## Appendix A

## Latrobe Valley

#### Introduction

The development of the major centres in the industrial sub-region of the Latrobe Valley in Gippsland (the eastern part of Victoria, see Fig. 24) has been primarily determined by the presence of large and readily accessible deposits of brown coal. The name derives from the Latrobe River which rises some 60 miles east of Melbourne in the Great Divide and runs in an easterly direction towards the Tasman Sea, bounded to the north by the Great Divide and to the south by the Strzelecki Ranges.

The Valley is the State's major source of power and solid fuel. At present power stations located at Yallourn and Morwell on the coalfields in the Latrobe Valley, and operating on coal delivered direct from large open cuts, generate over two-thirds of Victoria's electricity. By about 1969 (with the completion of the new Hazelwood Power Station), this proportion will be nearly 90 per cent. In addition, brown coal processed into high quality briquette fuel provides a large proportion of the State's solid fuel for industrial purposes (including gas manufacture), domestic use, and electricity generation at centres outside the Latrobe Valley.

The presence of brown coal was first noted in the last century as a result of geological surveys originally prompted by interest in gold. Systematic surveys later indicated that the brown coalfields extended over a very wide area. Large-scale development followed the establishment by Act of the Victorian Parliament in 1918 of the State Electricity

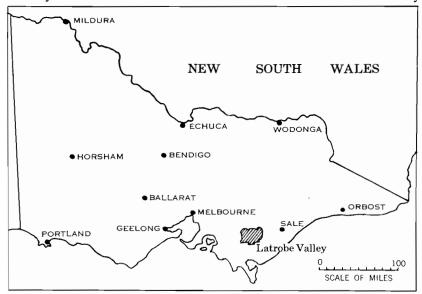


FIGURE 24.

Map showing the Location of the Latrobe Valley in Victoria.

Commission of Victoria, known until 1921 as "The Electricity Commissioners". The Electricity Commissioners in their first report to Parliament in 1919 recommended the establishment of what is today the Yallourn undertaking, which began production in 1924.

## LATROBE VALLEY SUB-REGION

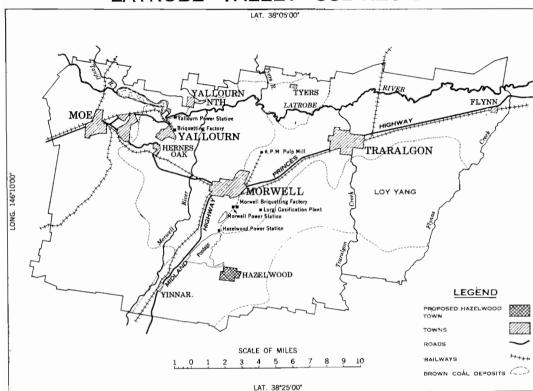


FIGURE 25.

The concept of cheap and abundant brown coal, won and used for the generation of electricity on site for distribution through a supply network covering the whole State, has from the first been the basis of electrical development in Victoria by the State Electricity Commission. The extent of these brown coal deposits has been shown, in recent years, to exceed the earlier estimates and assured supplies even at ever-increasing rates of consumption are available until beyond the end of this century.

Drilling investigations still in progress in the Latrobe Valley indicate so far that there are in this area about 17,500 mill. tons of brown coal which could be economically won by present open-cut methods, and it is known that even greater quantities lie at deeper levels.

The coal seams are approximately horizontal beds up to several hundred feet thick. Over large areas there are two or more seams, usually separated by sand or clay. The coal beds lie under a cover of easily worked post-Tertiary sands, clays and gravels, averaging less than 50 feet in depth in the most favourable areas.

These thick and uniform coal seams so relatively close to the surface provide conditions well suited to open-cut methods of coal winning using high capacity plant for the excavation and the handling of both the brown coal and the overburden.

The brown coal has been formed over geological periods from what was once lush sub-tropical forest. Trunks of trees, leaves, and other debris are common and the presence of Kauri tree traces indicates the sub-tropical nature of the original forest. The coal has a high moisture content. By the application of special combustion techniques it can be burnt direct in the furnaces of the power stations or dried and compressed as briquettes for industrial and domestic fuel and the raw material for town gas.

Although Yallourn has been providing electric power from brown coal since 1924, the States for decades still had to rely heavily on black coal from other States as well. The difficulties experienced in obtaining supplementary imported fuel during and after the Second World War suggested that the State should become largely independent of outside sources. By the end of the 1940's it was decided to extend brown coal operations to achieve a greater degree of independence and, since the early 1950's, there has been progressive large-scale development of the Latrobe Valley industrial region.

A second major power and fuel enterprise was established at Morwell (about 5 miles from Yallourn) on part of the same large coalfield that had long been worked at Yallourn. This second undertaking comprises large modern briquetting works which have approximately trebled Victoria's annual production of brown coal briquettes; a power station which is an important producer of electricity in Victoria's interconnected generating system; and an open cut with a large and growing output of brown coal.

Development of the brown coal resources of the Latrobe Valley for power and fuel has had two far-reaching results. First, it has brought about a significant increase in population in the Latrobe Valley because of the increased work force necessary for constructing and operating these projects. Secondly, in addition to the general availability of power, it has provided fuel on the spot for certain industries such as the manufacture of wrapping paper and cement. Both of these results have meant the need for extra roads, housing, water, sewerage, schools, hospitals, social and recreational facilities, all of which have, in

turn, again contributed to this increase in population. This is illustrated by the growth of population in the Latrobe Valley urban areas which rose from 37,707 in 1954 to 52,170 in 1963.

#### **Administrative Developments**

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria began construction of the first Yallourn power station in 1921. Power was first transmitted commercially to Melbourne from Yallourn in 1924. Commercial briquette production began in 1925. Over the following two decades there was progressive expansion of coal production, electricity generation, and briquette manufacture at Yallourn. A further major development occurred in 1946 when, after five years' investigation of brown coal resources, the Commission presented a report on the development of a new brown coalfield to make Victoria independent of outside sources of fuel. The site recommended in the report was south of the Morwell township and legislation authorizing the construction of the Morwell project was passed in 1948.

As the development of the area involved various authorities, the Government appointed the then Minister of State Development and Chairman of the Central Planning Authority as Chairman of a Committee to co-ordinate the various plans in so far as they affected the future of the town of Morwell. This Committee clearly saw the need for establishing a co-ordinating body for the whole area and in 1949 the Latrobe Valley Development Advisory Committee was established. This latter body kept in close touch with various Councils, State authorities, and Departments which were concerned in the developments taking place in the area.

The Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Scheme prepared by the Town and Country Planning Board was approved in 1951. It defined the various land-use zones and reservations for public purposes for the whole of the Latrobe Valley sub-region, excepting the areas which were included in the towns of Moe–Newborough, Morwell, and Traralgon.

Planning schemes for these towns were prepared by the respective Councils controlling the area.

#### **Electric Power Generation**

The State Electricity Commission's power station at Yallourn has been progressively expanded since its beginning in 1924. Its capacity in 1938 had grown to 175 mW. In post-war years this capacity has grown from 175 mW. to 621 mW. The Morwell plant has a total capacity of 170 mW. The new power station which started operation at Hazelwood in 1964 will have a capacity of 1,200 mW. on

completion in 1969. The brown coal fuel on which it will operate will be supplied from the Morwell open cut and an artificial lake 2 square miles in area will cool and store the circulating water for its condensers. The combined annual production of brown coal at Yallourn and Morwell will progressively increase from about 17 mill. tons in 1963 to about 25 mill. tons in 1969. Continuous extension of the open cut at Yallourn is necessitating re-alignment of the main Gippsland railway and eventually the dismantling of the town of Yallourn itself.

### **Briquette and Gas Production**

The start of commercial briquette production at Yallourn in 1925 was the beginning, on a permanent basis, of Victoria's brown coal briquette industry which now is an integral part of electricity generation, and, with the completion of the much larger Morwell briquette works in 1959, goes far to overcome Victoria's lack of significant black coal resources. The Yallourn and Morwell works are owned and operated by the State Electricity Commission, which also controls the distribution of briquettes.

In the space of about three and a half hours, the briquetting process converts the soft, crumbly, raw brown coal, which has a very high moisture content, into solid moulded blocks of high quality fuel which has more than treble the calorific value—weight for weight—of the raw coal and can be handled, stored, and economically transported.

One of the main industrial consumers of briquettes is the Gas and Fuel Corporation's Lurgi pressure gasification plant located at Morwell on a site adjacent to the S.E.C.'s undertaking. The plant, which came into operation in 1956, uses briquettes for the production of town gas which is transmitted through an 18-in. diameter high pressure pipe-line to Melbourne as well as being reticulated to certain towns in the Latrobe Valley.

### Secondary Industry

After the State Electricity Commission's undertakings, the largest secondary industry in the Latrobe Valley is the Maryvale mill of Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd. which employs over 1,000 persons. A.P.M. Forests Pty. Ltd. has helped to develop the resources of the Latrobe Valley industrial sub-region by planting more than 33,400 acres of trees, the systematic harvesting of which supplies the basic timber for the paper industry.

Another heavy industry which has become important to the Valley, both from an employment point of view and in the supplying of a necessary basic commodity in an area of almost continuous construction, is Gippsland Cement Ltd. which employs some 120 persons directly and has a production capacity of about 120,000 tons of cement per annum. The Great Eastern Brick Company Proprietary Limited established in 1951 to produce lime silica bricks has a capacity of some 40,000 bricks a day. It also produces clay bricks by means of a tunnel kiln.

La Mode Industries Pty. Ltd., with factories at Morwell and Traralgon, with approximately 300 employees, is the largest light industry and provides one of the few secondary fields for female labour. Yarragon Textile Mills Pty. Ltd, at Moe is another which employs a large proportion of female labour. Valencia Shoes Pty. Ltd. is about to establish a factory which will also give female employment, but there is further scope for light secondary industry, especially as young girls often have difficulty in finding suitable employment. This is one of the social problems attendant upon the rapid expansion of large basic industries, most of whose employees are men.

### Water Supply and Sewerage

The generation of electricity requires large quantities of cooling water for the power station condensers and the rapid growth of the population, quite apart from the development of secondary industries, means the need not only for an assured water supply, but also for extended sewerage facilities.

To improve the supply of cooling water for the Yallourn power station, a dam was built on the Latrobe River at Thompson's Gorge. The artificial lake at Hazelwood will provide water for the new station there. For domestic and general consumption, the Moondarra Reservoir, some 8 miles from Moe, has a capacity of 30,000 acre ft., and is controlled by the Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board. The Reservoir was completed in 1962 by converting the previously pumped water supply from the Lower Tyers River to a gravitation supply from the Upper Tyers River. It supplies the towns of Morwell and Traralgon as well as the State Electricity Commission's Morwell and Hazelwood schemes, the gasification plant, and other industrial requirements. A purification plant purifies the Narracan Creek water for the MoeNewborough district.

The Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board has also constructed a gravity outfall from Morwell to a point adjacent to the Ninety-Mile Beach. A pressure pipeline leads from Morwell to Rosedale and the rest consists of an open channel through the sparsely settled area beyond Rosedale.

Instead of discharging the wastes into the ocean, the Board has experimented—with a great deal of success—with a land disposal scheme. The effluent is used to irrigate what was unpromising land and produces pastures suitable for raising stock. Already some 5,500 acres have been developed of which 2,500 acres are now under irrigation. The Board at present grazes some 20,000 sheep and 1,500 head of cattle on these pastures.

#### **Transport and Communications**

The main railway line between Dandenong and Traralgon has been converted to electric operation and relaid with heavy rail. Part of the track has been duplicated and provided with automatic signalling equipment. Princes Highway, the main traffic artery between the Valley and Melbourne, is being developed by the Country Roads

Board to meet increasing traffic needs. The Board also provides funds for the maintenance and progressive improvement of the network of main and unclassified roads.

There are full postal, telegraph, and telephone facilities, including the Melbourne–Morwell coaxial cable which has greatly increased the number of channels available on that line.

#### **Housing and Social Facilities**

Accommodation is provided largely by the Housing Commission, State Electricity Commission, and other State instrumentalities to meet the continuing demand for housing in the Latrobe Valley, but private erection of homes is also playing its part. As at 31st August, 1964, the Housing Commission had completed 4,138 dwellings in the Latrobe Valley—1,513 at Moe, 2,006 at Morwell, and 619 at Traralgon. More are under construction. The next major housing scheme will be the development of the new township of Hazelwood, a few miles south of the new power station. The new town is being planned for an eventual population of 40,000 persons and has the dual attractions of a scenic setting as well as proximity to employment.

Facilities provided for primary and post-primary education and for apprentice and part-time training in the Valley have expanded to keep pace with industrial and social development. On 3rd August, 1964, there were 54 Primary Schools, 6 High Schools, 3 Technical Schools and 10 Registered Schools. Close liaison has also been maintained with local municipal authorities and the Housing Commission to ensure the reservation of school sites adequate for future needs.

There are public hospitals at Morwell, Moe, Yallourn, and Traralgon which provide full medical treatment in addition to the services provided by the medical practitioners in the Valley. Owing to the development of the open cut brown coal operations it will be necessary to resite the institution now located at Yallourn. Plans are currently being prepared for a new building for this purpose at Newborough. There are two private hospitals in the area at Morwell and Traralgon.

The Latrobe Valley is also served by the Regional Ambulance Service, the Headquarters of which is located at Morwell.

The Mental Health Authority has erected a mental hospital at Traralgon, which provides specialized facilities in its field.

Social services such as Home Help, Elderly Citizens Clubs, Kindergartens, and Chest Clinics have also been established and there is a wide variety of cultural and sporting facilities to cater for different tastes in recreation.

## Appendix B

#### Australian National Accounts

#### General

The information given in this appendix has been derived from the publication "Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1948–49 to 1962–63" published by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra.

National accounting aims at providing a systematic summary of the transactions taking place in the economy, especially those that relate to the production and use of goods and services and to transfers of income or capital between sections of the economy.

#### **Concepts**

The following notes describe briefly the fundamental concepts of production and the income and expenditure involved.

Gross National Product at Market Prices (usually referred to as the Gross National Product) is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. It is the sum, for all producers, of the value of their sales (including any indirect taxes levied thereon) plus increases in their stocks, less their purchases of goods and services from other producers. For those producers, like public authorities and financial enterprises who do not actually sell their output, it includes their output, instead of their sales, valued at cost.

Gross National Product at Factor Cost is defined as gross national product at market prices, less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the total amount of gross national product accruing to the factors of production employed.

Net National Product is the resulting aggregate if depreciation is deducted from gross national product at factor cost. In the national accounts, allowances for depreciation are restricted to public and private enterprises, no depreciation being attributed to assets used by public authorities, non-profit making organizations, &c.

National Income is defined as the value of net national product, less total income payable overseas in the form of interest, dividends, undistributed income, &c., plus income receivable from overseas in

these forms. Adjustments are also made to deduct wages, professional earnings, &c., earned in Australia by non-residents, and to add similar incomes earned abroad by persons normally resident in Australia.

National Turnover of Goods and Services is the sum of the Gross National Product plus imports of goods and services. In turn, the total turnover of goods and services equals the sum of Gross National Expenditure and exports of goods and services.

Gross National Expenditure consists of personal consumption expenditure, fixed capital expenditure by private and public enterprises and public authorities, any increase in the value of stocks, and net current expenditure on goods and services by public authorities and financial enterprises.

#### Sectors

The following is a brief description of the sectors into which the economy has been divided for the purposes of the National Accounts:—

- (1) The personal sector includes all persons and private nonprofit organizations serving persons other than those included in the financial enterprises sector.
- (2) The public authority sector includes the whole of the activities of the Commonwealth Government, State and Local Governments, and semi-governmental bodies with the exception of the current operations of public trading and financial enterprises which are excluded. Public trading and financial enterprises are defined as bodies which aim at covering the bulk of their expenses either by sales of goods and services (trading), or by charges for services and net interest receipts (financial).
- (3) The financial enterprises sector includes both public and private financial enterprises which are regarded as providing the financial mechanism for the functioning of the economy rather than producing or distributing goods and services. In one way or another they are engaged mainly in the borrowing and lending of money. Examples of the enterprises included in this sector are banks, hire-purchase companies, co-operative building societies, mutual life insurance companies, and superannuation funds.
- (4) The trading enterprises sector includes all business undertakings engaged in producing goods and services. Thus it includes companies, public enterprises, partnerships, and self-employed persons, including farmers. Owners of all dwellings are included because they are regarded as operating businesses, receiving rents (from themselves), and paying expenses.

(5) The oversea sector accounts record all transactions between Australian persons, businesses, and governments, and oversea residents.

#### **National Accounts**

Tables 1 to 7, which follow, summarize the transactions which have taken place in the Australian economy during 1962-63 with a production account and a capital account for the economy as a whole. For each of the different sectors, however, a current (or income appropriation) account is given. The following is a short description of the accounts which appear in the tables:—

(1) The National Production Account is a consolidation of the production accounts of each sector. Credited to the account are the following items:—Net current expenditure on goods and services; gross fixed capital expenditure; change in value of stocks; and exports of goods and services.

The payments side shows wages and salaries, indirect taxes, and imports of goods and services. The balance, which represents the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises, is carried to the Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account.

- (2) The Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account is shown as receiving the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises from the National Production Account, and property income, viz., dividends, non-dwelling rent, and interest from other sectors. This total is allocated to depreciation allowances and to various transfer payments.
- (3) The Financial Enterprises Income Appropriation Account shows property income as the sole receipt. The net current expenditure on goods and services of these enterprises is shown on the outlay side.
- (4) The Personal Current Account records as receipts, wages and salaries and transfer incomes. Payments include current payments for goods and services and transfer payments. The balance is transferred to the national capital account under the heading "Personal Saving".
- (5) The Public Authorities Current Account records receipts of taxes (direct and indirect), interest, and the net income of public trading and financial enterprises. Expenditure includes net current expenditure on goods and services by those government and semi-governmental bodies which are not trading or financial enterprises. Also included are cash benefits (paid to persons in return for which no service is rendered or goods supplied), interest paid, subsidies granted, and oversea gifts.

- (6) The Oversea Current Account records all transactions of a current nature between Australian and oversea residents. The balance of the account reflects the net inflow of capital from overseas and withdrawal from monetary reserves.
- (7) The National Capital Account shows, on the receipts side, the savings of the various sectors. The public authority surplus includes the net income of public enterprises. Payments include, for all sectors, purchases of new buildings and capital equipment and the increase in value of stocks.

### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1962-63

#### 1. NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

#### (£ mill.)

Wages, Salaries and Supplements 3,995 Gross Operating Surplus of	Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—
Trading Enterprises—	Personal Consumption 4,999
Companies 1,032	Financial Enterprises 94
Unincorporated Enterprises 1,459	Public Authorities 837
Dwellings Owned by Persons 286	Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—
Public Enterprises 240	Private 1,226
	Public Enterprises 381
Gross National Product at	Public Authorities 306
Factor Cost 7,012	Increase in Value of Stocks 147
Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies 856	Statistical Discrepancy63
Gross National Product 7,868 Imports of Goods and Services 1,286	Gross National Expenditure 7,927 Exports of Goods and Services 1,227
National Turnover of Goods and Services 9,154	National Turnover of Goods and Services 9,154

# 2. Trading Enterprises Income Appropriation Account (£ mill.)

	625 270	Gross Operating Surplus 3,017	7
• •	2.0	Descrived 51	ı
	283	Undistributed Income Accruing	
	229	from Overseas	5
	211		
In-			
	1,129		
lling	,		
	151		
	175		
	3,073	Total Receipts 3,073	3
	In- lling	270 283 229 211 In 1,129 lling 151 175	270 Interest, &c., and Dividends Received

## AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1962-63-continued

## 3. Financial Enterprises Income Appropriation Account

## (£ mill.)

n- ng . 13
. 13
. 443

### 4. Personal Current Account

(£ mill.)

Personal Consumption Interest Paid Income Tax Payable Estate and Gift Duties Paid Remittances Overseas Saving	4,999 96 546 61 28 412	Wages, Salaries and Supplements 3,995 Interest, &c., Received 184 Dividends 166 Unincorporated Enterprises Income 1,129 Income from Dwelling Rent 151 Remittances from Overseas 39 Cash Benefits from Public Authorities 478
Total Outlay	6,142	Total Receipts 6,142

## 5. Public Authorities Current Account

Net Current Expenditure on G	oods		Indirect Taxes		895
and Services		837	Income Tax, Estate and	Gift	
Subsidies		39	Duties		870
Interest, &c., Paid		214	Interest, &c., Received		42
Oversea Grants		30	Public Enterprises Income		215
Cash Benefits to Persons		478	_		
Surplus on Current Account		424	ļ		
Total Outlay		2,022	Total Receipts		2,022

## AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 1962-63-continued

## 6. Oversea Current Account (£ mill.)

Exports of Goods and Services 1,227 Interest,&c.,Received from Overseas	Imports of Goods and Services 1,286 Interest, &c., Paid and Dividends
Dividends Receivable from Overseas Undistributed Income Accruing from Overseas	Payable and Profits Remitted Overseas
Personal Remittances from Overseas	to Oversea Residents 54 Personal Remittances Overseas 28 Public Authority Grants 30
Account 214  Total Debits to Non-	Total Credits to Non-
Residents 1,515	Residents 1,515

## 7. NATIONAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT (£ mill.)

Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—	Depreciation Allowances 630
Private 1,226	Increase in Dividend and Income
Public Enterprises 381	Tax Provisions 46
Public Authorities 306	Undistributed Company Income
Increase in Value of Stocks 147	Accruing to Residents 169
	Retained Investment Income of
Total Use of Funds 2,060	Assurance Funds 102
Statistical Discrepancy —63	Personal Saving 412
	Public Authorities Surplus on
	Current Account 424
	Deficit on Current Account with
	Overseas 214
Total Capital Funds	Total Capital Funds
Accruing 1,997	Accruing 1,997

The following tables are included to provide information of personal income and personal consumption expenditure within Victoria, during each of the years 1958–59 to 1962–63, together with an analysis of Victorian farm income during the same period. Tables are also given to show total Victorian figures relative to those of other Australian States.

## VICTORIA—PERSONAL INCOME

Particulars	1958–59	1959-60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
Wages, Salaries and Supplements Farm Income*	907·0 143·4 37·6	1,017·4 151·4 40·9	1,080·9 172·3 52·2	1,109·3 142·7 54·8	1,170·9 166·2 57·4
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	89·7 254·0	97·2 279·7	107·9 286·4	118·9 293·9	124·8 312·5
Total	1,431.7	1,586.6	1,699 · 7	1,719.6	1,831 · 8

<sup>\*</sup> Unincorporated farms only.

## AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES (£ mill.)

Sta	te	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Total A	     	 1,882·9 1,431·7 646·9 434·6 291·8 144·2 4,832·1	2,079 · 9 1,586 · 6 693 · 5 456 · 9 322 · 5 158 · 5 5,297 · 9	2,193·7 1,699·7 729·2 500·7 346·3 163·0 5,632·6	2,265·8 1,719·6 740·8 513·7 365·2 174·0 5,779·1	2,403 · 8 1,831 · 8 795 · 5 546 · 3 385 · 8 178 · 1 6,141 · 3

## VICTORIA—PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (£ mill.)

Particulars		1958–59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962–63
Food	   ral	280·0 41·6 73·0 136·8 26·4	298·8 45·1 76·1 149·5 29·9	324·8 47·9 80·6 154·6 34·3	333·0 48·1 81·1 153·0 36·9	342·2 49·9 81·9 156·6 39·6
Expenses Rent Gas, Electricity, Fuel Household Durables Newspapers, Books, &c. All Other Goods n.e.i. Travel and Communication All Other Services		31·8 101·6 38·1 100·9 21·9 36·8 140·5 123·3	35·6 112·0 41·5 107·5 24·0 40·0 168·4 132·0	39·7 128·0 44·7 104·3 24·3 41·9 172·6 139·9	41·8 137·9 45·9 102·9 25·8 41·9 169·0 146·7	44·0 146·1 49·7 104·5 25·3 43·5 193·2 154·9
Total		1,152.7	1,260 · 4	1,337.6	1,364.0	1,431 · 4

## AUSTRALIA—TOTAL PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES

State		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962–63
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania		 1,586·8 1,152·7 519·9 351·3 263·2 121·7	1,729·0 1,260·4 568·1 389·4 289·3 131·5	1,819·6 1,337·6 595·8 409·2 306·9 142·0	1,882·5 1,364·0 612·1 417·9 321·8 146·7	1,977·7 1,431·4 646·5 446·7 340·7 155·3
Total Au	stralia	 3,995.6	4,367· <b>7</b>	4,611 · 1	4,745.0	4,998 · 3

## Appendices

## VICTORIA—FARM INCOME

(£ mill.)

Particulars	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61	1961–62	1962–63
Gross Value of Farm Production—	59.5	76.0	69.3	74.2	74.7
Other Pastoral Products	74.5	84.1	70.1	69.7	76.7
Wheat	29-6	27 · 7	48.2	42.7	49.4
Other Grain Crops	11.3	7.7	10.1	8.4	13 · 5
Other Crops	61 · 5	58.0	74.6	64.0	64 · 4
Farmyard and Dairy Products	87.6	95.2	99.3	98 · 1	103 · 8
Total	324.0	348 · 7	371 · 6	357 · 1	382.5
Less Costs—  Marketing Costs Seed and Fodder Depreciation Wages and Salaries Other Costs	34·2 27·8 31·7 22·5 63·5	33·1 42·1 32·6 22·4 65·4	37·7 35·9 34·1 22·4 67·8	37·9 45·9 35·5 23·6 70·1	40·1 37·4 37·2 24·9 75·2
Total	179 · 7	195.6	197.9	213.0	214.8
Farm Income	144 · 3	153 · 1	173 · 7	144·1	167.7
Less Company Income	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
Income of Farm Unincorporated Enterprises	143 · 4	151 · 4	172.3	142.7	166-2

## AUSTRALIA—TOTAL FARM INCOME BY STATES

State			1958–59	1959–60	1960-61	1961–62	1962-63
New South Wales			157.4	176.7	147.0	155.9	176-3
Victoria			144.3	153 · 1	173.7	144 · 1	167.7
Queensland			95.0	101 · 1	98.6	89.9	110.0
South Australia			53.3	33.6	55 · 1	44.4	51 · 8
Western Australia			23.0	29.5	30 · 4	33.4	34.4
Tasmania			12.5	14·4	12.2	14.2	13.9
Total Aus	tralia		485.5	508 · 4	517.0	481.9	554 · 1

## Appendix C

## Principal Events from 1st July, 1963, to 30th June, 1964

- July 9 The Minister for Education (Hon. J. S. Bloomfield) released details of the recommendations made in a report issued by the Ramsay Committee which investigated the future needs of tertiary education in Victoria. The report recommended that student accommodation at Victoria's universities be doubled by 1970.
- July 11 The Premier of Victoria (Hon. H. E. Bolte) announced plans for £37½ mill. to be spent on water conservation in Victoria's country districts during the next 10 to 12 years. The main project will be an 800,000 acre ft. dam on the Buffalo River near Myrtleford.
- July 18 The worst fog in many years blanketed Melbourne bringing traffic and trains to a standstill, and closing the airport.
- July 22 Melbourne's two-millionth citizen was announced by the Governor (Sir Rowan Delacombe), who drew the baby's name from 1,319 marbles, each representing a baby born in Melbourne between 24th June and 7th July, during which period it was estimated that Melbourne's population reached 2 million.
- August 12 The Commonwealth Savings Bank introduced a new credit service to make small loans available to established depositors, who will be able to apply for loans of up to £360 at normal bank rates of interest.
- August 23 The Fairfield Hospital announced that Melbourne had been experiencing the worst epidemic of measles for several years. The hospital admitted 406 cases of measles with complications during June and July.
- September 4 The King's Bridge Royal Commission's report was presented to State Parliament.
- September 11 The State Budget introduced into the Legislative Assembly provided for an education vote for 1963-64 of £73 mill. This was £8 mill. more than the amount for 1962-63, and the highest on record.
- September 18 The Federal Treasurer (Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt) announced that the Federal Government had now decided upon "dollar" as the name for Australia's principal unit of decimal currency which is to come into operation in 1966.
- October 17 The Prime Minister (Sir Robert Menzies) announced an offer to the States of a record £60 mill. for universities in the next three years, and a large increase in the number of Commonwealth Scholarships for university students.
- October 28 A chapter in the history of the Victorian Railways came to a close with the ending of service of the last of the A2 Class steam locomotives, of which 185 were built in Victoria between 1907 and 1922.
- November 5 The death occurred at his home "Raheen", Kew, of Archbishop Dr. Daniel Mannix, aged 99. He had been Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne since 1917.
- November 14 The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Victoria's liquor laws began sitting.
- November 17 It was officially estimated that Australia's population today reached 11 million.
- November 30 The Liberal Country Party Government was re-elected with an increased majority as a result of the Federal elections.
- December 3 A new link in Australia's chain of oversea communications was forged with the opening of the British Commonwealth Trans-Pacific cable.

#### 1964

February 28 The Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works released details of a £2½ mill. project to improve St. Kilda Junction, one of Melbourne's worst traffic bottlenecks.

#### APPENDIX C—continued

- March 12 Under a new agreement negotiated by Federal Ministers and State Premiers, the Federal Government will increase by 50 per cent. (to £375 mill.) its contribution to the States for spending on construction and improvement of Australian roads.
- March 17 Tenders were called for the construction of the runways at the Tullamarine jet airport, which will become Melbourne's international air terminal.
- March 19 Plans were announced for a £2 mill. project to roof the Camberwell Railway Station.
- April 3 The Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) announced plans for the extension of tertiary education in Victoria. These include the appointment of a committee to select a site for Victoria's third university, and the extension of the Ballarat School of Mines to provide degree courses.
- April 15 Melbourne and Monash Universities announced plans for a joint matriculation examination.
- April 17 The Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) opened the new £4 mill. Lake Eppalock reservoir, which has a capacity of 250,000 acre ft. This is one and a half times that of the Upper Yarra Dam.
- May 5 Work began on the Prince's Gate development project in Flinders-street which is to cost £5 mill. It will radically change an important corner of the city and involve considerable alterations to railway facilities.
- June 9 The Commonwealth Arbitration Commission raised the Federal basic wage award by £1 per week. Victoria's basic wage now becomes £15 7s. per week.
- June 18 Australia will spend £56 $\frac{1}{2}$  mill. to increase its defence forces.
- June 27 The State Government led by the Premier (Hon. H. E. Bolte) was returned to Parliament with an increased majority in the Legislative Council as a result of the State elections.

## Appendix D

## Index of Special Articles in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

The following is a list of major articles which have appeared in the new series of Victorian Year Books commencing with Volume 75, 1961, and which have been omitted in the current edition to make room for new material. Where an article has already appeared more than once, the reference to its latest appearance only is given, as earlier references can be traced back in previous appendices. References to articles and shorter sections which have been extensively altered in this edition are shown in the body of the text under the heading "Further References". This list will be revised each year to provide readers with an up-to-date cumulative index of special articles.

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Agent-General for Victoria Alfred Hospital Animal Husbandry Architecture in Victoria.	1964 1963 1963	Assurance, Life Audio-Visual Education Australian Administrative Staff College	1962 1964 1961

## Appendices

## APPENDIX D—continued

Contents	Year	Contents	Year
Aviation, Civil, History of	1962	Medical Research at the University	
Ballarat	1963	of Melbourne	1964
Bank, State Savings of Victoria,	1061	Medical School, University of	
History of	1961	Melbourne, 1862 to 1962	1963
Banking, History of Bendigo	1961 1964	Medicine, Developments in 1910	1963
Broadcasting, History of	1961	to 1960 Melbourne City Council	1963
Brown Coal Production: State	1701	Melbourne Tramways, History of	1961
Electricity Commission of		Mines Department, History of	1961
Victoria	1962	Ministers of the Crown,	
Chemical Industry	1963	1851–1855	1961
Children's Welfare Department,	10/1	Ministries and Premiers,	1061
History of Country Roads Board, History of	1961 1961	1855-1955	1961
Criminal Law	1963	Money Bills	1963 1962
Currency History of	1961	Motor Vehicle Industry  Mountain Regions	1962
Drama  Education—  Australian College of  History of Catholic  History of Primary	1963	Music	1961
Education—		Nursing, History of	1961
Australian College of	1961	Oil Refining Industry Painting in Victoria to 1945	1961
History of Catholic	1961	Painting in Victoria to 1945	1964
History of Primary	1963	Parliamentary Committees	1964
History of State in Victoria, 1945–60,	1961	Pastoral Industry, History of	1963
Secondary	1962	Pastures, Development of	1962
Electricity Commission, State,	1702	Victoria's	1702
History of	1961	Victoria	1964
Employers' Associations	1964		1962
Farming, Mechanization of Flora of Victoria	1962	Planning, Regional Planning, Town and Country	1961
	1962	Port Phillip Pilot Service	1963
Geelong	1962 1961	Private Legislation	1962
Geology Gordon Institute of Technology	1961	Post Office in Victoria, History	1961
Governors, List of	1961	of Retailing in Victoria	1962
Health, History of Public	1961	Rivers and Water Resources	1963
History of Victoria	1961	Rivers and Water Resources Royal Society of Victoria	1963
		St. Vincent's School of Medical	
Alfred	1963	Research	1962
Fairfield	1961	Sculpture in Victoria.	1964
Geelong	1962 1964	Secondary Industry and Its	1064
Prince Henry's	1964	Educational Requirements Soil Conservation Authority	1964 1961
Royal Children's	1964		1964
Royal Melbourne	1962	Soils of Victoria	1964
Industrial Development in the		State Electricity Supply, History	
Post-war Period	1962	of	1961
Irrigation	1962	State Savings Bank, History of	1961
Land Settlement, History of	1961 1961	Telecommunications, Overseas,	
Law, Function of Law of Torts in Victoria	1961	History of	1962
Legislation, Private	1962	Tramways, History of Melbourne	1963
Legislation, Private Libraries, Victoria's Special and		TRESS System, P.M.G	1963
Research	1964	Victorian Railways, History of	1962
Research	1964	Walter and Eliza Hall Institute	1702
Mammais	1963	of Medical Research	1963
Management Techniques in	1963	Wildlife in Relation to Natural	1703
Manufacturing Industry Manufacturing, History of	1963	Resources	1962
manufacturing, filstory of	1901	105041005	1702

## Appendix E

## List of Maps in Previous Victorian Year Books

(Commencing with New Series: Volume 75, 1961)

Map	Year	Map	Year
Alpine Regions of Victoria Annual Rainfall Map Chief Physiographic Divisions of Victoria Civil Air Services Coal Deposits Located in Victoria Counties and Statistical Districts of Victoria Distribution of Beef Cattle Distribution of Dairy Cattle Distribution of Pigs Distribution of Sheep Geological Features of Victoria High Voltage Transmission of Electricity Melbourne and Surrounding Area as Defined by the Greater Melbourne Plan Melbourne and Surrounding	1962 1964 1963 1963 1963 1964 1964 1964 1964 1961 1964	Physiographic Divisions of Victoria	1964 1964 1964 1962 1964 1963 1964 1964 1964 1964 1964 1964 1964
Area: Boundary of P.M.G.'s "Extended Local Service Area"	1962	Zones of Natural Occurrence of Principal Forest Types	1962

Where a map has been reproduced more than once, only the latest edition in which it appears is shown above.

## Appendix F

## Select Bibliography of Books Published in Victoria

The following list of books published in Victoria during 1963-64 is intended to be neither complete nor comprehensive. Its purpose rather is to illustrate the range and diversity of subject matter contained in books published in this State. It has been compiled in collaboration with the State Library of Victoria, which receives a copy of every item published in Victoria under the Copyright Act.

- ANDERSON, H.—Beef Cattle. Melbourne, Lothian (Australian Industries Series), 1964. 63 pages.
- ANDERSON, H.—Sheep and Wool. Melbourne, Lothian (Australian Industries Series), 1963. 63 pages.
- ARNDT, H. W. and CORDEN, W. M. eds.—The Australian Economy; a volume of readings. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 470 pages.
- AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.—Review of Education in Australia, 1955-62. Australian Council for Educational Research, Hawthorn, 1964. 442 pages.

- BALLARAT, Shire Council.—Shire of Ballarat, 1863-1963. The Shire Council, 1964.
- BANFIELD, L.—Shire of Ararat; its settlement and development, 1864–1964. The Secretary, Shire of Ararat, Ararat, 1964. 78 pages.
- BARNES, J.—Joseph Furphy. Melbourne, Lansdowne (Australian Writers and their Work), 1963. 34 pages.
- BASSETT, G. W.—Each One Is Different. Australian Council for Educational Research, Hawthorn, 1964. 130 pages.
- BATTY, J. D.—Namatjira: wanderer between two worlds. Melbourne, Hodder and Stoughton, 1963. 158 pages.
- BEATTY, W. A.—Tasmania: isle of splendour. Melbourne, Cassell, 1963. 221 pages.
- BIGGS, H. J. G.—100 Years of Local Government 1862–1962. Eaglehawk Borough Council, 1962. 28 pages.
- BLAINEY, G.—The Rush That Never Ended: a history of Australian mining. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 369 pages.
- BORCHARDT, D. H.—Australian Bibliography: a guide to printed sources of information. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 72 pages.
- BOSSENCE, W. H.—Kyabram. Melbourne, The Hawthorn Press, 1963. 262 pages.
- BOYD, R.—The New Architecture. Melbourne, Longmans (The Arts in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- BROOKFIELD, H. C. and BROWN, D.—Struggle for Land; agriculture and group territories among the Chimbu of the New Guinea highlands. Oxford University Press in association with the Australian National University, 1963. 193 pages.
- BURNSIDE, M. comp.—Ringwood: short notes on its developments, 1875–1963. Ringwood Historical Research Group, 1964. 36 pages.
- BUTLER, J. C.—The First Hundred Years, being a brief history of the Melbourne Orphanage from 1851 to 1951, with The Next Decade compiled by J. C. Janicker. The Orphanage, Brighton, 1961. 40 pages.
- CHILDREN'S BOOK COUNCIL OF VICTORIA.—Books for Children; a select list. 3rd edition. Melbourne, Children's Book Council of Victoria, 1963. 88 pages.
- CHISHOLM, A. H.—The Making of A Sentimental Bloke: a sketch of the remarkable career of C. J. Dennis. Melbourne University Press (Melbourne Paperbacks), 1963. 137 pages.
- CLACY, Ellen, Mrs. C.—A Lady's Visit to The Gold Diggings of Australia in 1852-53; edited by Patricia Thompson. Melbourne, Lansdowne (A Heritage Book), 1963. 160 pages.
- CONFERENCE ON ABORIGINAL STUDIES, Canberra, 1961.—Australian Aboriginal Studies: a symposium of papers presented at the 1961 research conference; ed. by Helen Shiels. Oxford University Press (for the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies), 1963. 505 pages.
- DARLING, J. R. and others.—Educating for Tomorrow. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 92 pages.
- DARLING, K. S.—Using the Library; a guide to library organization. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 36 pages.
- DOW, G. M.—George Higinbotham: church and state. Sir Isaac Pitman, Pitman House, Carlton, 1964. 215 pages.
- DOWNING, R. I.—National Income and Social Accounts: an Australian study. 8th edition. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 85 pages.
- ELLIS, U.—A History of the Australian Country Party. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 359 pages.
- FARWELL, G. M.—Riders to an Unknown Sea; the story of Charles Sturt; explorer. Melbourne, Macmillan (Great Stories of Australia), 1963. 175 pages.

- FRAUCA, H.—Encounters with Australian Animals. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1963. 152 pages.
- FREELAND, J. M.—Melbourne Churches 1836-51: an architectural record. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 170 pages.
- FRENCH, E. L. ed.—Melbourne Studies in Education, 1961-62. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 307 pages.
- GORDON, M.—Sir Isaac Isaacs: a life of service. Melbourne, Heinemann, 1963. 228 pages.
- GRANT, B.-Indonesia. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 190 pages.
- GRAY, D. F.—Immunology: an outline of basic principles, problems and theories concerning the immunological behaviour of man and animals. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 154 pages.
- GREEN, H. M.—Australian Literature, 1900-50. Reprinted with minor corrections. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 33 pages.
- HAGUE, R. M.—Sir John Jeffcott: portrait of a colonial judge. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 132 pages.
- HAGGER, A. J.—The Theory of Inflation: a review. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 238 pages.
- HAMILTON SPECTATOR.—Dundas Shire Centenary: 1863-1963. Hamilton Spectator for the Dundas Shire Council, Hamilton, 1963. 120 pages.
- HARDING, B. A.—Windows of Fame: a heroic chronicle of Australians at war. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1963. 100 pages.
- HARRIS, A.—Settlers and Convicts, or recollections of sixteen years' labour in the Australian Backwoods by an emigrant mechanic, with a new foreward by C. M. H. Clark. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 245 pages.
- HARRIS, M.—Kenneth Slessor. Melbourne, Lansdowne (Australian Writers and their Work), 1963. 47 pages.
- HERBERT, A. X.—Disturbing Element. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 271 pages.
- HERMAN, M. E.—Early Colonial Architecture. Melbourne, Longmans (The Arts in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- HESELTINE, H. P., comp.—Australian Idiom: an anthology of contemporary prose and poetry. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 305 pages.
- HETHERINGTON, J. A.—Australian Painters: forty portraits: portrait drawings by Louis Kahan. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 240 pages.
- HIGGINS, F.—Music Education in The Primary School. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1964. 172 pages.
- HOPE, A. D.—Australian Literature, 1950-62. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 21 pages.
- JAMES, R. H.—Commercial Art in Australia. Melbourne, Longmans (The Arts in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- JOYNER, C.—The Commonwealth and Monopolies. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire (Sydney Studies in Politics, 4), 1963. 101 pages.
- JUPP, J.—Australian Party Politics. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 326 pages.
- KEESING, N.—By Gravel and Gum: the story of a pioneer family. Melbourne, Macmillan (Great stories of Australia), 1963. 168 pages.
- LARDNER, N. B. comp.—Old Silver; English, Continental, Australian. Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Como, 1963. 5 pages.
- LATHAM, M.—Fishing. Oxford University Press (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- LEE, D. J. N.—The Similes of the Iliad and the Odyssey Compared. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 80 pages.
- LINDSAY, Sir Daryl comp.—The Felton Bequest: an historical record 1904-59. Oxford University Press, 1963. 130 pages.

- LOCKWOOD, D. W.—I, the Aboriginal. Melbourne, Colorgravure (Readers Book Club), 1963. 240 pages.
- McALPINE, R. A.—The Shire of Hampden, 1863–1953. Terang Express, 1963. 114 pages.
- McAULEY, J. P.—C. J. Brennan. Melbourne, Lansdowne (Australian Writers and their Work), 1963. 36 pages.
- MARSHALL, A.—In Mine Own Heart. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 242 pages.
- MATHEW, R.—Miles Franklin. Melbourne, Lansdowne (Australian Writers and their Work), 1963. 37 pages.
- MOONIE, M. A.—Bridge to the Future: the story of local government in Oxley Shire, 1862-1962. The Shire of Oxley, Wangaratta, 1963. 24 pages.
- NEAL, L.—Snow Country. Oxford Unive.sity Press (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- NICHOLSON, J.—Cranky: The Baby Australian Camel; photography by G. De 'Lisle. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1963. 31 pages.
- PALMER, G.—A Guide to Australian Economic Statistics. Melbourne, Macmillan, 1963, 328 pages.
- PAULL, R. A.—Old Walhalla: portrait of a gold town. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 148 pages.
- PHILIPP, F. A. and STEWART, J. M. eds.—In Honour of Daryl Lindsay: essays and studies. Oxford University Press, 1964. 246 pages.
- PIZZEY, G.—Lyrebirds. Oxford University Press (Life in Australia), 1963. 32 pages.
- POWELL, J. H.—The Postal History of the Territory of New Guinea from 1888 to 1942. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1964. 50 pages.
- PRICE, C. A.—Southern Europeans in Australia. Oxford University Press in association with Australian National University, 1963. 342 pages.
- ROLAND, B.—Lesbos, the Pagan Island. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 163 pages.
- RORABACHER, L. E. ed.—Two Ways Meet: stories of migrants in Australia. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 205 pages.
- RUSSELL, K. F.—British Anatomy 1525–1800: a bibliography. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 254 pages.
- SAWER, G.—Australian Federal Politics and Law, 1929-49. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 244 pages.
- SAWER, G.—Ombudsmen. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 42 pages.
- SAYERS, C. E.—Shanty at the Bridge: the story of Donald. The Shire of Donald, 1963. 233 pages.
- SCHOENHEIMER, H. P.—Expressive English: a handbook for senior students. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 238 pages.
- SERLE, G.—The Golden Age: a history of the colony of Victoria, 1851-61. Melbourne University Press, 1963. 455 pages.
- SERLE, R. P. ed.—The Second Twenty-fourth Australian Infantry Battalion of the 9th Australian Division: a history. Melbourne, the Jacaranda Press (for 2/24th Australian Infantry Battalion Association), 1963. 378 pages.
- SHANNON, I.—International Liquidity: a study in the economic functions of gold. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 143 pages.
- SIR COLIN MACKENZIE SANCTUARY, Healesville, Victoria.—Australian Fauna at the Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary. The Committee of Management, Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Badger Creek, Healesville, 1963. 31 pages.
- SMITH, R.-Australia in Colour. Melbourne, Lansdowne, 1963.
- TARLING, N.—Piracy and Politics in the Malay World. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1963. 273 pages.

- TAYLOR, Sir Patrick G.—The Sky Beyond. Melbourne, Cassell, 1963. 366 pages.
- THOMPSON, J.—I Hate and I Love: poems. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 115 pages.
- TIERNEY, L.—Children Who Need Help: a study of child welfare policy and administration in Victoria. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 127 pages.
- TOMLINSON, G. W.—Australian Bank Notes, 1817–1963: a descriptive catalogue of the notes of the banks of issue 1817–1910, the Commonwealth Australia 1910 to 1963, and others, together with brief notations. Melbourne, the Hawthorn Press, 1963. 143 pages.
- TRIBE, E. and TRIBE, D.—Postmark Australia: the land and its people through English eyes. Melbourne, F. W. Cheshire, 1964. 97 pages.
- TROLLOPE, A.—Harry Heathcote of Gangoil: a tale of Australian bush life; with an introduction by Marcia Muir. Melbourne, Lansdowne (a Heritage Book), 1964. 159 pages.
- VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.—Directory of Social Services: 3rd edition. Melbourne, the Council, 1963. 234 pages.
- WERE, J. B.—A Voyage from Plymouth to Melbourne in 1839: the shipboard and early Melbourne diary of Jonathan Binns Were. Melbourne, J. B. Were and Son, 1964. 309 pages.
- WHITTAKER, D. M.—Wangaratta: being the history of the township that sprang up at Ovens Crossing and grew into a modern city, 1824–1938–1963. Wangaratta City Council, 1963. 184 pages.
- WILLIAMS, Peter J. and SERLE, R.—Shipwrecks at Port Phillip Heads, 1840-1963. Maritime Historical Productions, 1963. 91 pages.
- WILSON, E.—Coorinna: a novel of the Tasmanian uplands. Melbourne University Press (Melbourne Paperbacks), 1963. 124 pages.
- WYND, I. and WOOD, J.—A Map History of Australia. Oxford University Press, 1964. 60 pages.
- YARWOOD, A. T.—Asian Migration to Australia: the background to exclusion, 1896–1923. Melbourne University Press, 1964. 210 pages.

## Appendix G

Publications Issued by the Victorian Office,

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics

#### **Printed Publications**

Victorian Year Book (Price 15s.; postage 3s. 4d.) Victorian Pocket Year Book (Price 2s.; postage 5d.)

### Mimeographed Publications\*

#### General

Victorian Monthly Statistical Review
General Statistics of Local Government Areas (Irregularly)

<sup>\*</sup> These publications are issued, free of charge, on application.

#### Building

Building Approvals (Monthly)

Building Statistics (Quarterly)
Building Statistics: Number of New Houses and Flats: Preliminary

Estimates (Quarterly)

#### Demography and Social

Crime Statistics

Demographic Statistics Divorce Statistics

**Education Statistics** 

Estimated Age Distribution of the Population of Victoria Estimated Population and Dwellings by Local Government Areas

Hospital Morbidity Statistics Industrial Accidents Statistics Vital Statistics: Preliminary

#### Factory Production

Factory Statistics: Preliminary Factory Statistics Production Statistics (Monthly)

#### Finance, Local Government, and Transport

Fire, Marine, and General Insurance Statistics

Housing Finance Statistics (Quarterly) Local Government Finance Statistics Mortgages of Real Estate (Quarterly)

Motor Vehicle Registrations (Monthly)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties (Quarterly)
Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties

#### Rural

Agricultural Statistics

Apicultural Statistics
Apples and Pears in Cool Stores (Monthly: June-December)

Citrus Fruit Production

Fruit Production

Grain and Seed Headers and Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)

Grasses and Clovers Harvested for Seed

Livestock: Preliminary Numbers Livestock Statistics

Machinery on Rural Holdings

Maize Production

Oats and Barley: Acreage

Onions: Acreage and Production

Pick-up Balers and Forage Harvesters on Rural Holdings (Triennial)

Ploughs on Rural Holdings (Triennial)
Potatoes: Acreage, Production, and Varieties
Potatoes: Estimated Acreage

Rural Holdings: Classified by Type of Activity (Quinquennial)

Rural Statistics

Tractors on Rural Holdings (Triennial)

Vegetables: Acreage and Production

Viticultural Statistics

Wheat: Acreage and Varieties

Wine and Brandy: Wholesale Sales and Stocks

N.B.—The listed publications are issued ANNUALLY except where otherwise indicated.