
Centres	\$'000	103	97	93	143	120
Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief						
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	523	547	553	555	569	
Junior Red Cross Circles .. No.	298	334	388	416	433	
Blood Donations .. .. . No.	89,795	89,249	96,825	106,075	103,164	
Blood Distributed .. .. . half-litres	57,964	58,331	66,118	71,395	70,171	
Serum Distributed .. .. . litres	836	367	39	..	166	
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	66,813	73,062	78,200	83,000	88,934	
Transport Mileage .. .. . '000 miles	*	526	613	712	749	
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,122	1,061	1,014	1,000	969	

\* Not available on comparable basis.

#### Principal Activities

*Services to Hospital Patients.*—Contact is maintained with 107 hospitals and homes by Red Cross hospital visitors or voluntary aides who undertake a wide range of services including assistance with banking, shopping, arranging transport, caring for the next-of-kin of dangerously ill patients, or meeting trains, planes or ships when necessary.

*Libraries.*—There are now 123 libraries in hospitals throughout Victoria.

*Picture Library.*—This service for long term patients covers 32 hospitals, geriatric units, and Red Cross homes. There is a library of 1,822 prints representing all schools of art.

*Mental Hospitals.*—In addition to routine hospital visiting and the provision of libraries, a special service of “Music in Mental Hospitals” is arranged for 26 hospitals or clinics. From a library of 8,020 titles programmes are made up and annotations provided for music groups. Live artist recitals are arranged and percussion groups are conducted at hospitals near Melbourne.

*Transport.*—In the year ending 30 June 1966, almost 750,000 miles were recorded in transporting many thousands of people throughout Victoria. Specially trained Red Cross drivers teach paraplegics to drive and since this service commenced in 1961, 76 people have gained their driving licences. This has involved more than 1,250 lessons.

*Handcrafts.*—An increasing number of requests for occupations for elderly people has meant many additions to this service both in the metropolitan and country areas.

*Social Work Service.*—With the appointment of welfare representatives in country areas the growth of the service has developed. The main task of the welfare representatives is to build up a knowledge of local community resources and of the statutory benefits available and their application.

*Blood Transfusion Service.*—The demand for whole blood and blood derivatives continues to increase and in the year ending 30 June 1966 more than 100,000 units of blood were collected. The demand for blood for heart operations is also increasing as these operations become more frequent and more complex. The service operates a Central Blood Bank in Melbourne, and branch banks at the Royal Melbourne, Royal Women's, and Alfred Hospitals. There are 17 Regional Blood Banks and two Mobile Blood Collecting Units.

*Service Corps.*—An increase of service and active membership has been evident in the wide range of supplementary community services carried out by trained Red Cross personnel. These include transport, work in hospitals, assistance to many civic authorities and other organisations and services to the aged and to handicapped children.

*Training.*—One of the traditional functions of Red Cross is to provide personnel to assist the statutory authorities in time of emergency or disaster and the training programme of the Division has greatly expanded. Classes for both seniors and juniors have been conducted in first-aid and home nursing, and a total of 16,930 people have been trained in mouth-to-mouth resuscitation techniques.

#### **Further References, 1962, 1963, 1966**

#### **Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea**

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 59 miles from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday; to have each child medically and dentally examined; and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. Ten camps are held annually, each camp accommodating 150 girls and 150 boys.

#### **Further Reference, 1964**

## *Justice and the Administration of Law*

### **Law in Victoria**

#### *Historical*

Law is the body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognises as binding on its members or subjects, and enforceable by judicial means. It has been said that "substantially speaking, the modern world acknowledges only two great original systems of law, the Roman and the English".

English law came to Australia with Governor Phillip in 1788, though for many years in a severely attenuated and autocratic form. Immediately prior to Federation, the law operative in Victoria consisted of the laws enacted by its legislature up to that time; the law of England applicable to the Colony up to 1828; the laws of New South Wales up to 1851; and certain Imperial statutes since 1828 applicable as of paramount force, or adopted by the local legislature since. In addition, the common law applied.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia was established by an Imperial Act under which certain powers were conferred upon the newly created Commonwealth Parliament, and the remaining powers were left to the Parliaments of the six States. Subject to that proviso, State law in Victoria continues as it did prior to Federation; and Victoria, like the other States, retains some sovereign powers.

#### *Legal Profession*

Prior to 1891, the legal profession in Victoria was divided into two separate branches, barristers and solicitors—as it still is in England and in New South Wales. Solicitors prepared wills, contracts, mortgages, and transfers of land, and instituted legal proceedings generally. Barristers appeared for litigants and accused persons in court and wrote opinions on legal questions in Chambers. A litigant or accused person could not approach a barrister directly, but only through a solicitor who "instructed" the barrister for him.

In 1891, Parliament amalgamated the two branches, and since then every Victorian lawyer has been admitted to practice as a barrister *and* solicitor, and is entitled to do the work of both. Despite this compulsory legal fusion most lawyers voluntarily continued the segregation of the profession into two separate branches as before, though a few practitioners took advantage of their legal rights. These latter have their successors today, although most Victorian lawyers, on admission to practice, still choose to make their career in one or other of the two branches—not in both.

#### *Legal Departments and Officers*

The political head of the Crown Law Department is the Attorney-General, under whose direction and control the department functions. The Solicitor-General, who advises the Government and appears for the Crown in important constitutional, criminal, and civil cases, is a practising barrister, appointed, under the provisions of the Solicitor-General Act, by the Governor in Council, from among Queen's Counsel.

The administrative problems of the Crown Law Department are the responsibility of the Secretary, who is a public servant. Included in the department is the Crown Solicitor, who gives legal advice to government departments, and acts as solicitor for the Crown in all its cases, both criminal and civil. In the former, he is the instructing solicitor to the Prosecutors for the Queen, who appear for the Crown in criminal matters in the Supreme and General Sessions Courts. There are eight such Prosecutors who, like the Solicitor-General, are not public servants, but barristers.

### *Public Solicitor*

The Office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General's Department through the Public Solicitor, who is appointed under the Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Act. The Act requires that the Public Solicitor shall be a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and he is the person assigned to act for those persons eligible under the Act. Assistance is available in criminal and civil proceedings. A person who is admitted to sue under this Act does so *in forma pauperis*. The effect of this is that he or she has the services of the Public Solicitor without charge both as to disbursements and professional charges. Where required, a barrister is employed at Government expense. In the event of an assisted person succeeding in his or her action the opposing party may be ordered to pay costs at a lower scale than provided by the Rules.

Set out below is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1963 to 1966 :

#### VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Divorces .. .. .	268	315	436	472
Custody Applications .. .. .	42	32	55	70
Other Matrimonial Causes .. .. .	48	41	85	124
Motor Accident Claims .. .. .	93	90	80	91
Workers Compensation Claims .. .. .	42	56	35	42
Other Claims for Damages .. .. .	56	34	41	35
Criminal Matters .. .. .	416	480	537	560
Miscellaneous .. .. .	983	910	966	915
Total .. .. .	1,948	1,958	2,235	2,309

Further Reference, 1964

**Law Relating to Export Trade***Introduction*

The development of Australia's economy calls for a vigorous export programme. A Victorian manufacturer's decision to enter the international export trade raises legal implications. These implications will differ according to the type of export venture he undertakes. He may simply accept orders from a foreign importer who has seen an advertisement by the manufacturer or who has learned of his goods from an Australian trade commissioner stationed in the foreign country. For convenience, this type of venture may be designated an international sale.

Alternatively, he may carry on business in the foreign country through a branch established there to deal directly with foreign users or consumers. His employees there may carry out some manufacturing, assembling, or packaging functions in relation to the goods. A variant of the branch operation is for the Victorian manufacturer to incorporate a subsidiary company in the foreign country to buy goods from him and to resell them to users and consumers in the foreign country.

There may be further variations. The manufacturer's choice will depend on considerations of business expediency, the operation of taxation law, legal restrictions on transfer of funds, and the foreign country's attitude to investment by outsiders.

This article is concerned primarily with international sales of goods. Such a sale gives rise to several contracts. In addition to the basic contract of sale between the seller and the buyer, there will be contracts between the seller and his bank and between the buyer and his bank, as well as a contract of carriage and a contract of insurance.

All these contracts will necessarily touch foreign countries and there will be questions as to which legal system provides the solution to legal problems arising under them. Most countries have a law governing contracts but these laws differ from country to country. There is no accepted body of international law governing all international contracts, although in recent years attempts have been made to develop a special international code of law on sales. For the most part, the resolution of legal problems arising from an international contract will require a reference to the law of a particular country. In general, it is open to the parties when they make a contract to stipulate the country whose law is to govern their contract and the relative strength of their respective bargaining powers will determine which party's choice prevails. It is also open to the parties to provide that disputes arising under the contract are to be submitted to a tribunal in a particular country.

If the contract does not contain an express choice of a governing law, legal questions are resolved according to the law of the country with which the contract has the most real connection.

#### *Terms of An International Export Contract of Sale*

The rights and duties of the buyer and seller may be spelt out in great detail in a standard form of contract framed under the auspices of a particular trade association, or they may largely be left to the determination of the law contained in the Victorian *Goods Act* 1958.

A general description of Victorian law relating to sale of goods was given in the Victorian Year Book 1966, pages 298 to 301. Much of what is stated there is relevant to international sales. The parties in their negotiations will usually say that the contract is on f.o.b. terms or on c.i.f. terms. These symbols refer to the two main codes of terms which commercial usage has developed as standard terms for use whenever the seller is at some distance from the buyer and some third person is to carry the goods from seller to buyer.

#### *Export Contract on f.o.b. Terms*

The letters f.o.b. stand for "free on board" and indicate that the seller is obliged to make available at the port of loading and to ship free on board goods answering in all respects the description in the contract of sale. The seller is required to meet all charges arising in connection with the goods up to the time of their passing over the ship's rail. It is up to the buyer to arrange the necessary shipping space and to give the seller notice of the name of the ship and loading berth in time to enable the seller to deliver within the period agreed in the contract. Freight and the insurance of the goods, once they are shipped, are the responsibility of the buyer.

#### *Export Contract on c.i.f. Terms*

When the contract is on c.i.f. terms, the price includes cost of goods, insurance, and freight. The seller has to ship the goods, to procure a proper contract with the carrier of the goods for the transport of them to the agreed destination, and to arrange for appropriate insurance of the goods while in transit. The buyer for his part must pay the price when the seller or his agent tenders to the buyer a number of documents, namely, a bill of lading issued by the carrier, an invoice and a policy of insurance. The buyer is not entitled to withhold the price from the seller merely because the goods have not yet arrived at their destination: his obligation is to pay for the goods as soon as the seller tenders to him documents which would give the buyer control over the goods and the entitlement to their insured value if they should be lost in transit.

Although goods in transit are beyond the physical control of the seller or buyer, their ownership can nevertheless be transferred and money can be borrowed on the security of the goods. The fact that those dealings are possible provides a role for banks in the finance of exports. The exporter will not wish to be deprived of capital represented by the goods once he has fulfilled the order and it will be to his advantage if there is a bank to which he can look for prompt payment. The buyer, whose credit is unknown outside his own country, will not wish to be deprived of capital during the period between shipment and resale. In that period, a bank's financial assistance will usually be provided on terms that the bank gets a security interest in the goods and the right to control the goods while the bank's advance is outstanding.

To facilitate the transfer of ownership of goods in transit, and the creation of security interests in such goods, the law provides a system whereby a document, called the bill of lading, is treated as representing the goods so that by dealing with the document the goods themselves can be dealt with.

In addition to being a document of title, the bill of lading which is issued to the shipper by the carrier or its agent, serves as a receipt for the goods. It also provides a memorandum of the contract of carriage which governs the relations between the consignor of the goods and the carrier. When goods are consigned to another country by ship, many of the terms of the contract of sea-carriage are laid down by legislation. Although the contract of carriage is made by the consignor with the shipping company, other persons such as consignees, banks, and insurers who have not taken part in the formation of the contract may later acquire interests in the goods and may be concerned to hold the carrier liable for possible damage to the goods. The need to protect these people brought about legislative regulation of the contract's terms. International co-operation produced the Hague Rules 1921 to which effect has been given by most British Commonwealth countries and a number of other countries. Australia gave effect to the Hague Rules by the *Sea-Carriage of Goods Act* 1924. The Rules impose on the carrier duties to provide a seaworthy ship, to care for the safety of the goods, and to issue a bill of lading in a prescribed form. They impose liability for lack of care on the part of the carrier while affording him certain exceptions from liability which cannot be widened by contractual provision.

In performing a c.i.f. contract, the seller must ship the goods and procure a proper bill of lading which satisfies requirements stipulated by the buyer in the basic contract of sale. Usually the seller is required to obtain a "clean" bill of lading which means that it should contain an acknowledgment by the carrier that the goods have been shipped in apparent good order and condition. By this the buyer is assured by the carrier that the carrier has found no defect in the goods or the packaging. If the contract of carriage is subject to the Hague Rules,



the carrier will be liable to the consignee for damage found on delivery at the port of destination, unless the case falls within any of the exceptions set out in the Rules. From the seller's point of view, a clean bill of lading provides some evidence that he has carried out his duties under the contract of sale. Moreover, when the seller negotiates a clean bill of lading to the buyer, the latter is better enabled to sell the goods afloat by further negotiating the bill of lading.

Under a c.i.f. contract, the seller must insure the goods. The contract of sale may specify the kind of insurance to be procured. If the contract is not explicit on the matter, beyond saying that the contract is c.i.f., the seller's duty is to obtain at his own expense a valid policy of insurance, with reputable insurers, covering the transit contemplated by the contract, on the terms current in the trade, for an amount representing the reasonable value of the goods.

### *Finance of Exports*

The contract of sale will stipulate the mode of payment. The mode usually specified by Australian exporters is payment by documentary letter of credit. A banker's letter of credit is a notification issued by a bank (the issuing bank) authorising the payment of money to a person known as the beneficiary.

In an export transaction, the foreign buyer's bank will be the issuing bank and the seller will be the beneficiary and the terms of the letter of credit will call for the seller to tender a number of documents, the most important of which are the bill of lading, the invoice, and insurance documents. When the exporter tenders the documents to the advising bank, care has to be exercised to ensure that they are in strict accordance with the terms of the letter of credit, because of the risk that a foreign buyer may be given a legal, if not meritorious excuse for not re-imbursing his bank if the market in the goods should fall before he resells. Under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce, a code of rules governing documentary letters of credit has been formulated and the banks of many countries, including Australia, have agreed to govern their handling of credits by it.

**Criminal Law and its Administration in Victoria, 1963; Law of Torts in Victoria, 1964; Law of Contract in Victoria, 1965; Law of Retail Sales and Hire Purchase in Victoria, 1966; Company Law in Victoria, 1967**

### **Courts in Victoria**

The courts of justice are the base upon which administration of the legal system is built. They are graduated in status, according to the gravity of the matters which may be brought before them, and may be conveniently classified into three divisions: the Supreme Court, the County and General Sessions Courts, and Petty Sessions Courts.

#### *Supreme Court*

The Supreme Court, as its name implies, and by virtue of the Supreme Court Act, is the supreme court of the State, having jurisdiction over all matters, criminal and civil (including probate and divorce), which have not been excluded by statute. It is the counterpart of the

English Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. The Court consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen puisne\* judges, appointed from the ranks of practising barristers of not less than eight years' standing, and retiring at the age of 72.

The Full Court (usually three, and sometimes five judges) hears and determines appeals from single judges of the Supreme Court and from the County Court, and criminal appeals from the Supreme Court and General Sessions Courts.

The main activities of the Supreme Court are at Melbourne, but judges go "on circuit" to Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, and Warrnambool.

The officers of the Court are the Masters (three at present), the Taxing Master, the Prothonotary, the Sheriff, and the Registrar of Probates. The Masters deal with various matters entrusted to them by Rules of Court made by the judges, are responsible for the investment of moneys ordered to be paid into court, and are Registrars in divorce. The Taxing Master taxes and settles bills of costs. The Masters and the Taxing Master must be barristers and solicitors of five years' standing, or, in the case of the Taxing Master, of equivalent experience. The Prothonotary is virtually the secretary of the Court. Writs are issued from his office, and he has the custody of documents filed therein. The Sheriff who, like the Prothonotary, is a public servant—the Masters and Taxing Master are not under the Public Service Act—is responsible for the execution of writs, the summoning of juries and the enforcement of judgments. There is a Deputy Prothonotary and a Deputy Sheriff at all Supreme Court circuit towns. The Clerk of Courts acts as such in each instance. The Registrar of Probates and the Assistant Registrar of Probates deal with grants of probate and administration of the estates of deceased persons in accordance with Section 12 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*.

Civil proceedings in the Supreme Court are commenced by the plaintiff issuing, through the Prothonotary's Office, a writ (properly called a writ of summons) against the defendant from whom he claims damages or other remedy. The writ is a formal document by which the Queen commands the defendant, if he wishes to dispute the plaintiff's claim, to "enter an appearance" within a specified time, otherwise judgment may be given in his absence. A defendant who desires to defend an action files a "memorandum of appearance" in the Prothonotary's Office.

When the matter comes before the Court, it is desirable that the controversial questions between the two parties should be clearly defined. This clarification is obtained by each side in turn filing documents, stating his own case, and answering that of his opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

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\* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

Ultimately the action comes to trial, before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law; the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Court usually provides for payment by the loser of his opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The disappointed party in the action has a right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *feri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Petty Sessions Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

An appeal lies as of right from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia. An appeal from the Supreme Court or the High Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council lies as of right in certain cases, and at the discretion of the Court in other cases.

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1962 to 1966 :

## VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL BUSINESS

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held .. ..	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages .. ..	28	26	24	26	28
For Trial .. ..	2,156	1,615	1,242	1,722	1,533
Number of Cases Listed for Trial—					
By Juries of Six .. ..	1,247	1,577	1,045	1,314	1,155
By a Judge .. ..	387	394	496	509	606
Verdicts Returned for—					
Plaintiff .. ..	263	287	144	122	123
Defendant .. ..	28	36	18	14	6
Amount Awarded .. \$'000	1,690	1,920	1,783	1,705	795*
Writs of Summons Issued ..	4,978	5,647	5,542	5,816	5,804
Other Original Proceedings ..	174	276	315	347	300
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—					
By Full Court .. ..	73	68	59	57	53
By a Judge .. ..	81	59	83	66	77

\* Changes in the civil jurisdiction of the courts since 1964 and an increase in the number of cases being settled out of court have resulted in fluctuations in court business.

*County Court*

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$4,000 in ordinary cases and \$8,000 in motor vehicle accident cases. In 1966, there were twenty County Court judges, who were also Chairmen of General Sessions, and one acting Chairman of General Sessions. In General Sessions, all indictable criminal offences (i.e., broadly, those in respect of which the accused will be tried by a jury) are triable save treason, murder, attempted murder, and certain other statutory exceptions. General Sessions also sits, without a jury, as an Appeals Court to hear appeals from Petty Sessions Courts. In theory, justices of the peace may sit with the Chairmen of General Sessions, but in fact they never do. County Court judges (and Chairmen of General Sessions) must be practising barristers of seven years' standing and retire at the age of 72. No judge, either of the Supreme Court or County Court, is, of course, under the Public Service Act. All are appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Government, and once appointed become independent of the executive.

The County and General Sessions Courts sit continuously at Melbourne, and visit eight circuit towns throughout the State as well as the ten towns also visited by the Supreme Court. The principal officer of the court is the Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court at Melbourne, who occupies a position parallel to that of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. He is a public servant, appointed from among senior clerks of courts. The clerk of courts at each circuit town is also Clerk of the Peace and Registrar of the County Court for his particular bailiwick.

Particulars of County Court cases for the years 1961 to 1966 are shown in the following table :

## VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year				Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
					\$'000	\$'000
1961	..	..	..	2,567	20,560	1,704
1962	.	..	..	2,816	23,986	2,066
1963	..	.	..	4,040	25,848	1,980
1964	..	..	..	3,465	22,295	1,684
1965	..	..	..	1,916	2,944	1,967
1966	..	..	..	1,966	8,323	992†

\* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

† See footnote to table on previous page.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1962 to 1966 :

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
		The Person	Property	
1962 .. ..	23	8	635	666
1963 .. ..	12	7	745	764
1964 .. ..	3	14	744	761
1965 .. ..	1	3	807	811
1966 .. ..	..	8	832	840

*Courts of Petty Sessions and Stipendiary Magistrates*

Petty Sessions Courts, which sit at Melbourne and suburbs, and at approximately 200 other towns throughout Victoria, are presided over by stipendiary magistrates and justices of the peace, the administrative work being done by a clerk of courts. Stipendiary magistrates are public servants, appointed under the Public Service Act, but independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. They retire at the age of 65. Justices of the peace are citizens of standing in the community—both men and women—who have been granted a Commission of the Peace, and who serve in an honorary capacity, being retired from judicial functions at the age of 72. As well as having practical experience in Petty Sessions Courts, a clerk of courts must pass an examination conducted by the Department. Stipendiary magistrates are, ordinarily, clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed an additional examination, and they attain the Petty Sessions Bench as vacancies occur.

Petty Sessions Courts deal summarily with the less serious criminal cases ; hold preliminary inquiries in indictable criminal offences ; and have a civil jurisdiction where the amount involved does not exceed \$200 in ordinary debt cases, \$600 in cases of contract and, subject to certain exemptions, in cases of tort, and \$1,000 in any action in tort arising out of any accident in which a vehicle is involved. (A tort is a wrong or injury committed by one person against another, or an infringement by one person of another person's right.) Children's Courts deal with juveniles under seventeen years of age, and Coroners' Courts conduct inquiries where the cause of death appears to be violent or unusual.

When an accused person is charged with an indictable criminal offence, a Petty Sessions Court holds a preliminary inquiry to decide, not his guilt or innocence, but whether there is sufficient evidence to justify him being tried at all. If the evidence warrants it, the

magistrates transmit the matter to the appropriate court—Supreme Court or General Sessions. There the accused stands trial before a judge and jury, the prosecution case being conducted by a prosecutor for the Queen. The judge directs the jury on the law, and sentences the prisoner if he is convicted. The jury are the sole judges, on the facts, of the guilt or otherwise of the accused, who is presumed to be innocent until (and unless) they find him guilty. The onus is upon the prosecution to prove such guilt to the satisfaction of the jury, and to prove it beyond reasonable doubt.

In accordance with a cardinal principle of English law, justice in Victoria is administered publicly. In the words of a Lord Chief Justice of England: "It is not merely of some importance, but it is of fundamental importance, that justice should not merely be done, but that it should manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done".

Particulars of criminal cases and certain other misdemeanours heard in Courts of Petty Sessions are shown on pages 585–6.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard .. ..	192,656	194,502	197,073	201,095	207,727
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. \$'000	10,640	8,876	10,220	8,849	20,146†
Awarded .. \$'000	8,680	7,400	8,400	7,345	15,540†
Other Cases—					
Eviction Cases* .. ..	2,858	3,156	3,043	3,254	3,551
Fraud Summonses .. ..	12,744	14,809	12,102	11,389	9,099
Garnishee Cases .. ..	13,585	15,513	19,176	20,684	20,047
Maintenance Cases .. ..	2,309	2,461	2,502	4,852	5,460
Show Cause Summonses ..	29,845	34,970	36,485	35,569	32,501
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts .. ..	23	23	11	25	5
Miscellaneous .. ..	49,117	67,259	58,217	61,200	53,703
Licences and Certificates Issued	20,129	19,710	19,463	21,425	22,088

\* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts.

† See footnote to table on page 577.

*Bankruptcies*

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1 August 1928. It supersedes the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Acts of the States, with the exception of any provisions relating to matters not dealt with in the Commonwealth Act.

The number of sequestrations, etc., in Victoria during the five years 1962 to 1966, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924-65, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :

## VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30 June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, etc., under Part XI of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII of the Act	Total
NUMBER				
1962 .. ..	438	16	129	583
1963 .. ..	511	35	79	625
1964 .. ..	546	23	57	626
1965 .. ..	541	21	51	613
1966 .. ..	522	32	40	594
LIABILITIES (\$'000)				
1962 .. ..	2,832	374	1,606	4,812
1963 .. ..	3,360	932	1,288	5,580
1964 .. ..	4,381	575	1,038	5,994
1965 .. ..	4,690	912	741	6,343
1966 .. ..	4,450	2,052	721	7,223
ASSETS (\$'000)				
1962 .. ..	288	326	1,392	2,006
1963 .. ..	1,244	778	1,340	3,362
1964 .. ..	1,597	242	808	2,647
1965 .. ..	1,043	407	638	2,088
1966 .. ..	1,591	2,074	460	4,125

**Children's Court***General*

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Court of Petty Sessions sits in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in various provincial towns and cities. Beyond the Metropolitan Area the Court is usually held on the same day as the Court of Petty Sessions and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the Metropolitan Area, two Stipendiary Special Magistrates are appointed and they visit about 30 Courts at regular intervals; all Metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

*Jurisdiction*

The Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under seventeen years of age. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his nineteenth birthday.

Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Children's Welfare Act.

*Offences*

The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, or civil maintenance.

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Courts of Petty Sessions. However, it has considerably wider powers than Petty Sessions and may deal with any offence except homicide.

The child (or the parent if the child is under fifteen years of age) must always consent to the Court dealing with an indictable offence in a summary manner, otherwise the matter would be tried by a jury in a higher court. Consent is given in almost all cases.

*Applications*

The police and certain others may apply to the Court for an order declaring a child "in need of care and protection". The Children's Welfare Act lists the categories which make such an application possible.

*Order of the Court*

The primary aim of the Children's Court is reformation and rehabilitation of the offender. Punishment is considered for consistent offenders and where attempts at reformation have failed. Indeed, the Court is bound by the *Children's Court Act 1958* to give primary consideration to reformation. "The Court shall firstly have regard to the welfare of the child."

The most important method of dealing with a child is by releasing him on probation for a period not exceeding three years. Most terms of probation are for twelve months. A Probation Officer is expected to assist and guide the child during that period with reformation and rehabilitation as the goal (see page 555).

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's backgrounds. More Stipendiary Probation Officers are now being appointed to supplement the large number of Honorary Probation Officers throughout the State. Some Honorary Probation Officers are employed by the churches.

As a last resort children under fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those fifteen or over may be ordered detention in a Youth Training Centre for periods up to two years.



The *Social Welfare Act 1960* has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

Court proceedings are closed to the press and general public.

The number of cases prosecuted by the Victoria Police, excluding cases of neglected children and drunkenness, and summarily disposed of by the Children's Courts for the years 1965 and 1966 are given in the following tables :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	1965			1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Against the Person ..	655	6	661	536	5	541
Against Property ..	7,657	411	8,068	7,048	318	7,366
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	88	7	95	106	9	115
Against Good Order ..	633	30	663	659	29	688
Driving Offences ..	441	2	443	437	5	442
Miscellaneous Offences*	143	15	158	118	6	124
Total .. ..	9,617	471	10,088	8,904	372	9,276

\* Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : CASES SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1965			1966		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Fined .. ..	1,062	25	1,087	988	18	1,006
Placed on Probation ..	3,185	205	3,390	3,077	163	3,240
Admitted to Social Welfare Department ..	1,234	46	1,280	1,077	36	1,113
Sentenced to Youth Training Centre ..	1,065	8	1,073	1,228	4	1,232
Adjourned without Probation .. ..	1,844	97	1,941	1,657	92	1,749
Other .. ..	730	54	784	403	43	446
Total Convictions ..	9,120	435	9,555	8,430	356	8,786
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out .. ..	497	36	533	474	16	490
Total .. ..	9,617	471	10,088	8,904	372	9,276

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS: CASES SUMMARILY  
DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES, NATURE OF  
OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1966

Nature of Offence	Result of Hearing					
	Dis- missed, With- drawn, etc.	Convicted				
		Fined	Placed on Probation	Social Welfare Branch*	Ad- journed without Probation	Other
<b>Against the Person—</b>						
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Assault and Grievous Bodily Harm .. .. .	63	68	62	37	45	16
Sex Offences .. .. .	29	27	93	37	50	13
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>						
Robbery .. .. .	12	7	19	18	2	2
Breaking and Entering .. .. .	53	48	1,032	865	344	49
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles) .. .. .	118	162	1,059	579	726	220
Motor Vehicles (Larceny and Illegal Use) .. .. .	55	179	591	511	215	58
Wilful Damage .. .. .	35	46	62	45	56	14
Other Offences against Property	15	12	72	28	43	14
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>357</b>
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. .. .	4	6	35	51	18	1
<b>Against Good Order—</b>						
Indecent Behaviour, etc. .. .. .	4	..	22	1	13	5
Other Offensive Behaviour .. .. .	23	78	16	3	25	13
Obscene and Insulting Language .. .. .	8	53	8	2	19	5
Firearms .. .. .	14	56	25	1	50	2
Other Offences against Good Order .. .. .	35	58	59	24	46	20
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>45</b>
Driving Offences .. .. .	11	189	70	90	73	9
Miscellaneous Offences† .. .. .	11	17	15	52	24	5
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>3,240</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>446</b>

\* Includes "Admitted to Care" and "Placed in Custody" of the Social Welfare Branch of the Chief Secretary's Department.

† Breaches of Acts of Parliament and by-laws of statutory bodies, escaping from legal custody, breach of bond or probation, etc.

**Crime Statistics***Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions*

In the following tables details are given of the number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, excluding Children's Courts (details of which have been shown under that heading) and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 580.

If it is desired to compare the figures in these tables with those relating to other States or countries, it is necessary that consideration be given to several points. The first is that the criminal law in the places compared be substantially the same; the second, that it be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances be made for differences in the age and sex composition of the population.

Comparison with Victorian figures for earlier years may be affected by changes in the population structure in regard to sex and age, or by changes in the law. An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February, 1963, enables Courts of Petty Sessions to deal summarily with certain offences nominated in the amendment and previously dealt with by the higher courts. Also, improved methods of statistical collection were commenced in 1963. Accordingly, figures for Courts of Petty Sessions since 1964 are not comparable with those of previous years.

The following tables give details of the number of cases summarily disposed of in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1965 and 1966:

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: ARREST CASES  
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF: NUMBER OF CHARGES  
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE**

Nature of Offence	1965				1966			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	1,761	43	823	26	1,874	77	809	32
Against Property ..	8,231	657	815	62	9,388	842	960	65
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences ..	983	100	66	13	998	136	82	10
Against Good Order* ..	4,430	798	820	98	5,041	648	1,060	71
Driving Offences ..	2,227	26	1,077	10	2,627	29	1,599	24
Miscellaneous† ..	566	46	73	5	884	42	67	6
Total ..	18,198	1,670	3,674	214	20,812	1,774	4,577	208

\* This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1965, 24,275 persons were charged with drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1966 was 24,774. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

† Includes escaping from legal custody, offences concerning drugs, bribery, conspiracy breach of bond or probation, etc.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: ARREST CASES  
SUMMARILY CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND  
RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1965		1966	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined .. .. .	8,003	942	9,042	870
Imprisonment for—				
Under 1 month .. .. .	1,056	56	1,128	85
1 Month and under 6 Months .. .. .	3,739	145	4,165	192
6 Months and under 12 Months .. .. .	803	9	826	13
1 Year and over .. .. .	267	7	316	..
Released on Probation .. .. .	1,626	157	1,769	158
Adjourned for a Period without Probation .. .. .	613	91	713	116
Released on Bond or Recognizance .. .. .	1,893	246	2,250	328
Other .. .. .	198	17	603	12
Total .. .. .	18,198	1,670	20,812	1,774

NOTE.—See footnotes to preceding table.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES  
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES  
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

Nature of Offence	1965		1966	
	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out	Convicted	Dismissed, With- drawn, Struck Out
Against the Person .. .. .	803	778	1,161	931
Against Property .. .. .	2,785	1,082	3,401	1,181
Against Good Order .. .. .	1,829	436	2,450	397
Driving Offences† .. .. .	183,615	8,312	167,759	7,655
Miscellaneous* .. .. .	53,349	6,793	49,182	6,588
Total .. .. .	242,381	17,401	223,953	16,752

\* Miscellaneous offences are generally breaches of State and Commonwealth Acts of Parliament.

† Since August 1965, certain traffic offences can be disposed of by payment of a prescribed penalty, in lieu of a court prosecution.

NOTE.—Details of the sex of offenders are not available for Courts of Petty Sessions summons cases

### Inquests

A coroner has jurisdiction to hold an inquest concerning the manner of death of any person who is slain or drowned or who dies suddenly or in prison or while detained in any mental hospital and whose body is lying dead within the district in which such coroner has jurisdiction.

His duties in relation to this are regulated by the Coroners' Acts and there are special provisions relating to inquests in other Acts, such as the Mines Act, Children's Welfare Act, and Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act. Coroners and deputy-coroners are appointed by the Governor in Council, every stipendiary magistrate being appointed a coroner for the State of Victoria. Deputy-coroners have jurisdiction in the districts for which they have been appointed. In addition, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, within his bailiwick, to hold an inquest, but only if requested to do so by a police officer in charge of a station, or by a coroner.

In the majority of cases the coroner acts alone in holding an inquest, but in certain cases a jury is empanelled. This is done (a) when the coroner considers it desirable; (b) when in any specified case a law officer so directs; and (c) when it is expressly provided in any Act (as is the case under the Mines Act) that an inquest shall be taken with jurors. Amending legislation in 1953 provided that the viewing of the body is not essential and is necessary only where the coroner or jury deem it advisable.

When a person is arrested and charged before a justice or court with murder or manslaughter, those proceedings are adjourned from time to time pending the holding of the inquest. If the inquest results in a finding against that person of murder or manslaughter, the coroner issues a warrant committing him for trial, the other proceedings being then withdrawn.

The following table shows the number of inquest cases in Victoria during the years 1962 to 1966, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial:

## VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES\*

Year	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1962 .. ..	1,511	788	2,299	43	8	51
1963 .. ..	1,549	872	2,421	34	1	35
1964 .. ..	1,636	846	2,482	23	5	28
1965 .. ..	1,565	830	2,395	33	3	36
1966 .. ..	1,510	833	2,343	44	3	47

\* The number of inquests shown for the years 1962 to 1964 are of inquests held during the year; those shown for 1965 and 1966 are of inquests of persons whose deaths were registered during the year.

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1962 to 1966:

## VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1962 .. ..	29	7	36	14	1	15
1963 .. ..	16	1	17	18	..	18
1964 .. ..	9	5	14	14	..	14
1965 .. ..	13	3	16	20	..	20
1966 .. ..	22	1	23	22	2	24

*Higher Courts*

The tables which follow relate to distinct persons who have been convicted in the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions in Victoria in the years shown. In cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS  
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES**

Offence *	1965			1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Against the Person—</b>						
Murder .. .. .	6	..	6	8	1	9
Attempted Murder .. .. .	2	..	2	1	..	1
Manslaughter .. .. .	9	1	10	6	..	6
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	5	..	5	3	..	3
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm .. .. .	40	..	40	42	2	44
Assault .. .. .	31	..	31	26	1	27
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) .. .. .	304	..	304	205	..	205
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. .. .	7	..	7	4	..	4
Incest .. .. .	15	3	18	8	2	10
Rape .. .. .	25	..	25	33	..	33
Indecent Assault on Female .. .. .	30	..	30	37	..	37
Indecent Assault on Male .. .. .	16	..	16	28	..	28
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	21	..	21	25	1	26
Bigamy .. .. .	4	4	8	3	1	4
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	12	4	16	15	2	17
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>						
Robbery .. .. .	38	..	38	73	2	75
Breaking and Entering—						
Houses .. .. .	159	11	170	224	6	230
Shops .. .. .	53	..	53	72	3	75
Other .. .. .	37	1	38	54	..	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep) .. .. .	81	7	88	85	7	92
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles .. .. .	73	..	73	102	1	103
Cattle and Sheep Stealing .. .. .	14	..	14	18	..	18
Other Offences against Property .. .. .	86	1	87	64	3	67
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>714</b>
<b>Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. .. .</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>						
Driving under the Influence Dangerous, etc., Driving .. .. .	44	..	44	56	..	56
Miscellaneous Offences† .. .. .	123	2	125	109	1	110
.. .. .	224	10	234	248	9	257
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>423</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,725</b>

\* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS  
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1966**

Offence*	Persons Convicted—Age Group (Years)							Total
	Under 17	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
<b>Against the Person—</b>								
Murder .. .. .	1	1	2	1	..	..	4	9
Attempted Murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Manslaughter .. ..	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	6
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm .. .. .	..	7	16	5	4	4	8	44
Assault .. .. .	..	4	9	9	4	1	..	27
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) .. .. .	1	82	91	18	5	3	5	205
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Incest .. .. .	..	..	2	1	2	1	4	10
Rape .. .. .	..	10	15	3	1	..	4	33
Indecent Assault on Female ..	..	5	13	6	3	..	10	37
Indecent Assault on Male ..	..	2	6	4	4	2	10	28
Unnatural Offences .. ..	..	3	8	3	2	2	8	26
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	3	6	2	2	1	3	17
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>								
Robbery .. .. .	..	21	28	14	6	5	1	75
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses .. .. .	1	90	76	26	8	9	20	230
Shops .. .. .	..	11	25	14	10	7	8	75
Other .. .. .	1	5	22	12	5	3	6	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep) ..	..	9	31	18	13	9	12	92
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles .. ..	1	49	32	9	7	4	1	103
Cattle and Sheep Stealing ..	..	3	6	3	2	1	3	18
Other Offences against Property ..	..	14	15	13	14	4	7	67
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>714</b>
Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. .. .	..	9	36	18	23	10	38	134
<b>Other Offences—</b>								
Driving under the Influence ..	..	..	3	5	6	13	29	56
Dangerous, etc., Driving ..	..	4	19	13	9	15	50	110
Miscellaneous Offences† ..	1	47	86	32	25	23	43	257
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>423</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1,725</b>

\* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: PERSONS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1966

Offence*	Result of Hearing							
	Fined	Im- prison- ed Twelve Months and under	Im- prison- ed over Twelve Months	Death Sen- tence ‡	Sen- tence Sus- pended on Enter- ing a Bond	Placed on Pro- bation	Other	Total
<b>Against the Person—</b>								
Murder .. .. .	..	..	1	6	..	..	2	9
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Manslaughter .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Manslaughter with Motor Vehicle .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3
Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm .. .. .	4	2	22	..	7	5	4	44
Assault .. .. .	3	8	3	..	11	1	1	27
Carnal Knowledge (Under 16 Years) .. .. .	..	30	11	..	94	66	4	205
Carnal Knowledge (16 and under 18 Years) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
Incest .. .. .	..	1	1	..	6	1	1	10
Rape .. .. .	..	1	27	..	1	3	1	33
Indecent Assault on Female .. .. .	..	10	13	..	10	4	..	37
Indecent Assault on Male .. .. .	..	8	5	..	9	6	..	28
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	..	2	8	..	10	6	..	26
Bigamy .. .. .	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	4
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	..	4	6	..	5	1	1	17
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>								
Robbery .. .. .	..	19	23	..	15	8	10	75
Breaking and Entering—								
Houses .. .. .	1	81	25	..	50	47	26	230
Shops .. .. .	..	21	25	..	12	11	6	75
Other .. .. .	1	27	10	..	5	8	3	54
Larceny (Excluding Motor Vehicles and Cattle and Sheep) .. .. .	4	30	11	..	36	9	2	92
Illegal Use and Larceny of Motor Vehicles .. .. .	1	41	14	..	19	14	14	103
Cattle and Sheep Stealing .. .. .	2	4	1	..	9	2	..	18
Other Offences against Property	2	20	10	..	14	11	10	67
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>714</b>
<b>Fraud, Forgery and False Pretences .. .. .</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>								
Driving under the Influence .. .. .	36	6	3	..	8	1	2	56
Dangerous, etc., Driving .. .. .	90	3	1	..	15	1	..	110
Miscellaneous Offences† .. .. .	19	83	25	..	68	46	16	257
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>423</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1,725</b>

\* With the exception of Murder, for which separate figures of Attempted Murder are shown, all offences include attempts.

† Includes Breach of Bond, Probation, etc.

‡ The death sentence was not carried out in five cases, terms of imprisonment being substituted. In the sixth case, the convicted person was executed on 3 February 1967.



**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS  
CONVICTED**

Age Group (Years)	1965			1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 17 .. ..	..	..	..	6	1	7
17—19 .. ..	363	17	380	368	12	380
20—24 .. ..	453	14	467	536	17	553
25—29 .. ..	222	5	227	224	7	231
30—34 .. ..	144	10	154	153	5	158
35—39 .. ..	141	9	150	111	7	118
40—44 .. ..	84	4	88	105	5	110
45—49 .. ..	63	2	65	69	7	76
50—54 .. ..	40	1	41	50	..	50
55—59 .. ..	17	2	19	21	..	21
60 and over .. ..	24	3	27	21	..	21
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,725</b>

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF PERSONS  
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of Hearing	1965			1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fined .. ..	168	2	170	164	1	165
Imprisoned—						
Under 3 Months ..	57	3	60	76	2	78
3 Months and under 6	102	4	106	95	..	95
6 Months and under 12	171	1	172	138	5	143
12 Months ..	117	2	119	131	3	134
Over 12 Months and						
under 2 Years ..	60	1	61	74	1	75
2 Years and over ..	166	2	168	185	2	187
Death Sentence* ..	1	..	1	5	1	6
Placed on Probation ..	380	22	402	255	19	274
Released on Recognizance						
or Bond .. ..	302	29	331	428	27	455
Other .. ..	27	1	28	113	..	113
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,725</b>

\* The death sentence was not carried out in 1965. For 1966, see footnote at foot of table † on page 590.

### Licensing Legislation

#### General

After fifty years of 6 p.m. closing, the *Licensing Act* 1965 extended the hour of closing of hotels to 10 p.m. as from 1 February 1966. This Act was designed to incorporate the recommendations made in the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Liquor in Victoria.

The Act, besides regulating the hours and conditions of trading for hotels and licensed restaurants, introduced two new types of licence—a Cabaret Licence and a Theatre Licence—and laid down the conditions under which these could be granted. It also provided for patrons to bring their own liquor to “unlicensed premises” for consumption there with a meal.

All fees taken under the Licensing Act are paid into the Licensing Fund and, after payment of all administrative expenses, compensation for licences deprived or surrendered, statutory payments to municipalities, and transfers to the Police Superannuation Fund, the balance is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

### Licensing Fund

Revenue and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the years 1962 to 1966 are shown below :

#### VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits ..	6,728	6,950	7,005	7,525	8,031
Interest on Investments ..	20	20	20	20	20
Fees and Fines ..	64	72	68	65	67
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>6,812</b>	<b>7,042</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>8,118</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Annual Payments to Municipalities ..	112	112	112	112	111
Compensation ..	8	16	5	4	5
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	46	46	46	46	46
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc. ..	260	262	289	308	308
Transfer to Revenue ..	6,386	6,606	6,639	7,139	7,648
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>6,812</b>	<b>7,042</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>8,118</b>

### Number of Liquor Licences

The following table gives details of liquor licences of various types in force in Victoria for the years stated :

#### VICTORIA—NUMBER OF LIQUOR LICENCES

Type of Licence	At 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Hotel .. .. .	1,577	1,572	1,567	1,552	1,548
Registered Club .. ..	246	255	265	275	293
Grocer .. .. .	424	450	472	494	511
Wholesale Spirit Merchant ..	66	66	64	64	65
Australian Wine .. ..	65	51	36	31	28
Railway Refreshment Room ..	20	20	20	20	17
Vigneron .. .. .	11	11	11	11	10
Brewer .. .. .	6	6	6	6	6
Restaurant .. .. .	33	49	59	79	90
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>2,568</b>

Further References, 1965-67

### Racing Legislation

The *Racing Act* 1958 regulates matters dealing with horse, pony, trotting, and dog racing. Under the Act the control of trotting and dog racing is vested in the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board, respectively.

Additional legislation, relating to totalizators and the Totalizator Agency Board, is found in the *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960. Also, the *Stamps Act* 1958 contains provisions relating to the registration fees of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, and to the duty payable on betting tickets.

The following table gives details of horse race-meetings and trotting meetings conducted during the years ended 31 July 1963 to 1966 :

#### VICTORIA—RACING AND TROTTING MEETINGS

Particulars	Year Ended 31 July—			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>RACING</b>				
Number of Meetings—				
Metropolitan Courses .. .. .	66	66	65	65
Other Courses .. .. .	322	330	322	342
Number of Events—				
Metropolitan Courses .. .. .	497	497	500	494
Other Courses .. .. .	2,395	2,450	2,215	2,334
Amount of Stakes—				
Metropolitan Courses .. .. . (\$'000)	1,590	1,755	1,951	1,967
Other Courses .. .. . (\$'000)	484	788	956	1,089
<b>TROTTING</b>				
Number of Meetings—				
Metropolitan Course .. .. .	36	37	36	37
Other Courses .. .. .	155	175	183	189
Number of Events—				
Metropolitan Course .. .. .	252	259	252	259
Other Courses .. .. .	1,030	1,090	1,241	1,427
Amount of Stakes—				
Metropolitan Course .. .. . (\$'000)	284	377	382	440
Other Courses .. .. . (\$'000)	158	236	322	438

**Further Reference, 1966**

### Victoria Police

#### Introduction

The preservation of law and order is the prime function of the Victoria Police Force. To carry out this function successfully, new methods must be adopted to keep abreast with the growing population and the complexity of social problems.

### Recruitment

The actual strength of the Victoria Police at 30 June 1966 was 4,402. There are monthly intakes of recruits, spread over each financial year, to fill vacancies created by retirements, resignations, etc., as well as increases in strength authorised by the Government. Continuous efforts are being made to improve the recruiting rate.

### Traffic

The increasing number of vehicles on the road, 1,109,817 being registered at 31 December 1966 (with 1,259,477 drivers' licences current at 30 June 1966) or approximately one vehicle for every three persons, is placing greater demands on members of the Force to control the flow of traffic. Each year an increasing proportion of Police time is taken up with traffic work.

In 1966, there were 479 officers in the Traffic Control Branch. In addition to these members who are specially allocated, all other members of the Force spend some time on traffic supervision.

Several innovations have recently been introduced to assist police in increasing the required supervision. The *Road Traffic (Infringements) Act 1965*, which was proclaimed on 9 August 1965, provides for an Infringement Notice to be served on a person detected committing certain traffic offences of a less serious nature and for the notice to be disposed of by the payment of a prescribed penalty within 28 days. The procedure has considerably reduced the time Police were required to spend at Court and has enabled road patrols to be extended.

In order to improve the movement of traffic, several arterial roads in the Metropolitan Area were proclaimed "Clearways" as from 27 April 1965, to enable key roads to be kept clear of standing vehicles during peak traffic hours, thus allowing an uninterrupted flow of traffic along main carriageways.

In addition, devices known as "Amphometers" have been purchased and these have been used in detecting speeding offences. This device is a portable electrical timing instrument, set in motion by air pressure operated switches, which enables the time taken by a vehicle to pass over two tubes to be registered on a meter in miles per hour. Another relatively new instrument in the forensic field is the "Breathalyzer". This instrument enables Police to detect, within certain known tolerances, the presence of alcohol in the blood stream of a driver by testing a sample of his breath. The sample is obtained by having the driver exhale through a tube into the instrument.

Although every effort is being made to enforce traffic laws, special attention is also being directed to the education of the public, particularly children, in road safety. Approximately 10,000 persons each year attend lectures by Police which are supported by specially selected traffic films exhibited by officers of the State Film Centre. Members of the Force also visit approximately 1,000 schools throughout the State and address 370,000 children on road safety annually.

Information on road traffic accidents and the number of casualties will be found on pages 774-6 of this Year Book.

### *Forensic Science Laboratory*

The laboratory, whose operations have grown over recent years, has now moved to more spacious premises. This move has enabled further up-to-date scientific aids to be introduced in the investigation of crime. New equipment has been installed to examine and identify such substances as drugs, dye-stuffs, fibres, inks, petrol fractions, and rubber, etc., and to make visual examinations of suspected documents, fabrics, close range firearm wounds, etc.

### *Police Mobility*

As part of a comprehensive plan to increase mobility to meet the demand for Police services in the community, a large number of additional vehicles has been purchased for the Police vehicle fleet. Several of these vehicles were made available for the Mobile Traffic Section, the Wireless Patrol, and some were allotted to selected Police Stations. The availability of a departmental vehicle at a Police Station enables ready attention to be given at all times to calls received at that Station.

### *Motor Registration Branch*

There has been a marked increase in Motor Registration Branch business in the post-war years. Transactions dealt with by the Branch were 3,450,000 in 1965-66 and collections amounted to \$56m in the same period. A modern office building costing \$2.7m has been erected.

The following statement gives details of the strength of the Force and the number of inhabitants in Victoria to each Police Officer on the dates shown :

### VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : STRENGTH

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Authorised Strength .. ..	4,143	4,264	4,409	4,470	4,572
Actual Strength* .. ..	4,127	4,223	4,330	4,405	4,402
Number of Inhabitants per Active Police Officer.. ..	723	720	717	718	731

\* Includes Police-women, but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

### Further References, 1961-67

*Housing and Building***Building Development in the City of Melbourne 1966**

The value stated in applications for building permits during 1966 decreased by \$17m to \$38m although the number of permits issued was only two less than in 1965. Most of the new buildings are being erected by banks, insurance companies, or large corporations who are establishing their headquarters.

A noticeable development during the last two years was the number of shopping arcades that were opened, including the following during 1966 : Hub Arcade, Little Collins Street ; Elizabeth Arcade, with entrances from Elizabeth Street and Little Collins Street ; and the Bank of New South Wales Arcade with entrances from Swanston Street and Collins Street.

Theatres are still tending to group in the Bourke Street–Exhibition Street area. Two cinemas, the Palladium and the Bercy opened in 1965, and now Hoyts Theatres Ltd., are to build a new complex on the site of Paynes Bon Marché in Bourke Street at an estimated cost of \$4m. The project will comprise three theatres seating 840, 960, and 804 persons each, following the change to smaller cinemas showing quality films. The project, to be known as “The Cinema Centre”, is due to be completed in 1968.

Three major buildings completed, or under construction, during 1966 were the Customs House, Reserve Bank, and Stage 2 of the Commonwealth Centre. The Commonwealth Centre now has the largest floor area of offices of any building in Melbourne. However, if the car park area of the National Mutual building is added to its office and shops area, the National Mutual has the greatest area of lettable floor space.

The Melbourne City Council purchased the site of the old Victoria Buildings, on the south-east corner of Collins and Swanston Streets for \$2.75m as the first stage of its plan to create a Civic Square on the area bounded by Collins and Swanston Streets, Flinders Lane, and Regent Place. The Council also paid a premium of \$400,000 for a ninety-eight year lease of the area known as “Princes Plaza” which has now been sealed, landscaped, and developed.

In the industrial and transportation areas, work has commenced on the containerised cargo section of the Port of Melbourne at Appleton Dock. This area, formerly known as the West Melbourne Swamp, or Dudley Flats, is now very close to being fully occupied, mostly by the transport industry.

Major new buildings (of over \$1,000,000 each) completed in 1966 include :

- A.C.I. Operations Pty. Ltd., 546-560 Bourke Street.
- Alfred Hospital, W. S. Phillip Block, Commercial Road.
- Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., 31-37 Elizabeth Street.
- Bank of New South Wales, 225-231 Collins Street.
- Cobb and Co. Centres Ltd., 374-380 Lonsdale Street.
- Embank House Pty. Ltd., 319-325 Collins Street.
- English Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd., 460 Bourke Street.
- Mutual Underwriting and Development Ltd., (Savoy Project), corner Russell and Little Bourke Streets.
- Northern and Employers Group Assurance Companies, 446-452 Collins Street.
- Princes Gate Development Pty. Ltd., (First Tower), Flinders Street.
- Reserve Bank of Australia, corner Collins and Exhibition Streets.
- State Accident and Motor Car Insurance Offices, 480-490 Collins Street.
- Trans-Australia Airlines, 42-56 Franklin Street.
- United Land Properties Pty. Ltd., 184-190 Queen Street.
- 180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, High Street.
- 180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Reeves Street.

Major new buildings (of over \$1,000,000 each), in course of erection at the end of 1966 include :

- Alfred Hospital, East Block, Commercial Road.
- Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., (McEwan's Corner), 119 Elizabeth Street.
- Australian Gypsum Ltd., 348-358 Latrobe Street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 350 Collins Street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 54-62 Market Street.
- Australian Mutual Provident Society, 111-137 William Street.
- Commonwealth Centre (Second Stage), La Trobe Street.
- Customs House, corner Flinders and William Streets.
- Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd., 457-471 Bourke Street.
- Grand Central Car Park, 196-210 Little Collins Street.
- Hammerson's Property and Investments (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 97-101 Queen Street.
- Law Courts, corner Lonsdale and William Streets.
- Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd., corner Collins and Queen Streets.
- Lonsdale Telephone Exchange, Lonsdale Street.
- Melbourne Cricket Club Grandstand, Brunton Avenue.

Mercy Maternity Hospital, Clarendon Street.  
 Motor Registration Branch and Transport Regulation Board,  
 Lygon Street.  
 Muirfield Properties Pty. Ltd., 189-203 William Street.  
 Princes Gate Development Pty. Ltd., (Second Tower), Flinders  
 Street.  
 Royal Women's Hospital, Swanston Street.  
 S.L.B. Properties Ltd., corner Elizabeth and Bourke Streets.  
 Southdown Press Pty. Ltd., 30-36 Walsh Street.  
 State Electricity Commission, 15-27 William Street.  
 State Government, (Public Offices), Treasury Place.  
 Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.—Stock Exchange, 351  
 Collins Street.  
 University of Melbourne, (Medical Centre), Royal Parade.  
 University of Melbourne, (Union House), Royal Parade.  
 180 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, Boundary Road.  
 152 Flats, Housing Commission, Victoria, High Street.

**Further References, 1961-67**

**Early Building in Victoria**

*Beginnings*

The first buildings at Port Phillip were made of turf sods and were roofed with bark or with a thatch of reeds gathered from the banks of the Yarra. Before long there appeared the more typical pioneers' houses of split timber slabs or of wattle-and-daub—interwoven twigs plastered over with clay—and with roofs of paling or shingle. The slab type with the shingle roof was to become the norm amongst the squatters of the outlying districts. The first houses of sawn timber had been brought from Van Diemen's Land in 1835, and because the timber near Melbourne was Red gum, and difficult to work, it was the practice to import most timber for building purposes until after the gold rushes.

The first land was sold in June, 1837, and between 1837 and 1838 the number of houses in the district rose from 36 to 300. In the following year the first local sawmills and the first quarries for bluestone and freestone were established, while local brickmakers succeeded for the first time in exporting a small amount of their produce. The bluestone which later became a characteristic material in Victorian buildings, was disliked for its appearance and the difficulty of working, so that it was popular only for foundations. The free-stones were generally too soft to withstand normal weathering, as were the bricks, which were so light and moisture absorbent that they rapidly fell to pieces. Moreover, the development of a brick industry was hampered by the repeated flooding of the yards and kilns beside the Yarra.



Between 1838 and 1841 the population of the Port Phillip District increased six times to 20,416, although the Colony was also beginning to feel the effects of an economic recession. The combination of these factors encouraged minute subdivision in inner areas like Fitzroy, and the buildings erected were often of nothing more substantial than sods or canvas. Imports of pre-fabricated wooden houses continued, rising steadily in value to £28,777 (\$57,554) in 1852. With the return of prosperity in the later 1840s the building industry became more stable, and the artisans were able to build themselves decent dwellings with the aid of the newly formed building societies. Much of this progress was to be halted by the gold rushes.

### *Effects of Gold Discoveries*

The first effect of the gold discoveries was to drain the building industry of its labour force and cause a virtual cessation of building activity. Before long the influx of migrants caused a demand for accommodation which could not have been met even if the builders had remained to deal with it. The standard of building declined, the sanitary condition of the city became quite inadequate, and new projects such as the City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company ceased.

It soon became apparent that substantial buildings could not be provided, and land was opened for sale in North, East, and South Melbourne specifically for the erection of wooden houses. An extensive city of tents known as 'Canvas Town' arose in South Melbourne, and large numbers of pre-fabricated houses began to arrive from overseas while local companies experimented with houses of slate and of papier mâché. In 1853, £111,380 (\$222,760) worth of iron houses were brought from Great Britain, and wooden houses valued at £246,371 (\$492,742) were brought, in roughly equal numbers, from Great Britain and from other colonies, of which Singapore seems to have been the most prominent.

The need for accommodation was even more urgent on the goldfields, with the added complication that most buildings were required to be portable. The commonest type was known as a "framed tent", but frequently had a boarded floor and a brick fireplace and chimney; sometimes parts were clad in weatherboard and a bark or iron roof added, so that by degrees a typical miner's cottage evolved. The miner's cottage consisted of one, two or three gabled units of a size small enough to be manageable, placed with the gables running parallel, an optional verandah along the side of the front one, and a lean-to kitchen against the back.

### *Consolidation*

An economic recession in 1854 had further hindered the recovery of the building industry, and it was not until the period 1856 to 1860

that a recovery from the jerry-building of the gold rushes was effected. Sawmills were re-opened and local timbers came into wide demand, bricks of an acceptable quality were for the first time generally available, and with the now reduced wages of masons and the introduction of machinery, widespread use of bluestone became possible. Symptomatic of the new outlook was the establishment of a building museum to display and test materials and promote workmanship of a better quality than had been seen in Melbourne for some years.

In the 1860s land became open for selection and persons with little capital were able to become landowners and farmers in their own right. For 25 years city and country developed in an atmosphere of confidence and increasing prosperity. In the 1880s the prosperity had become a boom; skyscrapers began to rise in the city following the introduction of hydraulic passenger lifts in 1885; city land values became highly inflated; and speculation was rife. The city burst the limits of Carlton, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, Prahran, and North and South Melbourne, which had until now housed three-quarters of its population. From the limbs of the new suburban railway system developed whole new subdivisions which were the object of frenzied speculation.

In 1891, it became apparent that the end of the boom was in sight, and the community moved into a depression. In the field of building, recovery was slow and tentative, so that as late as 1910 the terraces and villas of the new Art Nouveau and Queen Anne styles incorporate occasional pieces of cast iron left over from the boom period.

From the 1860s there were few developments which were specifically local, but by far the most interesting and easily identified was the cast-iron lace work which adorned buildings of every type and size. This is Melbourne's unique contribution, and the most characteristic feature to the eyes of a visitor. Multi-story iron-framed buildings appeared in the boom period, and the cavity brick wall became accepted practice in the depression which followed. Between the world wars houses of the "Bungalow" style came to be built on separate allotments covering acres of countryside and creating the suburban environment. This period also saw the acceptance of brick veneer construction, and, shortly before the Second World War, the establishment of the State Housing Commission.

**Development of Architecture in Victoria, 1962; Building Trends since 1945, 1963; Developments in Building Methods since 1945, 1964; Building Materials, 1966**

### **Supervision and Control of Building**

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1961 and the *Local Government Act* 1958, provide regulations for the preparation of planning schemes and the uniform control of building operations throughout Victoria. In general, the administration of the provisions of these Acts is carried out by councils of the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

### Town and Country Planning

Statutory town and country planning was first introduced into Victoria in 1944 by the passing of the *Town and Country Planning Act* 1944. The duties of the Town and Country Planning Board, the procedure to be followed in the preparation of statutory planning schemes by responsible authorities, and other relevant information may be found on page 325 of the Victorian Year Book 1961 and page 370 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

Of the total of 209 municipalities in Victoria there are now 153 in which approved planning schemes are in operation or in which planning schemes have been commenced. This has meant that approximately 92.5 per cent of the State's population is now living within areas which are subject to some form of planning control.

In 1966, centres subject to the provisions of approved planning schemes are Morwell, Moe, and Traralgon, located in the Latrobe Valley; Bulla, Croydon, Lillydale, and Lara on the fringe of the Metropolitan Area; the Shire of Knox and the Shire of Sherbrooke which include the southern part of the Dandenong Ranges; the Shire of Mornington and the Shire of Flinders on the Mornington Peninsula; while Ararat, Shepparton, Benalla, Numurkah, Cranbourne, Robinvale, Corryong, Cobram, and Warragul are other country towns which have approved schemes in operation. The planning schemes operating in Geelong and Portland, prepared by joint committees of the councils comprising these centres, illustrate the co-operation of municipal councils under the planning legislation.

Since its inception early in 1946, the Town and Country Planning Board has been requested on many occasions to prepare planning schemes to guide and control the development of areas which were considered of State or national importance and vital to the protection of specific resources, as well as other schemes to protect and preserve the scenic beauty of certain areas consistent with their development as holiday resorts. The Board has prepared fifteen planning schemes which have been approved by the Governor in Council and is currently preparing a further twenty-one planning schemes.

Two of the most important schemes prepared by the Board have been the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme 1949 and the Ocean Road Planning Scheme 1955.

The Latrobe Valley scheme embraces an area of 334 square miles, 90 per cent of which covers the large brown coal resources of Victoria, and this national asset has been safeguarded through the implementation of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act. Planning legislation has also preserved the scenic beauty of the Great Ocean Road, where 60 miles along the south-western coastline extending through four municipalities are covered by the scheme.

The Board was also responsible for the preparation of the planning scheme for the new township of Tallangatta which had to be re-sited because of the extension of the Hume Weir. The Eildon Sub-Regional Planning Scheme, the Eildon Reservoir Planning Scheme (Shire of Mansfield), and the French Island Planning Scheme are other examples of the Board's use of planning powers to safeguard land which required protection from speculative subdivision and at the same time needed the advantages of planning schemes to ensure the co-ordinated development of the area. Planning schemes have also been prepared by the Board to control and guide the growth of the townships of Club Terrace, Tyers, and Yallourn North.

#### *Planning Control of Foreshores and Inland Waterways*

Following an examination of the need for the protection and proper development of the State's coastline, the Government decided in 1964 that planning schemes should be prepared for the 300 miles of the coastline not then under planning control. In 1965 schemes for the coastal areas from Lake Tyers to Cape Howe in the east (130 miles) and from Apollo Bay to the South Australian border in the western part of the State (170 miles) were commenced by the Board. Thus the whole of the 1,000 miles of Victoria's coastline is now subject to planning control.

It has also been found that tourism from the increasing mobility of the public has not been confined to the coastal areas but that it has spread to inland areas and particularly those which have natural lakes or man-made lakes, the result of water conservation schemes. While the protection of natural lakes and their surroundings generally comes within the scope of planning schemes prepared by local councils, the preparation of planning schemes in connection with the State's major reservoirs has been a task which has been undertaken by the Board. The Board is currently preparing planning schemes for foreshore lands at the Eildon Reservoir (Shire of Alexandra), Lake Buffalo, Lake Bellfield, Lake Glenmaggie, Lake Eppalock, Lake Merrimu, Lake Nillahcootie, and at Tower Hill near Koroit. These are practical examples of the use of planning powers to conserve as far as possible the natural resources and scenic attractions of these areas consistent with their development as water storages, and in the case of Tower Hill, as a game reserve.

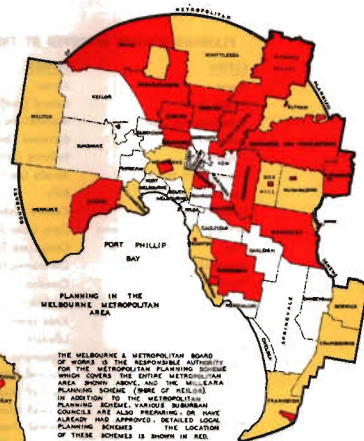
#### **Local Government Act**

Under the *Local Government Act* 1958, Uniform Building Regulations provide for the uniform control of building operations in Victoria. Particulars relating to some of the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of Victorian Year Book 1961.

# PLANNING IN VICTORIA AT 30 JUNE 1967

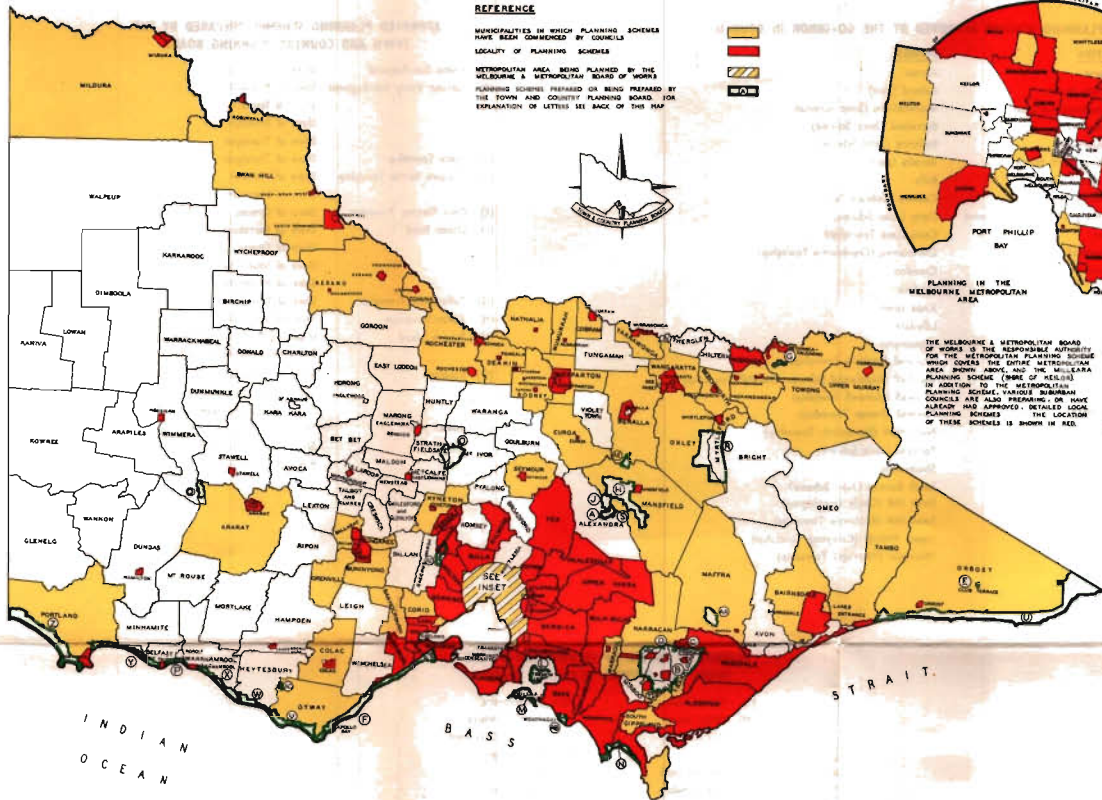
## REFERENCE

MUNICIPALITIES IN WHICH PLANNING SCHEMES  
HAVE BEEN COMMENCED BY COUNCILS  
LOCALITY OF PLANNING SCHEMES  
METROPOLITAN AREA BEING PLANNED BY THE  
MELBOURNE & METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS  
PLANNING SCHEMES PREPARED OR BEING PREPARED BY  
THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BOARD FOR  
EXPLANATION OF LETTERS SEE BACK OF THIS MAP

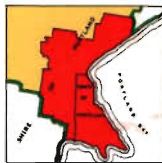


PLANNING IN THE  
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN  
AREA

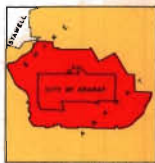
THE MELBOURNE & METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS IS THE RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY FOR THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING SCHEME WHICH COVERS THE ENTIRE METROPOLITAN AREA SHOWN ABOVE, AND THE MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME (SOME OF WHICH) IN ADDITION TO THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING SCHEME. VARIOUS MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ARE ALSO PREPARING OR HAVE ALREADY HAD APPROVED DETAILED LOCAL PLANNING SCHEMES. THE LOCATION OF THESE SCHEMES IS SHOWN IN RED.



## PLANNING SCHEMES PREPARED BY JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEES



PORTLAND PLANNING SCHEME



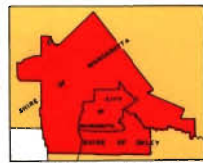
ARARAT & DISTRICT  
JOINT PLANNING SCHEME



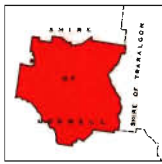
BALLARAT & DISTRICT  
JOINT PLANNING SCHEME



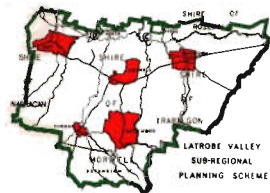
GEELONG PLANNING SCHEME



WANGARATTA SUB-REGIONAL  
PLANNING SCHEME



HAZELWOOD JOINT  
PLANNING SCHEME



LATROBE VALLEY  
SUB-REGIONAL  
PLANNING SCHEME

**PLANNING SCHEMES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL**

**CITIES**

Ararat  
Benalla (part)  
Broadmeadows (part)  
Brunswick  
Camberwell  
Coburg (Bell Street)  
Frankston (part)  
Geelong (Joint Scheme)  
Geelong West (Joint Scheme)  
Moe  
Moorabbin  
Newtown and Chilwell (Joint Scheme)  
Nunawading (part)  
Ringwood (part)  
Sandringham (part)  
Shepparton  
Traralgon  
Williamstown (part)

**TOWN**

Portland (Joint Scheme)

**BOROUGHES**

Kyabram (part)

**SHIRES**

Altona  
Ballarat (part)  
Bannockburn (Joint Scheme)  
Barrabool (Joint Scheme)  
Bellarine (Joint Scheme)  
Benalla (part)  
Bulla  
Cobram (Cobram Township)  
Corio (Joint Scheme)  
Corio (Lara Township)  
Cranbourne (Cranbourne Township)  
Croydon  
Flinders  
Knox (part)  
Lillydale  
Mornington  
Morwell (Boolarra Township)  
Morwell (Hazelwood Scheme—Churchill Township)  
Morwell (Morwell Township)  
Morwell (Yinnar Township)  
Numurkah (Numurkah Township)  
Portland (Joint Scheme)  
Sherbrooke  
South Barwon (Joint Scheme)  
Swan Hill (Castle Donnington)  
Swan Hill (Robinvale Township)  
Upper Murray (Corryong Township)  
Warragul (Warragul Township)

**APPROVED PLANNING SCHEMES PREPARED BY THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BOARD**

(A) Eildon Sub-Regional	Shire of Alexandra
(B) Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional	Shire of Morwell
	Shire of Narracan
	Shire of Rosedale
	Shire of Traralgon
(C) Tyers Township	Shire of Traralgon
(D) Yallourn North Township	Shire of Morwell
	Shire of Narracan
(E) Club Terrace Township	Shire of Orbost
(F) Ocean Road	Shire of Barrabool
	Shire of Otway
	Shire of South Barwon
	Shire of Winchelsea
(G) Tallangatta Township	Shire of Towong
(H) Eildon Reservoir	Shire of Mansfield
(I) French Island	(Outlying District—Town and Country Planning Board Responsible Authority)
(O) Eppalock	Shire of Metcalfe
	Shire of McIvor
	Shire of Strathfieldsaye
(P) Tower Hill	Shire of Belfast
	Shire of Warrnambool
	Borough of Koroit

**SCHEMES IN COURSE OF PREPARATION BY THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BOARD**

(J) Eildon Reservoir	Shire of Alexandra
(M) Phillip Island	Shire of Phillip Island
(N) Waratah Bay	Shire of South Gippsland
	Shire of Woorayl
(Q) Lake Bellfield	Shire of Stawell
(R) Lake Buffalo	Shire of Myrtleford
	Shire of Oxley
(S) Eildon Sub-Regional Extension 'A'	Shire of Alexandra
(T) Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Extension 'A'	Shire of Morwell
	Shire of Traralgon
(U) Lake Tyers to Cape Howe Coastal	Shire of Orbost
(V) South Western Coastal	Shire of Otway
(W) South Western Coastal	Shire of Heytesbury
(X) South Western Coastal	Shire of Warrnambool
(Y) South Western Coastal	Shire of Belfast
(Z) South Western Coastal	Shire of Portland
(AA) Lake Glenmaggie	Shire of Maffra
(AB) Wonthaggi Coastal	Borough of Wonthaggi
(AC) Simpson	Shire of Heytesbury
	Shire of Otway
(AD) Lake Merrimu	Shire of Bacchus Marsh
	Shire of Gisborne
(AE) Lake Nillahcootie	Shire of Benalla
	Shire of Mansfield

**Building Statistics****General**

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from other construction such as railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, etc. Additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included as new buildings. With the exception of the table relating to building approvals, particulars of alterations and minor additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-governmental and local government authorities. As a complete list of government authorities and building contractors is maintained, details shown in succeeding tables embrace all local government areas. However, details for building approvals and owner-builders cover only those areas subject to building control by local government authorities, and exclude some rural areas not subject to permit issues.

The following definitions of terms used in the succeeding tables are necessary for an understanding of the data presented :

**Building Approvals :** These comprise private permits issued by local government authorities together with contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-governmental or local government authorities.

**Private or Government :** Building is classified as private or government according to ownership at the time of commencement. Thus, building carried out directly by day-labour or for government instrumentalities by private contractors, even though for subsequent purchase, is classed as government. Building carried out by private contractors for private ownership or which is financed or supervised by government instrumentalities but erected for a specified person is classed as private.

**Owner-built :** A building actually erected or being erected by the owner or under the owner's direction, without the services of a contractor who is responsible for the whole job.

**Commenced :** A building is regarded as having been commenced when work on foundations has begun. Owing to the difficulty of defining the exact point that this represents in building operations, interpretations made by informants may not be entirely uniform.

**Completed :** A building is regarded as having been completed when the building contractor has fulfilled the terms of the contract or, in the case of owner-built houses, when the house is either completed or substantially completed and occupied (the value shown in this case is that of the owner-built house as a finished project). As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

**Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) :** Irrespective of when commenced, and regardless of whether or not work has actually proceeded at all times, *once* a building has been commenced it continues to be shown in the tables as under construction (i.e., unfinished) until completed. Buildings on which work has been permanently abandoned are *excluded*.

**Numbers :** The numbers of houses, flats, and shops with dwellings attached, represent the number of separate dwelling units. Each flat in a block of flats is counted as a separate dwelling unit.

**Values :** All values shown exclude the value of the land and represent the estimated cost of the buildings on completion.

### *Building Approvals*

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

#### VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT BUILDING APPROVED

(\$'000)

Year Ended 30 June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1962 .. .. .	150,426	128,196	36,674	315,296
1963 .. .. .	186,268	142,074	40,548	368,890
1964 .. .. .	229,472	163,456	40,782	433,710
1965 .. .. .	240,278	197,236	47,142	484,656
1966 .. .. .	225,170	233,438	47,922	506,530



In normal circumstances, information concerning building approvals is a primary indicator of building trends and gives some indication of the effect of varying economic conditions on the building industry. However, a complete comparison of buildings approved cannot be made against buildings commenced, as the relationship is affected by the fact that (a) some intended buildings are never begun, and new building plans may be re-submitted later, (b) estimated values recorded for building approvals may be affected by rising costs owing to delays in the commencement of buildings, and (c) as previously mentioned, building permits do not embrace the whole of the State.

### *Value of New Buildings Commenced*

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1961–62 to 1965–66. It should be noted that additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and alterations, renovations, repairs and minor additions to buildings are excluded.

### VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE ( '\$000 )

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Houses .. .. .	137,754	159,002	186,816	184,984	183,625
Flats .. .. .	17,530	20,898	38,624	54,164	45,090
Shops .. .. .	7,490	10,522	9,618	16,016	18,248
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. .. .. .	6,270	2,788	3,130	6,016	4,993
Factories .. .. .	44,894	46,890	40,532	60,222	68,112
Offices .. .. .	27,968	14,146	48,346	30,862	36,100
Other Business Premises .. .. .	9,414	11,396	17,486	15,102	18,500
Educational .. .. .	24,116	21,734	18,916	24,782	30,839
Religious .. .. .	5,418	3,466	3,980	3,632	3,536
Health .. .. .	8,892	11,834	14,952	7,084	18,703
Entertainment and Recreation .. .. .	4,022	4,254	5,072	5,314	5,643
Miscellaneous .. .. .	10,418	9,552	7,226	11,686	17,348
Total .. .. .	304,186	316,482	394,698	419,864	450,737

As with building approvals, increases in the value of buildings commenced are not wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an almost continuous rise in the cost of building. It should also be realised that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, etc., purposes, this movement could be misinterpreted to some extent, as these buildings may include the commencement of large scale projects, the completion of which may spread over several years.

*Value of New Buildings Completed*

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. As with commencements, additions of \$10,000 and over to existing buildings (other than houses) are included and alterations, renovations, repairs and minor additions to buildings are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS  
COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPE  
(\$'000)**

Type of Building	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Houses .. .. .	142,536	154,358	175,846	185,692	184,060
Flats .. .. .	26,686	23,184	23,734	47,564	52,663
Shops .. .. .	8,604	8,326	9,456	11,518	14,629
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. .. .	4,894	12,894	2,754	3,398	5,982
Factories .. .. .	36,094	50,444	46,212	54,612	58,876
Offices .. .. .	13,108	12,486	18,042	34,082	24,590
Other Business Premises .. .	10,870	10,754	12,324	18,596	13,176
Educational .. .. .	25,154	20,494	21,396	17,394	29,127
Religious .. .. .	4,060	4,482	3,532	5,380	3,492
Health .. .. .	12,308	21,032	10,054	8,848	11,149
Entertainment and Recreation ..	4,396	4,498	4,620	7,858	4,668
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7,640	10,616	6,860	7,338	12,963
Total .. .. .	296,350	333,568	334,830	402,280	415,375

The text to the previous table, regarding the reasons for movements in the value of new buildings over a period of time, also applies to the foregoing table.

*Value of New Buildings under Construction (i.e., Unfinished)*

The value of all new building work remaining unfinished increased from \$327,310,000 at 30 June 1965 to \$369,747,000 at 30 June 1966.

*Value of Work Done during Period*

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1961-62 to 1965-66. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of increases in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS :  
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE  
(\$'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Houses .. .. .	140,298	155,716	180,342	186,452	183,444
Flats .. .. .	21,520	22,058	28,772	53,872	49,964
Shops .. .. .	7,956	8,444	10,946	12,582	19,676
Hotels, Guest Houses, etc. .. .. .	10,188	5,308	2,864	4,942	5,566
Factories .. .. .	41,906	45,290	48,362	51,962	65,875
Offices .. .. .	14,328	16,932	28,204	31,948	44,122
Other Business Premises .. .. .	10,316	10,786	15,320	17,106	14,956
Educational .. .. .	23,618	22,332	21,660	21,558	26,735
Religious .. .. .	4,658	4,224	3,680	4,732	3,837
Health .. .. .	11,080	10,408	9,172	10,988	11,834
Entertainment and Recreation .. .. .	5,096	4,534	5,190	6,382	4,198
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7,508	10,618	8,228	10,972	12,195
Total .. .. .	298,472	316,650	362,740	413,496	442,402

NOTE.—The above table includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the period was not available.

*Number of New Dwellings*

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed and under construction in the Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS :  
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year Ended 30 June—	Commenced		Completed		Under Construction (i.e., Unfinished) at End of Period	
	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
<b>METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1962 .. .. .	11,990	2,885	12,395	3,954	6,389	2,145
1963 .. .. .	14,099	3,410	13,745	3,564	6,743	1,991
1964 .. .. .	16,218	6,601	15,638	3,954	7,323	4,638
1965 .. .. .	14,071	9,362	15,170	8,077	6,224	5,923
1966 .. .. .	12,807	7,764	13,388	8,924	5,643	4,763
<b>REMAINDER OF THE STATE</b>						
1962 .. .. .	6,549	116	6,574	116	5,191	97
1963 .. .. .	6,712	252	6,583	208	5,320	141
1964 .. .. .	7,430	488	7,161	316	5,589	313
1965 .. .. .	7,696	692	7,651	597	5,634	408
1966 .. .. .	7,723	785	7,541	582	5,816	611
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>						
1962 .. .. .	18,539	3,001	18,969	4,070	11,580	2,242
1963 .. .. .	20,811	3,662	20,328	3,772	12,063	2,132
1964 .. .. .	23,648	7,089	22,799	4,270	12,912	4,951
1965 .. .. .	21,767	10,054	22,821	8,674	11,858	6,331
1966 .. .. .	20,530	8,549	20,929	9,506	11,459	5,374

The following table shows the number of new houses and individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats) commenced, completed, and under construction in Victoria for government and private ownership for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS:  
CLASSIFIED BY OWNERSHIP

Year Ended 30 June—	New Houses and Flats Erected for—				Total Houses and Flats
	Government Ownership*	Private Ownership*			
		By Contractors	By Owner-Builders	Total Private	
COMMENCED					
1962	2,648	15,645	3,247	18,892	21,540
1963	2,355	18,939	3,179	22,118	24,473
1964	3,130	24,832	2,775	27,607	30,737
1965	3,150	25,804	2,867	28,671	31,821
1966	2,865	23,271	2,943	26,214	29,079
COMPLETED					
1962	2,523	16,529	3,987	20,516	23,039
1963	2,111	18,016	3,973	21,989	24,100
1964	2,425	21,203	3,441	24,644	27,069
1965	2,830	25,388	3,277	28,665	31,495
1966	2,935	24,233	3,267	27,500	30,435
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD					
1962	960	6,245	6,617	12,862	13,822
1963	1,204	7,168	5,823	12,991	14,195
1964	1,909	10,797	5,157	15,954	17,863
1965	2,229	11,213	4,747	15,960	18,189
1966	2,159	10,251	4,423	14,674	16,833

\* See definitions on page 603.

Number of New Houses

Particulars of the number of new houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced, completed, and under construction for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 are shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES : CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30 June—	New Houses					
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
1962	1,023	10,526	5,122	1,728	140	18,539
1963	772	13,838	4,508	1,578	115	20,811
1964	750	17,516	3,387	1,870	125	23,648
1965	927	16,556	2,313	1,747	224	21,767
1966	411	16,416	1,916	1,567	220	20,530
COMPLETED						
1962	1,339	10,058	5,751	1,673	148	18,969
1963	865	12,555	5,203	1,574	131	20,328
1964	929	15,998	4,020	1,728	124	22,799
1965	910	16,925	2,901	1,854	231	22,821
1966	650	16,232	2,233	1,678	136	20,929
UNDER CONSTRUCTION (i.e., UNFINISHED) AT END OF PERIOD						
1962	993	4,883	3,744	1,842	118	11,580
1963	900	6,166	3,049	1,846	102	12,063
1964	721	7,684	2,416	1,988	103	12,912
1965	738	7,315	1,828	1,881	96	11,858
1966	499	7,499	1,511	1,770	180	11,459

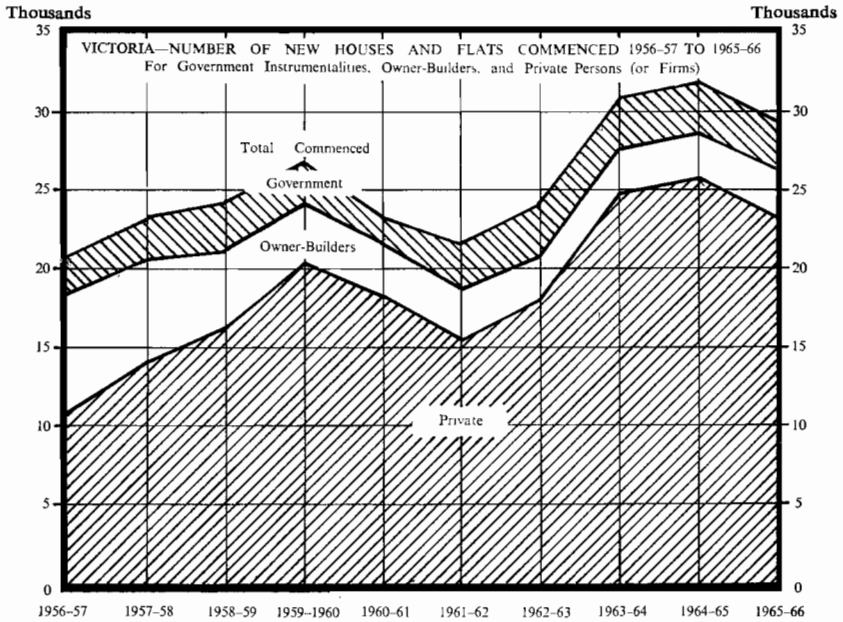


FIGURE 16.—Graph showing number of new houses and flats commenced, classified according to ownership.

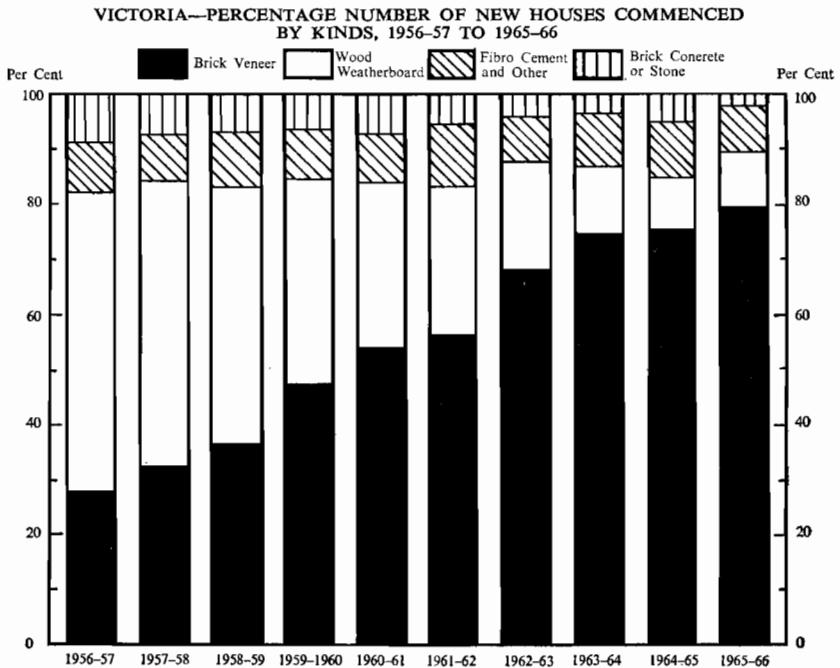


FIGURE 17.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to materials of outer walls.

*Employment*

An indication of the labour resources of the building industry is shown in the following table. The information is obtained from returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities and relates to persons actually working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings, and on the jobs of government instrumentalities which erect new buildings on their own account. Persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs and maintenance are included when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and instrumentalities. The figures include working principals and their employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Contractors and government instrumentalities are asked to give details of the number of persons employed on a specified day, but because of frequent movement between jobs and because some tradesmen (such as electricians, etc.) may work on several jobs which are under construction simultaneously by different contractors, some duplication may occur. The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs and maintenance.

**VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS  
CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS**

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>CLASSIFIED BY STATUS</b>					
Contractors* .. .. .	2,882	2,910	3,239	3,365	3,416
Sub-contractors* .. .. .	5,886	6,729	8,122	9,421	9,005
Wage Earners .. .. .	25,395	27,305	28,336	30,209	29,884
<b>Total Persons Working .. .. .</b>	<b>34,163</b>	<b>36,944</b>	<b>39,697</b>	<b>42,995</b>	<b>42,305</b>
<b>CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION</b>					
Carpenters .. .. .	12,708	14,056	14,784	15,282	15,070
Bricklayers .. .. .	3,733	4,358	4,892	5,347	5,216
Painters .. .. .	3,381	3,410	3,666	3,950	3,518
Electricians .. .. .	1,715	1,897	2,103	2,462	2,370
Plumbers .. .. .	3,028	3,192	3,541	3,998	3,882
Builders' Labourers .. .. .	4,195	4,688	4,590	5,229	5,173
Other .. .. .	5,403	5,343	6,121	6,727	7,076
<b>Total Persons Working .. .. .</b>	<b>34,163</b>	<b>36,944</b>	<b>39,697</b>	<b>42,995</b>	<b>42,305</b>

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT  
BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS—*continued*

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK					
New Buildings—					
Houses and Flats .. ..	16,315	18,318	21,071	21,621	20,678
Other Buildings .. ..	12,965	13,421	13,884	16,650	16,540
Total .. ..	29,280	31,739	34,955	38,271	37,218
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses and Flats .. ..	754	1,035	1,133	1,275	1,321
Other Buildings .. ..	2,795	2,559	2,004	2,035	2,251
Total .. ..	3,549	3,594	3,137	3,310	3,572
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total .. ..	1,334	1,611	1,605	1,414	1,515
Total Persons Working .. ..	34,163	36,944	39,697	42,995	42,305

\* Excludes persons not actually working on jobs.

### Government Housing Activities

#### Commonwealth Authorities

##### Department of Housing

The principal functions of the Commonwealth Department of Housing include the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the War Service Homes Act, and the Home Savings Grant Scheme.

##### Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements

Since 1945, the Commonwealth has entered into a series of Housing Agreements with the State of Victoria (and all other States) under which the Commonwealth advances funds to the State for the construction of dwellings primarily for families of low or moderate means. These Agreements were made in 1945, 1956, 1961, and 1966. An important feature of the 1956 and subsequent Housing Agreements has been the emphasis placed on the construction of homes for private ownership. Thus, a significant proportion—at least 30 per cent annually, since the 1958-59 financial year—of the moneys advanced by the Commonwealth to the State each financial year under the Agreements has been allocated to building and co-operative housing societies for lending to private home seekers. The remaining 70 per cent of the advances made by the Commonwealth each financial year is allocated to the State Housing Commission for the erection of dwellings, many of which are purchased by the families to whom they are allocated.

The Commonwealth charges a concessional interest rate on the advances it makes under the current Agreement of 1 per cent per annum less than the long-term Commonwealth bond rate. The present long-term bond rate is 5½ per cent per annum. The amount of advances made

to Victoria by the Commonwealth in 1965-66 (including special advances for housing for serving members of the Defence Forces) was \$33,566,506. The total of advances made to Victoria between 1 July 1945 and 30 June 1966 under the various Housing Agreements was \$427,276,160, which permitted the erection of 69,477 homes in Victoria during that period.

### War Service Homes

Under the *War Service Homes Act* 1918-1966, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were members of the Australian Forces and Nursing Services enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia or on a ship of war, during the First and Second World Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on "special service" as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act* 1962-1965. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The Director of War Service Homes is responsible for the administration of the War Service Homes Act, subject to the directions of the Minister for Housing. The Director may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by an eligible person; sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home.

The maximum loan which may be made available is \$7,000 and a period of repayment may be granted up to 45 years. In the case of a widow or widowed mother of an Australian ex-serviceman the period may be extended to 50 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in Victoria under the War Service Homes Act, the total amount advanced under the Act, the instalments paid and the number of loans repaid in each of the last five years :

Year Ended 30 June—	Homes Provided during Year				Total Homes Provided from Inception to End of Year	Annual Expenditure	Instalments Paid*	Loans Repaid
	By Erection	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total				
1962	755	2,327	429	3,511	66,487	19,248	13,301	882
1963	562	1,823	443	2,828	69,315	17,922	14,360	916
1964	499	1,752	520	2,771	72,086	18,227	16,415	1,237
1965	360	1,780	521	2,661	74,747	17,642	18,134	1,396
1966	373	1,956	461	2,790	77,537	18,394	18,681	1,395

\* Includes excess instalment payments.



*Home Savings Grant Scheme*

The purpose of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is to assist young married persons, and young widowed persons with dependent children, to purchase or build their own homes. The Scheme is also aimed at increasing the proportion of total private savings available for housing by encouraging young people to save with those institutions that provide the bulk of long-term housing finance.

The Scheme is governed by the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964-1967*. Amendments made to the Act in May, 1967 have extended the original Scheme, which was introduced in 1964, to young widowed persons with dependent children, raised the limit on the value of a home that may attract a grant from \$14,000 to \$15,000, and have given the Department of Housing wider discretionary powers to deal with certain types of hardship cases under the Scheme. The Act authorises the payment of the grants from the National Welfare Fund.

The Scheme provides for the payment of grants of \$1 for every \$3 saved by eligible persons under 36 years of age for the first home they own after marriage. The savings must be made over a period of at least three years in an approved form. The maximum grant to a married couple, to a husband or wife if only one is eligible, or to a widowed person, is \$500 on savings of \$1,500 or more. Smaller grants, down to a minimum of \$10, are payable on lesser amounts saved.

The grant is payable in respect of existing homes and homes being built. A home unit or own-your-own flat may also qualify. The home, including the land, the house itself and any other improvements, must not cost more than \$15,000 ; or \$14,000 if the contract to buy or build the home was made, or building of the home began, before 28 November 1966. Most homes are eligible, the main exception being homes purchased from State housing authorities that have been built with money advanced by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement at concessional rates of interest.

The main forms of saving acceptable under the Scheme are Home Savings Accounts with savings banks, fixed deposits with trading banks designated Home Savings Accounts, and deposits with or shares in registered building or co-operative housing societies.

The following tables prepared by the Home Savings Grant Branch of the Department of Housing show particulars of its activities for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 :

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :  
OPERATIONS**

Year	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Grants Approved	Average Grant	Expenditure from National Welfare Fund
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$	\$'000
1964-65 ..	10,723	7,621	3,582	470	3,536
1965-66 ..	9,219	9,193	4,214	458	4,184

As grants are payable only to eligible persons under the Act, details in the following tables should not be regarded as being applicable to home-owners in general.

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :  
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, MANNER OF ACQUISITION,  
AND TOTAL COST OF HOMES**

Manner of Acquisition	1964-65		1965-66	
	Applications Approved	Total Cost	Applications Approved	Total Cost
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
Purchase of House* .. ..	3,749	36,570	4,762	46,941
Purchase of Flat/Home Unit .. ..	11	118	18	190
Being Built under Contract .. ..	3,466	36,434	3,862	41,782
Being Owner-built .. ..	395	4,042†	551	5,525†
<b>Total All Homes .. ..</b>	<b>7,621</b>	<b>77,164</b>	<b>9,193</b>	<b>94,438</b>

\* Includes purchase of occupied and not previously occupied houses.

† Based on the cost of the land and on estimated value of the house.

The average costs of homes in respect of which applications for grants were approved during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were \$10,126 and \$10,273 respectively.

**VICTORIA—HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME :  
APPLICATIONS APPROVED, METHOD OF FINANCING, AND  
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE FINANCE**

Year	First Mortgage Loan Only	First and Second Mortgage Loans	Other*	Total	Average First Mortgage Loan†	Average Second Mortgage Loan
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$
1964-65 ..	5,681	1,449	491	7,621	6,734	1,092
1965-66 ..	7,134	1,213	846	9,193	6,729	1,455

\* Homes financed either from the applicant's own resources or with personal or unsecured loans or purchased under a terms contract of sale.

† Includes homes financed with both first and second mortgage loan.

*Housing Loans Insurance Corporation*

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established by the *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965-66 to administer the Commonwealth Government's Housing Loans Insurance Scheme under which approved lenders may be insured against losses arising from the making of housing loans. The Corporation consists of a Chairman (who is also Managing Director) and a Deputy Chairman, who are full time members, and three part-time members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor General.

The main purpose of the Housing Loans Insurance Scheme is to assist people to borrow as a single loan, at a reasonable rate of interest, the money they need and can afford to re-pay to obtain a home suited to their requirements.

To encourage lenders to make high ratio loans, the Corporation may insure a loan, up to 95 per cent of valuation, for a house valued at \$15,000 or less. Where the valuation exceeds \$15,000 the maximum insurable amount may be 95 per cent of the first \$15,000 of valuation plus 70 per cent of the balance, or \$20,000, whichever is the lesser.

A once and for all premium, normally 2 per cent of the amount of the loan, is charged by the Corporation. The premium is payable by the borrower but lenders may agree to add it to the amount of the loan for re-payment by the borrower over the period of the loan. The maximum rate of interest that may be charged on insured loans is 7½ per cent per annum (July, 1967) and the maximum period for re-payment is 35 years. The maximum rate of interest is kept under review and may be varied by the Corporation with the concurrence of the Commonwealth Minister for Housing.

The Corporation will insure a loan made to enable a borrower who is to occupy the dwelling to buy or build a house, to buy a home unit or to discharge an existing mortgage. A loan for a dwelling consisting of two units of accommodation is insurable if one of the units is to be occupied by the borrower. Loans for alterations and extensions and loans to meet expenses of providing or improving lighting, sewerage, drainage, fences, roads etc. are also insurable. An insurable loan normally must be secured by a first mortgage over the property concerned, but a second mortgage may be an acceptable security for a loan for such purposes as minor alterations or improvements to the property.

An insured loan may be made only by an approved lender. Approved lenders are appointed by the Corporation from within approved classes of lenders specified by the Commonwealth Minister for Housing. Approved classes include banks, building societies, co-operative housing and building societies, life insurance companies, and trustee companies.

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation commenced its insurance operations in November, 1965.

At 30 June 1966, 164 housing loans totalling \$1.2m, including premium amounts advanced, had been insured in Victoria.

### *State Authorities*

#### *Housing Commission, Victoria*

The recommendation of a Board of Inquiry in 1936, which investigated housing conditions within the State, resulted in the passing of the *Housing Act* 1937, and the appointment of the Housing Commission in March, 1938, to be the central housing authority of the State.

The main objects of the Commission as now laid down are the improvement of existing housing conditions ; the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons displaced from slum reclamation areas or living under unsatisfactory conditions, and for persons of limited means ; the sale of houses to eligible persons and the making of advances to such persons to enable them to own their homes ; the development of land for housing and related purposes ; and the responsibility of maintaining housing standards.

Until the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was completed, the construction of dwellings by the Commission had been financed by loan funds provided by the State and by three specific debenture issues raised by the Commission. Since the signing of the 1945 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, finance for the construction of dwellings has been obtained from the Commonwealth Government.

Very few houses were sold by the Commission until 1954, but the added emphasis given to the construction of homes for private ownership by the amendments in the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement in 1955-56 has had the effect of substantially increasing the number of houses sold.

The following tables, which are compiled from annual reports published by the Housing Commission, show its activities for the years 1961-62 to 1965-66 :

### VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>COMPLETED</b>					
Metropolitan Area* .. ..	1,452	1,351	1,382	1,475	1,279
Remainder of State* .. ..	948	671	942	1,213	1,407
State Total .. ..	2,400	2,022	2,324	2,688	2,686
<b>UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)</b>					
Metropolitan Area* .. ..	829	1,096	1,351	1,133	924
Remainder of State* .. ..	358	766	1,127	1,465	1,251
State Total .. ..	1,187	1,862	2,478	2,598	2,175

\* Figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1 January 1961. Details of these boundary changes are given on page 240.

### VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC. (\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>REVENUE</b>					
Rentals .. ..	11,096	11,410	12,024	12,360	12,983
Gross Surplus—House Sales .. ..	2,490	2,286	2,221	2,525	2,460
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers .. ..	236	248	258	375	329
Interest—House Sales (Net) .. ..	1,382	1,540	1,672	1,756	1,762
Sundry .. ..	150	144	179	290	161
Miscellaneous .. ..	114	80	88	97	126
Total Revenue .. ..	15,468	15,708	16,442	17,404	17,822

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,  
ETC.—*continued*  
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalised and Applied to House Sales ..	5,196	5,220	5,469	5,672	5,574
Loan Redemption—					
Commonwealth—State Agreement .. ..	1,574	1,612	1,690	1,800	1,834
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund .. ..	4	4	4	4	4
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution .. ..	12	12	12	12	8
Administration—General .. ..	762	810	883	868	1,050
House and Land Sales .. ..	406	406	467	574	611
Rates—Less Amount Capitalised .. ..	1,804	1,962	1,990	2,026	2,057
Provision for Accrued Maintenance .. ..	1,926	1,928	2,104	2,222	2,463
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents .. ..	32	32	15	44	21
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation .. ..	464	478	482	479	485
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspend Account .. ..	1,962	1,540	1,649	1,711	1,561
Transfer to House Purchasers' Interest Receivable Reserve .. ..	..	..	991	1,090	992
Appropriation of House Sales Profits for Slum Reclamation Works.. ..	..	..	..	300	300
Other .. .. ..	410	422	458	498	615
<b>Total Expenditure .. ..</b>	<b>14,552</b>	<b>14,426</b>	<b>16,214</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>17,574</b>
<b>Surplus .. ..</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>247</b>
Fixed Assets at 30 June .. ..	198,930	207,382	216,646	231,762	243,762
Loan Indebtedness at 30 June*—					
Government Advances .. ..	253,190	270,792	288,815	313,478	335,849
Debenture Issues .. ..	1,012	868	864	600	600
Death Benefit Fund Advances .. ..	834	1,046	871	998	1,564

\* Excluding subsidies from State Loan Fund for slum reclamation.

**Further Reference, 1965**

*Aborigines Welfare Board*

Under the *Aborigines Act 1958*, as amended by the *Aborigines (Housing) Act 1959*, the Aborigines Welfare Board is empowered to buy houses, or land on which to erect houses, for occupation as dwellings by Aborigines.

At 30 June 1966, 78 houses had been completed and 5 were still under construction. Of these houses, the Housing Commission had completed fifteen.

### *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission*

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March, 1962, by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act* 1961, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

The Commission provides for the settlement of eligible discharged servicemen on the land as part of a general scheme of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. During the year 1965–66, 62 houses were erected. At 30 June 1966, a total of 3,239 houses had been completed since the inception of the Commission in 1945, and 30 were still under construction or not started.

### *Home Finance Trust*

The Home Finance Trust is a corporate body constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1962. It is authorised to receive money on deposit, the repayment of which is guaranteed by the Government of Victoria, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of first and second mortgages.

Under the terms of the Act the Trust is precluded from making loans in certain circumstances.

Loans granted by the Trust to 30 June 1966, and subsisting totalled 3,078 on the security of first mortgages and 1,373 on second mortgages, the amounts involved being \$19m and \$1.3m, respectively.

### **Further Reference, 1967**

#### *Approved Housing Institutions*

The *Home Finance Act* 1962 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, *inter alia*, to guarantee, in certain circumstances, the repayment of part of a housing loan made by an approved institution on the security of a first mortgage.

The Treasurer's guarantee covers that portion of a loan which exceeds the institution's loan limit, whether statutory or under the terms of a trust, or where there is no such limit, the guarantee applies to the amount of loan in excess of 60 per cent of the valuation of the security.

Guarantees are available under the Act for loans up to 95 per cent of the value of the security.

At 30 June 1966, there were 21 approved institutions. Guarantees given by the Treasurer and subsisting totalled 244, the amount involved being \$420,144.

### **Further Reference, 1967**

#### *Co-operative Housing Societies*

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act* 1958 empowers societies to raise money on loan for the purposes of making advances to their members to erect houses; to purchase houses (within certain age limits); to meet street-making and sewerage installation charges; to

undertake additional permanent improvements to a dwelling acquired through a society; to maintain and keep the house in proper repair; and to purchase a residential flat on the security of a stratum title.

Until 30 June 1956, co-operative housing societies were entirely dependent on institutional finance for their funds, but from 1956 they have received a portion of this State's housing loan allocation under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements.

The following table, compiled from annual reports published by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides particulars relating to the operations of societies at 30 June of each of the five years 1962 to 1966:

### VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Units	As at 30 June—				
		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Societies Registered ..	No.	689	740	797	871	902
Members Registered ..	No.	44,743	46,022	47,803	48,948	49,610
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	2,005,749	2,102,446	2,249,624	2,369,745	2,529,821
Nominal Share Capital ..	\$m	204.1	213.5	228.1	239.9	253.1
Advances Approved ..	No.	37,231	39,174	41,419	42,850	43,882
"    "    "    "    "	\$m	179.0	192.4	210.1	223.7	231.8
Government Guarantees Executed ..	No.	480	524	581	617	648
"    "    "    "    "	\$m	141.1	149.4	160.8	168.4	175.4
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	2,188	2,039	2,246	2,260	2,190
Indemnities Subsisting ..	\$'000	830.1	787.8	947.2	969	965
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	\$m	34.7	42.4	50.4	58.5	67.8
Dwelling-houses Completed to Date ..	No.	42,127	46,001	49,504	53,060	56,088
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	3,937	3,101	3,123	2,651	2,111

#### Further Reference, 1967

##### *State Savings Bank of Victoria*

The State Savings Bank of Victoria grants loans to enable eligible persons to build, purchase, or improve homes, upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners.

Most, but not all, of the loans are made by the Credit Foncier Department of the Bank. Particulars of advances, repayments, etc., for the year ended 30 June 1966, may be found on page 676.

##### *Other State Authorities*

State Government Authorities (other than those providing rental housing under Housing Agreements) such as the Public Works Department, State Electricity Commission, Victorian Railways, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, etc., from time to time provide the necessary land and finance for the erection of dwellings for employees of those departments. The rentals charged are fixed according to the salaries of the officers occupying the dwellings. The dwellings erected by these authorities do not come under the control of the Housing Commission.

*Other Lenders*

Details of all loans made to home purchasers are not available. However, particulars of the permanent finance made available by the major institutions to persons buying or building new homes in Victoria for their personal use are shown, for each of the years 1962-63 to 1966-67, in the following table. The amounts shown are actual payments during the periods indicated, as distinct from loans approved, and do not include loans made to institutions, public authorities, corporate bodies, or to persons building or buying homes for resale or for investment purposes. A new home is regarded as a house or flat not more than twelve months old and permanent finance means finance granted for a term of three years or more.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING FINANCE STATISTICS : PERMANENT FINANCE FOR NEW HOMES ONLY : PARTICULARS OF AMOUNTS PAID OVER BY MAJOR INSTITUTIONS IN RESPECT OF LOANS TO PERSONS BUYING OR BUILDING HOMES IN VICTORIA FOR THEIR PERSONAL USE**

(\$'000)

Institution	Payments During Year Ended 30 June—				
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Savings Banks and Co-operative Housing Societies .. ..	62,720	90,385	85,994	78,224	80,024
Life Insurance Offices..	4,032	3,920	5,822	6,562	6,694
Friendly Societies ..	259	283	472	814	645
Building Societies ..	898	721	2,014	2,570	3,440
Government Instrumentalities .. ..	22,107	24,486	22,880	20,266	20,239
Total ..	90,015	119,796	117,182	108,436	111,043

**National Trust of Australia (Victoria)**

The objective of the National Trust is to preserve the finest of Australia's historic heritage as a basis for educational and cultural purposes and to endeavour to save places and things of natural and historic importance or beauty.

**Further Reference, 1962**