

Part 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

Royal Society of Victoria

The Royal Society of Victoria was founded in the year 1859 as a result of the amalgamation of two scientific societies of almost identical interests.

The Victorian Institute for the Advancement of Science, formed in 1854, had as its basic objective the development of science generally within the Colony, at the same time providing a centre for the collection of observations and specimens from all sources. The other society, the Philosophical Society of Victoria, became established in 1854. It was formed at the direct request of the Legislative Council to co-operate with the Government in the formation of a Museum of Natural History. Apart from this worthy objective, its main object, as stated in the original prospectus, was to “embrace the whole field of science, with a special reference to the cultivation of those departments that are calculated to develop the natural resources of the country”.

The amalgamation of these two scientific bodies in 1855 to form the Philosophical Institute of Victoria paved the way for the granting, in 1859, of the Royal Assent of Queen Victoria to the assuming of the title “Royal Society of Victoria”.

The announcement of this to the members of the Society coincided with the completion and the official opening of the Society's new hall, a structure designed by a well known architect of the times, Joseph Reed. Reed is noted for his designing of such buildings in Melbourne as the Town Hall, Scots Church, the Independent Church, the State Library, and the Exhibition Building.

The early development of the Natural History Museum, later to become known as the National Museum of Victoria, was perhaps the most important single achievement of the Society in its infancy, while questions of acclimatization of animals and astronomy were always in the forefront of discussions.

The decision in the latter portion of 1857 to “fit out in Victoria a Geographical Expedition” was the first major step in exploration by the Society, and one which set the pattern of other exploration projects later, both within Australia and in the Antarctic. The first of these, later to become known as the ill-fated Burke and

Wills Expedition, was organized by the Exploration Committee of the Society during 1860. Under the command of Robert O'Hara Burke this expedition set out from the Royal Society's Hall in August, 1860, to travel northwards and attempt to make the first south-north crossing of the Continent. The story of the progress and ultimate fate of this exploration party is now a matter of history.

The second project, that of Antarctic Exploration, was begun in 1886 when a Committee of the Society, in association with the Geographical Society of Australia, drew up detailed plans for the organization of an expedition to Antarctica. If these recommendations had been followed at the time, there is no doubt that scientific interest in Antarctica would have developed very much earlier than it did. Although, as it turned out, no exploration party was sent to the Antarctic, interest in such a project has continued throughout the first hundred years of the Society, culminating in December, 1956, when His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, opened a symposium in the Society's Hall, entitled "Australia's Part in the Geophysical Year in Antarctica", at the same time conducting an investiture at which 23 polar medals were conferred.

While interest in exploration has been the most spectacular of the activities of the Society, other branches of science were not neglected. In fact, the Society has always advocated the development of all branches of science, and in its earlier stages, fostered the study of mathematics, chemistry, and physics, as well as the natural sciences. However, of more recent years, with the development of their own societies, mathematics, chemistry, and physics have separated from the Royal Society which now concentrates almost exclusively upon the natural sciences.

The Royal Society has always been the medium for the publication, through its Transactions and Proceedings, of scientific papers by its members, and by exchange with similar journals has built up a very large and comprehensive library of scientific periodicals of inestimable value to the scientific members of the community. In addition, the presentation of scientific papers at the monthly meetings of the Society has enabled both members and visitors to become acquainted with the latest developments in scientific research in the State.

The centenary of the Royal Society, which coincided with the centenary of the publication of Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species", was celebrated with a symposium entitled "The Evolution of Living Organisms", at which delegates from interstate and overseas were present and made contributions in the form of papers and discussions. At the same time, a centenary history of the Society was published under the title "The Royal Society of Victoria—from then, 1854 to now, 1959" in Proceedings Volume 73.

The membership of the Royal Society of Victoria at the end of 1960 numbered over 350 members, consisting of professional scientists and business and professional men interested in the advancement of science.

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 a Board of seven Trustees appointed by the Government to represent many ideas and interests, 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 and the present Board follows carefully the high example set by its predecessors.

The collection of manuscripts dating from the 10th 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 is also the recognized repository for the official and semi-official archives of the State. The Historical Collection contains many thousands of paintings, drawings, prints, &c., as well as objects illustrating the growth and expansion of Victoria.

Illustrated Books

The State Library holds a significant collection of famous and beautiful "colour" books covering those sections of the natural sciences which lend themselves to striking illustrations. The latter part of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th are well represented in the botanical field.

W. Curtis "Flora Londinensis" (1777-87), Pallas "Flora Rossica" (1784-88), and Roxburgh "Plants of the Coast of Coromandel" 3 vols. (1795-1819) are outstanding examples of botanical wisdom and brightness.

Of the "Botanical Magazine" founded by W. Curtis in 1787 and currently still published, the Library holds the complete set. The magazine has always been renowned for the standard of its publications and the beauty of its coloured illustrations.

The most celebrated flower painter of his day, Redouté, is represented by "Les Liliacées" 8 vols. (1802-16). Thornton's "Temple of Flora" (1807-10) contains the first prints with landscape backgrounds showing the natural habitat of the plant. No expense was spared on this magnificent production.

Sibthorpe's "Flora Graeca" 10 vols. (1806-40), of which only 70 copies were made, contains more than 900 hand coloured plates from sketches done in Greece by Ferdinand Bauer.

Included in Mark Catesby's "Natural History of North Carolina" 3rd ed. 2 vols. 1771, are "birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, insects, and plants of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas".

Kops "Flora Batava" (1800-1934), Dietrich "Flora Universalis" 10 vols. (1854), Royle "Illustrations of the botany . . . of Himalayan Mountains" 2 vols. (1839), Bateman "Orchidaceae of Mexico and Guatemala" (1837-43), and Sander "Reichenbachia" are a few of the outstanding examples of the Library's coverage of the botanical world.

Most striking of the "bird" books is the magnificent Audubon "Birds of America" 4 vols. (1827-38), in which the birds are represented life size.

When the Library opened in 1856, its most valuable possession was Gould's "Birds of Australia" which had been acquired by the Trustees at the cost of £140. Over the years the complete set of the works of this indefatigable man has been collected. Levaillant (1801-06), Elliot (1873), Bowdler Sharpe (1891-98) are amongst those who captured the Birds of Paradise for generations yet to come. Schlegel and Wulverhost "Traite de Fauconnerie" (1844-53) contains many hand coloured life size plates of the falcons.

The large paper issue of the Comte de Buffon's "Histoire naturelle de oiseaux" 10 vols. (1770-86) and Edwards' "Natural history of birds and Gleanings of natural history" 7 vols. (1743-64) cover between them an enormous territory.

Grandidier for Madagascar and Spix for Brazil are two other publications which help to bring to life the world of birds for the citizens of the State.

Further References

State Library of Victoria—*Annual Reports*.

Public Library of Victoria, 1856-1956 (Centenary Volume).

A. B. Foxcroft (comp.)—*Catalogue of English Books and Fragments, 1933*.

A. B. Foxcroft (comp.)—*Catalogue of 15th Century Books and Fragments, 1936*.

An historical outline of the State Library of Victoria is contained on pages 155-156 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Free Library Service Board

Historical Development

In 1934, a significant survey of Australian libraries was undertaken by two eminent librarians. One was Dr. Ralph Munn, the Librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the other was the late Ernest Pitt, Chief Librarian of the Public Library of Victoria.

The subsequent report of this survey issued by these two experts had a startling effect on most Governments, and in particular, on local authorities, for it disclosed a striking lack in the provision of library service below the level of State reference libraries and University libraries.

Although there were so called "libraries" established in nearly every country town in Australia, in association with Mechanics Institutes or Schools of Arts halls, these were often completely useless or in the advanced stages of deterioration due to lack of adequate finance associated with the lack of proper organization by properly trained staff.

Most Governments took heed of this serious problem. In Victoria, the Government was rather slow to act on the report, but finally a Library Service Board was established to report to the Government officially on the requirement in this State to establish an efficient system of local public libraries. The Board submitted its report in 1944, and in December, 1946, a permanent library authority, the Free Library Service Board of Victoria, was constituted by Act of Parliament. Its purpose was to promote the establishment of municipally controlled local public libraries, to supervise the standards of these libraries, and to allocate Government grants provided to assist them.

The Board's task was a formidable one, because only five municipal councils maintained municipal libraries, and some of these were sub-standard by any accepted overseas standards. Its primary task, therefore, was to persuade councils that it is necessary to provide a local public library service of a high standard. This necessarily involved expenditure of considerable sums of money initially, and thereafter sufficient money to maintain the service on a proper basis. Councils which had never even considered a library as anything other than a rather unnecessary amenity serving a comparatively small group of booklovers were difficult, indeed, to convince that a library service is essential in a civilized community; that it must be properly organized and properly financed; and, in particular, that the council is expected to provide, from its own funds, considerable sums of money to effect this.

If councils were prepared to accept this responsibility, however, the Government, through the Free Library Service Board, was prepared to offer considerable assistance to them. Firstly, it offered subsidy on a £1 for £1 basis, in respect of the councils' own library expenditure. Secondly, it offered expert advice, through the staff of the Board, in every phase of the planning, establishment, and maintenance of municipal libraries. Thirdly, the *Free Library Service Board Act 1946* (since consolidated in the *Libraries Act 1958*) provided for the establishment of a Library Training School, through which a constant supply of trained librarians was to be available.

Present Activities

The effects of the Board's persuasive efforts and the assistance which the Government is prepared to offer, have had their impact. Since 1947-48, 91 councils, representing a population of 1,700,000, have established library services, which provide a modern and comprehensive library service. In the first year of the Board's life, only twelve councils were subsidized and the subsidy totalled £15,000. In 1961, a subsidy amounting to £309,000 was shared by 91 councils.

The important fact is that these services are being used. The libraries, which have been established with collections of books totalling 1,500,000, covering the widest possible range of subjects for both adults and children, were used in 1960 to the extent of nearly 7,000,000 book issues. Whilst television must certainly have made some initial impact, the interesting fact is that the libraries are more than holding their own. The oversea pattern will probably be repeated in Australia, and all oversea experience shows that following the introduction of television, after an initial fall-off in the use of libraries, the reverse tends to occur.

Television has tended to stimulate the intelligent use of libraries. This happens in two ways—firstly, by the stimulation of interest in a specific subject by a good documentary type of T.V. programme; secondly, in the absence of programmes of a high standard, more viewers tend to return to serious reading.

Victoria is now well on the way to providing an effective library service to all of its citizens. In the Metropolitan Area and in the country, library buildings now exist which are the equal, in attractive and practical design, of any such buildings serving similar populations in other countries. Bookmobile, or mobile library services are now maintained by four metropolitan councils and by five regional library services in the country, and at least six more similar services are being planned.

Regional libraries have been a particularly effective way of providing library service to country areas. Because of the financial difficulty which small rural municipalities experience in meeting the considerable cost of such services, and because of the manifest impossibility of these councils providing a wide enough selection of books in each particular subject category, the Board has urged them, wherever practicable, to form regional library groups. These groups operate on a co-operative basis, funds being pooled and paid to a Central Council which then has the responsibility of providing library service to each of the participating councils within the group. This is done by organizing one large collection of books, processed and catalogued at the Central Library and then distributed on a bulk rotating basis throughout the component municipalities within the group, to branches and depots. Bookmobile services are frequently superimposed on these services, and in addition, all residents of the group have the right of using directly the central library located in the municipality.

The whole service is controlled by a regional committee, comprising representatives of the component councils of the group, and is directly administered by a regional librarian and central library staff. Considerable savings in staff and purchasing of books are effected in this way, and most important of all, the smaller councils receive a service many times more effective than they could possibly enjoy were they to provide their own individual service. Councils have not been slow to recognise the effectiveness of this type of service and already there are sixteen regional library services in operation, comprising 59 councils. Certainly, many more will be established, and during 1962 it is anticipated that at least two smaller groups will be established in the Metropolitan Area.

The Government, for its part, has set the seal of its approval on regional services by providing a special Regional Library Grant of £20,000 per annum as an extra form of assistance.

National Gallery of Victoria

Centenary Year

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. This pattern can be said to have persisted so that 100 years later Departments of Sculpture, Furniture, Textiles, Ceramics and Metal Work are regarded as of equal importance with those devoted to the "fine arts".

During the Centenary Celebrations this fact was repeatedly stressed and special exhibitions, including a display of textiles, were held. The Centenary Exhibitions Programme was of particular richness, for not only were local exhibitions of special interest presented, but, as a gesture to the Gallery, the British and Netherlands Governments sent fine exhibitions respectively of watercolours by J. M. W. Turner, R. A., and Dutch paintings of the 19th and 20th centuries. In addition a number of concerts, lectures, and receptions was held throughout the State, and a banquet to mark the Centenary was held in the Gallery for the first time.

The National Gallery of Victoria now looks towards its second century by beginning the construction of a new building which will house its rapidly growing collections in a style suitable to their range and quality.

New National Gallery and Cultural Centre

The new Gallery will occupy a site of 7½ acres located close to the heart of Melbourne near the Alexandra and Botanical Gardens. The architect has designed a building which is quietly in keeping with the blue stone construction of the city's 19th century public buildings, but at the same time inventive in its solution of many of the problems

which have faced art gallery designers in our own time. Particular attention has been paid to lighting, storage, and the problem of "museum fatigue", and this should be one of the most pleasant and easiest galleries for the visitor to enjoy.

In addition to the National Gallery, provision is also being made for an art school, theatres, concert and conference halls, lecture rooms and restaurants, as well as a large exhibition hall for flower shows, and trade and industrial fairs. This will therefore be a centre in which all members of the community can find their own forms of relaxation, stimulation, and information, and which will play a vital role in the growth of our society.

New Acquisitions

The major reason for the move to a new site has been the growth of the collections, particularly in the last 50 years. The National Gallery is fortunate in having available to it the financial resources of the Felton Bequest which has provided over £1,500,000 for the purchase of works of art. In the last year particular attention was paid to four aspects of the collections: early illustrated manuscripts, Greek vases, Australian art, and the work of some experimental contemporary painters and sculptors from Europe and America. In the first category the Felton Bequest enabled the acquisition to be made of an extremely rare work, *The Four Gospels in Greek*, produced in Constantinople about 1100 A.D. (see photographic section), and the late 15th century Acciaiuoli-Strozzi Hours, a most beautiful example of Renaissance design.

The collection of Greek vases, only seriously begun in 1956, was enlarged with the addition of a Corinthian Olpe of the late 7th century B.C., an Etrusco-Corinthian Olpe of the late 6th century B.C., and a Calenian Phiale of the 3rd century B.C. It is the policy of the Trustees that only works of the highest quality will be added to this group.

Australian art is of the highest importance in any Australian gallery, but with the rapidly growing prestige of the work of our painters overseas it is even more important that they should be well represented in public galleries in their own country. To this end special attention has been given to obtaining fine examples by both living artists and those of the past.

The acquisition of works by contemporary artists is one of the more difficult problems facing every public gallery, in that judgments have to be made which are not yet ratified by time. However, it would be wrong to avoid the problem entirely, especially as young people are eager to know what is being done in their own time in other countries. Because of this, the Trustees and the Felton Bequests' Committee have embarked on an adventurous programme of buying 20th century art, and in the last year works by Appel, Tapies, Saura and Norman Bluhm in painting, and by Moore, Frink, Kneale, and Dalwood in sculpture, have been acquired.

Further References

National Gallery Trustees—*A Catalogue of Paintings, Drawings, and Sculpture* (1948) *With Appendices to July, 1954*.

National Gallery Trustees—*Catalogue of European Paintings before 1800* by Ursula Hoff. 2v. 1961.

National Gallery Trustees—*Some Australian Landscapes*.

Sir Kenneth Clark—*The Idea of a Great Gallery*.

National Museum of Victoria

An article describing the activities of the Museum will be found on page 158 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Institute of Applied Science of Victoria

The Institute was founded in 1870 as the Industrial and Technological Museum, its name being changed in 1944 to Museum of Applied Science, and in 1961 to its present title. The appointment of a separate body of Trustees in 1949 gave an impetus to development and brought augmented Government support which has continued since that time.

It is situated on the frontage to Swanston-street of the building shared with the State Library and National Gallery of Victoria. During 1960-61 an extension was built which increased the display area by one third. In order to indicate clearly its present function, which is directed more towards interpreting and explaining visually significant advances in applied science and technology than to the preservation of the past, its name was changed in 1961 from Museum to Institute.

The primary function is educational. By displays and other activities, the Institute explains in simple terms scientific and technological advances from their origins to their influence on our lives. The wide range of exhibits is selected from the primary and secondary industries and public health. They are designed to educate by arousing interest and providing some entertainment. To this end many machines, models, sectioned engines and demonstration apparatus can be operated by the visitor or a guide-lecturer, while others are working continuously. The guide-lecturer is available to assist and conduct school groups and other visitors.

Worthy of special mention are the electrical and electronic appliances, the modern telephony exhibit, television, operating railway, shipping and aviation exhibits, displays on atomic physics and radio-isotopes, agricultural implements, the economic botany collection, portraits of the founders of science, the Askew bequest of clocks and watches, and the extensive arms collection. Recent additions include displays on upper air and space exploration, the winning and utilization of brown coal in the Latrobe Valley, and the story of oil.

Special temporary exhibitions are arranged featuring topical events or scientific anniversaries. Among the historical exhibits are a series of Victorian gold field dioramas, relics of the Kelly Gang, the first car imported into Australia, and the Herbert Thomson Car (1896)

and John R. Duigan aeroplane (1910), which were respectively the first automobile and aeroplane designed, built, and successfully used in Australia.

The Institute controls a small observatory in the Domain and issues invitations to the public to attend astronomical demonstrations, including the viewing of celestial objects, on several nights monthly. In 1960, the Sunshine Foundation gave £20,000 for the purchase of a medium-size planetarium in honour of the late Hugh V. McKay. This dome, which will seat about 130 people, will be erected in a large gallery of the Institute.

After several years of developmental work, a radiocarbon dating laboratory was established in 1961, the first of its kind in Australia. It provides a service for the Commonwealth of Australia and for South-East Asia for which a charge is made to defray expenses. This scientific method for measuring the age of any carbonaceous material as old as 40,000 years has been a boon to students of prehistory, especially archaeologists.

In the workshops and laboratories of the Institute many up-to-date exhibits are constructed or modified for installation, and faithful biological models are made. An information service on applied science is provided and photographs or slides of exhibits can be ordered at a nominal charge.

Drama

Introduction

Since the end of the Second World War, drama in Australia has mainly echoed the trends in popular drama from overseas. Latterly, however, a drama more indigenous to this country has been developed; this has stemmed as much from Victoria as from any other State in the Commonwealth. Development has been along two clear paths: commercial and non-commercial.

Commercial Theatre

Generally speaking, the aim of the commercial theatre, as with any other business, is to appeal to the widest market; therefore, the successful formulae copied from overseas have been practised and the results have mainly been as satisfactory. Unfortunately, the immediate post-war renaissance which was experienced by the arts in Great Britain and America, and specifically in the theatre, did not reach Australia and, in spite of the visits of certain overseas artists, the standards of presentation on the commercial stage at that time are not very memorable today. In 1945, Melbourne theatre was reported to have reached its centenary, but it is significant that nothing of note was organized to celebrate this fact. In the following year, leading articles were being published in the press noting the apparent decline in the Australian stage. Actors' Equity were claiming a 25 per cent. quota restriction on overseas artists (August 1947) and the theatrical managers of Victoria united to form a local branch of their Association. Some Australian artists overseas, however, were gaining considerable distinction.

In 1948, the theatre in Victoria was given tremendous stimulation by the visit of Sir Laurence Olivier at the head of an Old Vic Company. Three productions were presented at the Princess Theatre in Melbourne: "Richard III" by William Shakespeare, "School for Scandal" by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and "The Skin of Our Teeth" by Thornton Wilder.

Melbourne queues became a menace, people waiting on the pavements as long as 27 hours to obtain tickets, and local by-laws were eventually quoted to check the queueing obstruction. The Company finally left Australia after a 5-months tour with a net profit of some £200,000.

This visit of the Old Vic Company was the high water mark in Victoria's theatrical entertainment since the war and generally added enormous prestige to the theatre. Since that time increasing notice of the theatre has been taken by Government and public alike, and a standard of comparison in presentation was set which was to act as a yardstick over future years, sometimes to the detriment of visiting companies.

After the Old Vic Company departed, 1949 saw the visit of the equally famous Stratford-upon-Avon Memorial Company. This was repeated by another Stratford season in 1953 and further Old Vic seasons in 1955 and 1961. None of these seasons had the sensational impact of the 1948 Old Vic season. Sir Ralph Richardson, Dame Sybil Thorndyke and Sir Lewis Casson headed a company in 1955 which presented two plays, and some of the players in this season were recruited locally, although the producer was brought from overseas.

In Victoria, the development in the local commercial theatre was still tending to use the imported artist, supported by the local, in a re-production from the original presentation from overseas; this is still the case, although the standard of presentation is very much higher than ever before. "My Fair Lady", originally produced in Melbourne in 1959, where it ran for 21 months, cost about £75,000 to stage at Her Majesty's Theatre. It is predicted that this musical will have an Australasian run of at least four years.

Non-Commercial Theatre

Under this heading come the activities of the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust, as it is relevant to Victoria; the various smaller theatres which have as their chief aim the presenting of work not necessarily with the object of profit-making, and the activities of amateur groups.

The Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust was formed in Sydney in 1955 but, since its inception as a Commonwealth body, has been in receipt of an annual grant from the Victorian State Government. Today the grant stands at £12,500 per annum, with an additional grant of £2,000 from the Melbourne City Council. The foundation of the Trust came as a manifestation of the mood of the people of Australia to develop a theatre of their own and, to some degree, was inspired by the visits of the well-known overseas companies such as the Old Vic and the Stratford Memorial Company.

The Trust's range of activity extends deeply into the theatrical life of Victoria by direct grant to specific activities of other organizations, such as the National Theatre Movement of Melbourne, the University of Melbourne for the Union Theatre Repertory Company, the Young Elizabethan Players' tours of Shakespeare to schools throughout the Melbourne metropolitan and Victorian country districts, and by regular tours throughout Victoria in collaboration with the Council of Adult Education. These activities are coupled with the larger scale activities of the Trust on a Commonwealth basis, allowing the touring of first class imported companies such as the Bolshoi and Leningrad Ballets to Australia, or with the direct promotion of activities for which subsidy is essential, such as five Grand Opera tours, classical drama tours, and the encouragement of Australian playwrighting.

As far back as 1948, twelve years after its formation and soon after the termination of the Olivier visit with the Old Vic Company, the National Theatre Movement was granted a £5,000 per annum State subsidy for the development of drama, ballet, and opera. In 1961, the Movement celebrated its 25th anniversary with a successful presentation of "The Student Prince". Throughout its 25 years of activity, the National Theatre Movement has mainly been concerned with the development of local artists in Grand Opera and some of the finest Australian voices heard singing overseas today have passed through its opera school. Currently, the National Theatre Movement is in receipt of a grant of £10,000 from the Victorian State Government.

The Movement transferred its headquarters to a cinema in Toorak early in 1962, and the Melbourne City Council made an initial grant of £1,000 to aid this project. However, the cinema was soon afterwards destroyed by fire.

The St. Martins Theatre, formerly the Melbourne Little Theatre, was formed in 1931 and, at the end of 1961, was presenting its 288th production. During that time it has developed a list of over 5,000 subscribers and presents a different play every month in its new home in South Yarra—built in 1956. Its policy in the past has been to present oversea box office successes, when available, together with more experimental work and Australian plays. This policy was initially executed on an amateur basis, but the growth towards a professional status has been slowly taking place. The large subscription audience guarantees a good attendance, in a theatre seating 404, over the 22 performances of each play.

The Union Theatre Repertory Company, with its homes in the Union Theatre, University of Melbourne, and the Russell Street Theatre, was formed in 1953 and at the end of 1961 presented its 104th production. This is a fully professional company, originally designed to present chiefly commercial plays, but now more devoted to presenting plays not usually attempted by commercial managements, but for which there is a growing specialized audience interest. These plays are presented continuously every three weeks. A startling example of the rise in costs in the theatre in Victoria is shown by the fact that in 1953 this company was costing £350 per week to run, whereas at the end of 1961, that figure more than trebled. Because of this and in recognition of the work the company has been doing

(the first Australian productions of, among others, "Summer of the Seventeenth Doll", "Lola Montez", and "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab"), the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust has, since 1959, agreed to underwrite this company against loss up to £5,000 per season during its playing at both the Union and the Russell Street Theatres. This guarantee has not been fully called upon at any time.

In the amateur field, the encouragement by the Victorian Drama League, founded in 1952 (initially sponsored by the Council of Adult Education) has been partly responsible for a significant development of amateur drama throughout the State; in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area alone there were 55 amateur groups registered with the Victorian Drama League in 1961, out of a total of 234 throughout the State.

Summary

Since the end of the Second World War, the following events have had a significant effect upon theatrical trends in Victoria. First, the visit of Sir Laurence Olivier and the Old Vic Company in 1948, which opened the eyes of audiences to the current theatrical development overseas and gave the theatre prestige. Secondly, State subsidy to the National Theatre Movement (1948) and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust (1955), which have helped particularly in the development of Grand Opera in English and the popularity of the Australian player and play. Regarding the latter, some commercial managements have not been slow to follow suit. Thirdly, the introduction of television in 1956. This has led to the diversion of the contemporary straight play more and more to the smaller, non-commercial stage and the development of the smaller theatre on a professional line. The tendency also has been to encourage the expansion of such small theatres into the suburbs—the St. Martins Theatre, the Union Theatre Repertory Company, the National Theatre, the Arts Theatre in Richmond and, with the closing of various cinemas in the suburbs, to attract the cinema audience more into the city, where a number of older theatres, the Kings, the Athenaeum, and the St. James have been converted and re-converted for that purpose.

Generally speaking, audience taste now is not very different from that in the immediate post-war years, although a better standard of presentation and performance is demanded. The request is still mainly for comedy and music and it is left to the smaller theatres, with or without subsidies but with lower overheads, to revive the classics and to show the immediately contemporary and *avant garde* to a small variable audience.

Music

A survey of music in Victoria will be found in pages 161 to 163 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

The Press

During 1961 the Victorian press was affected by the Commonwealth Government's economic measures. These were most severely felt in the field of advertising, with both display advertising and classified advertising falling sharply compared with the peak volumes of the

preceding year. The revenue of both major metropolitan newspaper groups and also of the larger provincial and suburban chains fell away and trading profits decreased.

The sharpest effects of the measures were felt in mid-year when national and general display advertisers trimmed their advertising appropriations severely. In the classified advertising field, used car and professional advertisements fell away in the middle of the year and real estate advertising was at a low ebb until the normal seasonal recovery began in late spring and early summer. In November, some newspapers published record volumes of classified advertising. However, these volumes were based on increased buying of space by some larger advertisers and, in fact, represented a smaller number of individual advertisements than in the same period of 1960.

The decline in advertising through the year was reflected in tighter editorial space allocations, with most papers trimming space allocated to feature material and placing restrictions on news space.

Despite the credit restrictions and their direct effects on advertising and revenue, sales of all principal newspapers reached record heights during the year. Audit figures for the three major Melbourne daily newspapers for the period 2nd April to 30th September showed an average increase per day of 18,763 papers above the corresponding period of 1960. One of the circulation trends was that the sales figures were comparatively stable before the effects of the credit restrictions became severe. Circulations showed their greatest increase in the last nine months of the year as advertising revenue dropped.

Among reasons advanced for the increase in sales in the latter part of the year were:—

- (1) Fairly consistent news of international importance—such as the man in space, the Russian 50 megaton bomb, Princess Margaret's baby ;
- (2) stimulated demand for newspapers, particularly for newspapers carrying employment advertisements, during a period of higher unemployment ; and
- (3) a mild winter. (Circulation experts agree that cold weather has an adverse effect on sales.)

The three Melbourne daily newspapers increased their publicity and promotion effort during 1961. A significant feature was an increased use of "house" advertising and a recognition of television as a suitable medium for promoting sales of newspapers.

There were increases also in sales to new Australian readers. It is apparent that the first generation of new Australians is now leaving school and beginning to buy newspapers in the English language, after ten years in which new Australian readership was mostly concentrated on foreign language publications.

Further References

An historical survey of the press in Victoria will be found on pages 167 to 171 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

State Film Centre

During the Second World War documentary films proved of great value, both as a training aid and a morale builder. When the war ended, governments endeavoured to find ways of keeping documentary films at work in the post-war years and they did this by forming central 16-mm. libraries in strategic places.

In May, 1945, the Australian National Film Board was established and the various State Governments were invited to form State Advisory Committees to assist the Board in its distribution of films. The State Advisory Committee set up in Victoria recommended the formation of a State Film Centre which was established by the Government in June, 1946.

Basically, the State Film Centre is required to promote and assist the screening of documentary films in Victoria; to maintain a free film lending library and actively to promote the effective use of the films; to operate the use of a mobile unit in the country; and to compile information about films.

In the course of its work, the Centre has built up an extensive library of over 8,500 films and circulates them to approximately 1,600 registered regular borrowers each year, and, in addition, lends films occasionally to another four or five hundred organizations.

Each year the Centre's two travelling projectionists take screenings to country areas, in many cases working in with other government bodies such as the Soil Conservation Authority, the State Electricity Commission, the Health Department, and the Council of Adult Education. By means of trailer-mounted generators, it is possible to present film screenings in outback areas beyond the reach of power lines.

Following a policy of decentralization, the Centre supplies a monthly collection of films to ten regional film libraries, which are the municipal book libraries at Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Echuca, Flinders-Mornington, Geelong, Horsham, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, and Yallourn.

The State Film Centre has become a recognized source of reliable technical information in all matters in the presentation and production of 16-mm. motion pictures and gives free advice to schools, film societies, industries, and the 16-mm. film user in general.

Public preview screenings are held regularly in Melbourne at Nicholas Hall and films from the State Film Centre are shown frequently in association with various community activities.

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are under the general control of the Board which operates under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*.

The Board's powers were further extended by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960*, which relates to licences for broadcast and television receivers on hire.

Among the projects recently sponsored by the Board have been investigations into the types of music broadcast by commercial stations, religious, family, and children's programmes, and advertising.

The Board is concerned about children's programmes, particularly their quality, duration, and time of presentation. The Board's inquiries indicated that children under sixteen years of age comprised between 54 per cent. and 72 per cent. of the total listening audience between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 8.15 a.m. in August, 1961.

Advertising matter has been the subject of analysis in point of time and quantity, and one result of a study of Melbourne commercial broadcast programmes, based on a 10 per cent. random sample of broadcasts to listeners between 6.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. daily for two weeks in the Spring of 1960 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING : DISTRIBUTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS, BY DAYS AND SESSIONS : MELBOURNE PROGRAMMES, 1960

Day of Week	Percentage of Time Occupied by Advertisements	Session	Percentage of Time Occupied by Advertisements
Monday	16·2	Breakfast— 6.00 a.m.—8.30 a.m. ..	22·0
Tuesday	21·9	Morning— 8.30 a.m.—12 noon ..	19·5
Wednesday	21·0	Midday— 12 noon—2.00 p.m. ..	16·7
Thursday	21·7	Afternoon— 2.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m. ..	15·5
Friday	17·4	Evening— 6.00 p.m.—8.00 p.m. ..	14·5
Saturday	12·7	Night— 8.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m. . .	10·9
Sunday	7·3		

National Broadcasting Stations

At the 30th June, 1961 the Australian Broadcasting Commission, generally referred to as the A.B.C., was operating the Victorian radio stations shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL STATIONS, 30TH JUNE, 1961

Station and Call Sign	Type and Location	Station and Call Sign	Type and Location
	Medium Wave		Short Wave
Metropolitan— 3AR 3LO	} Melbourne	Radio Australia, Overseas Service— VLA, VLB, VLC, VLD, VLE, VLY Inland Australia Service— VLG*, VLH, VLR ..	} Shepparton, Northern Victoria
Regional— 3GI 3WV 3WL			

* Shared between inland and overseas services.

In addition to the wide range of programmes provided through its network of stations, the Commission has established a concert series, and despite the attractions of television, attendances at orchestral concerts and recitals have continued to increase.

The following table shows concerts and attendances for the year 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—A.B.C. CONCERTS AND ATTENDANCES, 1960-61

Type	Paid Concerts	Attendance	Type	Free Concerts	Attendance
Orchestral ..	80	122,616	Schools Orchestral	38	72,229
Recitals ..	35	26,392	Other Orchestral..	11	27,800
Total ..	115	149,008	Total ..	49	100,029

Subscription concerts were held in the following Victorian centres :—Ballarat, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Sale, and Shepparton. In addition, concerts were also given at Bendigo, Echuca, Maryborough, Mildura, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, and Yallourn. The orchestras also gave free concerts for school children at all centres at which they made public appearances.

MELBOURNE—COMPOSITION OF NATIONAL STATIONS BROADCAST PROGRAMMES, 1961

Contents	%	Contents	%
Music—		Talks Including Women's Session, Interviews, Discussions, News Commentaries, Documentaries	6·8
Classical	22·3	News	7·8
Light	15·1	Sport	4·8
Variety and Popular	18·2	Education	3·7
Drama and Features	3·9	Parliament	4·5
Children's	2·3	Rural	1·7
Religious	3·5	Announcements, Fill-ins, &c. ..	5·4

Commercial Broadcasting

The twenty commercial stations operating in Victoria are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30TH JUNE, 1961

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

The following table shows the number of broadcast listeners' licences in Victoria from 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—BROADCAST LISTENERS' LICENCES

Year								Number of Listeners' Licences at 30th June
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	557,960
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	605,340
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	606,587
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	589,437
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	585,633

Television

One national and six commercial television stations were operating in Victoria at 30th April, 1962. The localities served and the call signs of these stations are shown below :—

Metropolitan Area				Country Areas				
Melbourne	*ABV2	Ballarat	..	..	BTV6
"	GTV9	Bendigo	..	..	BCV8
"	HSV7	Goulburn Valley	..	..	GMV6
					Latrobe Valley	..	..	GLV10

* National Station.

The number of national stations is to be increased, and applications for licences have been called for commercial stations to serve the Upper Murray, Mildura and Murray Valley (Swan Hill) areas.

The following table shows a sample composition of television programmes for Melbourne commercial stations :—

MELBOURNE—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1961

Contents	%	Contents	%
Drama—		Sport—	
Adventure	6·4	Events	3·6
Crime and Suspense	18·3	Other	1·3
Domestic and Comedy	9·7	Family—	
Western	8·2	For Children	8·6
Miscellaneous	8·3	Family Living and Shopping	3·6
Light Entertainment—		News	5·1
Cartoons	2·7	Information	0·5
Light Music	1·7	The Arts	0·7
Personalities and Oddities	5·9	Current Affairs—	
Quiz and Panel Programmes	2·6	Australian Activities	0·3
Talent Programmes	0·3	Religious Matter	2·3
Variety	8·9	Social, Human Relations, and Controversial Matter	1·0

The following table shows the number of television viewers' licences in Victoria from 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—TELEVISION VIEWERS' LICENCES

Year								Number of Viewers' Licences at 30th June
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,721
1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270,073
1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353,091
1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401,395
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	452,098

Further References

Historical information about the introduction and early history of radio broadcasting and television will be found on pages 164 to 167 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Royal Botanic Gardens

An article describing the Gardens will be found on pages 179 to 181 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

National Parks

National Parks Authority

With the passing of the National Parks Act, there was established a National Parks Authority consisting of a Chairman, a full-time Director and nine other members. These included the Secretary for Lands, the Chairman of the Forests Commission of Victoria, the Secretary for Public Works, the Chairman of the Soil Conservation Authority, the Director of Fisheries and Wildlife, along with two members representing groups of organizations interested in national parks, a representative of the Victorian Ski Association and a representative of the Victorian Government Tourist Bureau.

By virtue of its composition, the Authority is able to tackle problems of national parks' control through the expert knowledge and training of its members. Sub-committees of the Authority handle such basic matters as fire protection, fauna protection, works programmes, policy, &c.

Objects of the Act

The objects of the Act are as follows :—

- (1) to provide for the establishment and control of national parks ;

- (2) to protect and preserve indigenous plant and animal wild life and features of special scenic, scientific, or historical interest in national parks ;
- (3) to maintain the existing environment of national parks ;
- (4) to provide for the education and enjoyment of visitors to national parks and to encourage and control such visitors.

Expenditure

Since the formation of the National Parks Authority in 1957, amounts totalling £222,680 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. This expenditure represents a notable measure of progress. Details of the expenditure are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE (£)

National Park	Year Ended 30th June—			
	1958	1959	1960	1961
Wyperfeld National Park ..	..	1,053	1,926	8,961
Kinglake National Park ..	5,937	5,109	5,227	7,856
Fern Tree Gully National Park ..	2,518	494	3,106	4,819
Wilson's Promontory National Park ..	12,794	32,176	21,582	24,818
Mount Buffalo National Park ..	3,894	7,168	9,984	9,326
Churchill National Park ..	33	10	2,246	9,760
Fraser National Park ..	150	22	13,171	13,689
Tara Valley and Bulga National Park ..	723	1,080	1,394	2,998
Other National Parks	3,340	201	329	4,786
Total	29,389	47,313	58,965	87,013

Fauna Protection

Control of bush fires and the provision of water supplies are essential factors in fauna conservation ; but in our national parks there is another problem : the protection of native fauna against introduced foxes and conservation of their food supply (grass) in competition with the rabbits.

The problem of destroying rabbits in national parks, without harming the native fauna, is of some interest. The usual method of poisoning rabbits is to place oats treated with strychnine or " 1080 " in a furrow to which the rabbits are attracted. Unfortunately, emus and kangaroos, and possibly other fauna, will take oats and in the past this has resulted in severe fauna losses.

To tackle this problem, the Authority formed a Fauna Protection Committee which has worked in close harmony with the Lands Department. It has been found that diced carrot, dyed with Malachite Green (a coal-tar dye) is unattractive to native fauna. In preliminary experiments in Wyperfeld National Park, using green-dyed carrot

without poison, it was observed that cockatoos picked up the bait in their claws, but rejected it without eating it. Rabbits were observed to come from as far away as a quarter of a mile. When it had been established that the risk to the fauna was low, 3 miles of poison trail was laid, using green-dyed carrot; strychnine was used so that all kills would be picked up close to the trail. Next morning, 328 rabbits were collected, but no birds or kangaroos. Two possums were killed. In several subsequent poisoning campaigns, many miles of trail have been laid, using both strychnine and "1080". The result has always been the same—no native fauna except possums (two or three each run) have been killed, though thousands of rabbits have been destroyed. It is essential in such work that the poison trail be filled in the morning after the poisoning, so that any baits remaining do not attract inquisitive birds or animals. The Authority has secured the co-operation of the Lands Department Officers in this regard. The method described has been applied in other national parks and is now standard procedure.

Foxes and feral cats which constitute a danger to the Lowans (Mallee Hens) in Wyperfeld, have been destroyed by hanging dead chickens or rabbits suitably treated with "1080" or strychnine, from low branches in the vicinity of the mounds. This method had proved very successful in Sherbrooke Forest Park, where the lyrebirds are constantly in danger from foxes and cats.

Further References

A list of the main National Parks of Victoria, showing their location and area will be found on pages 173 to 176 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Tourist Development Authority

The functions of this Authority are listed on pages 182 to 183 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Education

State Primary Education

Historical

The Education Department and State education were brought into being in January, 1873. It was not, however, until 1910 that legislative provision was made for State secondary education. So for almost 40 years, the history of the new Department was the history of the primary, or more properly, the elementary schools of the State. This explains why, although now there are State high schools, State technical schools, and State girls' secondary schools, it is the State primary school that is still familiarly referred to as the State School; and the practice of allocating to each such school a number for official filing purposes, which actually antedates the Department itself by ten years, still persists.

The new Department in 1873 faced many problems, but by far the most important was that of establishing new schools throughout the State, especially in the new areas of settlement that were springing

up, following the passing of the *Land Act* 1869. This Act threw open for selection the pastoral lands of the squatters, and from mine, town, and station, a steady stream of work-hungry men and their families set off to establish farms and homes in the outback—on the Wimmera plains or among the rain forests of Gippsland.

Perhaps the chief worry of the new settlers, one that individual initiative and ingenuity and hard work could not provide against, was the fact that their children were growing up without schooling. True, the Common Schools Board would possibly assist them with grants towards the cost of a building and the salary of a teacher, but where would they, living off the land, obtain their share of the cost, and how could they, isolated as they were from the more settled areas, find and house a teacher? The system of State grants had failed to solve the educational problems of the towns and was quite unequal to the new task.

The Royal Commission set up some time before to inquire into the state of public instruction under the Common Schools Act had reported in 1867 that less than half of the children of elementary school age were on the rolls of public and private schools, and stated that the deficiency of the means of instruction in the thinly populated parts of the colony was acknowledged to be "the most crying want of the interior at this moment". Both town and country looked to the new Department to vitalize education, to extend it throughout the colony, and to provide buildings, teachers, and supervision that would ensure the same standard of education within its borders.

The accomplishments of the Department during its first five years show how great had been the need and how vigorously it had set about its task of satisfying that need. Of the schools, numbering about 800, taken over from the Common Schools Board only half were housed in buildings that had been vested in the Board; the remainder were conducted in leased buildings owned by churches or private individuals. Five years later the Department was able to report that the number of schools had been more than doubled, over 800 new buildings had been erected, and many existing buildings had been enlarged and repaired. In all, additional accommodation had been provided and teachers had been supplied for more than 100,000 children.

This rate of expansion was not again to be approached until the present day, when the rise in school population due to immigration and the increased birth rate, coupled with the growth in outer areas of Melbourne and in many provincial and country towns, has produced a very similar crisis and has strained resources of money and man-power to the utmost. Comparison of the achievements of the two periods is, of course, not possible. Today's schools provide much more floor space per child than did those of the earlier period, especially in secondary and technical schools, where special rooms are set aside for "practical" subjects. But the increase in school population during the period 1872-77 was very similar to that of 1955-60, when the total enrolment in all types of State schools rose by 100,000.

It can be said that the ideal behind the Education Act of 1872, that, as far as possible, equal opportunities for education would be available throughout country areas as well as the cities, has been a guiding principle accepted by the Department at all times. In spite of the development in recent years of consolidation of schools in certain country areas, whereby country children are transported by bus to a school centrally situated in the area, the small one-teacher schools are still the main feature of education in the country, and every effort is made to keep them open, although enrolments may drop to as low as six pupils. Of the 1,900 primary schools in operation, more than half are in charge of one teacher.

Role of Primary Education

The establishment of State secondary schools following the 1910 Act foreshadowed a marked change in the role previously allotted to the elementary schools, and this, in turn, has produced changes in aims, in curriculum, and in methods of teaching. Eventually it was accepted that pupils proceeding to secondary education should do so after the Grade VI. year. Consequently, at first in the towns, and later, with the provision of bus transport, in most of the small country schools, the "top" of the elementary school disappeared, and today the number of pupils still remaining in these grades is almost negligible. For instance, of the 40,000 pupils in Grade VI. in 1959, less than 1 per cent. were in the following year to be found in Grade VII. All the others had proceeded to some form of secondary education.

The primary school, therefore, is now called on to provide the first of the two main stages of education; its pupils commence school at the average age of five and pass on to the various forms of secondary schools at the average age of twelve. No longer is it looked on as providing all the schooling a child can obtain; it awards no certificates and there is no "11+" examination for entry into the secondary stage. It is, in the main, the responsibility of the head teacher to maintain standards of progress throughout the six or seven years of the primary school and to decide the standard a pupil should reach in Grade VI. before transferring to the secondary stage. This, of course, results in some lack of uniformity and, at times, in some sharp differences of opinion with the secondary schools, which in the past had received only a selected section of Grade VI. pupils; but it is becoming recognized that secondary education for all involves the adaptation of secondary school courses and teaching to the wide spread of individual differences to be found in any age group. In practice, a middle course is steered between excluding a considerable number of pupils from secondary education altogether and transferring all, irrespective of standard, in an agreed-upon age-group.

This changing role of the primary school has gradually evolved over the past 50 years, but more rapidly over the past twenty. The re-thinking that the change has made necessary has been influenced by developments in child psychology and by the realization that the

primary school should provide for the child's physical, intellectual, and spiritual growth during pre-adolescence and early adolescence, instead of concentrating mainly on what it is imagined will be his adult needs of skills and knowledge.

These changing viewpoints can be traced in the changes in curriculum and methods of teaching that have taken place in the primary school during this century. The narrow curriculum of the three R's, with which the school at the turn of the century concerned itself, has been widened and enriched by teaching that aims to develop interests, personal growth, and social awareness—social and environmental studies, physical activities, music, and art; and the school library has been developed to cater for the increasing intellectual curiosity of the child of to-day and to give him training in self-education.

Changing Functions of Teachers

All this, of course, places more responsibility on the primary school teacher and demands a much greater measure of knowledge, teaching skill, and understanding of child nature and development. The class teacher, responsible for the same group of children throughout the year and for the teaching of the whole curriculum, remains the basis of staffing of the primary school. He needs a wide knowledge of subject-matter and of the ways in which courses can be made interesting and meaningful; he needs sufficient background to enable him to link subject with subject and to teach their basic principles; and he needs to have developed personal interests and enthusiasms in some fields of skill or study that will lift his teaching from the instructional to the educational level. He needs also to be skilled in class and child management and to be adaptable to changing class and school circumstances. Hence the attention that to-day is given to the training of teachers as regards both the initial preparation for teaching and the means of keeping them abreast with new knowledge, methods, and viewpoints.

Trainee teachers nowadays go direct from secondary schools into teachers' colleges. The minimum qualification for college courses is the Leaving Certificate, but about one-third of those selected have passed the Matriculation Examination. The apprenticeship system of training teachers, which continued up to recent years either in conjunction with or as a substitute for a course of training in a teachers' college, has now been discontinued, and students-in-training spend a minimum of two years in college. Those training as teachers specializing in infant-school work take a three-year course, and a number of those taking the two-year course for general primary teaching are granted extensions of their studentships to undertake university or agricultural college courses or further training of at least one year in special fields—in education of the deaf and of the physically and mentally handicapped, arts and crafts and home crafts (for teaching in consolidated schools or craft centres), and as teacher-librarians (for work in central libraries in primary schools).

The demand for more and more teachers to cope with the ever-increasing school enrolments and the ending of the apprenticeship (student teacher) method of training has caused a very large expansion in the number and size of the teachers' colleges, as in other States and countries. In 1939, there was only one college and 334 students. Twenty years later there were eight Primary colleges and 2,867 students. In 1961 the number of students exceeded 3,000.

This flow of new teachers has enabled the Department not only to maintain increasing school staffs with trained teachers, but to plan for a reduction in the size of classes.

Planning of Curriculum

Until recently, it was the custom to revise the curriculum of the primary school at widely spaced intervals and then to introduce a revised course in all subjects at the one time. Because of the difficulty teachers encountered in implementing so far-reaching a revision, the present practice was introduced of keeping the curriculum continually under revision and concentrating on one subject at a time. To control this continuous revision, a Standing Committee, consisting of representative teachers, inspectors, and members of college staffs, has been set up. Subject committees appointed from time to time draw up revised courses, which are submitted in the first instance to the Standing Committee. The Curriculum and Research Branch carries out investigations and trials of various aspects of courses under revision and is primarily responsible for making principles and details known to teachers. This is done by publication of notes on the courses, by classes for teachers, by seminars and "workshops" arranged by district inspectors, and by assisting a number of practising teachers with new methods in order that their classes may be used for demonstration purposes. It frequently happens that in this way certain aspects of a proposed revision are made known to teachers and are being taught in a large number of schools before the actual prescription of the new course. At present special attention is being paid to the teaching of arithmetic, with stress on the understanding of basic mathematical principles involved rather than merely on computational skill. At the same time efforts are being made to evolve a course that will not be so tied to grade standards as in the past, but instead will make provision for the wide individual differences among the children found in most classes in the school. Experimentation and trial courses associated with the arithmetic revision have already demonstrated most clearly that in the past the fixed course for each grade has unnecessarily retarded the development of skill and understanding by the more advanced pupils in each class.

Equipment and Accommodation

The provision of accommodation for the rapidly increasing number of pupils in all types of schools has constituted a major problem for the Department during the past ten years. It is expected that the annual increase in primary school enrolment, which reached the peak of 15,000 in 1952, and was nearly 14,000 as recently as 1958, will vary between 6,000 and 8,000 for many years.

Naturally, the first thought has been for class-rooms, and the standard plan which has been evolved to make for speed in the calling of tenders by the Public Works Department has up to now made no provision for special purpose rooms. However, it can be claimed that the rooms in the new schools are bright, that storage facilities have been improved, and that staff amenities, heating of rooms, and provision and siting of toilet blocks mark a considerable advance in school planning. Except in the case of the very large primary schools, the 5 acre site usually provided has proved to be adequate for playground activities.

Throughout the State there has been considerable improvement in the equipment of primary schools. Local funds raised by school committees and mothers' clubs have been generously supported by parents and have been supplemented on a subsidy basis by the Department. School libraries have been greatly improved, both as regards book stock and management, and radio and sound equipment enable children of most schools to participate in school broadcasts and to have music for assemblies and on other occasions. In every sense the primary school is a neighbourhood unit, and in the new housing areas, both Government and private, it is the first district amenity; as such it has played a large part in helping the residents of a new area to gain a sense of belonging to a neighbourhood and in this way to become adjusted to new conditions.

Secondary Education 1945–1960

An article dealing with this subject will be found on pages 206 to 209 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Salient Features of Contemporary State Education

1. Types of Schools

(a) Primary :—

- (i) Normal—for Grades I. to VI. ;
- (ii) Consolidated—for Grades I. to VI. and special post-primary courses of four years in rural areas ;
- (iii) Special Schools—for handicapped children, and pupils in institutions ;
- (iv) Special Classes—for remedial work ;
- (v) Correspondence School—correspondence classes for primary and secondary pupils and teachers.

(b) Secondary :—

- (i) High Schools—six years of post-primary school to University entrance ;
- (ii) Girls' Schools—five years of post-primary school ;
- (iii) Higher Elementary Schools—four years of post-primary school ;

(iv) Central Schools and Classes—two years of post-primary school.

(c) *Technical* :—

(i) Junior Technical—four years of post-primary school ;

(ii) Senior Technical—four years of post-Junior Technical school.

2. *Special Services*

Special Services are maintained and extended through officers and staffs in the following fields:—

- (i) Library Services
- (ii) Visual Aids Department
- (iii) Music and Speechcraft
- (iv) Physical Education
- (v) Art
- (vi) Forestry
- (vii) Publications (Including certain texts)
- (viii) Survey and Planning (School sites, Teachers' Colleges, &c.)
- (ix) Curriculum and Research (Revision of certain curricula)
- (x) Australian Broadcasting Commission Liaison
- (xi) Welfare (Teachers' accommodation)
- (xii) Domestic Arts (Primary)
- (xiii) Psychology and Guidance Services.

In addition, the State Schools' Nursery provides valuable instruction for teachers and pupils, and supplies plants to schools.

The School Medical and Dental Services provide inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State (see page 242). Other school activities such as the Gould League of Bird Lovers and Red Cross are fostered and assisted by teachers.

3. *Examinations*

An increasing number of Secondary Schools are providing Class A, or internal examinations, for the University Intermediate and Leaving Certificates. In addition, the Department provides its own Intermediate Certificate for consolidated and girls' schools, and Leaving Certificate for the latter. Teachers may obtain qualifications by in-service courses.

4. *Teachers*

Rights of teachers for promotion and transfer have been greatly improved. Teachers' residences and flats for women teachers have been provided in increasing numbers in recent years.

Further details of the State Education system, including particulars of subjects taught and facilities provided, were given on pages 317 to 332 of the Victorian Year Book 1954–1958.

Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1957 to 1961 are shown in the following tables. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School, "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 (1st August in the year concerned) and ages of pupils refer to age last birthday at census date.

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

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Primary Schools—					
Schools*	1,909	1,919	1,928	1,929	1,931
Teachers†	9,233	10,236	10,437	10,586	11,655
Pupils	269,922	283,701	289,417	294,544	301,514
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	223	234	256	279	291
Teachers†	3,493	3,493	3,984	4,348	4,821
Pupils	90,654	100,216	114,545	127,851	138,226
All Schools—					
Schools	2,132	2,153	2,184	2,208	2,222
Teachers†	12,726	13,729	14,421	14,934	16,476
Pupils	360,576	383,917	403,962	422,395	439,740

* Includes schools with both primary and post-primary grades.

† Includes teachers temporarily employed, but excludes teachers in training.

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS : AGES OF PUPILS

Age Last Birthday	At 1st August—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Under 6 Years	29,837	34,893	35,962	38,499	40,331
6 Years	39,469	40,328	42,296	41,749	43,047
7 "	39,501	40,299	40,687	42,495	42,051
8 "	37,748	39,760	40,577	40,837	42,706
9 "	37,727	37,753	39,843	40,426	41,166
10 "	41,818	38,266	38,218	39,956	40,877
11 "	33,512	41,798	38,398	38,308	40,229
12 "	30,851	33,030	40,814	38,133	37,957
13 "	29,679	31,259	33,756	42,144	38,995
14 "	20,601	23,960	26,206	28,553	36,571
15 "	13,148	14,165	17,162	19,112	21,640
16 "	4,940	6,078	7,070	8,786	9,976
17 "	1,378	1,900	2,388	2,680	3,284
18 "	275	344	494	575	719
Over 18 Years	92	84	91	142	191
Total	360,576	383,917	403,962	422,395	439,740

The following tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School, show the census enrolments, by sex and ages, of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1961 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1961

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary (Primary Grades)	} 1,895 {	157,286	144,228	301,514
Primary (Post-Primary Grades)		172	203	375
Central (Post-Primary)		4	14	445
Consolidated and Group (Post-Primary)		32	694	1,391
Central Schools and Classes (Secondary)	23	2,046	1,942	3,988
Higher Elementary	16	712	1,022	1,734
Girls' Secondary	16	—	6,451	6,451
Junior Technical	70	32,110	4,609	36,719
District High	166	39,699	47,424	87,123
Total	2,222	233,153	206,587	439,740

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
AGE OF PUPILS, 1961

Class of School	Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1961)						Total
	Under 14	14	15	16	17	18 and over	
Primary (Primary Grades)	300,796	502	158	58	..	..	301,514
Primary (Post-Primary Grades)	274	72	23	6	..	..	375
Central (Post-Primary)	217	174	45	9	..	..	445
Consolidated and Group (Post-Primary)	840	348	168	34	1	..	1,391
Central Schools and Classes (Secondary)	3,490	447	47	4	..	..	3,988
Higher Elementary	986	433	213	88	12	2	1,734
Girls' Secondary	3,475	1,809	834	284	43	6	6,451
Junior Technical	17,265	11,165	6,445	1,678	154	12	36,719
District High	40,016	21,621	13,707	7,815	3,074	890	87,123
Total	367,359	36,571	21,640	9,976	3,284	910	439,740

Technical Schools

The table which follows shows census enrolments in Senior Technical Schools in Victoria for the years 1957 to 1961. "Professional Courses" are those for which, on completion, a diploma is granted; "Trade Courses" embrace those through which apprenticeship qualifications may be gained; and "Certificate Courses" cover various aspects of public and business administration. "Other courses" include special studies, as well as single subjects being undertaken by students.

**VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS : TYPE OF
COURSE : CENSUS ENROLMENTS**

Type of Course	At 1st August—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Professional Courses—					
Full-time	3,005	3,593	4,137	4,938	5,813
Part-time	3,176	3,440	4,151	5,383	4,430
Total	6,181	7,033	8,288	10,321	10,243
Trade Courses—					
Full-time	188	231	191	111	175
Part-time	20,426	19,262	21,155	22,467	23,538
Total	20,614	19,493	21,346	22,578	23,713
Certificate Courses—					
Full-time	337	350	190	402	340
Part-time	2,583	2,938	3,213	3,551	5,558
Total	2,920	3,288	3,403	3,953	5,898
Other Courses—					
Full-time	678	688	934	793	1,013
Part-time	16,964	17,387	17,284	16,271	19,610
Total	17,642	18,075	18,218	17,064	20,623
All Courses—					
Full-time	4,208	4,862	5,452	6,244	7,341
Part-time	43,149	43,027	45,803	47,672	53,136
Total	47,357	47,889	51,255	53,916	60,477

State Expenditure on Education

During 1960–61, £52,437,235 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 University, 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 658 and 677 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 1956-57 to 1960-61 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
(£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects) ..	12,575	13,760	15,147	15,807	17,492
Secondary ..	5,007	5,752	6,502	7,620	8,717
Buildings and Land..	5,214	5,486	5,548	7,096	7,465
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools ..	4,037	4,356	4,645	5,936	6,523
Buildings and Land	1,087	1,066	1,209	1,914	2,226
Training of Teachers ..	2,047	2,313	2,694	3,361	3,796
Administration ..	541	584	651	742	824
Pensions ..	632	684	758	851	954
General Expenditure ..	781	822	903	1,026	1,175
University—					
Special Appropriation, &c. ..	1,018	1,212	1,534	1,971	3,253
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c. ..	10	11	13	12	12
Total ..	32,949*	36,046*	39,604*	46,336*	52,437*
*These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax ..	427	467	517	576	705
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services ..	282	278	319	359	369
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	12 11 0	13 8 3	14 8 0	16 8 8	18 2 6

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

(£'000)

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
471	528	557	693	773

Of the amount of £52,437,235 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1960–61, £3,252,600 was appropriated to the University; £11,770 was spent on scholarships and bursaries to the University; £68,023 was spent on Adult Education; £2,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee; and the remaining £49,102,842 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1960–61

(£)

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration	466,103	179,809	82,995	85,030	2,714	7,544	824,195
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities*		32,068					32,068
Cost of Instruction	407,690	14,547,455	6,780,352	5,821,045	112,609	764,204	28,433,355
Operation of School Plant†	2,454	907,824	487,828	122,142	1,052	44,993	1,566,293
Maintenance of School Plant‡	2,513	985,629	205,739	162,972	104	46,526	1,403,483
Auxiliary Costs§	677,699	880,065	1,060,864	382,173	380	2,931,787	5,932,968
Fixed Charges||	967,432	156,137	82,044	50,447	989	10,051	1,267,100
Capital Expenditure	1,668	3,303,179	3,486,837	2,211,012	2,915	637,769	9,643,380
Total ..	2,525,559	20,992,166	12,186,659	8,834,821	120,763	4,442,874	49,102,842

* Refers to Attendance Branch.

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

‡ Includes cost of repair of buildings, upkeep of grounds, &c.

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

|| Includes pensions and superannuation, rent of buildings, and workers' compensation.

Registered Schools of Victoria

General

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

In the main, these schools are not co-educational and a large number are primary schools provided by the Roman Catholic Church. At the secondary level these schools 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.

It is generally true that these schools owe their foundation to private individuals or groups of individuals or corporate bodies, rather than to the churches to which they belong, except in the case of the Roman Catholic schools.

However, a few of the larger schools which are now just over a century old owe their origin to churchmen; to Bishop Perry of the Church of England, the Free Church Presbytery of Victoria and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, Archbishop Goold. As was the case in England, secondary education in Australia was left to the churches to pioneer, although the Victorian Government in the 1850's made substantial grants to the Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Churches for the foundation of Melbourne Grammar, Geelong Grammar, Scotch, and St. Patrick's, which later became Xavier College.

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 and of interested and devoted men or women who give their services to promoting the well-being of the school.

The council appoints the headmaster (or headmistress) who in turn selects the staff, some members of whom may well devote their whole life to the service of the one school. Thus, there is likely to develop a continuity of belief and behaviour which gradually builds up an individual character peculiar to that school.

All of the Independent schools derive their working income from fees charged, very few having any endowments, and most are day schools with some accommodation for boarders. In the main the size of classes is limited to 30 with smaller numbers in certain subject groups. All schools offer scholarships by competition and a full scholarship generally gives remission of all tuition fees.

The methods of teaching within these schools are similar to those employed in the State schools, but emphasis is given to religion in the life of the school, and more use is made of "out of school" activities, including games, as an educational instrument.

In the field of experiments in teaching techniques the Independent schools, have, perhaps, no spectacular record. But some schools have their individual schemes for developing a sense, and habits, of community service whereby service projects on behalf of certain sections of the public are undertaken. Other schools give rural training at country centres near Melbourne, while the development of self-reliance, leadership, and independence is encouraged through schemes similar to the "Outward Bound Schools" in England. But probably the major educational experiment that has been undertaken in recent years has been that of Geelong Grammar School at Timbertop near Mansfield in the Victorian Alps. Under this scheme all boys in the fourth year of their secondary education (average age fourteen and half to fifteen and half years) spend a whole year at Timbertop. The normal academic curriculum is covered, but there are no organized conventional games and the boys help with domestic and other labour.

The scheme has as its objectives "the developing of self-reliance and independence—the satisfying of the desire for adventure and the less recognized relationship between man and nature, with its understanding of the importance of the land, not only to those who work upon it, but to all men". Altogether the contribution of the Independent schools to educational thought and practice in the State, and in Australia, has been a worthy one.

No Independent school in Victoria is permitted to employ anyone who is not registered with the Council of Public Education and to secure registration a teacher must have had some form of recognized training or hold a Diploma of Education from a University. (See pages 206–207.) The training of teachers is mainly in the hands of the State through its training colleges, but the Independent schools have their own training institution at Mercer House, Malvern. Finance for Mercer House comes from voluntary donations from the schools (based on a *per capita* levy) and from fees from the students. The courses are of one or two years' duration and, on completion, give the students registration as sub-primary, primary, or junior secondary teachers.

Mercer House is the only Independent Teacher Training Institution in Australia training teachers for the independent primary and secondary schools. In addition to its function as a training institute, Mercer House is developing "in service" training in the form of refresher courses for teachers and also acts as a centre for bringing together teachers of various subjects for the interchange of ideas.

Victorian Girls' Registered Schools

An article dealing with this subject will be found on pages 187–188 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Catholic Education

Primary Education

Catholic Education began in Victoria at the elementary school level. Since then, the system has developed into education at secondary and tertiary levels as well, but the idea of the importance of elementary education has never diminished, and the aim has been to provide elementary schooling for every Catholic child in a Catholic school.

The first phase of Catholic primary schooling was mostly in the hands of lay teachers. This phase was from 1840 to 1872. In 1872, Catholic schools relinquished the Government grant. In that year there were 94 schools, mostly taught by lay people with a re-inforcement of Religious 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 Religious teachers in the schools of Victoria. The

number of lay teachers at that time is not available. This phase, with the Religious teachers being in the majority, continued so that by 1950 there were 1,333 Religious teachers in the schools of Victoria and 263 lay teachers.

After the Second World War an increase of population due to natural increase and immigration increased school populations too much for Religious teachers to handle and re-inforcement was required. An appeal was made to Catholic youth to enter Catholic Training Colleges to teach in Catholic elementary schools. This appeal brought a generous response, and in 1955 Mercy Teachers' College, Ascot Vale, and Our Lady of Sion Teachers' College, Box Hill, took into training 56 Catholic young ladies. In 1956, these two Colleges were re-inforced by O'Neill Teachers' College, Elsternwick, and Kildara Teachers' College, Malvern, with an intake of 65 students. Each year the response has been greater, and now the facilities of training are not sufficient to cope with all those who desire to enter Catholic teaching service.

In 1961 there were 803 Religious teachers and 561 lay teachers in the Primary schools of the Melbourne Archdiocese. The recruitment of lay teachers, who are employed almost exclusively in the Melbourne Archdiocese, is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—CATHOLIC SCHOOLS: RECRUITMENT OF LAY TEACHERS

Institution	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Mercy Teachers' College, Ascot Vale ..	42	46	54	45	49
Our Lady of Sion Teachers' College, Box Hill	9	12	10	10	6
O'Neill Teachers' College, Elsternwick ..	16	15	16	14	14
Kildara Teachers' College, Malvern ..	10	11	17	17	31
Total	77	84	97	86	100

Further References

Other aspects of Catholic Education will be found on pages 217 to 219 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Council of Public Education

Constitution

The *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* 1905 came into operation on the 1st 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 came into operation.

This latter Act provided that the Council of Public Education should consist of twenty members with the Director of Education as President.

A new Council is elected every three years and any person who was a member of the previous Council is eligible for re-appointment. Nine members form a quorum. It is the duty of the Council to report to the Minister upon—

- (a) methods of or developments in public education in other countries, if, in its opinion, it is desirable to introduce such methods or developments into Victoria ; and
- (b) any matters in connexion with public education referred to it by the Minister.

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.

Part III. of the *Education Act* 1958, deals with schools other than State schools. "School" is defined as an assembly at an appointed time of three or more persons between the ages of six and eighteen years for the purpose of their being instructed by a teacher or teachers in all or any of the undermentioned subjects, namely, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English or other language, mathematics, history, any natural or experimental or applied science, book-keeping, shorthand, accountancy ; but "School" does not include the University of Melbourne or any college affiliated therewith or any assembly of persons, all of whom are members of not more than two families, or any State school, or any school aided by the State or any school in any part of Victoria declared by the Governor in Council to be a sparsely populated district for the purposes of the Act.

The Act makes it possible for qualified teachers, if they so desire, to be registered as teachers of art, art and crafts, music, or physical education. Such registration is not compulsory.

To deal with applications for the registration of schools and teachers, the Council appoints a special committee which is called the "Registration Committee". This Committee consists of nine members of the Council.

A total of 22,730 teachers has been registered since 1906 and 1,190 have been registered during the last two years. Each person applying for registration has to give sufficient information to permit

the Registration Committee 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.

Furthermore it cannot register any school unless it is satisfied that the instruction in such school will be given through the medium of the English language except only so far as the use of a language other than English is necessary for giving instruction in such other language as a special subject.

To ensure the competency of those who desire to teach in Registered schools in Victoria, there exists in Victoria a total of nine training institutions, seven of which are under the jurisdiction of the various orders of Sisters and Brothers within the Roman Catholic Church, one under the Incorporated Association of Registered Teachers and one under the Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria. Each of these establishments is visited triennially by the Council's inspectors.

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

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	Number of Schools					Number of Teachers				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	413	424	433	439	444	2,340	2,482	2,659	2,826	2,956
Church of England ..	34	34	35	36	37	690	724	734	788	794
Presbyterian ..	15	14	14	14	14	349	340	356	385	386
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	4	171	177	178	188	194
Other ..	24	23	24	23	22	179	187	210	233	248
Undenominational ..	39	31	31	30	27	276	288	264	269	282
Total ..	529	530	541	546	548	4,005	4,198	4,401	4,689	4,860

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

At 1st August—	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Registr- ered Schools
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Method- ist	Other			
1957	109,184	13,015	6,635	3,568	3,378	135,780	4,121	139,901
1958	116,700	13,382	6,982	3,686	3,548	144,298	4,059	148,357
1959	121,901	13,557	7,086	3,687	3,857	150,088	4,065	154,153
1960	127,275	13,957	7,295	3,675	4,290	156,492	4,083	160,575
1961	131,543	14,284	7,420	3,747	4,603	161,597	4,268	165,865

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: DENOMINATIONS:
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1961**

Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1961)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Registr- ered Schools
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Method- ist	Other			
Under 6 Years ..	12,378	516	222	71	283	13,470	487	13,957
6 Years	13,734	524	285	63	337	14,943	275	15,218
7 "	13,452	593	315	68	340	14,768	255	15,023
8 "	13,489	675	385	104	353	15,006	276	15,282
9 "	12,929	802	352	134	361	14,578	269	14,847
10 "	13,092	966	451	161	361	15,031	299	15,330
11 "	12,522	1,178	553	252	391	14,896	332	15,228
12 "	11,702	1,510	772	447	493	14,924	393	15,317
13 "	10,561	1,678	836	446	429	13,950	391	14,341
14 "	8,429	1,899	1,024	595	513	12,460	425	12,885
15 "	4,998	1,637	954	587	315	8,491	359	8,850
16 "	2,716	1,329	728	505	251	5,529	318	5,847
17 "	1,172	754	438	234	141	2,739	167	2,906
18 "	301	188	98	54	27	668	20	688
Over 18 Years ..	68	35	7	26	8	144	2	146
Total	131,543	14,284	7,420	3,747	4,603	161,597	4,268	165,865

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS: CENSUS
ENROLMENTS: AGES OF PUPILS**

Age Last Birthday	At 1st August—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Under 6 Years ..	11,124	12,457	12,443	13,224	13,957
6 Years	13,849	13,740	14,563	14,580	15,218
7 "	13,719	14,591	14,276	15,097	15,023
8 "	13,483	14,104	14,595	14,508	15,282
9 "	13,790	13,909	14,497	14,851	14,847
10 "	14,738	14,304	14,204	15,111	15,330
11 "	12,965	15,453	14,768	14,708	15,228
12 "	12,555	13,524	16,026	15,234	15,317
13 "	12,077	12,349	13,300	15,548	14,341
14 "	8,604	9,772	10,227	10,907	12,885
15 "	6,559	6,795	7,793	8,174	8,850
16 "	4,121	4,594	4,640	5,520	5,847
17 "	1,803	2,156	2,229	2,368	2,906
18 "	413	511	474	633	688
Over 18 Years ..	101	98	118	112	146
Total	139,901	148,357	154,153	160,575	165,865

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1957 to 1961 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS: CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1st August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1957	360,576	139,901	500,477
1958	383,917	148,357	532,274
1959	403,962	154,153	558,115
1960	422,395	160,575	582,970
1961	439,740	165,865	605,605

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1957 to 1961, are shown in the following table:—

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

Age Last Birthday	At 1st August—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Under 6 Years	40,961	47,350	48,405	51,723	54,288
6 Years	53,318	54,068	56,859	56,329	58,265
7 "	53,220	54,890	54,963	57,592	57,074
8 "	51,231	53,864	55,172	55,345	57,988
9 "	51,517	51,662	54,340	55,277	56,013
10 "	56,556	52,570	52,422	55,067	56,207
11 "	46,477	57,251	53,166	53,016	55,457
12 "	43,406	46,554	56,840	53,367	53,274
13 "	41,756	43,608	47,056	57,692	53,336
14 "	29,205	33,732	36,433	39,460	49,456
15 "	19,707	20,960	24,955	27,286	30,490
16 "	9,061	10,672	11,710	14,306	15,823
17 "	3,181	4,056	4,617	5,048	6,190
18 "	688	855	968	1,208	1,407
Over 18 Years	193	182	209	254	337
Total	500,477	532,274	558,115	582,970	605,605

Public Examinations

Intermediate and School Leaving Examinations

The University, through a Schools' Board (on which the Education Department, the Registered secondary schools, the University teaching staff and the business community are represented), conducts examinations each year for the School Intermediate and School Leaving Certificates.

The following table shows the number of candidates entered for these examinations and the number who passed fully for the years 1957 to 1961:—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

Year	Number Who Attempted to Pass Full Examination	Number Who Passed Fully	
		Total	Percentage
SCHOOL INTERMEDIATE			
1957	14,812	9,404	63·5
1958	17,228	11,293	65·6
1959	19,323	12,501	64·7
1960	21,230	14,023	66·1
1961	23,621	15,589	66·0
SCHOOL LEAVING			
1957	8,615	5,442	63·2
1958	10,393	6,288	60·5
1959	12,192	7,328	60·1
1960	13,733	8,528	62·1
1961	15,636	9,493	60·7

Of those who passed fully, a number satisfied the examination requirements by submitting a Headmaster's Certificate from an approved school. Details of these students are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS: NUMBER OF STUDENTS SUBMITTING HEADMASTER'S CERTIFICATES

Examination	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
School Intermediate ..	6,240	8,154	8,414	9,809	9,931
School Leaving ..	2,787	2,824	2,847	3,620	3,833

Matriculation Examination

For many years prior to 1944, the University's matriculation qualification had been gained by the passing of the School Leaving Examination in a prescribed manner. Then, a new Matriculation Examination was introduced to which the award of the School Leaving

Certificate was pre-requisite, and the matriculation qualification is now gained primarily at this Examination. Statistics of the Matriculation Examinations for the years 1957 to 1961 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total Entries	6,070	7,161	8,151	9,304	11,550
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	3,760	4,257	4,723	5,466	6,651
Number Who Passed Fully .. .	2,442	2,808	3,127	3,537	4,280
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	64·9	66·0	66·2	64·7	64·4

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 22nd 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.

To ensure recognition in the United Kingdom of the degrees of the infant University, Royal Letters Patent, issued on 14th March, 1859, laid down that the degrees of the University should be recognized as "academic distinctions and rewards of merit and be entitled to rank, precedence and consideration in our United Kingdom and in our colonies and possessions throughout the world as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of our said United Kingdom".

Faculties

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 (Sydney 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 £150.

Fees include a Union fee, payable by all students, who are thereby entitled to share in the corporate and social activities centred round 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 1961, 58 per cent. of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (3,195); another 1,578 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 Enrolments

In 1962, provisional figures indicated that 12,174 students were enrolled at the University of Melbourne, including 49 at R.A.A.F. College, Point Cook. Enrolments had previously reached a high level between 1947 and 1950 when a great number of ex-service students entered the University through the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme.

The influx of ex-service students was a temporary matter and, although it imposed strains on the University, temporary measures were sufficient to meet the situation. The increase in student numbers since 1954 is not of this type; it is due to three factors:—

- (1) Increase in population of University entry age, due to increased birth rates about seventeen to eighteen years ago, i.e., in 1941 and the later war years;
- (2) increase in population due to immigration;

- (3) socio-economic factors: industrial development and population growth leading to greater demand for University graduates; a higher standard of living which permits children to remain longer at school and qualify for University entry.

The following table shows the numbers of full-time, part-time and external students, by sex, for the five years 1958 to 1962:—

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
1958.. ..	4,063	1,490	2,404	613	366	84	6,833	2,187
1959.. ..	4,555	1,755	2,675	822	388	84	7,618	2,661
1960.. ..	5,004	1,890	2,816	915	417	115	8,237	2,920
1961.. ..	5,253	1,967	2,778	948	407	98	8,438	3,013
1962* ..	5,439	2,037	2,914	1,148	504	132	8,857	3,317

* Provisional figures.

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1958 to 1962 are shown in the next table:—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962*
Agricultural Science	236	219	227	210	210
Applied Science	—	—	—	45	82
Architecture	263	324	367	445	489
Arts	2,675	3,137	3,268	3,310	3,696
Commerce	1,330	1,472	1,519	1,593	1,569
Dental Science	143	151	151	163	164
Education	548	607	681	745	754
Engineering	685	689	753	779	758
Journalism	29	29	43	51	39
Law	1,021	1,109	1,224	1,201	1,271
Medicine	927	967	976	1,024	1,004
Music	174	183	193	186	210
Physical Education	75	97	126	146	177
Science	1,122	1,308	1,507	1,546	1,712
Social Studies	111	145	143	175	214
Town and Regional Planning ..	49	50	71	70	80
Student Total ..	9,020†	10,279†	11,157†	11,451†	12,174†

* Provisional figures.

† Students taking combined courses are counted in both faculties and accordingly the sum of faculty enrolments exceeds the student total shown at the foot of the table.

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 468 in 1962, of

whom 35 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 1957 to 1961. 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	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Agricultural Science	26	35	57	46	45
Architecture	28	33	36	32	28
Arts	287	306	339	360	386
Commerce	112	101	98	149	182
Dental Science	10	30	21	23	16
Education	81	70	55	59	55
Engineering	96	101	115	105	136
Law	59	82	77	113	113
Medicine	165	139	101	136	146
Music	6	19	17	30	23
Science	148	155	194	231	251
Bachelors' Degrees	936	983	1,013	1,181	1,296
Higher Degrees	82	88	97	103	85
Total	1,018	1,071	1,110	1,284	1,381

Finance

A statement of income and expenditure for the years 1957 to 1961 is shown in the following table :—

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
INCOME					
INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS					
State Government Grants	263	50	270	650	109
Commonwealth Government Grants .. ..	..	9	408	521	61
Donations	83	41	354	191	145
Income from Investments	21	6	18	31	36
Contribution to Cost of Purchasing Buildings .. ..	..	30	..	..	..
Loans .. ..	..	..	..	67	456
Total Income of Buildings Funds	367	136	1,050	1,460	807
Donations and Bequests to Increase Endowments	91	86	273	129	166

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
—continued
(£'000)

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
OTHER INCOME					
State Government Grants—					
General	819	940	1,003	1,066	1,190
Other (Except for Buildings)	183	196	196	194	212
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—					
General	510	810	962	1,170	1,314
Other (Except for Buildings)	89	114	131	173	195
Students' Fees—					
Lectures	452	508	559	773	802
Other	151	165	188	223	236
Public Examination, Music Examination, and Certificate Fees	114	127	147	156	179
Bequests and Donations (Other than for New Buildings or Increasing Endowments)	166	151	238	289	378
Interest, Dividends, and Rent	98	101	112	143	168
Other	109	116	131	148	200
Total Other Income	2,691	3,228	3,667	4,335	4,874
EXPENDITURE					
Land and Buildings	658	499	485	1,033*	1,416
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Provident Fund Contributions	1,765	2,120	2,426	2,899†	3,259†
Apparatus and Laboratory Materials	147	225	245	301	379
Books, Periodicals, and Music	43	55	54	69	95
Examiners' Fees	43	47	52	58	66
Exhibitions and Bursaries	12	15	17	16	17
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines	23	37	38	42	61
Payment of Students' Fees to Allied Institutions	94	100	113	118	125
Pay-roll Tax	41	49	57	66	75
Printing and Stationery	54	62	70	72	85
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds	79	95	127	91†	102†
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones	42	50	63	83	85
Other	240	270	323	369	421
Total Other Expenditure	2,583	3,125	3,585	4,184	4,770

* Includes £45,000—grants to residential colleges for new buildings.

† Salaries of University Maintenance Staff have been included in "Salaries" instead of under the heading "Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds" as in previous years.

This statement covers all University funds. A substantial portion of the University's income is available for specific purposes only, and may not be used to meet general running expenses. At 31st December, 1961, the accumulated deficit in the University General Fund was £103,108.

New Faculties and Courses

A modern University must continue to give its traditional courses in order to maintain the flow of trained professional men into the life of the community. The increase in student numbers has already made an extensive building programme necessary, but what is equally important is the development of new academic departments to meet the demands of a rapidly changing community.

A determined effort is being made to arouse greater interest in Oriental Studies, for which a new Department has been established. The newly appointed Professor will not deal only with the linguistic study of Chinese and Japanese—there will also be broad subjects from which the general student may derive benefit. A special lectureship in the Faculty of Arts has been created for Indian Studies.

A degree in Building has been established in the Faculty of Architecture. In the field of Medicine there are new Chairs in Ophthalmology and Psychiatry.

Veterinary Science was taught in Melbourne until 1929 when the Government grant was withdrawn because the number of students had fallen to one. The increasing demand for veterinary scientists in Victoria has led to a decision, with the support of the Government of Victoria and the Australian Universities Commission, to re-introduce the course. The first year will be done on the University site, the second and third on the area of the Veterinary Research Institute at Parkville, and the final two clinical years at a field station in the country. An appeal for the school was most successful and raised £200,000.

In 1961 the Faculty of Applied Science accepted its first batch of students. There are many types of courses available—the general objective being to produce a scientist with an interest in the solution of technical and social problems. Special attention has been given to incorporating the study of humanities and history into the four-year course. In certain cases a basic two-year science course will be done at Melbourne and the remaining two years spent at an outside institution. The College of Optometry has been approved for this purpose.

University of Melbourne Medical School—1862–1962

The oldest medical school in Australasia was opened in 1862. At that time it had only one lecturer, no building, no laboratory, no money and no prospect of getting any, and only three students.

The founder of the School was Anthony Colling Brownless (1817–1897) who, from the time he was elected to the Council in 1855, exerted every effort to establish a medical course in the University. The curriculum, extending over five years, was drawn up by him. The University met with many frustrations over finance, but finally in 1864 the first small building of the school was completed. The first professor, George Britton Halford (1824–1910), held the

Chairs of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology. He commenced teaching anatomy in 1863. By 1866 there was a staff of one professor and six lecturers for thirteen students. Clinical teaching was then given, with some reluctance, by the honorary staff of the Melbourne Hospital. From these humble beginnings the school has grown until now there is a University staff of twelve professors and 56 full-time members above the rank of lecturer with a clinical staff of 61 full-time and part-time assistants. In 1961 the total number of students was 1,024.

Halford was joined by Harry Brookes Allen, a graduate of the School who was appointed professor of anatomy and pathology in 1882, Halford now being professor of physiology. Other chairs followed later: anatomy in 1906 ; obstetrics, 1929 ; bacteriology, 1934 ; biochemistry, 1938 ; experimental medicine, 1944 ; pharmacology, 1954 ; medicine, 1955 with a second chair in 1957 ; surgery, 1955 ; child health, 1960. Allen's chair of anatomy and pathology was divided in 1906 when he accepted that of pathology. New buildings were erected in 1885 for pathology and anatomy, bacteriology in 1900, lecture theatres in 1900, anatomy in 1923, and biochemistry in 1958.

Clinical teaching at first was restricted to the Melbourne Hospital, but in 1888 a clinical school was established at the Alfred Hospital followed by one at St. Vincent's Hospital in 1909 and another at Prince Henry's Hospital in 1952. Obstetrical training has always been given at the Lying-In Hospital, now the Royal Women's Hospital, and teaching in children's diseases at the Hospital for Sick Children, now the Royal Children's Hospital.

Until 1955 the School had no professors of medicine and surgery and clinical training at the hospitals was in the hands of part-time Stewart lecturers. Now the clinical departments are being expanded and by 1962 there were also Chairs of Ophthalmology and Psychiatry. Research institutes are attached to the Royal Melbourne and the Alfred Hospitals ; of these the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute was established at the Melbourne in 1915. The Baker Institute, at the Alfred, was opened in 1926. Both institutes have made major contributions to medical knowledge.

After the First and Second World Wars there was a very large influx of students to the Medical School as well as to the University as a whole. After the Second World War the increase was of sufficient magnitude to introduce new ideas in tertiary education and first-year medicine was taught at the Mildura Branch. This closed in 1949.

With the overcrowding of the post-war years, limitations were placed on the entry into medicine, but in spite of this it became obvious that a second medical school was needed. With the opening of Monash University in 1961 and the commencement of its medical school a new era of medical education has been opened. Students from Monash will enter clinical schools at the Alfred, Prince Henry's, and Queen Victoria Hospitals, and Melbourne students will attend the Royal Melbourne, St. Vincent's, and the Royal Women's Hospitals.

The dreams of the early founders of the School in wanting a clinical school adjacent to the University departments were realized in 1944 when the Royal Melbourne Hospital moved to its new building in Parkville. By 1963 the buildings of the new medical school will be rising on a new site opposite the hospital. The first of these, for biochemistry, was erected in 1958 and will be followed by physiology, microbiology, anatomy, and pathology. A new medical library is to be built adjacent to the Baillieu Library.

Department of Child Health

The Stevenson Chair of Child Health was formed in the University of Melbourne in 1959, following a generous donation by Mrs. G. I. Stevenson. The first Professor of Child Health was appointed in late 1959 and commenced duties in 1960.

For many years, undergraduates in Medicine had obtained their clinical training in children's diseases at the Royal Children's Hospital, and it is at this Hospital that the Professor of Child Health has his headquarters.

In the six-year medical course, the student spends three months in the field of paediatrics—ten weeks in the fifth year and two weeks in the sixth year. In this short period he is introduced to a large field of knowledge. Not only does he learn about a multitude of illnesses in childhood, their causes, symptoms, diagnosis, the prevention of illness, and the part that the preventive services of the community play; but while he is learning about illness, he must also learn about normal children from the premature infant to the adolescent. He must understand methods of infant feeding, how children grow—their physical, emotional and intellectual needs; how children's behaviour differs at different ages and something of the management of behaviour problems. In recent years, following the great success of preventive and curative medicine in childhood with the great reduction of deaths, particularly in infancy and early childhood, there is more emphasis upon the handicapped child—the child with cerebral palsy, the intellectually handicapped or mentally retarded child, and the maladjusted. There is emphasis upon the importance of the mother's role in the care of the child, and the place of stable family life in the development of healthy children in the broadest sense.

Affiliated Residential Colleges

An historical outline of these Colleges will be found in the Victorian Year Book 1961, pages 203–204.

Monash University

General

Monash University, which is named after Sir John Monash, was created by an Act of the State Parliament on 15th April, 1958. Teaching began with 347 undergraduate and nine postgraduate students on 13th March, 1961, in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science.

Interim Council

The Act provided that the initial planning and development of the University should be carried out by an Interim Council consisting of 27 members appointed by the Governor in Council. This body handed over its responsibilities to the permanent Council of the University on 3rd July, 1961, having secured the 250-acre site at Clayton, approved an over-all plan of development, erected about one-half of the ultimate science buildings, and secured administrative and academic staff for the year 1961.

Site and Buildings

Being free of existing buildings and roads, the site allowed the architects maximum freedom in their planning and it has been possible to provide for buildings and grounds which will create an atmosphere of dignity and quiet, conducive to study and research. Buildings are planned in the form of an open U facing Mount Dandenong and faculty buildings will be around courtyards linked by gardens, lawns, and covered ways.

All buildings available in 1961, with the exception of a maintenance workshop, were science buildings and consisted of the Mathematics and first-year Physics building, the first-year lecture theatres, the first-year Chemistry laboratories, and a main science block. In these buildings the whole activity of the University was located during the year. The perimeter road and car parking facilities became increasingly available and extensive work began on laying out the grounds. The preservation and planting of trees was undertaken, a bush area being preserved for the use of the Biology Department, and the sports area to the east of the site was levelled.

For teaching in 1962 there was available, in addition to buildings already named, the remainder of the science buildings—Biology, senior Chemistry, senior Physics and the senior lecture theatres—and also Stage I. of the Engineering block. This last contains the building which will later house the Science and Engineering Library and a coffee lounge, but which, for two years until the University Library is available, will be used partly as a general library and partly for student cafeteria purposes.

Work commenced during 1961 on the twelve-storey Humanities building which will be occupied by the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics and, later, Education. This building will be in partial use in 1963. Site works were carried out in preparation for the buildings of the Faculty of Medicine which were erected during 1962. At the same time, in order to provide teaching facilities for Monash medical students, plans have been made in co-operation with Alfred and Queen Victoria Hospitals for new buildings at those hospitals. Here and at Prince Henry's Hospital, the Royal Children's Hospital, Royal Park Receiving House, and Fairfield Hospital, clinical teaching will be given, at least until Monash's own teaching hospital becomes available on the south-west corner of the site.

The Administration Building and the University Union are planned to come into use in 1964.

Halls of Residence

A part of the first Hall of Residence was opened in 1962, providing facilities for 76 students—23 women and 53 men. Ultimately it is hoped to provide accommodation in University Halls of Residence for some 4,000 students out of the total anticipated population in 1968 of about 8,000 full-time and 4,000 part-time students.

Chairs

The following Chairs are held in the University:—English, History, French, Philosophy, Economics, Politics, Engineering, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Physiology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, and Zoology and Comparative Physiology. There is also a Department of German. Four new Chairs are being filled in the Faculty of Engineering and an interesting development has been the addition of a Senior Lectureship in Malay and Indonesian Language.

University Entrance

The normal matriculation requirement for a student, who must be 17 years of age on or before 31st March in the current year, is a pass in the Matriculation Examination of the University of Melbourne. There are no special faculty prerequisites, but in certain subjects it is assumed that matriculation standard has been reached.

Student Enrolments

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1961:—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY: ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES, 1961

Faculty	Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts	67	70	1	..
Economics and Politics	53	5	..	..
Engineering	22	..	1	..
Medicine	91	10	..	..
Science	23	6	7	..
Total	256	91	9	..

There is as yet no provision for external students nor for evening tuition. Part-time students included above (eighteen males and seven females) are only those who can be released to attend lectures and tutorials during the day.

Finance

A statement of income and expenditure for 1961 is shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY: INCOME AND
EXPENDITURE, 1961
(£'000)**

INCOME							
INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS							
State Government Grants	..	..	..	..	..	1,113
Commonwealth Government Grants	..	..	..	..	..	1,377
Total Income of Buildings Funds	..	..	..	..	..	2,490
OTHER INCOME							
State Government Grants—							
General	..	..	..	..	..	554
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—							
General	..	..	..	..	..	233
Students' Fees—							
Lectures	..	..	..	..	..	39
Bequests and Donations	..	..	..	..	..	2
Interest, Dividends, and Rent	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total Other Income	..	..	..	..	..	837
Total Income	..	..	..	..	..	3,327
EXPENDITURE							
Land and Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	2,954
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Superannuation	..					279	
Apparatus and Laboratory Material	..	..	..	..	..	332
Books and Periodicals	..	..	..	..	..	146
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines	..	..	..	..	..	76
Pay-roll Tax	..	..	..	..	..	7
Printing and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	13
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds	..	..	..	..	..	21
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones	..					10	
Other Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	88
Total Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	3,926

Technical Education

In Victoria, as elsewhere, technical education was introduced to meet industrial needs. The first technical school in the State, the Ballarat School of Mines, was opened in 1871; by the end of that

century there were eighteen such schools, all largely independent ; by 1962 the number had risen to 81, including the only remaining six of the older " Council controlled " schools.

Since 1911, when the State entered the field of technical education, there has been tremendous development, affected considerably by two world wars, resulting in a most comprehensive system. It is convenient, if oversimplified, to consider this system as divided into Junior, Trade, Diploma, and Miscellaneous sections.

Junior technical education extends over Forms I to IV, or V. A common course, consisting largely of general subjects, is provided for boys, and another for girls, in Forms I to III. The inclusion in each year of some practical work assists each student in choosing a future career. Girls' studies include domestic subjects, while country schools pay attention to agriculture. In Form IV more time is given to practical subjects by students proposing to enter skilled trades, and to academic subjects by students preparing for a professional course in a senior technical school.

In trade sections, day classes of from four to eight hours per week are provided for apprentices, with supplementary evening classes as required. Technician courses are available for more able apprentices wishing to carry their studies further.

Victorian technical schools providing full diploma courses are called Technical Colleges or Institutes of Technology. Students having the necessary preliminary qualifications are admitted to diploma courses from a wide variety of educational institutions in Australia and overseas. The diploma system includes a very wide range of courses in engineering, applied science, applied art, domestic arts, and commerce. Each course, in general, requires four or five years' full-time study, followed by a year's industrial experience, or a longer period of attendance at evening classes. These provide the only method in the State of obtaining some professional qualifications by part-time study. Another noteworthy feature is that some of these diploma courses are conducted in country technical colleges. For students meeting certain conditions, there are no tuition fees for full-time diploma courses.

Technical college diplomas are qualifications recognized by appropriate professional institutions ; by the Education Department for admission to the teaching service ; and in engineering and applied science, by the University of Melbourne for admission to a degree course with exemptions of up to two years.

Miscellaneous courses and classes, held mostly in the evenings, include subjects ranging from language to radio, from pottery to panel beating. There are post-diploma courses, " sandwich " courses, and short, intensive industrial courses. For those unable to attend classes, correspondence tuition is available.

The accelerating increase in human knowledge requires frequent reviews of technical courses. This continues to be met in Victoria so that technical education may maintain its major contribution to the welfare of the community.

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The activities of the Institute are described in pages 234 to 236 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1957 to 1961 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Individual Students					
Enrolled—					
Males	15,782	17,385	17,533	18,115	18,437
Females	2,433	2,296	2,538	2,806	2,813
Total* ..	18,215	19,681	20,071	20,921	21,250
Courses—					
Commercial† ..	251	248	273	335	381
Science	7,315	7,500	8,491	8,837	9,928
Trade	8,596	9,841	9,201	9,591	8,597
Art	1,580	1,573	1,491	1,524	1,647
Other	473	519	615	634	697
Receipts—					
Government Grant	601,404	633,796	705,150	781,724	875,762
Fees	213,597	231,244	245,192	313,291	334,033
Sale of Class Material	12,599	10,458	13,248	11,822	12,137
Miscellaneous ..	35,113	58,365	44,070	47,805	47,191
Total ..	862,713	933,863	1,007,660	1,154,642	1,269,123
Expenditure—					
Salaries—					
Instructors ..	477,558	524,784	576,316	688,691	747,815
Other	180,750	193,921	205,781	221,781	247,181
Buildings, Furniture, etc. ..	113,964	112,092	113,482	122,740	132,763
Miscellaneous ..	91,531	101,601	113,259	120,625	135,373
Total ..	863,803	932,398	1,008,838	1,153,837	1,263,132

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which, in 1961, were estimated at 12,000.

† Commercial courses partially allotted to Science.

Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong

The functions of the Gordon Institute are set out on pages 236 to 239 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1957 to 1961:—

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

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
ENROLMENTS					
Full-time					
Diploma	294	327	365	427	486
Vocational	130	140	149	136	132
Part-time					
Apprentices	535	528	500	494	550
Other	1,376	1,351	1,450	1,563	1,590
STAFF					
Full-time					
Teaching	64	68	74	78	78
Other	44	41	43	41	42
Part-time					
Teaching	48	43	54	58	63
Other	8	13	12	12	10
RECEIPTS					
Government Grant	£ 137,650	145,900	154,300	188,324	191,676
Fees	£ 21,600	23,200	23,300	27,028	29,300
Other Receipts	£ 22,550	24,500	23,500	22,080	24,318

Swinburne Technical College

The Swinburne Technical College was founded as a Limited Liability Company in Hawthorn in 1908 by the late Hon. George Swinburne. Both the founder and his wife made many financial contributions to the College.

The College is one of the six remaining "Council controlled" technical schools in Victoria, and on its Council are representatives of the surrounding municipalities of Hawthorn, Kew, Camberwell, and Box Hill. The Council is responsible, amongst other things, for the administration of the College funds, derived mainly from Government grants, and for the appointment of staff other than teachers in the junior sections of the College. Instructors in the senior sections are frequently recruited direct from the professions.

From being the sole technical school in Melbourne's eastern suburbs, with an initial roll of 80 students in carpentry, plumbing, and blacksmithing, Swinburne Technical College has developed into the most diverse and the second largest technical institution in Victoria, and is now one of the four regional technical colleges in Melbourne. Each of the four major divisions of the College, junior boys, junior girls, trade, and diploma, now occupies substantially a separate block adjacent to the other three. Being favourably served by public transport, the College is readily attended by students from various parts of Melbourne, while in the diploma classes are to be found many young people from Victorian country districts and from South-East Asia.

These diploma courses are conducted in six branches of engineering, in applied chemistry, in applied art, and in commerce, with special developments in heating, ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration, and in production engineering. The "O. E. Nilsson" Machine Tools Laboratory, opened in 1961, is one of the best of its kind in a technical college in Australia. In this and other College laboratories, a certain amount of investigational work is carried out for industry.

Recent major building additions include the three-storey boys' junior school, and the Ethel Swinburne Centre, a combined hall and cafeteria, both erected in 1961, the latter to commemorate the jubilee of the College.

Throughout the College particular attention is given to library and to visual aid facilities; to student counselling (there is a separate, specially trained, full-time counselling staff); to extra-curricular activities; and, in the junior sections, to music.

The Swinburne Technical College aims not only to train its students for entry into either a profession or a skilled trade, but also to educate them for living the fullest possible life.

Council of Adult Education

General

The Council of Adult Education was set up in 1946, under an Act of the State Parliament constituting the Council and defining its functions. The Adult Education Act, amended in 1958, is now embodied in the Education Act.

The primary purposes of the Council are to plan and administer a system of Adult Education for Victoria, and to advise the Minister of Education on new developments and proposals. The Council consists of twenty members, widely representative of educational interests. All are volunteers, the majority being nominated for appointment by the Minister, in accord with the provisions of the Act.

The Director, as the Executive Officer of the Council, is appointed by Cabinet on the recommendation of the Council. His term is for five years, and is renewable. A small professional staff has been built up since 1947.

Activities of the Council

There are three principal phases of the Council's work :—

(1) Evening classes, generally 10–20 week courses, are organized in the Metropolitan Area. About 100 classes of this kind are organized each year and are taught by tutors engaged by the Council. The greater part of these classes is non-vocational and no diplomas or recognition for attendance is granted. The aim is to provide systematic courses of instruction in subjects suitable for study by adults, at a relatively high level. Guided reading, discussion, encouragement to improve written and spoken expression, and facility in expressing ideas are all features of the work.

Classes meet weekly, for periods up to two hours, principally at the Council's class centre in Flinders-street, Melbourne.

Enrolments vary with the number of classes but average approximately 5,500 for any one year.

(2) Discussion Groups. The basis of the discussion group is prepared material—books, pamphlets, records, art material, together with discussion and study guides sent out to groups from the centre. Groups usually consist of 10–12 people, meeting regularly, generally in private houses, for reading and discussion. Groups select their own leaders. Efforts are made, by visitation of groups, and by the organization of week-end and other schools, to provide training for group leaders, but the principal emphasis in this work is upon the training which the scheme offers of critical reading and discussion. Groups are organized in all parts of the State, material being despatched by rail.

The discussion group has been found to be a very valuable instrument of adult education and is no longer regarded as a substitute for a regular class under a tutor. Matters covered are principally literature, international and social affairs, art, and music.

(3) Extension Activities. The Community Arts Service, consisting principally of regular tours to country centres of drama, music, art exhibitions, opera, ballet, etc., has been a feature of the Council's work since 1948. The purposes served are :—(a) to provide opportunities for the enjoyment of the arts in centres remote from the city; (b) to set standards of performance and to offer encouragement to local artistic endeavour; and (c) to provide opportunities for young professional artists, actors, and others, to gain experience.

Touring companies of professional artists engaged by the Council are sent out generally for eight-week periods. Professional fees are paid and charges corresponding to standard theatre entrance prices are levied.

An important feature of the touring work is the National Gallery—C.A.E. Travelling Exhibition. The pictures sent on tour are drawn from the National Gallery collections, reframed and hung on specially designed panels. The Exhibition visits 30–40 towns in each year. It is becoming increasingly popular and offers a valuable service to the public

and to schools, and also assists in drawing attention to the great value of the National Gallery. The Exhibition is carried in a specially fitted truck and carries its own lighting equipment. The screens on which the pictures are hung can be readily assembled and enable any country hall to be transformed into a very good art gallery. Some of the screens carry explanatory material about the Exhibition.

Pictures are, for the most part, from the Australian section, but classical paintings, some of very considerable value, are also sent out. The National Gallery-C.A.E. Exhibition is the best equipped and most highly organized in the Commonwealth.

The result of this work over a period has been a great stimulus to local endeavour, and many music clubs, dramatic societies, practical painting groups, &c., have been formed as a result.

It is part of the Council's normal work to assist such societies wherever possible by advice and encouragement. Art exhibitions are arranged each year in co-operation with the National Gallery of Victoria.

Supplementary Services

The Council organizes two main Summer Schools each year : a general school, usually held at Albury, and an art school, held at the National Gallery in Melbourne. Many lectures are organized in country centres at the request of local organizations.

In Melbourne, the Council has recently established a theatre and conference room. The theatre is available to all groups for the performance of plays, operas, &c. The conference room is principally used by the voluntary Adult Education Association, working in close co-operation with the Council for classes and lectures, but is available to other organizations.

The Council has been called upon with increasing frequency to advise and assist country centres in organizing arts festivals and for advice about the planning of stages in country halls.

During 1961, efforts were made to extend the system of "continuation" classes organized by the Education Department. The latest venture was the establishment of an evening college in a disused High School at Wangaratta. Since April, 1962, a regular series of evening classes, cultural group activities, lectures, and exhibitions has been held at the Centre. The programme is primarily instituted by the Education Department, but is intended for adults. The C.A.E. function is to act as adviser and consultant, both to the Education Department and to the local committee.

Finance

The Council is financed by (a) a statutory grant (£25,000 per annum) ; (b) an annual appropriation (1961-62, £43,024) ; and (c) revenue derived from the Council's activities (1961-62, £49,484).

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

Lecture Classes	1959		1960		1961	
	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term
Courses Offered ..	147	58	150	62	145	69
Students Enrolled ..	4,875	1,436	4,929	1,963	5,637	1,973

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups	250	267	280
Students Enrolled	2,702	2,880	2,994
Performances, &c., Given—			
Music	94	108	87
Drama	134	147	59
Ballet and Dance Recitals .. ..	..	64	—
Art Exhibitions	37	45	30

Victorian College of Pharmacy

Since 1884 pharmaceutical education in Victoria has been provided by the Victorian College of Pharmacy, the school of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. This institution has trained entrants to pharmacy for the examinations of the Pharmacy Board as required by the Medical Act Part III. Until recently, the course of training was a concurrent apprenticeship and part-time academic course, but in keeping with modern trends this has been replaced by a three year full-time academic course plus a fourth year of practical training. For this the existing school was inadequate.

A grant from the Victorian Government and financial support from the pharmaceutical profession and the drug and pharmaceutical industry of Australia provided funds for a new college. A site was secured in Parkville within walking distance of the University, and on it the new Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building was erected in 1960. Planned for an annual intake of 220 students, it provides the lecture rooms, laboratories, and amenities necessary for a three-year course to meet the needs of modern pharmaceutical practice.

The building is of modern functional design with steel and concrete framing and aluminium curtain walls. Floors are of concrete and ceilings are sound-absorbent and fire-proof.

The number of students attending the College from 1957 to 1961 and principal items of receipts and expenditure are shown below :—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Pharmacy	536	533	558	603	544
Medical	124	139	165	148	137
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	12	21	7	10	15
Total	672	693	730	761	696

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(£)

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Lecture Fees	43,749	48,624	52,041	73,383	78,458
Examination Fees	1,670	1,628	1,861	1,798	1,779
Total Principal Receipts ..	45,419	50,252	53,902	75,181	80,237
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	18,068	20,203	25,097	33,297	44,312
Drugs and Chemicals	1,853	1,949	2,833	8,382	10,537
Administration, etc.	22,548	20,743	22,695	26,471	39,456
Total Principal Expenditure ..	42,469	42,895	50,625	68,150	94,305

Health and Medical Research

Developments in Medicine, 1910–1960

Historical

When Victoria became a separate State in 1851, its first medical practitioners were British and Irish, and hence it was natural that private medical practice and medical institutions in Victoria should be modelled on what was known to these practitioners in their countries of origin. Sparseness of population, primitive conditions in country regions, long distances separating country practitioners, and difficulties of travel all had a modifying effect on old world patterns. There was the necessity of a general practitioner being able to deal with a great variety of medical, surgical, and obstetrical problems, because there were no specially trained consultants available to help him and his patients; and hospitals in the modern sense did not exist.

With the closer settlement of Victoria, a big increase in its population—especially in Melbourne—and with greater facilities of transport, the pattern of practice has changed considerably. Specialization has become common and there are few practitioners so situated that the advantage of skilled consultant advice and well equipped hospital service is not available to them.

Hospitals

In the early days, hospitals for the poor were established in Melbourne and in some of the more important country towns. They were charitable institutions for the poor depending, like their British prototypes, on free services of doctors and on charitable gifts in money and kind from other citizens. The conception of a hospital being a charitable institution, only for the poor, was gradually supplanted by the idea of a public hospital being a public utility which should be available for any member of the public with his entitlement to entry determined by the condition of his health and not just by his lack of money.

Though charitable gifts still are important for the upkeep of a large hospital, the greater part (about 75 per cent.) of the money required for building, staffing, and maintaining a hospital comes from the taxpayer through the Government, chiefly by way of the Victorian Hospitals and Charities Commission. (See pages 252 to 261.)

The concept of a hospital being a charitable institution for the poor was still very strong up to the time of the First World War, and it lingers on in that a "means test" still operates. Except for some medical or surgical emergency, a person with means above a certain amount cannot be admitted to a public hospital. For this reason, also, the Honorary system of medical attendance on patients in a public hospital still persists, though now there is no honorary service in at least one large specialist hospital. For a long time medical officers in the mental diseases hospitals and in the Fairfield

Hospital (formerly the Infectious Diseases Hospital) have been salaried public servants. Even in hospitals where the honorary system persists, there is a growing corps of salaried full-time medical officers carrying out departmental specialist and general medical and surgical duties.

The increasing accuracy and precision of diagnosis in a modern hospital is achieved by heavy expenditure on scientific equipment with multiplication of salaried technicians. Treatment also is becoming more expensive, especially some of the surgical and anaesthetic procedures, even though the doctors' services are given free of charge. Hospital costs have thus risen above the ability of charity to meet the expense.

Medical Education and Research

While Melbourne was still a small colonial town 100 years ago, the recently constituted University of Melbourne established its medical school, the first in Australia. It started with what was unusual in those days, a five years' curriculum. The high standard it set in the beginning has been maintained ever since. For a long time there was no opportunity for good postgraduate and specialist study. Consequently many of the best graduates went to Britain and Europe for these studies and not a few stayed overseas and were lost to their native land. There were few inducements or opportunities for research or original work in Victoria.

With the establishment of the Walter and Eliza Hall and the Baker Institutes of research, the picture began to change. It is true that many of the younger graduates, who go overseas to take part in research projects, find the facilities at their disposal much more liberal than in Australia, and there is a more congenial atmosphere in that they come in contact with other scientific workers pursuing similar or related researches. Discussion with these and others often helps to throw light on their own problems. Nevertheless there are slowly increasing facilities now available in Victoria for those who feel they have ideas worth following and some excellent work of world repute has been done in Melbourne in recent years. In fact, we now have the gratifying experience of men and women from other countries coming to work in laboratories in Melbourne because the quality of original work in these laboratories has become so favourably known overseas.

Women Doctors

Quite early in the history of the Melbourne University Medical School, women students were admitted to the course and, after graduation, entered into private practice. However, they have not, till recent times, participated as fully in medical practice as their high ability would have justified. The general public was conservative in recognizing women's ability to engage successfully in those activities formerly supposed to be successfully performed by men only. Slowly women medical practitioners were becoming established in several departments of practice; then, during the Second World War, there was a sudden shortage of men practitioners

in civil practice because large numbers of medical men served in the three armed services. Civil medical needs were met with difficulty by men over age or otherwise unfit for military service, and by women practitioners. Often these were married women who, after many years away from medical practice, resumed it in a war-time emergency. The public was therefore obliged to avail itself extensively of the services of women doctors and since then women doctors have found that they have been more readily accepted and widely appreciated. Some are acknowledged leaders in their specialities with reputations far beyond their own State of Victoria.

Group Practices

For very many years it was usual to find that a general practitioner conducted his practice on his own, with his consulting rooms in a part of his home. A few practices were carried on by two or three partners or by a principal with the help of an assistant.

Gradually, after 1920, and much more rapidly since 1949, multiple partnerships in the form of what is commonly called "group practices" have been established in cities and larger country towns. At first such a group consisted of practitioners, each with special training and ability either in surgery, or medicine, or obstetrics and gynaecology. Such a group was capable of giving treatment for nearly all the medical needs of the patients of a large practice, with infrequent necessity of calling a specialist for consultation or treatment. Such an arrangement also made it possible for each of the members of the group to arrange for a time to be off duty and to live with less strain than if he conducted the practice on his own. Other practitioners with special training in pediatrics, or ophthalmology, or otorhinolaryngology, have from time to time been added to these groups so that at present some of them have become large, well organized and efficient "clinics" with x-ray, physiotherapy, and other facilities.

Group clinics of this type sometimes occupy premises specially built for their purposes, geographically situated at a place in the town convenient for their patients. The doctor's private residence is less frequently now the place of a general practitioner's surgery. When such a clinic is staffed by practitioners, each with a special qualification, the advantage to the patient is considerable, but many patients do not favour these group clinics because the patient has a liking to be attended regularly by one doctor only.

Though the earlier group practices were formed by doctors, each with a special qualification, this plan has not applied to all later group practices. Some are multiple partnerships of doctors, each of whom may be a good practitioner, but not a person with any special training or ability. Such a group may be a good business arrangement for the members of the group and has the advantage for the patient that some member of the group can be expected to be available to attend the patient at almost any time.

Treatment in Hospitals

Here and there, the doctors have made financial arrangements with hospital managements to see their private patients at private consulting rooms in the hospital building, carrying out examinations and treatment using the hospital facilities. This is of advantage to the patient and is a great convenience to the doctor or doctors who have made such arrangements.

Specialists in neurosurgery or in cardiac surgery, for the most part, carry out special diagnostic procedures, operations, and post-operative treatment in the large teaching hospitals. Public and private patients have the advantage of special anaesthesia and all the special investigations, techniques, and nursing which are available, to an adequate degree, only in these larger institutions.

So far, the only special hospitals in Melbourne are the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, which is undergoing expansion and re-organization, the Royal Women's Hospital taking obstetric and gynaecologic patients, the Royal Children's Hospital for babies and children up to the age of fourteen, and the Mental Hospitals of the Mental Hygiene Department of the State Government. The Peter MacCallum Institute is a radiotherapy institute mainly for the radiotherapy treatment of cancer. It is not a complete cancer hospital as the major surgical operations for cancer are not performed at this Institute, but are done at hospitals in close touch with the Institute.

The Fairfield Hospital, formerly known as the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, was designed originally to take in patients with infectious diseases only, but with the decline of these diseases in recent years, its patients are no longer entirely those affected by an infectious disease.

The Austin Hospital was founded to accommodate patients dying of incurable diseases, but besides these it now accommodates some patients with cancer or very chronic diseases, patients with paralysis who undergo rehabilitation and are later discharged with varying degrees of restoration of function, and other patients needing long treatment in hospital but not necessarily incurable.

Honorary System

Up till the time of the First World War, the hospitals were staffed by visiting medical practitioners who gave their services to the indigents who formed the hospital population, without fee or honorarium. This honorary system was almost universal. The only salaried medical officers in a hospital were the medical superintendent and a small number of resident medical officers who received their keep but very little or no salary. Later these were given a small honorarium amounting to about £30 annually, and later still they received an appropriate salary.

The first paid officers, in addition to the above, were the registrars, one medical and one surgical, appointed in the Melbourne Hospital in 1909. Their duties were to devise a records system, to see that

these records were properly kept, and to help supervise the work of the resident medical officers. They were not appointed to treat patients or to take over any of the duties of the honoraries. As the hospitals' work became more specialized and increased in amount, it became necessary to appoint more and more paid medical officers to carry out the day-to-day work in special departments, such as X-ray and pathology, or certain treatments for medical and surgical patients, so that gradually the number of salaried medical officers has increased. Thus at present there are at the Royal Melbourne Hospital 85 medical officers, whereas in 1911 there was one superintendent, two registrars and nine resident medical officers.

The Royal Children's Hospital was the first hospital in Melbourne to abolish the honorary system for medical service to its patients. It has full-time salaried officers to carry out daily the duties formerly discharged by honoraries. It also has visiting specialists, who do not attend daily (being also engaged in private practice), but who are paid on a sessional basis for their work at the hospital. They engage in clinical teaching of students. The staffs of mental diseases hospitals and of other Government institutions have always been full-time salaried medical officers.

Changes in Incidence of Diseases

There have been noticeable changes in the diseases and disabilities met with in medical practice and in the proportion of some types of maladies in the civil population in the last 50 years.

Some of these changes have been due to improved conditions of sanitation and feeding, while some have been due to the altered social and economic conditions of modern life with its increasing nervous or mental stresses. Some are attributable to industrial developments, others to such health measures as preventive vaccinations, shorter working hours, industrial medicine and factory legislation, infant welfare organization, and health education by various agencies stimulating a sensible and generally increasing interest in health matters.

Typhoid fever was a common disease in city and country some 50 years ago, with a high mortality, particularly in young adults. The incidence dropped rapidly with the establishment of a good sewerage system in Melbourne. It dropped not only in the City of Melbourne, but also in many of the country towns, because Melbourne was the great reservoir of infection whence the disease was carried by infected patients to country places. There are still sporadic outbreaks of typhoid in the unsewered areas of the rapidly expanding newer suburbs and in some country towns. The mortality of such cases as do occur has been lowered greatly through the use of some of the modern antibiotic drugs.

Diphtheria which understandably was regarded with such fear and horror 50 years ago, is now responsible for very few deaths. The first improvement came slowly more than 50 years ago with the use, in an early stage of the disease, of anti-diphtheritic serum; but

the present low incidence of the disease and consequent lowered mortality is the consequence of anti-diphtheria vaccination of small children.

Scarlet fever also has declined to a very low figure coinciding with the introduction of the sulfa drugs and antibiotics such as penicillin. Young children are now given quadruple vaccination against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

There is no doubt that the extensive use of Salk vaccination since July, 1956, has been effective in diminishing the incidence and danger of poliomyelitis in those who have been given a full course of Salk vaccination.

The fight against tuberculosis has been persistent and encouraging though much has yet to be achieved. With the strict supervision of dairy herds, bovine tuberculosis in humans declined greatly over the previous generation. Tuberculosis of bones and glands, which all too frequently was seen in children's hospitals, is now uncommon. The mortality of tuberculosis has been reduced to a low figure by modern drug treatment and in consequence there has not been the need for many of the former sanatoria, most of which have now been diverted to other uses, such as homes and hospitals for the aged. The incidence of tuberculosis, however, still remains high. Much has been done for the detection of tuberculosis of the lungs by free chest X-ray examination for all who can be persuaded to make use of this public facility.

These free X-ray examinations by the Public Health Department have been valuable, not only for finding evidence of lung tuberculosis unsuspected by the subject submitting to examination, but also for discovering unsuspected lung disease of other sorts such as tumours and hydatids. These examinations are voluntary, and many spreaders of infection are therefore missed through their failing to volunteer for examination. This applies specially to older subjects with chronic respiratory disorders, who do not suspect the nature of their infections and so unwittingly spread infection among junior members of their community.

Silicosis, often complicated later by pulmonary tuberculosis, was common 50 years ago in gold miners where it was spoken of as "miners' complaint". With the decline in gold mining in Victoria and the closing down of nearly all the gold mines, it has ceased to be the big problem it once was, though of course there are still patients with similar lung disease acquired in occupations other than quartz mining.

Formerly dangerous septic infective diseases such as osteomyelitis, mastoiditis and its complications, orbital cellulitis from facial sepsis, pneumococcal infections, and meningococcal meningitis, now come within the range of diseases successfully treated by the general practitioner using modern drugs. Formerly they required to be treated in hospital; not infrequently they were fatal and commonly they caused permanent crippling or disabilities of varying degree.

Intense study is also being directed to the elucidation of the cause of dangerous vascular diseases responsible for the death of so many people in the middle age group. Hypertension and coronary artery disease received little notice 50 years ago, but though the frequency of these diseases has increased, more is known now about their appropriate treatment. The position can not be regarded yet as satisfactory, but there is reason for optimism concerning future discoveries of the causes of these maladies. Already much is known about their prevention and treatment. The Heart Foundation (see page 276) has recently raised a large amount of money by voluntary contributions, and it is hoped that valuable results will follow studies made possible through this Fund.

Similar public interest was shown in the Cancer Appeal which was over-subscribed. One of the ways in which this Fund is being spent is in educating the public in cancer recognition and in special postgraduate instruction on cancer matters to medical practitioners.

A changed medical attitude in recent years has developed towards treatment of disease in the aged and feeble. Formerly, major operations were considered unjustifiable in chronic invalids of poor physique. A fatalistic attitude towards illness in the aged was also usual. With the invention of the newer drugs, with the improvements of modern anaesthesia and with the help of blood made available in quantity for transfusion, major surgery has been successfully extended into age groups formerly thought quite unsuitable for it.

Similarly, operations became safe for invalids and weakly individuals of all ages. Many were restored to good health and became able to take their places in society as useful citizens.

The same optimistic spirit in medicine has affected the treatment of some of the disabling diseases of old age such as strokes, chronic rheumatic disorders, and heart and circulatory system diseases. Not so long ago it was considered sufficient to attend to the comfort of these patients and no attempt was made to rehabilitate them to an extent that they were no longer entirely dependent on the help of nurses or attendants. Most of these rehabilitation services are available in public institutions. They are uncommon as private medical services.

The most dramatic improvement in morbidity and mortality has been in infants. Infant Welfare centres were established in 1917, and are now State wide through city and country areas. The nurses in these centres are registered trained nurses who have undergone later a special course in all that pertains to the care and feeding, and supervision of the health of infants. They do not treat illnesses, but send an infant showing signs of illness to a doctor or hospital for advice and treatment. They keep a well infant well, and such is their success that Victoria has one of the lowest infant mortality figures in the world. Sick babies are no longer a big section of a general practitioner's patients.

Whereas, in former times, the summer was a dreaded period with a high incidence of summer diarrhoea and colitis with their melancholy high death rates, those diseases are now relatively uncommon and show a low mortality.

Women medical practitioners in Victoria have been prominent in pioneering and developing movements for the welfare and health of women and infants. The infant welfare service is probably one of the greatest health reforms in Victoria in the last century.

As well as the infectious diseases and fevers mentioned already, some of the maladies which were common 50 years ago are much less common now. Chlorosis, a form of anaemia seen formerly in young women, is now very rare. Gout is still encountered, but relatively uncommonly in the florid forms common 50 years ago.

Since the introduction of salvarsan and similar drugs about 1908, there was a rapid decline in the secondary and tertiary manifestations of syphilis. Penicillin brought a further improvement in treatment. Public discussion and education in prophylaxis have helped to lower the incidence of the disease.

Though some of these older diseases may have decreased in frequency or severity, others have come into greater prominence in recent times.

Such diseases are leukaemia and the various forms of malignant disease usually referred to as cancer, some forms of heart disease (such as coronary artery disease), duodenal ulcer, and various types of neuroses. Some of these are considered to be related to the stresses and worries of modern living.

Reference is made on page 270 to the work which has been done by the Anti-Cancer Council in educating the public and medical profession in the earlier recognition of malignant disease. The State has made available in personnel and equipment excellent service in radio-therapy for such cases as are likely to be helped by this form of treatment, either alone or with surgery. However, a great deal needs yet to be discovered before the diagnosis and treatment of so many forms of cancer can be regarded as satisfactory.

Surgery

Surgery of some forms of heart disease is a comparatively recent development and remarkable operations can now be done thanks to technical advances in many fields and with the well planned co-operation of many people in a combined surgical, medical, and anaesthetic team.

Many of these cardiac and other major surgical operations are beyond the capabilities of one surgeon working on his own. There may be one medical practitioner in charge, but he must have many helpers working with him such as nurses, anaesthetist, pathologist, biochemist, radiologist, technicians attending to recording machines

and an electronic engineer. Not all of these will be medical practitioners ; some will be science graduates and some trained technicians. It is all far removed from the pattern of a surgical operation 50 years ago, which was done by one man of outstanding personality and professional distinction, with the help of an assistant and anaesthetist.

Pregnancy

The physiology of pregnancy is now better understood. Medical students, nurses, and prospective mothers are taught what is proper and necessary in dietetics and hygiene from the early months of pregnancy onward. They are taught the benefits to be expected from ante-natal care from an early stage of gestation. Close ante-natal supervision as an out-patient at hospital or in private practice has had a tremendous effect in promoting the safety of mother and baby.

Most women now are confined in private or public hospitals. Confinements in the home are much less common than they were 50 years ago. Since 1915, no one except a registered trained nurse, who has done a further course for a midwifery certificate, can legally act as a midwife.

Sources of Doctors' Incomes

A general practitioner 50 years ago derived his income from fees paid by individual private patients, or from fees received by contracts with friendly societies, or he might obtain his income from both sources.

Contract practice with friendly societies or, as it was generally called, "Lodge practice", has ceased, but there are now other sources of income not in existence 50 years ago, in addition to private patients' fees. Old age and invalid pensioners may have treatment from private practitioners at a lower rate than usual, through a Commonwealth Government agreement. There are also fees, generally at reduced rates, for treatment to workers eligible for such through the Workers Compensation Acts, State and Commonwealth.

Industrial medical officers are sometimes wholly employed by large industrial undertakings, but some general practitioners are employed part-time in such work. Under the National Health Act a large part of the population, through insurance, is able to pay fees as private patients for treatment by a general practitioner or specialist. Formerly such patients would not have been able to afford private treatment, and attended for free treatment at public hospitals.

There are approximately 3,500 medical practitioners in Victoria and about 700 of these are salaried officers, in hospitals, or in various public services.

Further Reference

An article describing the Health of the Victorian Community will be found on pages 243 to 246 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Department of Health*Industrial Hygiene*

The function of this Division is primarily the prevention of industrial (or more broadly occupational) disease.

The first step in its creation was taken by the appointment to the Department in 1937 of a medical officer to work full-time in this field. Since then the Division has been augmented considerably and now includes three medical officers, five scientific officers, four inspectors, two technical assistants, and administrative staff.

The increasing incidence of industrial disease associated with expanding industrialization and the growing awareness of industrial disease through advances in medicine and science have all played their part in developing the service rendered by the Division. From the very start there has been much emphasis on scientific work, which is generally necessary to determine the nature and degree of an industrial hazard. By means of legislation, the Division endeavours to see that certain minimum standards of safety in relation to industrial disease are achieved throughout the State. This legislation consists of a number of regulations made under the Health Act, such as Lead Workers Medical Examination Regulations, Irradiating Apparatus and Radio-Active Substances Regulations, Regulations Relating to the Use and Manufacture of Certain Pesticides, Entry into Confined Spaces Regulations, Benzene Regulations, and Harmful Gases, Vapours, Fumes, Mists, Smokes and Dusts Regulations.

These Regulations are policed by routine factory visits made by the inspectorial staff.

Much time and energy is devoted to achieving the co-operation of both management and labour and, as a result, it has been possible to enforce the spirit of the legislation with a minimum of prosecutions.

The Division provides a free consultative service on industrial disease to the medical profession and this generally takes the form of advice by telephone, analysis of samples submitted, or reports on patients sent in for examination.

Investigations are continually being made into the possibility of hazards existing in certain industries or factories. These investigations are often requested by employers or by individual employees, and sometimes they are initiated from within the Division as a result of information on the hazards of certain substances or processes being reported from places outside Victoria. Over the last decade there has been a growing concern amongst unions about industrial disease, with the consequence that more and more time is being spent on investigations on their behalf.

Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases

The Poliomyelitis Division of the Health Department was established in 1949 on the advice of the Consultative Council on Poliomyelitis, when it was found that the previously established consultant service of orthopædic specialists was not adequate to cope with the long term after-care required for those affected by the paralysis of poliomyelitis. At its inception the staff of the Division consisted of one medical officer and two physiotherapists. This has now increased to 3 medical officers, 22 physiotherapists, and 10 physiotherapy assistants.

The itinerant physiotherapy service covers the whole of the State and patients are seen by the physiotherapists and medical officers, both in their own homes and at clinics held at various metropolitan and country centres. In 1954–55, the total number of medical consultations in the metropolitan and country areas was 2,398. By 1960–61 this number had risen to 4,837—an indication of the increasing need for the service.

Accommodation is provided at the Lady Dugan Red Cross Home, Malvern, for country patients who from time to time require a period of intensive physiotherapy or adjustment and renewal of their splinting. During the year, 373 admissions were made to the Home for periods of up to six weeks.

The medical orthopædic management and physiotherapy is provided without cost to the patients by the Division, and where financial burden is involved in the payment for appliances, assistance is given by the Department of Health.

With the marked drop in the incidence of cases of poliomyelitis after 1956, it was felt that the medical orthopædic and physiotherapy services of the Division could be extended to include diseases allied to poliomyelitis without in any way jeopardizing the after-care of the poliomyelitis cases which were under treatment or which might occur in the future.

Thus, cases of multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, Parkinson's Disease, and paralysis resulting from cerebral accidents and other medical orthopædic conditions which have been referred to the Department by members of the medical profession, have been accepted for treatment since 1959. As this part of the service becomes more widely known, increasing numbers of these patients are being referred by the medical staff of the public hospitals and also by private medical practitioners. Physiotherapy service is provided by the Division for these patients by domiciliary visiting, or at the Lady Dugan Home, or at the rehabilitation centre established at the Fairfield Hospital.

Tuberculosis and Mass X-ray Surveys

Tuberculosis was recognized as an infectious disease for the greater part of the time of Victoria's development, and statistics relating to deaths due to this disease are available from 1863. By 1920,

there was a small Government chest clinic and some institutional care was provided by municipal and governmental authorities. Thus was formed the basis for present day tuberculosis control, viz., statistical records, segregation and institutional care, diagnostic, and out-patient facilities.

In 1927, a Director of Tuberculosis was appointed, and there was rapid growth of the services provided by the State. More beds became available, clinics with X-ray services for out-patients were built, and with the appointment of more trained nurses, greater emphasis was placed on domiciliary visiting to further instruction in preventive hygiene in the home, education, and examination of contacts of the tuberculous.

In 1940, Mass Micro X-ray was adopted by the armed services for the detection of pulmonary tuberculosis. The Department recognized the great potential of this procedure as a means of detecting unsuspected pulmonary tuberculosis in the community and set about establishing a separate specialized Division for this purpose at the conclusion of hostilities. The aim was to provide facilities for chest X-rays to the public at regular intervals.

The financial handicaps faced by some patients were alleviated in the middle 1940's by the introduction of a generous allowance to sufferers, free treatment, and the establishment of a rehabilitation service.

Thus, the tuberculosis service which was at first limited to the care and segregation of individuals reporting with ill health (and examination of their contacts) has expanded to include detection of sources of infection among the general public.

Tuberculin testing had been used for many years as a diagnostic aid for individuals and epidemiological studies, but has now entered the field of tuberculosis case finding and prophylaxis amongst larger groups.

In 1948, the use of B.C.G. vaccination was adopted as a preventive measure among those at risk, such as tuberculosis contacts, nurses, and medical students. This service was later extended to include the tuberculin testing and vaccination of children before leaving school, so as to give them greater protection against the increased risks of tuberculosis in the working community.

The persons carrying out this work now form a separate unit of the Branch, and conduct epidemiological studies with tuberculin testing. They also offer B.C.G. prophylaxis to the uninfected and isoniazid to infected patients. In addition, they assist in the case finding programmes by examining contacts of infected children.

The basic principles of tuberculosis control are still applicable, but with the aid of effective drugs for treatment, emphasis has now shifted to out-patient care and treatment, search in the community for unknown cases, and active prevention.

School Medical Service

The first School Medical Service was established in Britain in the year 1907. During the Boer War it had been discovered that 40 per cent. of recruits presenting for Army Service were physically unfit—the majority as a result of defects which could easily have been remedied had preventive measures been taken during childhood. It was therefore decided to establish “systematized medical inspections of children in schools” in order to deal with the problems revealed. This recommendation received strong support from the British Medical Association. A survey carried out amongst school children in Victoria revealed that a need for a similar service existed here, too. Prompted by these findings and the experiences gained abroad, the Education Department launched the Victorian School Medical Service in 1909.

Three doctors were appointed initially, and in order that they might give an adequate service to the maximum number of school children, only the larger urban areas were visited. However, in 1914, their numbers were supplemented by the appointment, for the first time, of school nurses, and gradually as the staff increased, children in many country areas were also examined.

Meanwhile, a pattern of examinations evolved whereby a child was seen three times during his school life : just after entering school, later, when about to start his secondary education, and finally when thirteen years old before leaving school to commence work. This pattern has continued, with additional opportunities being provided for a child to be seen by a school doctor at the request of the teacher or the parent, whenever a school is visited. By using this system, large numbers of preventable defects are discovered every year.

In 1944, the School Medical Service was incorporated into the Department of Health. Since then, in order to assist those engaged in routine medical examinations, consultative services in pædiatrics and ophthalmology have been established. Special services have also been developed to discover school children with hearing impairments. This reflects the increasing concern shown by the Service in recent years for the problems of the child who is handicapped either physically or mentally. Considerable assistance has been given by the Mental Hygiene Authority in fostering this new development by providing the part-time services of two psychiatrists.

One of the things the Service did early in its history was to set up a supervisory medical service for school teachers. This function is still carried on and involves over 6,000 medical examinations each year. During its 50 years' history, the Service has also given courses in hygiene and health education at the teachers' colleges. This work lapsed during the war, and for a while was undertaken by physical educationalists. Five years ago, however, the Service returned to this field with a course for all those training to be primary school or infant school teachers. In many colleges a student counselling service is also offered.

A recent development was that, in 1961, free medical examination was offered to all first-year University students in Victoria. In 1962, this was combined with the development of a Student Health Service at Monash University. To cover this wide range of duties, the School Medical Service has now grown to 35 doctors and 42 nurses.

Pre-Natal, Infant Welfare and Pre-School Services

Infant Welfare

The Maternal and Infant Welfare Division of the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for administering the pre-natal, infant welfare and pre-school services in Victoria. The pattern of development has been a decentralized 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 £3,000) towards their erection. The councils employ the infant welfare sisters, but again the State Government pays a maintenance grant approximately equal to half the sister's salary.

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 birth notifications per year, a full-time sister is required.

Details of the activities of Infant Welfare Centres are described on page 249 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

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, so 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. Six 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.

Numbers of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1959 to 1961 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1959	1960	1961
Metropolitan Centres	159	164	173
Country Centres	406	417	426
Centres included in Mobile Circuits	21	21	19
Centres in Non-Rate Paying Areas	14	14	14
Total Number of Infant Welfare Centres	600	616	632
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres	287	296	305
Number of Birth Notifications Received	61,292	63,824	65,727
Number of Children Attending Centres	153,045	158,787	164,462
Total Number of Attendances at Centres	1,331,403	1,335,435	1,392,634
INFANT WELFARE CORRESPONDENCE SCHEME			
Number of Children Enrolled	368	236	246
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	10	10	7

Infant Welfare Nurses

The number of registered Infant Welfare Nurses in Victoria was 2,414 in 1961. Approximately 70 nurses are being trained per year, but these provide staff for hospital maternity units as well as for infant welfare centres. There are three infant welfare training schools for nurses, the examination being conducted by the Victorian Nursing Council which issues the certificates.

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 organization. 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 £3,000 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 education.

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, subsidized by the Government in 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 the opportunity for a free medical examination each year. Their parents can be present at these examinations and may ask the advice of the doctor on any matters concerning them. All children attending pre-school centres are required to be immunized and at the time of this medical examination the opportunity is given for checking up on whether all the necessary booster shots have been given and when the next ones are due.

Although some 90 per cent. of all mothers in Victoria avail themselves of the infant welfare service, up to date the provision of pre-school services is only sufficient to meet less than 20 per cent. of the pre-school population. The cost of maintaining this service is a heavy one, and although the State subsidizes the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary of the kindergarten teacher or play leader, the additional maintenance costs have to be met by the community, either by local councils, church organizations, individual parents, or voluntary efforts of some kind. It is, in fact, a self-help project involving a good deal of community effort, but one which most parents appreciate, as it leads to the establishment of good family life.

Pre-school Maintenance Subsidies

The subsidy for a full-time kindergarten in 1960 was £720 per annum for ten sessions, and for a pre-school play centre £325 per annum.

In 1961 provision was made for the subsidy for a kindergarten to cover the teacher's salary according to the award—£792 to £1,092—and in the case of a pre-school play centre, the play leader's salary ranging from £546 to £600.

The number of subsidized pre-school centres and the number of children enrolled in the years 1959 to 1961 are as follows:—

VICTORIA—SUBSIDIZED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1959		1960		1961	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Metropolitan—						
Kindergartens	226	10,984	225	11,124	233	11,473
Pre-school Play Centres	38	1,039	36	1,096	37	1,103
Total	264	12,023	261	12,220	270	12,576
Country—						
Kindergartens	117	6,135	132	7,013	144	7,659
Pre-school Play Centres	70	1,716	65	1,979	71	2,253
Total	187	7,851	197	8,992	215	9,912
Day Nurseries—						
Metropolitan*	12	†	12	†	12	†
Country	1	†	1	†	1	†
Total	13	1,376	13	1,237	13	1,398

* Excluding one crèche used for emergency care.

† Not available.

Building Grants

The number of grants made over the years is shown below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE AND PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES : NUMBER OF CAPITAL GRANTS

Buildings Subsidized	1959	1960	1961	From Inception to 1961
Infant Welfare Centres	20	44	20	357
Pre-school Centres	23	27	25	413
Total	43	71	45	770

Mothercraft Nurses

The mothercraft nursing course is of fifteen months' duration and trains girls to care for babies and their mothers during the nursing period. There are nine mothercraft training schools and the examination is conducted by the Victorian Nursing Council. In 1961, 145 mothercraft nurses gained their certificate, making a total of 1,895 on the Mothercraft Nursing Register.

Pre-natal Service

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the infant welfare sisters on pre-natal hygiene and preparation for motherhood. In 1945, pre-natal medical services were introduced at certain centres and there are now 31 municipal centres at which pre-natal clinics are held. These are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent to which the services are used is shown by the fact that, in 1961, 6,302 expectant mothers availed themselves of the service.

Expenditure

The State expenditure on maternal, infant, and pre-school welfare in the years 1958–59 to 1960–61 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH : EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE (£)

Particulars	1958–59	1959–60	1960–61
Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary Subsidies, &c., to—	77,967	94,743	100,564
Municipalities—			
Infant Welfare Centres	173,288	179,969	188,249
Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare	5,000	5,000	5,000
Mothercraft	9,000	9,000	9,000
Kindergartens and Pre-school Centres	274,105	292,992	305,219
Day Nurseries and Crèches	47,044	50,906	62,006
Infant Welfare and Pre-school Scholarships	15,874	15,415	16,768
Other Expenditure	51,550	42,560	30,174
Total	653,828	690,585	716,980

Tuberculosis Bureaux and Sanatoria

Two sanatoria are functioning in the Metropolitan Area and accommodation is also provided for tuberculosis patients at the Austin Hospital. Ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen are accommodated at the Repatriation Department Hospitals at Heidelberg and Macleod.

In country districts tuberculosis clinics have been established at Base Hospitals and in a number of cases tuberculosis chalets are also attached.

Visiting nursing services operate throughout the State. Twelve nurses visit homes of patients and contacts in the Metropolitan Area and six nurses visit in the country.

Mobile units are used in the mass X-ray surveys and between 1949 and 1961 the service has undertaken approximately 4,500,000 chest X-ray examinations.

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

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

Sanatoria	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	ACCOMMODATION				
Metropolitan	558	541	541	541	541
Country	211	203	203	203	203
Total	769	744	744	744	744
	ADMISSIONS				
Metropolitan	844	1,081	1,046	978	794
Country	239	218	271	208	207
Total	1,083	1,299	1,317	1,186	1,001
	DISCHARGES				
Metropolitan	804	1,055	988	970	811
Country	192	186	216	223	192
Total	996	1,241	1,204	1,193	1,003
	DEATHS				
Metropolitan	31	58	65	66	50
Country	16	16	22	15	11
Total	47	74	87	81	61

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
New Cases Referred for Investigation	10,303	11,365	10,196	9,614	10,373
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	64,534	61,846	64,538	62,419	61,565
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	12,970	12,895	14,656	14,547	12,436
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	43,882	37,748	38,809	37,084	40,627
Micro	7,078	6,959	6,600	6,999	9,018

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

Further References

Other activities of the Department of Health are described on pages 246 to 248 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Mental Hygiene Authority

Modern Psychiatric Services

In recent times the trend in medicine has been to reduce hospitalization to the necessary minimum and treat the patient as far as possible within his normal environment. The same changes can be observed in psychiatry.

Not so long ago nearly all persons suffering from mental disorders were treated in mental hospitals, often very far away from and unrelated to the patients' homes and surroundings. Experience, however, has shown that residential care is no longer the most important part of psychiatric treatment; in fact, fewer people need mental hospital care and that for much shorter periods.

In addition to those who need hospitalization, there are many more persons who suffer from difficulties severe enough to prevent them from leading full and socially useful lives. Provision must be made for the intellectually handicapped, the emotionally disturbed, the prematurely senile, the alcoholics, the delinquents, the criminals, the potential suicides, &c.

Modern psychiatric organizations must provide for all the patient's needs from the earliest stages of his illness to his rehabilitation, thus including the promotion of mental health, the prevention of mental illness by community relationships and educational activities, the provision of consultant and information services in conjunction with the general practitioners, out-patient and day hospital facilities, short-stay in-patient care, in-patient rehabilitation, and community rehabilitation services.

Every person, however, should be able to find psychiatric advice or treatment within a reasonable distance of his home and so the general outline of the service needs to be repeated in suitable geographical areas according to the regional population.

With the extensions made continually over recent years and planned for the immediate future, a complete mental health service is gradually being evolved in Victoria.

Functions of the Authority

In order to fulfil these functions, the Mental Hygiene Authority encompasses within the scope of its work :—

- (1) The treatment of early cases in Receiving Houses ;
- (2) the rehabilitation of the mentally ill in Mental Hospitals ;
- (3) child and family guidance for emotionally disturbed children and families, through its out-patient clinics ;
- (4) diagnostic and training services for intellectually handicapped children and adolescents ;
- (5) psychiatric out-patient services for adults in Melbourne and in country centres ;
- (6) subsidy of occupation centres, hostels, and special institutions for the intellectually handicapped, both in the Metropolitan Area and in the country (altogether numbering approximately 30) ;
- (7) training of psychiatric nurses at training centres attached to the hospitals at Royal Park, Larundel and Ballarat ;
- (8) research into the causes of mental and emotional illness and into new methods of treatment ;
- (9) community education in mental health aspects of different social problems by study courses, seminars, and lectures to professional and non-professional groups ; and
- (10) the provision of a comprehensive Mental Health and Research Library.

At present the Authority operates a 24-hour Personal Emergency telephone service, five Receiving Houses (at Royal Park, Kew (geriatric), Larundel, Traralgon and Ballarat), ten psychiatric hospitals and two day hospitals in the metropolitan and country areas. Of these, Kew is being developed as a psycho-geriatric hospital and Sunbury as a colony for adult defectives. Mont Park includes a modern neuro-surgical Unit with electroencephalography and radiography departments. In this number are included also the two new regional centres at Traralgon, catering for Gippsland, and at Bendigo, serving the northern area.

There are ten metropolitan and eighteen country out-patient clinics. Those with specialized services include Travancore for the intellectually handicapped ; Children's Clinic, operating in close association with the Children's Court ; and Alexandra Clinic, which deals with forensic problems and alcoholism. The Clarendon Clinic provides after-care service and a sheltered workshop for discharged patients.

For the intellectually handicapped the Authority maintains five residential centres and subsidizes and supervises about 30 day centres throughout Victoria.

After-care hostels include two for women, two for men, one for intellectually handicapped girls, and one for alcoholics who have had, or are still having, treatment.

The Mental Health Authority also provides a consultant service, through psychiatrists and psychologists on its staff, to the Social Welfare Department, School Medical Services, and Maternal and Child Welfare Branch. Close co-operation is maintained with the Student Health Service at the University of Melbourne. An outstanding example of inter-departmental co-operation is to be seen in the psychiatric "G" Division of H. M. Gaol, Pentridge, where selected patients receive individual and/or group psycho-therapy.

The Mental Health Authority administers staff of about 4,500 persons.

Auxiliary Services

As physical conditions are being improved, the efforts of the auxiliary organizations are being re-channelled from the mere provision of material comforts to a more personalized service, which would constitute and maintain a link between the hospitalized patient and the community.

Thus the Mental Hospital Auxiliaries which are operating kiosks in hospitals and after-care hostels, and generously contribute to patient amenities, have now established a visiting service; specially trained volunteers assist staff in the wards, in occupational therapy and chaplaincy.

The Country Women's Association operate housecraft centres in country hospitals, where volunteers help in the re-socialization of long-term patients by means of re-education in household skills.

The Red Cross, in addition to its library services and Music in Hospitals programme, has now introduced beauty salons to the hospitals, operated by trained beauty consultants with a nursing background. (See Victorian Year Book 1962, pages 312 to 313.)

In the field of intellectual handicap, a number of voluntary committees of parents and friends help to administer the day centres, assist the staff, procure work for the sheltered workshops, and raise funds for various special projects.

The encouragement of the voluntary organizations to participate in the work of the Authority is part of the over-all policy of bridging the gap between "asylum" and community. Thus the emphasis in treatment, particularly of long-term, chronic patients, is an intensive programme of re-socialization and rehabilitation. A prominent feature of this programme is the successful development of sheltered workshops within the hospitals as well as outside to cater for discharged patients.

The following table shows the numbers under the care of the Mental Hygiene Authority for the years 1956 to 1960 :—

VICTORIA—CERTIFIED PERSONS AND VOLUNTARY BOARDERS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE AUTHORITY

Location	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
In State Hospitals	6,718	6,699	6,899	6,753	6,642
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	1,044	1,198	1,153	1,203	1,131
Boarded Out	287	320	249	206	190
Absent without Leave	23	29	26	35	33
Total Number of Certified Persons ..	8,072	8,246	8,327	8,197	7,996
In Receiving Institutions	72	59	63	96	117
On Trial Leave, &c., from Receiving Houses	68	177	182	199	235
Total	8,212	8,482	8,572	8,492	8,348
Voluntary Boarders	870	1,179	1,398	1,599	1,649
Military Mental Cases, Bundoora (Not Included in Above Table)	267	258	308	320	332

The number of admissions of certified patients to State mental hospitals for each of the years 1956 to 1960 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : ADMISSIONS

Year	Direct Admissions			From Receiving Houses			Total Admissions
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1956	143	98	241	653	558	1,211	1,452
1957	142	119	261	681	651	1,332	1,593
1958	223	135	358	605	676	1,281	1,639
1959	178	87	265	611	625	1,236	1,501
1960	194	79	273	487	547	1,034	1,307

The number of certified patients who were discharged from, or who died in State mental hospitals for each of the years 1956 to 1960 is given below :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

Year	Discharges			Deaths			Total Discharges and Deaths
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1956	369	240	609	311	394	705	1,314
1957	438	275	713	310	396	706	1,419
1958	499	366	865	290	353	643	1,508
1959	465	475	940	307	372	679	1,619
1960	447	380	827	282	387	669	1,496

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Introduction

During the last 100 years, the functions of hospitals have undergone considerable changes which have been closely linked with the rapid developments in medicine (see also pages 230 to 238). To cite some obvious examples, the practice of antiseptic surgery, the use of X-ray diagnosis, the establishment of various kinds of laboratories, the planning of kitchens to cater for planned diets—all these have contributed to changing the nature of hospitals. They have also increased the cost of running them.

Today the average cost in a Victorian hospital is £6 per patient per day. Even in these days of rising costs, this figure is high—it is a fact that hospital costs have risen more steeply than most costs in the community, but there are good reasons for this.

There is the increase in complexity of medical practice which demands modern equipment with professional and technical staff to handle it. It takes six years to train a doctor; it takes from three to five years to train nurses and technicians. Also, hospitals operate 24 hours per day, every day. This is expensive in these days of penalty rates and loadings, and the hospital, like the power house, has a time of peak loading, but the hospital never knows when that time is coming. It must, therefore, be constantly prepared for the emergency. In former times, hospitals relied heavily on trainees for much of their work. Today they train people. The hospital still teaches, but it is relying less and less on the students for service. It is also noteworthy that 80 per cent. of the hospital work force is female. In recent years, female wages have risen more steeply than male.

What can hospitals show for the rising costs they incur ?

First of all, there is a much longer expectation of life. Hospitals have played an important part in this achievement. Then, there is a quicker recovery by the patient, and consequently an earlier return to home and to work. The patient spends half as much time in hospital as he did twenty years ago.

In Victoria, where almost every mother is confined in hospital, the infant mortality rate is one of the lowest in the world—17·80 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1961. This is worth comparison with the figure in 1880, when there were 114 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Further, the community enjoys almost complete freedom from many diseases which formerly reached catastrophic proportions—smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria and, more recently, poliomyelitis, are examples. Hospitals, through their research departments, helped to achieve this result.

This has meant that the death rate from almost every disease has been reduced although some, such as cancer, remain to be finally conquered, and some, such as cancer of the lung and heart disease, are said to be increasing.

Commission's Functions

Although public hospitals in Victoria received State financial assistance from their inception, it was not until 1864 that the State introduced a measure of control. It required charities to be registered, and provided conditions for the election of committees. From 1881 to 1923, the public hospitals functioned under the aegis of an Inspector assisted by an Advisory Council of four, all of whom were appointed by the Government.

In this regard, it is significant that in 1890 a Royal Commission on charitable institutions recommended . . . “the appointment of a central board of charity to allocate Government grants to the various districts and for control of all charities within the colony”. This recommendation was not implemented until 1923, when the *Hospitals and Charities Act 1922* brought into being the Charities Board of Victoria.

The Board exercised extensive responsibilities and powers of control over the activities of charities seeking voluntary contributions from the public. It classified hospitals and assisted them considerably to improve facilities. It distributed Government grants to the institutions.

In 1948, under the *Hospitals and Charities Act*, the Board was replaced by the *Hospitals and Charities Commission* consisting of three full-time Commissioners and staff. The Commission was given more extensive authority than the Board, particularly in its power to exercise oversight of public hospitals and other institutions, including ambulance services. The combination under one authority of hospitals and charities was a wise provision, because with the passage of time many

charitable institutions have come to work in close association with hospitals ; for example, benevolent homes for the care of the aged, schools for handicapped or crippled children, orphanages and the like.

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, firstly in that it is the authority responsible for determining the site and extent of new hospital construction, and secondly, 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 organization 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 25 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 organization handling all types of equipment, drugs, and commodities generally used by hospitals. Total sales by the Victorian Hospitals' Association in the year 1960-61 amounted to £1,691,000.

In the year 1960-61, the Commission distributed a gross amount of £4,561,000 from loan funds for new buildings, additions or re-modelling projects, together with furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed £12,853,734 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.

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 increased steadily in amount and proportion. At present, from Government sources, hospitals in Victoria derive 64 per cent. of their income. 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 premium of 3s. a week a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charge of £3 a day. The insurance benefit includes an amount of £1 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 meet the doctor's bill.

The difference between these fee charges and actual cost is met by State Government subsidy. For the last complete financial year (1960-61) the total public hospital maintenance expenditure of £21,905,207 was met from :—

	£
Patients' Fees	7,173,607
Charitable Contributions	456,347
Miscellaneous	446,093
State Government Subsidy	11,311,368
Commonwealth Government Payments	2,775,666

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 four beds per thousand 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. Although hospital costs and charges have risen steeply since the war, the Victorian spends, on the average, only half the number of days in hospital.

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 proportion 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 organizations.

The programme embraces education towards prevention of infirmity, rehabilitation of patients with established infirmities, and institutional care when that is unavoidable. Home care is favoured when possible and the "day hospital" is appearing to assist families meet their obligations to the aged.

Money for the programme is derived from Commonwealth and State sources, together with very substantial contributions from the public. The programme has developed with harmonious relationships between all of the bodies concerned, but much remains to be done. It is directed towards helping old persons physically and mentally, and restoring them to a useful life with standing in the community.

Victoria is rapidly increasing the facilities necessary to care for old people and to provide for the long-term patient, including rehabilitation services in both cases. By these means, the real needs of the community are met in two ways: by the opportunity to give improved services to old people and those suffering from long-term illnesses, with correspondingly improved results; and by freeing acute hospital beds of these patients. This is good economy, but even better medicine.

The significant feature in Victoria's hospital and institutional services is the part played by charitable organizations and voluntary effort. The activities of these bodies are closely co-ordinated with those of the State departments concerned which render, in addition to financial subsidy, advice and technical help in meeting their problems.

The growth of public hospital services in Victoria since 1952 is indicated in the following table, which shows the number of public hospitals functioning and the number of beds available:—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND BEDS

Year	Number of Hospitals		Number of Hospital Beds (Including Private and Intermediate Sections)		Estimated Population of Victoria at 31st December
	Metropolitan	Country	Metropolitan	Country	
1952	21	75	4,568	4,669	2,366,719
1953	22	81	4,723	5,009	2,416,035
1954	24	85	5,018	5,134	2,477,986
1955	26	88	5,782	5,339	2,546,332
1956	28	93	5,867	5,483	2,618,112
1957	29	98	6,014	5,681	2,680,555
1958	29	100	6,177	5,694	2,745,165
1959	30	103	6,188	5,814	2,811,429
1960	32	105	6,407	5,891	2,888,290
1961	33	103	6,643	5,936	2,949,354

NOTE.—This table excludes the Cancer Institute, convalescent homes, sanatoria, mental hospitals and receiving homes, details of which are shown in the table on page 259.

At 30th June, 1961, the Commission had on its register 1,233 institutions and societies. Some registered hospitals are not yet functioning, and are therefore excluded from the previous table. Details of the registrations for the years 1959 to 1961 are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION**

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1959	1960	1961
Hospitals	147	145	146
Special Hospitals for the Aged	—	1	1
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	79	79	85
Children's Homes	52	52	56
Foundling and Rescue Homes	16	16	15
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls..	222	251	266
Crèches and Kindergartens	84	82	87
Bush Nursing Centres	16	17	17
Ambulance Organizations	34	34	30
Relief Organizations	108	109	107
Miscellaneous Organizations	140	161	169
Private Hospitals	242	255	254
Total ..	1,140	1,202	1,233

Hospital Regional Planning

An article dealing with Hospital Regional Planning in Victoria appears on pages 261–262 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Private Hospitals

The Hospitals and Charities Commission controls the standards in private “non-public” hospitals through continual inspections. At the 30th June, 1961, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 171 registered private hospitals with a total of 4,008 beds, whilst in country areas there were 83 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,316 beds.

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

Nurse Training

An article dealing with Nurse Training appears on page 263 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Ambulance Services

Ambulance services are organized on a regional basis. Costs of maintaining services are met from voluntary donations, income from contributory schemes, transport fee charges to non-subscribers and special grants by the Commission.

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1958-59 to 1960-61 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Vehicles	182	187	207
Staff	356	384	403
Contributors	271,570	288,281	304,597
Patients Carried	173,593	183,325	199,366
Mileage Travelled	2,929,806	3,169,163	3,479,957
Maintenance Grants £	167,309	172,540	193,133
Capital Grants £	86,199	118,103	180,231

Further References

Further details of these services are set out on page 234 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Care of the Aged

An article dealing with Care of the Aged appears on page 264 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Public Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

Information dealing with the receipts, expenditure, accommodation, and inmates of public hospitals and charitable institutions (subsidized) in Victoria during the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 is contained in the following tables. The numbers of indoor and outdoor 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 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	10	10	11	11	11
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	19	19	20	20	21
Country	98	100	103	105	103
Auxiliary Hospitals	2	1	1	2	2
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	2	1	1
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	15	15	15	15	16
Total Hospitals	147	148	154	156	156
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	35	33	33	34	34
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	9	10	9	9
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	5	5	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	10	10	12	13	12
Hospital for the Aged† ..	..	1	1	1	1
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions‡ ..	80	79	83	84	83

* 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.

† Since 1958 Mt. Royal Benevolent Home has been classified as a Hospital for the Aged, and now includes Prince's Hill Annexe.

‡ In addition to the institutions shown above, there are others registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, including bush nursing centres, youth clubs, benevolent societies, and church relief organizations.

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

(£'000)

Institutions	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	15,517	16,307	16,911	18,065	18,645
Patients	3,769	4,337	4,852	5,598	7,156
Other	2,114	2,006	1,878	2,415	2,936
Total	21,400	22,650	23,641	26,078	28,737
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	9,292	9,749	10,390	11,599	12,613
Capital	5,170	4,641	4,238	4,244	5,044
Other	7,303	7,628	8,247	8,969	10,005
Total	21,765	22,018	22,875	24,812	27,662
Sanatoria—					
Receipts	505	503	510	499	514
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	293	285	288	305	317
Other	212	218	222	194	197
Total	505	503	510	499	514
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses—					
Receipts	7,013	7,316	7,370	7,856	8,297
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	2,592	2,760	3,190	3,528	3,960
Capital	1,710	1,667	1,575	1,425	1,080
Other	2,711	2,889	2,605	2,903	3,257
Total	7,013	7,316	7,370	7,856	8,297
Other Charitable Institutions—					
Receipts	5,592	6,279	6,731	7,823	8,197
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages ..	1,940	2,125	2,372	2,717	2,991
Capital	1,043	1,417	1,321	1,500	1,899
Other	2,543	2,649	3,072	3,443	3,744
Total	5,526	6,191	6,765	7,660	8,634
Total Receipts	34,510	36,748	38,252	42,256	45,745
Total Expenditure	34,809	36,028	37,520	40,827	45,107

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

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
INCOME					
Government Aid	25,751	26,977	28,429	30,062	30,988
Municipal Aid	245	256	228	300	320
Collections, Donations, Legacies ..	542	787	881	858	1,025
Fees—					
Out-patients	559	651	683	779	859
In-patients—					
Public	2,157	2,733	2,595	3,504	4,485
Private and Intermediate	2,160	2,312	2,499	2,743	3,374
Other	3,096	3,032	2,937	4,010	4,694
Total	34,510	36,748	38,252	42,256	45,745
EXPENDITURE					
In-patients and Inmates	24,168	25,767	27,452	30,075	32,971
Out-patients	1,927	1,975	2,182	2,755	3,250
Capital	7,924	7,679	7,134	7,171	8,024
Other	790	607	752	826	862
Total	34,809	36,028	37,520	40,827	45,107

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1960–61

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	2,033	331	1,514	223	44,407	9,594	155,230
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,089	820	2,200	677	60,670	32,911	236,903
Country	2,957	2,979	1,736	1,844	36,999	85,432	197,814
Auxiliary Hospitals	470	..	436	..	2,604	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	56	..	29	..	366	..	..
Sanatoria	373	..	285	..	1,005	..	..
Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses	9,326	..	9,255	..	18,383	..	..
Total	18,304	4,130	15,455	2,744	164,434	127,937	589,947

Lord Mayor's Fund for Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities

This Fund was inaugurated in 1923, for the purpose of raising money for the benefit of metropolian hospitals and charities, and was incorporated by a Victorian Act of Parliament in 1930. The Hospital Saturday Fund which was established in 1873, merged with the Lord Mayor's Fund in 1923. The Hospital Sunday Fund which was also established in 1873, for assisting medical charities, still conducts a separate appeal to the Churches on the fourth Sunday in October each year. The organization and administration of this historic appeal to the Churches is conducted under the direction of the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Funds, subsequently the Lord Mayor's Fund, were the first attempts at "federated giving"—a term commonly applied to a plan for the community-wide campaign for funds for a group of agencies. This type of fund-raising organization has now been widely adopted in the United States and in Canada, and operates in a number of areas in Australia. Since the Fund was established in 1923, subscriptions and donations amounting to £4,569,172 have been received and Church collections for the Hospital Sunday Fund have amounted to £730,799.

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1956–57 to 1960–61 were as follows:—

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS

(£)

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospital Sunday Fund	Total
1957	199,478	31,070	230,548
1958	290,469	29,946	320,415
1959	240,164	30,486	270,650
1960	236,165	33,720	269,885
1961	307,366	32,782	340,148

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association consists of annual members living in country districts of the State. The object of the Association is to provide nursing and hospital services for the sick and injured in country towns and districts.

The Association is governed by a Central Council. It fulfils many functions, two of them being the provision of financial assistance to hospitals through Government grants and loans from capital held in trust at low rates of interest and repayment, and, through its Nursing Superintendent, the recruitment and posting of nursing staff to all hospitals and centres. The salaries of all the nurses are paid by the Central Council and each hospital reimburses the Council subsequently. This ensures regular payment of the nursing staff as the administration in each hospital is carried out by voluntary workers and may from time to time be unavoidably delayed.

Residents of any district may form a Committee which, when affiliated with the Central Council, may carry out the objects of the Association, which are to build, equip, and run a Bush Nursing hospital or centre.

Maintenance expenditure of the hospitals amounted to £471,000 for the year ending March, 1961. The Government grant towards maintenance was £97,186.

At 31st March, 1961, there were 44 hospitals and sixteen centres throughout the State. In the 44 hospitals there were 421 beds. The centres provide a nursing service only.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Bush Nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31st March, 1957 to 1961, are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
(£)**

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government*	190,407	200,112	176,350	200,498	184,727
Municipalities	315	500	435	440	275
Collections, Donations, &c.	71,778	85,197	81,764	70,879	49,245
Proceeds from Entertainments	10,761	11,798	5,338	11,393	8,207
Patients' Fees	211,095	226,221	233,814	226,268	256,539
Members' Fees	18,733	19,272	22,650	22,285	24,321
Interest and Rent	314	1,500	1,930	2,333	3,614
Miscellaneous	17,332	4,375	6,531	10,215	6,055
Total Receipts	520,735	548,975	528,812	544,311	532,983
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	134,714	133,268	149,420	168,121	197,046
Other	100,178	107,634	114,714	98,726	106,416
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c.	79,709	77,693	79,352	78,614	87,917
Surgery and Medicine	14,017	16,283	14,460	15,550	19,386
Repairs and Maintenance	13,899	14,779	15,589	13,834	17,910
Furniture and Equipment	13,596	11,885	9,493	9,097	12,813
Printing, Stationery, &c.	10,202	10,677	11,305	11,912	14,082
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c.	1,165	1,373	1,327	1,336	1,670
Miscellaneous	30,614	15,894	13,607	12,464	13,759
Loan and Interest Repayments	2,081	8,766	3,145	5,504	12,353
Land and Buildings	32,336	65,998	85,881	95,207	34,384
Alterations and Additions	18,344	18,639	21,252	25,089	45,557
Total Expenditure	450,855	482,889	519,545	535,454	563,293

* Includes £31,058 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1957, £30,337 for 1958, £32,576 for 1959, £31,813 for 1960, and £35,106 for 1961.

Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee*Historical*

The Melbourne Permanent Postgraduate Committee was founded by the Council of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association in February, 1920, in order to meet a demand for postgraduate education created by a large number of doctors who had returned from the First World War and found difficulties in beginning or resuming civilian medical practice. Shortly after the Armistice, the Council of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association created a Committee known as the Melbourne Permanent Postgraduate Committee, representing the British Medical Association, the University of Melbourne, and the teaching hospitals. From time to time, additional members have been added to the Committee from other medical bodies. In 1954, the name of the Committee was changed to the Melbourne Medical Postgraduate Committee; it is a member of the Australian Postgraduate Federation in Medicine.

Finance

Until 1945, the Committee was entirely dependent on its own resources. In that year, the State Government made its first grant. This was initially at the rate of £1,000 per annum, but in 1952 was increased to £2,000. In 1952, the Committee inaugurated a scheme of annual subscriptions from medical practitioners. From time to time, other medical bodies, such as the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, have financed special teaching but, on the whole, the fees of those seeking training have been the main source of income for the Committee's activities.

Courses

The first course was given in 1920, a so-called "refresher" in general medicine, a type of course which has become an annual feature. Courses in the specialties were also held early. Country week-end courses were inaugurated in 1926 and, by 1961, the Committee was providing 25 courses a year in country centres in Victoria. Distinguished men from abroad have also been invited to come to Melbourne and give a course of lectures. From an early date the Committee has conducted training for higher qualifications in medicine, surgery and specialties, and each year the demand for these courses grows. Refresher courses are still sought by general practitioners, but often the training has assumed a more individual character with attendance at hospital clinics. Average yearly attendances at the Committee's courses over the last six years have been: Courses for higher qualifications, 166; metropolitan refreshers, 99; and country, 201. Each year an average of 160 instructors take part in the Committee's courses. Recorded lectures by oversea visitors are also circulated to country centres.

Training of Asians

The training of Asian graduates has of late years become a matter of importance. Now a steady stream of graduates is coming from Asia to Victoria, mainly under the Colombo Plan, but sometimes through World Health Organization, or the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship

Plan, or sometimes without sponsorship. At present, the Committee acts generally as a placement agency, arranging periods of training in medicine, surgery, and the specialties. The basis of training is personal and depends on the generous co-operation of the staffs of teaching hospitals.

Alfred Hospital

Beginnings

The Alfred Hospital owes its origin to a committee of citizens formed in 1866 to raise funds for the establishment of a second hospital in Melbourne. The first hospital was the Melbourne Hospital, which had been established in 1848.

Following public indignation at the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred in 1868, thousands of pounds were subscribed to "Alfred Memorial" Funds. The committee availed itself of the opportunity to link its hospital project with the campaign for an "Alfred Memorial", and from then onwards the success of the venture was assured. The foundation stone was laid in 1869.

Erection of Buildings

The Outpatients' Department opened in 1871, and inpatients were accepted later that year. The original hospital comprised an administrative block and a pavilion of two wards with accommodation for 70 patients. Two years later, a ward known as "The Cottage" was erected for infectious cases. In 1885, a second pavilion with 70 beds was added, and a third was opened in 1902. The ground floor ward of this third pavilion was devoted to the care of children, and was named the "Michaelis Ward", in honour of the Michaelis family, who generously provided its equipment.

In 1920 a new Casualty Department and Outpatients' Building were opened, and in 1924 a fourth pavilion (the Edward Wilson Wing) for inpatients was completed.

In 1933 a private and intermediate section was opened and was named "Hamilton Russell House" in honour of one of the hospital's most distinguished surgeons. In 1935 the Board of Management decided to embark on a "Ten Year Rebuilding Scheme". The first unit, an eight-storey building known as Centre Block, was opened in 1939. Then the Second World War intervened. Nevertheless, in July, 1943, Margaret Coles House (the gift of Sir George and Lady Coles) was opened for private and intermediate maternity patients. The second unit of the rebuilding scheme, South Block, was completed in 1958.

Developments since 1945

While accommodation for inpatients has increased over the years from 70 beds to the present 450 public beds, and the 90 private and intermediate beds in Margaret Coles House and Hamilton Russell House, there has also been a vast increase in the ancillary diagnostic and therapeutic services. Since the Second World War, the following have been added: Haematology Laboratory and Medical Library (1946), Speech Therapy (1947), Occupational Therapy (1948),

Department of Anaesthesia (1950), Electro-encephalography (1952), Cardiovascular Diagnostic Service (1953), Diabetic and Metabolic Unit, Mass Radiography and Visual Aids Department (1956). In addition, long established departments such as Radiology and Morbid Anatomy have been remodelled and extended. A State School has operated in the Children's Ward since 1955.

The Diabetic and Metabolic Unit was moved in 1958 to the fifth floor of the Centre Block, where a number of generous donations provided for the construction of a small ward (the Marie and Carl Paser Ward) in close proximity to an exceptionally well-equipped laboratory. This was the first unit of its kind in this country.

The Cardiovascular Diagnostic Service was also moved to new quarters, the Sylvia and Stanley Korman Cardiovascular Laboratories, in 1960. This hospital, since the Second World War, has played a leading role in the development of cardiology and cardiac surgery in Australia, and the new department has ensured its continued eminence in this field for years to come.

Since 1948 the Board of Management has been responsible for the administration of Caulfield Hospital, which comprises 180 convalescent and 280 geriatric beds, with excellent and expanding rehabilitation facilities.

Teaching and Medical Research

In addition to its record of service to the sick, "the Alfred" has a long and honourable record as a teaching hospital. Affiliated with the University of Melbourne as a Clinical School in 1880, the hospital's first medical students (eight male and six female) commenced their clinical studies in 1888. The hospital now has over 100 students from the University of Melbourne in attendance. When the University established departments of medicine and surgery, the Professor of Surgery established his main clinical unit, and the Professor of Medicine established a sub-unit, at the Alfred Hospital in 1956. Negotiations were conducted in 1962 to sever the affiliation with the University of Melbourne, and to affiliate with the new Monash University.

In recent years much attention has been paid to postgraduate medical training, and excellent facilities exist for postgraduate training in General Medicine, General Surgery, Endocrinology, Cardiology, Neurology, Urology, Anaesthesia, Radiology, Pathology and, indeed, in all specialized branches of medicine and surgery.

In addition, the hospital has its own Nurse Training School, which enjoys a very high reputation. Assistance is also provided in the training of many other hospital personnel, such as pharmacists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists, medical social workers, radiographers, and laboratory technologists.

Medical research has also played a large part in the activities of the Alfred Hospital. Since 1926, a very close relationship has existed between the hospital and the Baker Medical Research Institute, which was established in the hospital's grounds in that year. (See pages 271-272.) The hospital also has a considerable endowment fund of its own which is largely used for the promotion of medical research.

Further References

Articles describing the Royal Melbourne Hospital and Geelong Hospital will be found on pages 271 to 274 of the Victorian Year Book 1962. An article on the Fairfield Hospital will be found on pages 241-242 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

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.

From the beginning, the policy of the Cancer Institute Board has been to ensure the provision of maximum clinical service to patients and to carry out related research. To this end, it has collaborated to the highest level with appropriate specialists in the fields of medicine and surgery and has directed its attention to the development of radiation and chemotherapy services. For an Institute which is engaged primarily in the treatment of cancer by radiation, the most significant advance towards the alleviation and arrest of this disease is

the development of megavoltage equipment. This type of equipment may be in the form of Linear Accelerators or Cobalt 60 as the source of energy.

The 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator was installed in Melbourne in 1956, the Cobalt Unit in Launceston in 1957, and another 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator was installed and put into clinical use in Melbourne in March, 1962.

Large-scale building alterations were involved—an old two-storey building was demolished to make way for this unit. Planning for the new building includes space for a third piece of megavoltage equipment. Types of suitable equipment were being studied during 1962.

Other developments of radiotherapy are also being closely studied. One is based on the advantage of oxygen during irradiation. There is convincing evidence both at the clinical and laboratory level that radio-sensitivity of tumours relative to surrounding normal tissue may be raised by a factor of more than two. Equipment for this procedure was developed by the research team of the Radiobiological Research Unit who, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation, designed and built the Oxygen Pressure Vessel of light aircraft alloy with heavy perspex windows.

Treatment in this vessel involves pressurizing a patient in an atmosphere of pure oxygen before bombarding the cancerous growth with a stream of high-speed X-rays from the 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator. The effect of the pressurization is to force oxygen into the infected parts where blood vessels are less plentiful. Before treatment the patient is anaesthetized. During the period of pressurization, careful control is maintained by a series of electronic connexions from the patient to an oscillograph which shows pulse, respiration, and other important data.

Pressurization controls on the equipment allow precise positioning of the patient for treatment, thus greatly reducing the risk of radiation to non-cancerous areas. An immediate result of the pressurization is that a patient with a particular type of growth requires only three weekly visits as against daily visits over longer periods.

The Institute is the first centre practically to adopt the treatment outside St. Thomas' Hospital in London, and has four times the capacity of its British counterpart.

Research

A Radiobiological Research Unit was established in 1956, the first of its kind in Australia. The science of radiobiology deals with the effect of ionizing radiations (X-rays and related types of radiation) on living matter. It is a field which owes its present-day importance to the post-war development of nuclear physics and engineering. As a result, machines and apparatus have been devised which produce radiations of much higher energies and different qualities and provide important means of treatment of cancer and allied diseases. The Radiobiological Research Unit encourages a close exchange of experience between clinical and research personnel.

Other Activities

Other activities include the provision of :—

(1) *Special Clinics—Metropolitan Hospitals*

Co-operation and collaboration of varying degrees and definition has been made possible with the assistance of the Boards of Management of the Metropolitan Hospitals. Senior members of staff are permitted to accept honorary appointments to these hospitals and the appointment of sessional consultants to the Institute has made possible a degree of specialization which is of immense value.

(2) *Country Clinics—Extra-Metropolitan Hospitals*

In accordance with the objects expressed in the Act, the Board has conducted extensive negotiations with the committees of country hospitals with the result that clinics have been established at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Bendigo, Colac, Echuca, Geelong, Hamilton, Kerang, Mildura, Sale, Stawell, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, Warragul, Warrnambool, and Yallourn.

To implement the policy of providing service at country clinics, superficial therapy machines have been installed at Ballarat, Mildura, Geelong and Bendigo. In May, 1962, the Institute commenced using a charter service (light twin-engine aircraft) to visit clinics in country areas. The time and cost factors were considered and the over-all plan provides for seven routes which will reduce staff time spent away from the main clinic in Melbourne, thus allowing greater utilization of specialist and other services.

(3) *Visiting Nursing Service*

This service was established mainly for persons eligible for treatment in a public hospital and residing within the Metropolitan Area, and is not limited to patients receiving treatment at the clinic. Skilled nursing attention is provided within the home of the patient who would otherwise require in-patient accommodation at a hospital.

(4) *Service in Tasmania*

Under a rather unique agreement between the States of Victoria and Tasmania, the Board is responsible for the service to patients in Tasmania requiring radiation treatment. For this purpose, clinics have been established at the Royal Hobart Hospital and the Launceston General Hospital. Equipment at Launceston includes a Cobalt 60 Unit. Discussions have already commenced with the Director-General of Health Services, Tasmania, for the installation of megavoltage equipment at the Royal Hobart Hospital.

(5) *Training*

Teaching facilities are available at the Institute for medical, technical and non-technical personnel. Postgraduate courses are conducted for medical staff and recently a postgraduate course in radiotherapeutic nursing was commenced with the approval of the Victorian Nursing Council.

(6) *General*

In addition to out-patient and in-patient service, highly-skilled technical and scientific services are provided by medical physics, diagnostic X-ray, pathology and dietetic research departments, and, in addition, a central cancer library is conducted in collaboration with the Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria.

(7) *Statistics*

During 1960-61, the Institute received 4,478 new patients. There were 36,534 attendances for treatment at clinics and 70,723 X-ray therapy fields treated, whilst the visiting nursing services conducted 25,754 visits.

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria*General*

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1936, is charged with the co-ordination of all cancer activities in Victoria, and more specifically with the encouragement and support of research into the causes and cure of cancer. Funds for this purpose are supplied by public subscription. In the Cancer Campaign in 1958, the Victorian community gave £1,300,000 to the Council. In consequence, the Council's activities have shown a great expansion in the last few years, as is illustrated in the following table of expenditure :—

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE
(£)

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Research	23,783	34,607	85,541	120,219	137,209
Education .. ..	..	..	4,994	12,942	17,406
Patient Aid	100	450	8,284	8,308	16,987
Other	9,534	11,232	20,760	21,274	37,091
Total Expenditure ..	33,417	46,289	119,579	162,743	208,693

As shown, the Council now spends approximately £120,000 annually on support of cancer research in the Universities and Research Institutes and is thus the largest contributor to the financial support of medical research in Victoria. A large part of this support centres in two main fields : first, investigations into the nature, diagnosis, and treatment of leukaemia, and secondly, basic studies in carcinogenesis (causation of cancers).

Research into Leukaemia

Research in Victoria on leukaemia ranges from fundamental investigations into the nature of the disease to clinical studies on treatment of affected persons. Leukaemia, which is a cancer of the white cells of the blood, is one of the main causes of death in children.

The Council's Carden Fellow, working at the Walter and Eliza Hall Research Institute, Royal Melbourne Hospital, is engaged in studies of the fundamental causes of mouse leukaemia, which closely resembles one variety of the disease as seen in man. Pure line colonies of two strains of mice are maintained and both develop respectively, as they age, high and low incidences of leukaemia. Attention in the work to date has centred particularly on the period before the mice get leukaemia, so that those factors may be evaluated which determine the appearance of leukaemia in some mice but not in others. It has been shown that the hormonal influences (adrenal, thymic, and oestrogenic) are of particular importance. At the Baker Medical Research Institute at the Alfred Hospital, a group of investigators is studying the enzyme patterns of the white blood cells in leukaemia, to ascertain whether certain enzymes behave abnormally in leukaemic cells. There is close collaboration between this group of research workers, the Carden Fellow at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, and the Department of Physiology at the University of Melbourne.

Central Cancer Registry

The staff of the Central Cancer Registry, which is maintained by the Council, is studying the incidence and characteristics of leukaemia in Victoria. This work is done in association with officers of the Health Department, and with the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, since leukaemia is a notifiable disease in Victoria. It is commonly believed that the incidence of leukaemia has risen rapidly in the last twenty years. The Victorian data lend no support to this belief; such slight increases as are apparent, after allowance for population growth, appear to be related to improvements in diagnosis.

At the Royal Children's Hospital, a clinical study is being made of all children with leukaemia admitted to that hospital, particularly in relation to treatment of the disease. Unfortunately, at present, leukaemia is an inevitably fatal disease, but methods of treatment have recently been introduced which prolong life for months, sometimes for years. These children can be kept well and happy during this extended period of life, leading practically normal lives at home, and even attending school. These advances in treatment encourage the hope that eventually a cure will be found for leukaemia, as research into its causation is intensified.

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 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 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 diseases of the cardiovascular system. These currently include, amongst others, projects relating to the cardiac muscle, control of body fluid volume, hypertension, mechanism of blood coagulation and open heart surgery, which are being studied from the aspects of physiology, biochemistry, physics, pharmacology, clinical medicine and surgery.

In 1961, the staff consisted of eighteen graduates (nine medical, nine science), 22 non-graduates and three graduates (medical) holding research fellowships.

Research Work at Alfred Hospital

In addition to the research work carried out in the Baker Medical Research Institute, which is described above, research projects are being carried out in several departments of the hospital—notably by the Diabetic and Metabolic Unit, the Thoracic Surgical Unit, and the Department of Pathology.

Diabetic and Metabolic Unit

In 1929, a Diabetic Instructional Clinic was formed within the Alfred Hospital for the purpose of ensuring adequate instruction and supervision of patients suffering from this complaint. In 1955, the Board of Management decided to reorganize this service as it was felt that concentration on one single aspect of metabolic disorder was no longer desirable. Accordingly, the Diabetic and Metabolic Unit was set up for the investigation and treatment of endocrine disorders. Its functions have been defined as the investigation and treatment of patients, the prosecution of research and the teaching of both undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Since its formation the unit has developed methods of investigation into thyroid disorder, adrenal disease, diabetes mellitus, disorders of calcium metabolism and disordered gonadal function. The unit maintains 24 beds for general purposes at Caulfield Convalescent Hospital and five beds are available for special investigation and research near the laboratories at Alfred Hospital.

Research has proceeded into problems of insulin resistance and of diabetic vascular disease. Long-term investigation has been made into the action of sulphonylurea drugs. Disordered function of the adrenal glands has been studied and effects of various treatments has been evaluated. Studies are proceeding on variations of activity of the thyroid gland and of disorders related to parathyroid dysfunction. Fundamental work is proceeding on disorders of pituitary activity.

In 1961 the staff consisted of twelve graduates (eight medical, four science) and eight non-graduates.

The principle of combining clinical observation on human disorders with intensive investigation and research into human endocrinological problems has been the policy of the unit since its formation.

Thoracic Surgical Unit

Members of the thoracic surgical unit, in conjunction with other units, carry out research into techniques for cardiac surgery including the use of extra-corporeal pump-oxygenators and into the effects of hypothermia and anaesthesia on heart function. Another project concerns the problems of direct operation on the coronary arteries and reconstruction or replacement of heart valves.

Department of Pathology

This department is currently engaged in studies of the relative value of different types of antibiotics. A blood coagulation laboratory has recently been established to continue a study, commenced in the Baker Medical Research Institute, into haemophilia and related bleeding diseases.

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

Research into Immunity Processes

In December, 1960, the Director, Sir Macfarlane Burnet, O.M., F.R.S., shared with Professor Peter B. Medawar, of London, the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his work in the field of immunological tolerance, a topic of great importance in the understanding of the immune processes of the body. Immunity may be defined as the reaction whereby the body protects itself against attacks by invaders such as bacteria, by producing specialized protein molecules called antibodies. In paving the way for the discovery of immunological tolerance, a whole new field of experimental surgery has been opened up, the ultimate aim of which is to enable surgeons to replace a diseased organ, such as a kidney, with a normal one from a healthy donor, should the donor be willing to make this sacrifice.

Over the past few years, the immunological research activities of the Institute have received increasing emphasis, so that now biological, biochemical and clinical studies are carefully integrated in an attempt to elucidate the mechanism of antibody formation, both normal and abnormal. Antibody forming organs, such as the lymphatic glands and spleen, are composed of a large variety of different types of cells. Recently, techniques have been developed within the Institute which

allow the study of single lymph cells removed from immunized tissues and cultured in tiny droplets. This line of research has shown that only one special type of cell, namely, the plasma cell, can produce antibody and has given valuable information as to how this highly complex antibody protein is actually made.

In a related line of work, single immune cells have actually been made to divide to form a clump of some thousands, visible to the naked eye, when transplanted into a fertile hen's egg. This has allowed more detailed study of the cell's genetic potential. It is of interest to note that the techniques used in this work bear striking similarities to the chick embryo techniques developed by the Institute over the last 30 years for studies on influenza virus. The fertile egg, which provides the scientist with a developing embryo accessible at all stages of maturation to investigation, is thus an experimental tool of continuing value.

Within the Clinical Research Unit, which works in the laboratories of the Institute and the research ward of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, the causation and treatment of so-called autoimmune "diseases" have been carefully studied. Autoimmune diseases are conditions in which the immunity reaction becomes distorted. The body, instead of producing antibodies which attack invaders, directs its immune attack against certain tissues of the body itself—it is this self-destruction by autoantibodies which causes the clinical illness. Significant advances have been made in the understanding and treatment of such conditions, including certain forms of liver cirrhosis, haemolytic anaemia, and some forms of arthritis. Whereas it has been found that cortisone and related drugs can be of some help in these conditions, the search continues for a drug which will cure rather than merely alleviate.

The close connexion between theoretical and clinical interests within the Institute is typified by research being carried out with an unusual strain of inbred mice. These mice were originally bred by a team of researchers in the University of Otago, New Zealand, and are known as the NZB black strain. The extraordinary feature about these inbred mice is that 100 per cent. of them develop a form of autoimmune haemolytic anaemia which eventually kills them. The disease is strikingly similar to certain forms of human anaemia. It is felt that this mouse disease, which appears to be genetically determined, is the first model of a spontaneous autoimmune process observed in a laboratory animal. As such, its study should prove most valuable, not only in elucidating the causation of autoimmune diseases, but in aiding the search for a final cure of these crippling diseases in man.

Recent work, also being performed with embryonic and adult fowls, has shown that there are different types of immune processes, each of which is initiated by a special organ. Thus, in the fowl, it appears that the thymus gland is the source of cells capable of rejecting grafts, whereas a small lymph gland attached to the lower intestine appears to be the original source of all cells capable of forming circulating antibody. Differences between these two types of immune reaction have long been puzzling biologists.

In the past two years the generous financial support that the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute has received from the Commonwealth Government of Australia, the State Government of Victoria, the Walter

and Eliza Hall Trust, the Victorian Anti-Cancer Council, and many private benefactors, has been augmented by substantial overseas grants. The overseas grants, from the National Institutes of Health of the United States Public Health Service, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Wellcome Foundation, represent concrete evidence of the high esteem in which the work of the Institute is held around the world.

Further References

Further details about the Institute will be found on pages 245–246 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Mental Health Research Institute

This Institute was established by the Victorian Department of Mental Hygiene at the end of 1955 and was officially opened in May, 1956. The aims of the Institute are :—

- (1) To act as a focus for research into mental illness in Victoria, including the evaluation of new treatment methods ;
- (2) to study and develop aspects of the prevention of mental ill health in Victoria ; and
- (3) to promote an informed community understanding of mental health problems.

It stimulates persons within the Mental Hygiene Department and in outside scientific establishments to investigate mental health problems and assists them in the design of experiments, evaluation of data, and the collection of bibliographies. To this latter end, a central mental health library has been established.

From its opening until the end of 1961, a variety of studies has been undertaken, involving the evaluation of new drugs, the epidemiology of mental health problems, electro-encephalographic pictures in mental illness, the effects of neurosurgical procedures, neuropathological changes in the central nervous system, psychological estimations, and patterns of social change. Among the studies proceeding at present are further investigations into the epidemiology of mongolism and congenital anomalies of the central nervous system ; a new method of staining nervous tissue ; chromosomal changes in various mental deficiency syndromes ; a follow-up of cases who have had psychosurgery ; a team study of the characteristics of depressive syndromes and their treatment by drugs ; the physiological basis of tremors ; and continuing evaluation of mental illness in the aged.

Royal Children's Hospital Medical Research Foundation

In 1946, the Committee of Management of the Royal Children's Hospital decided to develop organized clinical research in the hospital with the object of bringing the hospital's activities into line with those of a University teaching hospital. A Clinical Research Unit in Medicine was established in 1948 and a similar unit in surgery in 1952. A Virus Research Laboratory was also commenced in 1952 and subsequently other individual research workers were appointed.

These developments were rendered possible only by a substantial endowment from the estate of the late Mr. T. E. Burton and also by the very generous allocation to research of funds raised by the *Sporting Globe* and 3DB Broadcasting Station.

By 1958 it was evident that the growth and diversity of research activity was such that a separate organization was necessary to co-ordinate the work and plan for future extension. In 1959, the Board of Management of the hospital decided to establish an independent, yet closely associated, sister organization—the Royal Children's Hospital Medical Research Foundation. This Foundation has been designed not only to develop and promote research and recruit and train research workers, but also to undertake teaching so that its work will permeate into that of the Royal Children's Hospital and those branches of society concerned with the health and welfare of children.

The scientific activities of the organization cover a wide field in pædiatrics. The two general departments of Clinical Research in Medicine and Surgery are investigating respiratory and urological disorders respectively as their major fields of interest. In addition, they are responsible for training younger research workers and undertaking a share of both undergraduate and postgraduate education in medicine.

At the beginning of 1962 two new special units were established in the charge of senior research workers; one was a unit in gastro-enterology, and the other in fluid and electrolytes metabolism, both of these fields being of considerable importance in children. In addition to these activities, smaller groups are investigating some problems in hæmatology, virus disorders, and cardiovascular disease.

Fairfield Hospital Epidemiological Research Unit

St. Vincent's School of Medical Research

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories

Information about these institutions will be found on pages 277 to 281 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

National Heart Foundation of Australia (Victorian Division)

The National Heart Foundation was formed in February, 1959, as a Federal body with a division in each State. The aims of the Foundation are to advance knowledge of cardiac and vascular disorders through research and education, and to assist with the rehabilitation and care of patients with cardiovascular diseases.

Through the National Heart Campaign of 1961, £2,250,000 was raised by public donation, with £750,000 from Victoria. This money is being spent over several years, 70 per cent. being for research, 15 per cent. for education and 15 per cent. for rehabilitation and patient care. At least 66 per cent. of the money raised in each State is being used in that State.

Applications for research funds, in the form of grants-in-aid, fellowships and scholarships, are reviewed by a Federal Research Committee, thereby avoiding overlapping of work. The Federal Research Committee receives recommendations from a Research Sub-Committee of the Medical and Scientific Advisory Committee of each State.

Research grants within Victoria for 1962 total £41,000. These grants in the main are disbursed to existing institutions. Work is being supported in departments at the University of Melbourne, at four teaching hospitals, and at the Baker Medical Research Institute. Grants have also been made for oversea travel by research workers.

Professional knowledge of cardiovascular disorders is furthered through symposia, lectures, and meetings for doctors, arranged by the Foundation. Public education is directed toward dissemination of information to help reduce the social, economic, and personal handicaps commonly experienced by sufferers from cardiovascular disorders.

Rehabilitation and patient care are undertaken through the Work Assessment Centre, in the grounds of the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Patients are assessed to determine their fitness or unfitness for work, and are advised regarding suitable employment. Work adjustment and re-training are arranged and assistance is given in finding employment. Almoner services are also available.

Social Welfare

Commonwealth Social Services

History

An outline of the history of Social Services will be found on pages 281 to 283 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Finance

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

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.

Though the Fund was formerly financed by revenue from certain specific sources, e.g., the social services contribution, it was placed on a different basis in 1952. In that year, an amendment to the law provided that sums should be paid into the Fund from Consolidated

Revenue equal to the amount of money paid out of the Fund. In addition to these appropriations from Consolidated Revenue, the Fund receives interest from its investments. The National Welfare Fund, as at present constituted, does not represent revenue from certain sources paid into a special fund for social services ; rather, it represents an appropriation from Consolidated Revenue equal to expenditure from the Fund.

Expenditure in Victoria from the National Welfare Fund in the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Service	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1959	1960	1961
Funeral Benefits	92	91	92
Age and Invalid Pensions	31,645	35,935	38,734
Widows' Pensions	2,545	2,916	3,329
Maternity Allowances	1,020	1,008	1,069
Child Endowment	18,369	16,963	20,344
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	1,920	1,684	1,672
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	203	201	203
Medical Benefits	1,872	2,204	2,444
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	932	978	1,004
Hospital Benefits	3,426	4,212	4,824
Pharmaceutical Benefits	5,265	6,091	6,316
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	525	789	1,663
Nutrition of Children	783	908	1,018
Miscellaneous Health Services	41	55	55
Tuberculosis Benefits	1,270	1,308	1,272
Total	69,908	75,343	84,039

Social Security Benefits

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act 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 residential requirements, and to a means test on income and on property.

The main provisions are as follows :—

Age: Qualifying age for men, 65 years ; for women, 60 years.

Residence : A person must have lived in Australia at any time continuously for a period of ten years. If he has completed five years' but not ten years' continuous residence and has lived in Australia for periods which, in total, exceed ten years he may be eligible. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Nationality : Aliens are ineligible.

Rate of Pension : The maximum rate of pension is £273 a year (£5 5s. a week).

If the pensioner is an invalid or blind, a Child's Allowance of 15s. a week is paid free of the means test for the first child under sixteen years. An extra 10s. a week pension may be paid, subject to the means test, for every other child under sixteen. An allowance of £2 7s. 6d. a week may also be paid to his non-pensioner wife ; this is subject to the means test.

Supplementary assistance of 10s. a week is available to single pensioners and to married couples where only one is a pensioner and no wife's allowance is paid. This is payable only to persons who pay rent and who are considered to depend entirely on their pensions.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, £1 17s. a week of the pension is paid to him. The rest is paid to the home for his maintenance, except where he is a patient in an infirmary ward.

Means Test : In March, 1961, a new merged means test came into effect, replacing the tests previously applied separately on income and property.

The amount of pension now payable depends on the claimant's " means as assessed ". These consist of his annual rate of income plus a property component equal to £1 for each complete £10 of his net property above £200.

A person's " means as assessed " may consist entirely of income, entirely of property component or of various combinations of income and property component. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of pension the amount by which " means as assessed " exceed £182. No pension is payable if the value of property is £4,750 or more.

" Income " includes earnings and any other form of income derived from any source, with certain exceptions.

The main exceptions are—Income from property ; gifts or allowances from children ; payments, other than annuities, by way of benefit from friendly societies ; payments for children ; Commonwealth health benefits ; and amounts received from registered benefit organizations.

For means test purposes up to 10s. a week of a claimant's income may be disregarded for each dependent child under sixteen.

"Property" includes all real and personal property, e.g., money, bonds, shares, real estate. The value of the claimant's home in which he lives permanently is disregarded in determining his eligibility for pension. The surrender value of life insurance policies (up to £750) and certain other types of property are also exempt.

Married Persons: For married couples, except where they are separated or in other special circumstances, the income and property of each is taken to be half the combined income and property of both, even if only one of the couple is a pensioner or claimant. The pension is then assessed as for a single person.

Numbers, &c.: On 30th June, 1961, there were 562,790 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 385,519 or 68·5 per cent. were women and 177,271 or 31·5 per cent. were men.

The number of pensioners has grown considerably since the scheme was introduced. A larger population and an increasing number of people in the pensionable age groups have contributed to this, as have liberalizations of the qualifying conditions, particularly those connected with the means test.

The proportion of age pensioners in the pensionable age groups also shows a long-term increase. The percentages at the various censuses were—1911, 32·0; 1921, 32·1; 1933, 32·5; 1947, 37·5; 1954, 42·1. At 30th June, 1961, the estimated percentage was 51·1.

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 main features of invalid pensions legislation are—

Age: Qualifying age is sixteen years or over.

Incapacity: To qualify, a person must be permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent., or permanently blind.

Residence : A person must have lived in Australia at any time continuously for a period of five years. If he became permanently incapacitated or blind outside Australia, except during a temporary absence, ten years' continuous residence is necessary. But if he has completed five years' but not ten years' continuous residence, and has lived in Australia for periods which, in total, exceed ten years he may be eligible. Residence in New Zealand or the United Kingdom may be treated as residence in Australia. Certain absences do not affect eligibility.

Nationality: As for age pensions.

Rate of Pension:

Means Test :

Supplementary Assistance:

} As for age pensions, except for blind persons.

Blind Persons : All permanently blind persons, qualified in other respects, receive a pension of £5 5s. a week and child's allowance of 15s. a week free of the means test. Payment of wife's allowance, the extra pension of 10s. for each child after the first and supplementary assistance are subject to the means test. There are limits to the amount a blind person may receive from invalid and war pensions.

Numbers, &c.: At 30th June, 1961, there were 88,642 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 47,204 men and 41,438 women.

With a growing population and with changes in eligibility conditions, numbers of invalid pensioners have also increased since the inception of the programme.

The percentage of invalid pensioners in the population at June, 1961, was 0·84.

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

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Pensioners*			Total Payments †
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1952	87,845	13,973	101,818	£'000 14,449
1953	93,353	15,019	108,372	17,476
1954	98,210	15,882	114,092	19,978
1955	106,406	17,074	123,480	21,527
1956	112,649	18,113	130,762	24,836
1957	118,788	19,207	137,995	26,773
1958	123,536	20,019	143,555	29,796
1959	128,152	21,132	149,284	31,645
1960	136,098‡	17,546‡	153,644	35,935
1961	143,636	19,434	163,070	38,734

* Before 1957, excludes pensioners in benevolent homes.

† Includes allowances for wives and children of invalid pensioners.

‡ By statistical adjustment 4,843 pensions were corrected from Invalid to Age Pensions during 1959-60.

Funeral Benefits

A funeral benefit of £10 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 rate of benefit has been unchanged since its inception in 1943.

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 residential and nationality qualifications and to a means test on income and property. They are payable to widows and other women in several classes.

The main features of the programme are—

Classes: The various classes of women provided for are—

Class A.—A widow who has one or more children under sixteen years in her care.

Class B.—A widow, not less than 50 years of age, who has no children ; or a widow who is at least 45 years of age when the Class A pension ceases because she no longer has a child in her care.

Class C.—A widow, under 50 years of age, who has no children, but who is in necessitous circumstances within the 26 weeks following her husband's death. If the widow is pregnant, payment may continue until the birth of her child when she may qualify for a Class A pension.

For Classes A and B, the term "widow" includes a deserted wife, a divorcee, a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, and a woman whose husband is in a mental hospital. Certain "dependent females" may qualify for A, B or C Class pensions.

A Class A widow may continue to receive her pension until her child is eighteen, if the child is a full-time student, is not employed, and is dependent on her.

Residence : Five years' residence in Australia immediately prior to claiming the pension is required. This period is reduced to one year if the woman and her husband were living permanently in Australia when he died. Certain absences count as residence.

Nationality : Aliens are not eligible.

Rates of Payment : Maximum pension rates are—

Class A.—£5 10s. a week, plus 15s. a week for each child except the first under sixteen years.

Class B.—£4 12s. 6d. a week.

Class C.—£4 12s. 6d. a week.

Widow pensioners may receive Supplementary Assistance of 10s. a week if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on their pensions.

Means Test : In general, the means test for Class A and Class B widows operates in a similar way to that for age and invalid pensioners. The maximum rate of pension is not affected unless the widow's "means as assessed" exceed £182.

A widow's "means as assessed" comprises her annual rate of income together with a property component equivalent to £1 for every complete £10 by which the value of her property is in excess of a stipulated sum. In the case of a Class B widow, £200 of property is exempt. A Class A widow has a basic exemption of £1,000 where the value of her property exceeds £2,250, but no property component is calculated where she has property of no more than £2,250 in value.

A Class A pension is not payable where a widow has property valued at £5,680 or more ; no Class B pension is payable where property is £4,430 or more.

There is no specific means test for the Class C pension which is paid where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

The definitions of "income" and "property" are the same as for age and invalid pensions.

Women Disqualified : These include—

- (1) A woman who is receiving a war widow's pension under the Repatriation Act because of her husband's death ;
- (2) a deserted wife or a divorcee who has not taken reasonable action to obtain maintenance from her husband or former husband.

Numbers, &c. : The number of widow pensioners has not varied greatly since the pension scheme was introduced. On 30th June, 1961, there were in Australia altogether 55,436 widow pensioners, of whom 24,491 were in Class A, 30,830 in Class B, and 115 in Class C. Class D (covering pensions payable to women whose husbands had been imprisoned for at least six months) was abolished in October, 1960. Widows who were in Class D were transferred to either Class A or Class B.

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

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
		£'000
1952	10,229	1,390
1953	10,185	1,535
1954	9,838	1,567
1955	9,801	1,622
1956	10,253	1,799
1957	10,879	2,036
1958	11,252	2,331
1959	12,141	2,546
1960	12,547	2,916
1961	13,311	3,329

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.

Current provisions are as follows :—

Eligibility : Mothers are entitled to the allowance if they live, or intend to live, permanently in Australia and give birth to a child in Australia. The allowance may be paid for a birth on board a ship travelling to Australia unless the mother is entitled to a similar benefit from another country. In some circumstances, an Australian who gives birth to a child while temporarily overseas is entitled to the allowance.

Payment may be made for the birth of a stillborn child, or a child which lives less than twelve hours, provided the child had developed for at least five and a half calendar months.

Rates : The allowance is £15 where there are no other children, £16 where the mother has one or two other children under sixteen years, or £17 10s. where she has three or more such children.

An extra £5 is paid for each additional child in multiple births.

The number of maternity allowances paid annually has 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 1960-61 was 239,384, and expenditure amounted to £3,897,771.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the past ten years are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30th June—	Number Granted	Total Payments
		£'000
1952	52,144	836
1953	55,297	872
1954	54,219	874
1955	55,720	892
1956	58,385	935
1957	59,648	949
1958	60,666	969
1959	63,428	1,020
1960	62,853	1,008
1961	66,511	1,069

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 5s. 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.

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.

The main provisions are :—

Residence : Twelve months' residence is required if the mother and the child were not born in Australia. This requirement is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that they are likely to remain in Australia permanently.

Under certain conditions endowment may be continued while the mother is temporarily overseas.

Nationality : Where the child's father is not a British subject, endowment is payable if the child was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the Department is satisfied that the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Rates : The amount of endowment is 5s. a week for the first or only child under sixteen in a family, and 10s. a week for each other child under sixteen. Endowment of 10s. a week is paid for each child in an approved institution.

Following demographic trends and migration influences, the number of endowed families and children has increased considerably in recent years. The total number of endowed families in the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1961, was 1,501,180, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,313,225. There were also 27,077 endowed children in institutions. Expenditure for the year 1960-61 was £74,302,614.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1957 :—

VICTORIA—CHILD ENDOWMENT

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Endowed Families	Number of Endowed Children in Families	Number of Endowed Children in Institutions	Total Payments
				£'000
1957 ..	373,121	791,026	4,852	15,169
1958 ..	383,926	818,258	5,032	15,719
1959 ..	396,476	851,489	5,041	18,369*
1960 ..	403,934	874,014	5,365	16,963
1961 ..	411,744	900,153	5,761	20,344*

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

Unemployment and Sickness 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. There are no nationality requirements. 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 following is an outline of the main features :—

Age : Men, sixteen to 65 years ; women, sixteen to 60 years. Special benefits may be granted in certain cases (see next page).

Residence : Twelve months' residence in Australia immediately prior to the date of claim is required, or evidence of intention to reside in Australia permanently.

Other Qualifications :

- (1) *Unemployment Benefit*.—To receive this benefit a person must (a) be unemployed and show that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike ; (b) be capable and willing to undertake suitable work ; and (c) have taken reasonable steps to obtain work. Registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service is necessary.
- (2) *Sickness Benefit*.—To receive this benefit a person must be temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident, and have suffered a loss of income as a result.

A married woman is usually not qualified to receive sickness benefit in her own right if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. If her husband is able to maintain her only partially, some benefit may be paid.

Rates of Benefit : Maximum weekly benefit for an adult or a married minor is £4 2s. 6d.; unmarried minors are paid at lower rates. An additional £3 a week is paid for a dependent spouse, and 15s. for each qualifying child.

Effect of Income : Income of up to £2 a week in the case of adults and married minors, and £1 a week in the case of unmarried minors does not affect the rate of benefit. If income exceeds these amounts, the benefit is reduced by the amount of the excess.

“Income” includes earnings and any other form of income. For unemployment benefit, the income of the spouse is also taken into account.

Certain types of income are exempt, e.g., child endowment, war pension, Commonwealth health benefits.

Special Benefits : This benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for an unemployment or sickness benefit if, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Maximum rate is the same as for unemployment or sickness benefit.

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 1960-61, a total of 161,113 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30th June, 1961, there were 54,254 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 32,126 and 16,089.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 58,184 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1960-61 (13,809 in Victoria), and there were 8,536 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,121 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1960-61 was £7,139,918 ; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was £1,671,549.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom social service benefits (unemployment, sickness, and special benefits) have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1956-57 to 1960-61 :—

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

Year	Number Admitted to Benefit (Year Ended 30th June)			Number Receiving Benefit (At 30th June)			Amount Paid in Benefits (Year Ended 30th June)		
	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Special*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Special*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Special†
1956-57	23,938	11,750	8,938	5,073	1,545	531	531	£'000 339	155
1957-58	26,378	12,485	6,474	6,899	1,861	593	1,012	406	222
1958-59	24,501	13,288	9,763	6,013	1,972	1,211	1,224	509	187
1959-60	17,635	13,672	11,139	3,676	2,082	793	936	546	202
1960-61	32,126	13,809	10,435	16,089	2,121	1,854	896	542	234

* 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 job placement.

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 organizations.

During 1960-61, 1,402 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 287 of them being in Victoria ; 1,070 were placed in employment, 203 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was £203,159.

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.

Hospital Benefits Scheme

Public Hospitals

The existing agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, for the provision of financial assistance by the Commonwealth to the State for persons treated in public hospitals, is authorized by the *Commonwealth National Health Act 1953-1961* and the *Victorian Hospital Benefits Act 1958*.

For the year ended 30th June, 1961, total payments by the Commonwealth to the State amounted to £2,269,308 of which £1,685,022 was for public hospitals. On 1st July, 1948, the Hospital Benefits rate was increased from 6s. to 8s. per day. The rate for pensioners or their dependants, enrolled under the Pensioners' Medical Service and who do not contribute to a Hospital Benefits organization, is 12s. per day.

Private Hospitals

The agreement mentioned above was confined wholly to public hospitals, but the Commonwealth Act also provides for the payment of hospital benefits, at such rates and subject to such conditions as are prescribed, for patients in private hospitals.

Such regulations, which are administered in Victoria by the Commonwealth Department of Health, provide for hospital benefits at the rate of 8s. per day, to be allowed as a deduction from the hospital accounts of qualified patients in approved hospitals.

Payments made to private hospitals in Victoria, under the scheme, during the year ended 30th June, 1961, amounted to £584,286.

The following table shows the hospital benefit payments by the Commonwealth Government to the State on account of Victorian hospitals :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFIT PAYMENTS
(£'000)

Payments on Account of—	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Public Hospitals ..	1,441	1,517	1,594	1,597	1,685
Private Hospitals ..	485	490	510	523	584
Total ..	1,926	2,007	2,104	2,120	2,269

Additional Benefits

Commonwealth Statutory Rules No. 119 of 11th October, 1951, introduced an Additional Benefit of 4s. per day (i.e., additional to the 8s. per day mentioned before) payable to public hospital patients and "approved" private hospital patients who are "qualified" and are contributors to a registered Hospital Benefits organization. The Additional Benefits are paid by the Hospital Benefits organizations which are reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

On 1st January, 1958, Additional Benefit was increased to 12s. per day where a qualified patient contributed for a fund benefit of not less than 16s. per day.

As from 1st January, 1959, the Commonwealth guaranteed "Special Accounts" of registered organizations. These accounts provide cover under certain conditions for persons (a) 65 years of age and over, or (b) whose illness or disability was in evidence prior to becoming contributors or during qualifying periods, or (c) suffering from chronic complaints, or (d) where maximum fund benefits have been paid.

The Additional Benefits are payable to the patient who is a contributor of a Benefit organization.

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth National Health Act* 1953-1961, the Commonwealth reimburses, through the State, the cost of pharmaceutical benefits supplied free of charge to all patients in public hospitals and mental institutions.

Payments to hospitals, benevolent, and mental institutions for the year ended 30th June, 1961, totalled £1,294,034.

Social Welfare Department

General

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 provides for the establishment of a new branch of the Chief Secretary's Department under a Director-General of Social Welfare. All the functions hitherto exercised by the Children's Welfare Department and the Penal Department are now absorbed by the new Branch and a number of significant additional functions have been introduced. These have then been re-aligned and re-grouped into divisions.

In addition to a central administration which is primarily responsible for the whole Branch, there are the following divisions: Family Welfare, Youth Welfare, Prisons, Research and Statistics, Training, and Probation and Parole. The functions of each division are defined in the Social Welfare Act and are summarized below.

Family Welfare Division

This division is responsible for all functions promoting and maintaining family welfare and for child care within the meaning of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1958. It provides family counselling, family assistance, and child care for children up to the age of fourteen years.

It maintains reception centres for children in need of care and protection and is responsible for State wards, many of whom are placed in foster care with individuals or in approved children's homes maintained by numerous voluntary organizations. It maintains family group homes and small specialized institutions for children in need of specialized care.

Regional centres will be developed throughout the State so that local assistance will be readily available for families in these areas. The first of these is now in existence at Ballarat, and one is being planned at Mildura. Considerable emphasis is to be given to the maintenance of family units wherever possible, as it is clear that early preventive work will be more effective than later remedial measures.

This division has the benefit of advice from the Family Welfare Advisory Council. This Council of twelve members is representative of various voluntary agencies and its members are all closely associated with community work in family welfare.

Youth Welfare Division

This division is responsible for all functions promoting youth welfare in the community. In addition to what may be described as normal youth activity, it will be responsible for institutions known as Youth Training Centres for delinquent youths aged 14 to 21 years.

It maintains remand and training centres (Turana and Winlaton), and a training centre is to be established at Malmsbury.

All delinquents aged 14–17 hitherto under the care of the Children's Welfare Department, and many offenders aged 17–21 hitherto under the care of the Penal Department, will come under the Youth Welfare Division. However, until Malmsbury is established, the sections of the Act relating to the 17–21 age group will not be proclaimed.

This division has the benefit of advice from the Youth Advisory Council. The Director of Youth Welfare is a member of this Council and one of its functions is to advise the Government on the distribution of funds in the Youth Organizations Assistance Fund.

Prisons Division

This division is responsible for the control of all prisons (see pages 297 to 300).

Research and Statistics Division

This division conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates with non-governmental research projects and supervises any investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organization or institutions.

It supervises the preparation of statistics for all divisions and the collation of all material for issue from the Branch.

Training Division

Under the *Social Welfare Act 1960* a Social Welfare Training Council is established. The twelve members include the Superintendent of Training, the Director of Family Welfare, the Director of Youth Welfare, the Director of Prisons, representatives of the University of Melbourne and the Department of Education, and persons experienced in the field of social work training.

The Council will provide courses available to persons engaged in social work in governmental and non-governmental agencies.

A very wide range of subjects and courses will be provided and personnel to be covered include staff of State and non-State children's homes, staff of State and non-State Youth Training Centres, staff of prisons, youth leaders in various organizations, honorary and stipendiary probation officers, parole officers, and social workers in specialized fields. Examinations will be conducted and certificates issued.

In addition, the Training Division is responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Branch. This includes physical and recreational education, as well as academic and vocational training for all persons in the care of the Department.

The Division will establish and control a central reference library and institutional and circulating libraries throughout the Branch.

Probation and Parole Division

This division is responsible for all work relating to probation under the *Children's Court Act 1958* and the *Crimes Act 1958*. The probation services available to Children's Courts have been greatly augmented.

It is also responsible for the supervision of trainees on parole from Youth Training Centres and of prisoners on parole from prisons.

Under the *Social Welfare Act 1960* a Youth Parole Board has been established with power to release on parole any trainee from any youth training centre. Under the *Crimes Act 1958* a Parole Board was established with power to release on parole any prisoner after the expiration of the minimum term set by the Supreme Court. Further information on Probation and Parole will be found on pages 300-301 and 328 to 330.

Development of Branch

The Act was passed in June, 1960. In July, 1960, the provisions of the Act relating to headquarters administration, the Prisons Division, the Research and Statistics Division, and the Training Division were proclaimed; in December, 1960, those provisions relating to the Probation and Parole Division, and in July, 1961, those relating to the Family and Youth Welfare Divisions, and the Youth Parole Board, were proclaimed. Only two sections (38(i) and 57(a)) now remain to be proclaimed; these apply to the 17-21 age group in relation to committal or transfer to youth training centres.

Future statistical information for all divisions will be on a financial year basis, rather than the calendar year as before. The following tables deal with the activities of the Children's Welfare Department

for 1959, 1960, and the half-year ended 30th June, 1961. (In future, amended tables will relate to the Family Welfare and Youth Welfare Divisions.)

VICTORIA—REASONS FOR ADMISSIONS AND COMMITTALS TO THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT BY THE CHILDREN'S COURTS

Particulars	1959			1960			1961—To 30th June		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Committals—									
Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act—									
Larceny and stealing	33	..	33	40	3	43	15	1	16
Breaking and entering (shops, houses, factories, &c.) ..	47	..	47	54	..	54	20	1	21
Illegally using*	55	..	55	68	1	69	38	1	39
Miscellaneous ..	23	..	23	28	..	28	24	..	24
Total Committals	158	..	158	190	4	194	97	3	100
Admissions—									
Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act—									
Found wandering or abandoned ..	8	4	12	14	7	21	10	8	18
No means of support or no settled place of abode ..	121	97	218	113	77	190	85	67	152
Not provided with proper food, nurs- ing, clothing, or medical aid ..	63	61	124	87	68	155	37	32	69
In care and custody of persons who are unfit guardians ..	84	66	150	52	54	106	26	26	52
Lapsing or likely to lapse into a career of vice or crime..	175	35	210	217	52	269	107	17	124
Exposed to moral danger	2	31	33	3	46	49	..	29	29
Truancy	11	4	15	9	3	12	..	..	..
Other	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act—									
Uncontrollable ..	15	4	19	19	4	23	15	4	19
Total Admissions..	480	303	783	514	311	825	280	183	463
Total number of children made wards of State through Victorian Child- ren's Courts	638	303	941	704	315	1,019	377	186	563

* e.g. Motor Vehicles

VICTORIA—CHILDREN BECOMING WARDS OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1959			1960			1961— To 30th June		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Court Committals (Children's Court Act)—									
Section 28—Offences—									
To Children's Welfare Department ..	32	..	32	48	..	48	21	1	22
To Juvenile School ..	126	..	126	142	4	146	76	2	78
Court Admissions (Children's Welfare Act)—									
Section 16—Protection Applications ..	465	299	764	495	307	802	265	179	444
Section 19—Uncontrollable Applications ..	15	4	19	19	4	23	15	4	19
Admissions on Application to Department (Children's Welfare Act) ..	141	84	225	126	100	226	66	66	132
Total Admissions and Committals	779	387	1,166	830	415	1,245	443	252	695

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS OF CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

At 31st December—	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 Subsidized Hostels	Under Employment Agreement	Total
1957 ..	492	67	537	376	1,893	90	135	3,590
1958 ..	463	62	667	432	2,123	105	99	3,951
1959 ..	665	52	743	538	2,151	81	116	4,346
1960 ..	711	78	1,044	568	2,178	80	116	4,775
1961 .. (At 30th June)	734	127	1,053	561	2,387	81	107	5,050

Allowances for Children in Necessitous Circumstances

Part V. of the *Children's Welfare Act* 1958 enables a parent or any other person having care and custody of any child, who is without sufficient means of support for such child, and is unable by any available legal proceedings to obtain sufficient means of support for such child, to apply in the prescribed form to the Director-General of Social Welfare for a weekly sum towards the child's maintenance. "Child" means any person under the maximum age provided under the Education Acts at which attendance at school ceases to be compulsory, although extension to the age of sixteen is possible where the special circumstances of the case make it advisable.

The number of children in respect of whom assistance was being given at the 31st December in the years 1957 to 1960 and at 30th June, 1961, and the total amount of such assistance paid in each year, are shown in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT (PART V.) :
ALLOWANCES PAID**

Period	Number of Children Assisted At End of Period	Total Amount of Assistance Payments During Period
		£
1957	3,659	161,608
1958	4,446	199,119
1959	4,847	235,036
1960	4,881	242,306
1961 (To 30th June)	6,161	131,188

Infant Life Protection

Part VII. of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) provides that no person shall, for payment or reward, retain in or receive into her charge in any house, any infant under the age of five years for the purpose of rearing, nursing, or maintaining such infant apart from its parents, unless such person and such home are registered by the Department. The provisions of this Part do not apply to a hospital or to an educational establishment. Where the infant is in the care of a relative, exemption may be made by the Minister.

Where payments which are required to be made through the Department fall into arrears for a period of four weeks, the child becomes a ward of the Social Welfare Branch.

The following is a statement of the operations of this Part for the years 1957 to 1960, and the half-year ended 30th June, 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE ACT : CHILDREN
UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS**

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Children Already Placed at 1st January	236	215	233	256	258
Children Placed during Year (Half Year for 1961)	576	588	619	670	301
Children under Supervision at 31st December (30th June for 1961) ..	215	233	256	258	268

Finance

The financial operations of the Children's Welfare Department for the years ended 31st December, 1959, 1960, and for the period 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961, are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(£)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961 (To 30th June)
RECEIPTS			
Payments by Parents of Wards ..	44,198	49,199	18,528
Child Endowment	12,146	13,257	2,842
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,574	6,197	2,580
Gross Receipts	58,918	68,653	23,950
EXPENDITURE			
Boarded-out Children (Foster Homes)	63,857	87,698	51,608
Boarded-out Children (Children's Homes)	280,483	332,951	182,763
Juvenile Schools	35,775	34,595	27,539
Departmental Establishments ..	379,040	404,521	251,966
Hostels	7,694	8,717	4,113
Clothing Outfits	9,247	11,152	3,749
Maintenance of Children in Necessitous Circumstances	235,036	242,306	131,188
Migrant Children	2,778	1,757	729
General Maintenance Items	18,429	12,960	6,667
Administration	119,444	161,794	92,204
Gross Expenditure	1,151,783	1,298,451	752,526
Net Expenditure	1,092,865	1,229,798	728,576

Prisons Division

Victoria has ten prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres, police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding thirty days.

Pentridge is the main central prison, and a classification centre established there enables the Classification Committee to classify prisoners and transfer them 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.

Large-scale industries are operated, including printing, textiles, wire-netting, tailoring, shoe-making, laundry, brush-making, sheet metal, engineering, and carpentry. All manufacture is for State use. The total output of these industries for the year ending 30th June, 1961, was valued at £185,874.

At Langi Kal Kal, McLeod, and Beechworth, large-scale farming is practised. At Beechworth, a large pine plantation has been developed. At Coorimungle, forest land is cleared and farms established for settlement under the Lands Settlement Act. At Morwell River, a re-forestation project is being developed in conjunction with the Forests Commission.

In all prisons 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, vocational training and recreational training, whilst full-time Chaplains are responsible for spiritual training.

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 prison.

The following statement contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1960–61**

Institution	Number of Prisoners							
	Accommodation		Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30th June, 1961*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,150	..	1,127	..	10,770	..	1,171	..
Ballarat	72	..	56	..	359	..	62	..
Beechworth Training Prison	115	..	106	..	133	..	110	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	100	..	121	..	117	..
Castlemaine	115	..	106	..	241	..	112	..
Coorimungle Prison Farm	49	..	46	..	71	..	50	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	119	..	486	..	120	..
Sale	38	..	24	..	275	..	31	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	102	..	95	..	99	..	99	..
Langi Kal Kal Training Centre	64	..	60	..	101	..	60	..
Fairlea Female Prison	..	100	..	36	..	694	..	33
Total	1,955	100	1,839	36	12,656	694	1,932	33

* Including 135 males and three 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 1957 to 1959, for the period 1st January, 1960 to 30th June, 1960, and for the year ended 30th June, 1961 :—

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—			Six Months Ended 30th June, 1960	Year Ended 30th June, 1961
	1957	1958	1959		
Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—					
Convicted	1,462	1,461	1,397	1,539	1,678
Awaiting Trial	102	111	99	139	158
Total	1,564	1,572	1,496	1,678	1,836
Received during Period—					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour, &c.	7,749	9,322	8,462	4,425	8,887
Transfers from—					
Other Gaols	1,269	1,187	1,145	574	1,178
Hospitals, Asylums, Reformatory Schools, &c.*	53	35	81	50	77
For Trial, not Subsequently Convicted	3,582	2,626	2,261	1,332	2,610
For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation			320	121	374
Returned on Order	88	149	188	99	224
Total	12,741	13,319	12,457	6,601	13,350
Discharged during Period	12,733	13,395	12,275	6,443	13,221
Number in Confinement at End of Period—					
Convicted	1,461	1,397	1,539	1,678	1,827
Awaiting Trial	111	99	139	158	138
Total	1,572	1,496	1,678	1,836	1,965

* Since 1st July, 1957, reformatories ceased to exist under the *Penal Reform Act 1956*.

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence at the end of each of the years 1957 to 1959, at 30th June, 1960, and 30th June, 1961 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

At 31st December—	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
1957	1,428	33	1,461	5·45
1958	1,373	24	1,397	5·09
1959	1,504	35	1,539	5·47
1960 (At 30th June)	1,649	29	1,678	5·87
1961 (At 30th June)	1,797	30	1,827	6·23

A statement is given below of the daily average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State in each of the years 1957 to 1959, for the period 1st January, 1960 to 30th June, 1960, and for the year ended 30th June, 1961 :—

VICTORIA—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT

Year	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Confinement		
	Males	Females	Total
1957	1,537	46	1,583
1958	1,493	40	1,533
1959	1,534	37	1,571
1960 (To 30th June)	1,694	33	1,727
1960-61	1,839	36	1,875

Probation and Parole Division

Probation

Probation is an alternative to imprisonment and offenders may be admitted to probation for any offence for any period up to five years.*

The Probation Service prepares pre-sentence reports for courts if required. For the year ended 30th June, 1961, there were 271 of these reports prepared, 15 for the Supreme Court, 182 for General Sessions Courts, and 74 for Petty Sessions Courts.

During the same year, 1,375 persons were placed on probation. Of these, 1,289 were males and 86 females; 1,087 were in the Metropolitan Area, and 288 in country areas.

Of these 1,375, 42 were admitted to probation by the Supreme Court, 437 by General Sessions Courts, and 896 by Petty Sessions Courts. There were 215 under the age of 18, 241 aged 18, 191 aged 19, and 112 aged 20. The remaining 616 were 21 years of age or over.

At the 1st July, 1960, 2,580 persons were on probation. During the year, 846 completed their probation and 139 breached their probation, leaving 2,970 persons still on probation at 30th June, 1961.

* Details of probation are set out on pages 328 to 330.

Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act which are set out on pages 328 to 330.

The following table shows particulars of Parole Board cases for the years ended 30th June, 1959, 1960, and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—PAROLE BOARD CASES

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1959		1960		1961	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Prisoners Released on Parole	648	12	679	7	716	7
Prisoners Sentenced to Preventive Detention .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction	120	1	155	..	185	1
Parole Cancelled by Parole Board	21	..	18	1	67	..
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	309	7	408	8	432	4

Friendly Societies

The law dealing with friendly societies is contained in the *Friendly Societies Act 1958*. An amending Act of 1960 makes provision for the reimbursement of moneys paid for dental treatment to a member, his wife, children, or dependants and for the establishment by societies of dental clinics.

The historical development and benefits paid by friendly societies are set out on pages 277 to 281 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

The tables which follow contain information about friendly societies in Victoria (excluding dispensaries and specially authorized societies) for the three years 1958–59 to 1960–61. There are juvenile branches connected with some of the societies, but the information about these has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included below.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1959	1960	1961
Number of societies	146	145	142
Number of branches	1,253	1,223	1,197
Number of sick, funeral, and whole life and endowment assurance benefit members, the majority of whom also contribute for medical and hospital benefits	171,834	170,466	168,058
Number of members contributing for medical and hospital benefits only	75,739	85,345	93,642
Number of honorary members (no benefit)	3,444	3,515	3,490
Number of members who received sick pay	32,756	30,877	28,598
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	459,496	458,732	443,520
Deaths of sick and funeral benefit members	2,578	2,456	2,421
Deaths of wives and widows entitled to funeral benefits	873	782	799

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1959	1960	1961
RECEIPTS			
Sick and Funeral Funds and Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Funds	631	647	702
Medicine and Management Funds	391	430	424
Medical Services Funds	1,427	1,609	1,781
Hospital Benefit Funds	696	846	1,198
Other Funds	381	409	512
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	213	234	290
Total Receipts	3,313	3,707	4,327
EXPENDITURE			
Sick and Funeral Funds and Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Funds	460	454	542
Medicine and Management Funds	368	406	425
Medical Services Funds	1,366	1,603	1,719
Hospital Benefit Funds	581	754	1,025
Other Funds	285	326	338
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	213	234	290
Total Expenditure	2,847	3,309	3,759
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure ..	466	398	568

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS
(£'000)

Funds	At 30th June—		
	1959	1960	1961
Sick and Funeral Funds and Whole Life and Endowment Assurance Funds	7,635	7,828	7,989
Medicine and Management Funds	503	527	526
Medical Services Funds	712	717	780
Hospital Benefit Funds	499	592	764
Other Funds	1,877	1,960	2,133
Total Funds	11,226	11,624	12,192

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding specially authorized societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during each of the years 1958-59 to 1960-61 :—

**VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES: AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS**
(£'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1959	1960	1961
Sick Pay	273	269	263
Funeral and Mortuary	78	82	79
Endowment	25	30	23
Medical Services—Society Benefit	601	751	808
—Government Subsidy	598	669	698
Hospital—Society Benefit	337	457	612
—Government Subsidy	165	204	268
Medicine	137	141	134

Dispensaries

At the end of 1960-61 there were 35 United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries registered under the Friendly Societies Act as separate friendly societies. There was also one society consisting of these registered friendly societies. The chief object for which the dispensaries are established is to provide the societies with a means of supplying medicine and medical and surgical appliances to members and to persons claiming through members. The number of members connected with dispensaries at the end of 1960-61 was 87,099. As the greater portion of the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are 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 1960-61 amounted to £905,000 and £159,000 respectively.

Specially Authorized Societies

At the end of 1960-61, there were four societies, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, which do not provide any of the customary benefits of friendly societies. Their registration was specially authorized under Section 6 of the Friendly Societies Act. These four societies are known as Total Abstinence Societies. Their membership at the end of 1960-61 was 97 and their assets amounted to £87,000.

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 the 2nd August, 1954, provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies which are classified into various kinds according to their objects.

Prior to the Co-operation Act coming into operation, co-operatives were registered under the Companies Act or the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

The following kinds of societies are provided for in the Co-operation Act :—

- (1) Producers' society, which is intended in the main as an organization of producers, but is also given authority to act in many respects as a trading society;
- (2) trading society, which may carry on any business, trade, manufacture or industry specified in its rules;
- (3) community settlement society, designed to settle and retain people on the land;
- (4) community advancement society, the object of which is to provide any community service or benefit;
- (5) credit society, which may make, arrange or guarantee loans to assist members in many directions ; and
- (6) investment society, which provides a means whereby individuals with small amounts of money to invest may combine in order to secure jointly investments which might otherwise be unobtainable.

Any of these societies may, if authorized by its rules, raise money on loan. With the exception of community advancement societies and investment societies, money may also be received on deposit—again if the rules permit.

Two or more societies of the same kind may form an association to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component societies. A producers' society, which is authorized to carry on trading business, may join an association of trading societies.

Any two or more associations may form a union of associations to supervise the affairs of and render services to its component associations.

The Act designates associations and unions as societies and provides objects and powers which may be written into their rules.

The numbers and types of co-operative societies for the five years 1957 to 1961 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	Number (at 30th June)				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Producer	7	6	9	22	33
Trading	19	20	21	21	26
Community Settlement ..	2	2	3	3	4
Community Advancement	16	20	28	43	63
Credit	18	26	31	39	57
Associations	1	2	2	2	2
Total	63	76	94	130	185

* Registered under the Co-operation Act. Information regarding co-operative organizations is given on pages 714-715 of this Year Book.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. To the 30th June, 1961, 32 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being £384,810.

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.

A summary of the operations of Societies for the year ended 30th June, 1961, is given in the following statement:—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT, 1960-61

Society	Number	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
				£	
Producers' Societies ..	33	12,092	652,278	452,808	1,105,086
Trading Societies ..	26	10,957	346,769	461,055	807,824
Community Settlement Societies	4	334	4,150	89,703	93,853
Community Advancement Societies ..	63	3,500	104,563	77,275	181,838
Credit Societies ..	57	6,123	32,764	303,763	336,527
Associations	2	23	407	2,134	2,541
Total	185	33,029	1,140,931	1,386,738	2,527,669

Repatriation

General

The Repatriation Department is responsible for the general administration of the Repatriation Act and related legislation which provides pensions, allowances, medical care, and other benefits for entitled ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen, and dependants, of the First World War, Second World War, the Korea-Malaya Operations, the Australian component of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, and for native members of the Forces in the Territory of Papua-New Guinea and the Torres Strait Islands.

War and Service Pensions

War pensions are paid to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen who have suffered incapacity due to war service, to their eligible dependants, and to the dependants of those who have died due to war service.

Service pensions are payable to ex-servicemen who served in a theatre of war, either on reaching the age of 60 (55 in the case of an ex-servicewoman) or if they are permanently unemployable. It is also paid to ex-servicemen suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of the area of service. The service pension is equivalent in amount and is subject to the same means test as the Social Services age and invalid pensions.

In addition to war and service pensions, special allowances are payable in certain circumstances.

Excluding 789 war pensions to miscellaneous personnel, involving an annual liability of £108,422, there were 661,290 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30th June, 1961, with an annual liability of £58,523,373. Of this amount, £17,298,583 was payable in Victoria in respect of 190,111 war pensions. The number of service pensions in force was 50,302 with an annual liability at 30th June, 1961, of £8,343,831—Victorian liability at the same date amounted to £1,919,484 in respect of 11,902 service pensions.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1956–1957 to 1960–1961 are shown in the following table. The table shows the amount paid during each year in respect of war and service pensions, as distinct from the liability at the end of the year expressed in the previous paragraph.

VICTORIA—WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Members of Forces	Dependants—		Total	Amount Paid during Year
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members		
					£'000
WAR PENSIONS					
1957.. ..	58,204	101,319	14,131	173,654	13,372
1958.. ..	59,430	106,161	14,246	179,837	14,871
1959.. ..	60,389	110,156	14,430	184,975	15,201
1960.. ..	61,057	112,763	14,688	188,508	16,101
1961.. ..	61,452	113,670	14,989	190,111	18,322
SERVICE PENSIONS					
1957.. ..	6,058	2,717	492	9,267	1,090
1958.. ..	6,688	2,870	500	10,058	1,320
1959.. ..	7,230	2,950	512	10,692	1,387
1960.. ..	7,636	2,906	516	11,058	1,518
1961.. ..	8,514	2,880	508	11,902	1,731

Medical Care

The medical care of eligible ex-servicemen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen is a major function of the Repatriation Department, which provides a comprehensive service. Facilities for treatment are provided through a Local Medical Officer Service in which some 5,000 doctors in private practice throughout the Commonwealth participate. In Victoria there are some 1,500 Repatriation local medical officers. During 1960–61, there were 1,794,410 visits made to or by local medical officers and of this number 617,775 visits were made in Victoria. The cost of this service in Victoria for 1960–61 was £1,119,814. In-patient treatment is provided at Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg, and other institutions. In certain circumstances, in-patient treatment is provided

in country hospitals at departmental expense. In Victoria, ex-servicemen suffering mental illness and requiring custodial care are accommodated at the Repatriation Hospital, Bundoora, which is owned and financed by the Commonwealth but is staffed and administered by State employees under the control of the Victorian Mental Hygiene Authority.

Out-patient treatment is provided at the out-patient clinic. Dental treatment is also available to those eligible at departmental institutions and from local dentists under the Repatriation Local Dental Officer Scheme.

Artificial limbs, surgical aids and appliances are provided for those eligible at the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre. In addition, artificial limbs and appliances are provided for other Commonwealth Government Departments and agencies, and to the extent that production can be made available, for State Government Departments and philanthropic organizations, and for private persons who cannot be satisfactorily fitted elsewhere.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service and also for pulmonary tuberculosis not due to war service. In addition, and subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service for ex-servicemen receiving a war pension at or exceeding the maximum general (100 per cent.) rate; for nurses who served in the First World War; for widows and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen whose deaths are due to war service; and for ex-servicemen receiving service pensions.

These classes come under the general practitioner service and are entitled to the full range of departmental facilities for specialist examinations and opinions, and out-patient treatment (including physiotherapy, chiropody, X-rays, pathological tests, and surgical aids and appliances). They are also entitled to in-patient treatment with certain limited exceptions, such as chronic or incurable diseases requiring prolonged treatment; however, an acute or sub-acute phase of a chronic condition may be treated. They may also receive dental treatment, pharmaceutical benefits, and spectacles.

In recent years the full facilities of the Department's medical service have been extended to eligible widows and children of deceased ex-servicemen and have been granted to service pensioners on the same basis as for those who receive war pension at or above the maximum general (100 per cent.) rate.

Problems of Ageing Ex-servicemen

Provision has also been made for the care of ageing ex-servicemen, especially those who are unable any longer to fend for themselves and who require some institutional care short of the full treatment facilities of a general hospital. Vacant accommodation which has become available at the Department's sanatoria, due to the decline in the number of patients requiring treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, has been made available to post-operative (convalescent) cases and certain categories of aged, infirm, and long-stay patients not needing

heavy nursing. Special attention is given to the needs of these patients under pleasant conditions and emphasis is placed on retraining and rehabilitation with a view to getting the patient back to work, or, if that is not possible for age or other reasons, enabling him to return and to live a reasonably normal life. This type of patient is accommodated in Victoria at the Macleod Repatriation Hospital, Mont Park.

Psychiatric Work

As part of its rehabilitation services the Department, in conjunction with the Australian Red Cross Society, conducts a Psychiatric Rehabilitation centre at the Rockingham Red Cross Home at Kew, Victoria. The Centre is operated by the Red Cross for ex-servicemen and is staffed by Repatriation medical officers. The cost of maintaining the Centre is paid by the Department.

This hospital functions as a half-way house and day-hospital for the social rehabilitation of the psychiatric patient. The patient is actively involved in a therapeutic community in which he takes part in psychotherapy, occupational therapy, dance and music therapy, social club meetings, manual arts therapy and organized games. Results have been very encouraging and many patients, some of whom have been chronically ill for years, have been restored to the community and to work.

Repatriation General Hospital, Heidelberg

The largest of the Department's institutions in Victoria is the Repatriation General Hospital at Heidelberg. This institution is a recognized 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, and pharmacy.

At the 30th June, 1961, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,180, comprising 40 medical officers, 326 nursing staff, 74 semi-professional, other professional, technical, and trades staff, 602 household and general duties staff, and 138 administrative and clerical staff. During 1960-61, 10,046 patients were treated at the hospital. The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are Out-patient Clinic, St. Kilda-road, Melbourne; Out-patient Clinic Annexe, Kooyong-road, Caulfield; Anzac Hostel, North-road, Brighton; and Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, South Melbourne.

Education and Vocational Training

The Repatriation Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme which provides assistance in the form of school requisites and fares to eligible children up to twelve years of age from commencement of primary education, and for those over twelve years an education allowance while primary and secondary education

continues. Further assistance by way of fees and fares is provided where the child continues a course of specialized education or training to fit him for a career.

Vocational training is provided to ex-servicemen who served in the Korea-Malaya Operations and to ex-servicemen who, through war-caused disabilities, are substantially handicapped, and where training appears to be the only means whereby satisfactory re-establishment may be effected. Training is also provided to widows of ex-servicemen whose death is due to war service and where training is necessary to enable them to follow a suitable occupation.

General Assistance

The Department also provides general assistance by way of loans and grants to certain categories of ex-servicemen and dependants. These benefits include gift cars and driving devices for seriously disabled ex-servicemen, funeral grants, immediate assistance, furniture grants, business re-establishment loans and allowances, and recreational transport allowances.

Red Cross Society

General

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the Society's services and activities in the State of Victoria.

As a voluntary organization sustained by public subscription, the Division undertakes in peace-time a wide variety of services: first, for the welfare of ex-service personnel, and secondly, for the community generally.

The following table gives some indication of the continuing nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society:—

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Income	£ 368,036	365,221	384,726	443,708	470,080
Expenditure	£ 398,354	375,458	395,935	437,157	472,403
Gross Expenditure over Income	£ 30,318	10,237	11,209	6,551	2,323
Gross Income over Expenditure	£ 630,162	631,828	632,745	651,259	657,804
Accumulation Account	£ 630,162	631,828	632,745	651,259	657,804
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service	£ 129,367	135,525	145,635	171,841	178,788
Convalescent Homes and Hostels	£ 78,456	80,526	81,877	88,577	95,470
Handcraft and Curative Training	£ 15,104	16,792	18,172	15,823	18,619
Social Service and Welfare	£ 31,022	26,199	27,484	29,353	29,909
Service and Repatriation Hospitals Including Recreation Centres Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief	£ 36,898	36,441	39,187	38,808	38,382
Red Cross Branches and Companies	No. 475	436	469	498	507
Junior Red Cross Circles	No. 252	244	270	271	284
Blood Donations	No. 62,463	72,077	72,801	79,541	82,540
Blood Distributed	pints 47,649	49,301	50,478	52,402	54,670
Serum Distributed	litres 2,250	2,061	1,848	1,557	1,349
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries	No. 44,113	48,989	53,553	56,092	64,103
Transport Mileage	372,218	367,884	370,772	363,302	363,904
Admissions to Convalescent Homes	No. 1,076	1,255	1,231	1,240	1,212

Principal Activities

The principal activities carried out by the Division cover a wide range and include the Blood Transfusion Service ; the Red Cross Homes ; various welfare hospital services ; the teaching of handcrafts to disabled ex-servicemen ; transport ; disaster relief ; a tracing bureau as part of the International Red Cross Tracing Service ; medical loan depots ; assistance to refugee migrants ; and training in first aid and home nursing.

Blood Transfusion Service

Pioneered in Victoria in 1929, the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service has now developed into a major community undertaking which is a vital adjunct to the health services of the State.

Voluntary donors give blood which is tested, processed, and distributed free of charge, either in the form of whole blood or a range of blood derivatives, by the Blood Transfusion Service. The Service also provides a consultant service in blood grouping problems, sets up donor panels, provides blood collecting equipment, and performs thousands of routine tests without charge.

Administered entirely by the Red Cross and financed by Government grants and the Society's funds, the Service operates a Central Blood Bank in Melbourne, Branch Banks at the Royal Melbourne, the Alfred and the Royal Women's Hospitals, and fourteen Regional Banks. In addition, blood is collected by two mobile units working in the suburban and country districts. During 1960-61, 82,540 donations of blood were collected, making a total of 818,154 donations collected since the inception of the service.

Year by year the demands on the Service become more complex, as well as more extensive. The further development of cardiac surgery is an example of this : as more heart operations are carried out, so the demand for blood increases, and more voluntary donors are needed to provide it.

The following analysis shows the proportions in which blood is used at present :—

				%
Elective Surgery	..	..	..	44·4
Emergency Surgery	..	..	..	6·5
Elective Medical	..	..	..	21·6
Emergency Medical	..	..	..	11·8
Obstetrics	..	..	..	9·4
Accidents	..	..	..	4·3
Exchange Transfusions	..	..	..	2·0

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp

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, city, 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. The Camp accommodates 150 girls and 150 boys in five lined huts and five lined dormitories.

Since its inception in 1944, over 48,000 children have enjoyed the facilities of the Camp. During each annual series ten Camps, each of twelve days' duration, are held. The syllabus includes physical education, lifesaving, swimming, launch trips, films, and concerts. The kitchen can cater for 500 children and adults. The main dining hall seats 400 children ; the staff dining hall has a capacity of 90.

Children are selected on a priority basis by various authorities and sponsoring bodies, and are brought to the Camp by selected leaders. In the event of specialist medical treatment being required, children are taken to the Alfred Hospital by Camp transport. The Camp is equipped with its own hospital, physiotherapy solarium, dental, optometry, audiometry and radiography rooms, concert stage, and playing areas. It is considered one of the leading Camps of its kind in the world.

During the 1961-62 series, 2,758 children and 245 leaders attended the ten Camps held. Income was £34,748, and running costs amounted to £35,086. All amenities and prizes for the sporting and other entertainments are provided by the Camp.

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 recognizes 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 its sister-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.

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 twelve 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 (two 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.

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial, before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law, the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the 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 *fiery 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, 1957 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	30	10	13	15	16
For Trial	1,330	1,493	1,477	1,795	1,868
Number of Cases Tried—					
By Juries of Six	265	291	174	283	347
By a Judge	54	57	68	73	107
Verdicts Returned for—					
Plaintiff	274	299	209	289	343
Defendant	45	49	33	45	52
Amounts Awarded £	496,832	503,228	656,129	763,782	743,797
Writs of Summons Issued	2,890	2,891	3,253	5,452	5,106
Other Original Proceedings	45	41	87	155	164
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—					
By Full Court	55	53	63	86	65
By a Judge	77	75	47	76	73

County Court

The County Court has jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount claimed does not exceed £1,000 in ordinary cases and £2,500 in motor vehicle accident cases. At present there are fifteen County Court judges and one acting judge, who are also Chairmen of General Sessions, and three acting Chairmen 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 1957 to 1961 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year				Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
1957	..	..	..	2,212	£'000 4,802	£'000 310
1958	..	..	..	2,211	4,487	349
1959	..	..	..	2,161	4,926	372
1960	..	..	..	2,336	7,295	597
1961	..	..	..	2,567	10,325	852

* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

The table below records the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years, 1957 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year	Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
		The Person	Property	
1957	2	4	235	241
1958	4	3	258	265
1959	2	8	335	345
1960	7	3	387	397
1961	7	11	581	599

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 £100 in ordinary debt cases, and £250 in cases of contract, and, subject to certain exceptions, in cases of tort. (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 323, 325, and 327.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1957 to 1961 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	118,634	133,041	142,915	164,792	208,219
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed £'000	2,809	3,189	3,611	3,956	5,072
Awarded £'000	2,153	2,425	2,749	3,019	3,973
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates	1,080	746	1,483	1,791	1,959
Eviction Cases*	3,662	3,851	3,805	3,240	3,198
Fraud Summonses	3,913	5,211	7,722	8,783	9,195
Garnishee Cases	3,151	4,976	7,281	8,013	10,456
Maintenance Cases	1,912	1,934	1,979	1,992	2,159
Show Cause Summonses	7,937	10,622	15,445	17,336	20,766
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	136	235	49	237	58
Miscellaneous	7,090	10,610	12,200	17,877	30,025
Licences and Certificates Issued	15,585	16,126	18,899	19,430	19,829

* Figures shown represent cases listed before Courts. Eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only ; see next table.

Details of eviction orders granted are available for the Metropolitan Area only, which, for these purposes, consists of the Courts listed in the footnote to the following table :—

VICTORIA—EVICTION CASES AND ORDERS GRANTED IN THE MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA*

Year	Cases Heard	Eviction Orders Granted
1957	3,068	2,174
1958	3,115	2,253
1959	2,968	1,991
1960	2,522	1,745
1961	2,459	1,771

* In this table the Metropolitan Area is considered to include Courts of Petty Sessions at Box Hill, Brighton, Brunswick, Camberwell, Carlton, Cheltenham, Coburg, Collingwood, Dandenong, Elsternwick, Eltham, Fitzroy, Flemington, Footscray, Geelong, Glenroy, Hawthorn, Heidelberg, Kew, Malvern, Melbourne, Moonee Ponds, Northcote, North Melbourne, Oakleigh, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Preston, Richmond, Ringwood, Sandringham, South Melbourne, Springvale, St. Kilda, Sunshine, and Williamstown.

Consolidation of the Statutes

Details of the 1958 Consolidation of the Victorian Statutes are shown on page 296 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Bankruptcies

A Bankruptcy Act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1924, and amended in 1927, was brought into operation on 1st 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, &c., in Victoria during the five years ended 30th June, 1957 to 1961, under the *Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act* 1924–60, and the amount of liabilities and assets relating to them were as follows :—

VICTORIA—BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS

Year Ended 30th June—	Sequestration Orders and Orders for Administration of Deceased Debtors' Estates	Compositions, Assignments, &c., under Part XI. of the Act	Deeds of Arrangement under Part XII. of the Act	Total
NUMBER				
1957	258	5	72	335
1958	357	2	59	418
1959	305	1	88	394
1960	395	4	95	494
1961	362	5	122	489
LIABILITIES				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1957	562	27	403	992
1958	717	4	300	1,021
1959	1,016	19	679	1,714
1960	1,225	88	706	2,019
1961	1,018	63	870	1,951
ASSETS				
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
1957	288	21	352	661
1958	431	8	237	676
1959	412	12	529	953
1960	658	21	503	1,182
1961	492	45	761	1,298

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 these men visit about thirty Courts at regular intervals.

All Metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court, which, in December, 1960, occupied the new Children's Court building in Batman-avenue, built specially to house the Court, Children's Court Clinic, and Probation Officers.

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 fourteen 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 330).

Probation Officers also assist the Court by furnishing reports on children's background. 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 fourteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those over fourteen 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 which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the five years 1957 to 1961 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NUMBER OF CASES

Nature of Offence	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Against the Person	159	286	393	382	517
Against Property	5,416	6,207	5,963	6,917	6,525
Against Good Order	276	312	338	380	390
In Need of Care and Protection	925	1,018	1,325	1,513	1,629
Other Offences	1,252	1,861	1,771	2,317	2,878
Total	8,028	9,684	9,790	11,509	11,939

The following table gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of in the years 1957 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Summarily Convicted—					
Adjudured for Period without Probation	1,810	2,321	2,405	2,835	2,344
Released on Probation	2,230	2,619	2,266	2,927	3,289
Admitted to Care of Social Welfare Branch*	1,068	1,275	1,411	1,404	1,651
Committed to Juvenile School or Youth Training Centre ..	131	194	276	327	657
Fined	1,040	1,506	1,671	1,860	1,899
Committed to Care of a Private Person or Institution ..	9	12	11	38	2
Released on Recognizance to Come up for Sentence When Called	156	79	56	140	59
Sentenced to a Term of Imprisonment and Suspended Sentences	78	67	71	88	52
Otherwise Dealt With	64	95	68	69	83
Total Summarily Convicted ..	6,586	8,168	8,235	9,688	10,036
Summarily Dismissed, &c. ..	1,433	1,488	1,521	1,787	1,885
Committed for Trial	9	28	34	34	18
Total	8,028	9,684	9,790	11,509	11,939

* Previously Children's Welfare Department.

The following table shows the nature of the offence and the result of hearing in Children's Court cases during 1961, but excludes cases of children brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1961

Nature of Offence	Summarily Disposed of—		Committed for Trial	Total Cases
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	Convicted		
Against the Person—				
Assault	61	160	..	221
Other	51	243	2	296
Total ..	112	403	2	517
Against Property—				
Larceny, &c. ..	877	5,270	11	6,158
Wilful Damage ..	77	169	..	246
Other	38	83	..	121
Total ..	992	5,522	11	6,525
Against Good Order—				
Drunkenness	6	26	..	32
Other	80	278	..	358
Total ..	86	304	..	390
Other Offences—				
Breaches of Traffic Regulations	133	949	..	1,082
Miscellaneous ..	186	1,605	5	1,796
Total ..	319	2,554	5	2,878
Grand Total ..	1,509	8,783	18	10,310

Criminal Law and Its Administration in Victoria

Substance of the Criminal Law

The basis of the criminal law of Victoria is the common law of England. "If an uninhabited country be discovered and planted by English subjects, all the English laws then in being, which are the birthright of every English subject, are immediately there in force . . . (but) such colonists carry with them only so much of the English law as is applicable to their own situation and the condition of an infant colony" (*Blackstone's Commentaries* (1768), Vol. 1, p. 107). Under this doctrine, Governor Arthur Phillip brought with him the existing law of England when he took possession of the eastern half of Australia in 1788, and founded the first settlement at Sydney Cove.

In 1828 an Imperial Act provided that all laws and statutes in force within the realm of England on 25th July, 1828, should be applied in the administration of justice in the courts of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land (as Tasmania was known until 1856) so far as the same could be applied within those colonies. Victoria was part of New South Wales until 13th January, 1851, when it became a separate colony with a Legislative Council, and in November, 1855, responsible government was attained within a constitutional framework consisting of a Governor, representing the Sovereign, a Legislative Council, elected on a restricted franchise, and a Legislative Assembly, a "popular" House elected by voters then (but not now) required to possess a small property qualification.

Since 1856 the criminal law of Victoria consists of the applicable common law and statutes of England, some few laws taken over from New South Wales, the Acts of the Parliament of Victoria, and rules and regulations made under authority delegated by Parliament in particular statutes. Statutes made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth which operate throughout Australia also create criminal offences, but these are outside the scope of this article. For the purposes of the criminal law and the correctional and punitive system, the most important statutes are now the *Crimes Act* 1958, the *Police Offences Act* 1958, the *Justices Act* 1958, the *Juries Act* 1958, the *Supreme Court Act* 1958, the *Gaols Act* 1958, the *Children's Court Act* 1958, and the *Social Welfare Act* 1960.

Criminal Offences

Criminal offences fall broadly into two divisions: indictable offences, which are tried before a judge and jury when the accused person has been committed for trial upon a preliminary hearing in a court of petty sessions for the purpose of ascertaining if the facts justify that course; and summary offences, which are tried by courts of petty

sessions. Summary offences cover a wide range, but their significant characteristic is that they are mainly concerned with the regulation of public order and decency and the prevention of socially mischievous activities of less gravity than the traditional criminal offences. They are sometimes called "quasi-criminal offences". The courts of petty sessions (now usually presided over by trained officials known as Stipendiary Magistrates, but which may, except for certain offences, e.g., gaming and liquor laws offences, be constituted by two or more honorary justices of the peace) derive their jurisdiction only from statutes, and are limited in the severity of the penalties they may impose. With the consent of the defendant these courts may deal with some offences that would otherwise be heard by a judge and jury.

The graver crimes may be divided broadly into six categories : (1) offences against the public order, internal and external (e.g., treason, riots, sedition) ; (2) abuses and obstructions of public authority (e.g., extortion, bribery, perjury) ; (3) acts injurious to the public (e.g., offences against morality, such as incest, sodomy, obscenity, and common and special nuisances, i.e., disorderly houses and nuisances by particular trades) ; (4) offences against the person, conjugal and parental rights, and the reputation of individuals (e.g., homicide, infanticide, infliction of bodily injuries, assaults, rape and carnal knowledge, bigamy, abduction, libel) ; (5) offences against rights of property (e.g., stealing, embezzlement, robbery, burglary, false pretences, receiving stolen property, forgery, malicious injuries to property) ; and (6) miscellaneous offences (e.g., serious offences in connection with the driving of motor vehicles).

The common law supplies the basis for the criminal prohibitions, but its deficiencies have been remedied and its gaps supplied by extensive statutory provisions. There are important local variations, but there is still a striking similarity between the statute law of Victoria and that of England. Judicial expositions of the common law and of the meaning of statutes are also very close to those adopted in England. This is to be expected ; although, technically, the High Court of Australia and the Supreme Court of Victoria are bound only by the opinions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the decisions of English courts of authority are treated as having great persuasive force.

Except in some public welfare offences created by statute, the fundamental principle of the criminal law is that, before there may be a conviction, the person charged must be proved beyond reasonable doubt to have done the forbidden act with a criminal intent. To constitute a crime, an act (or omission) must be forbidden by a valid law, and must be done voluntarily and intentionally by a person of competent age. Ignorance of the law is no defence, though it may mitigate punishment. A child under eight years of age is legally incapable of committing a

crime and a child under fourteen is presumed to be incapable of having the requisite criminal intent, though this presumption may be rebutted. Coercion, insanity, necessity, self-defence, honest mistake on reasonable grounds, and accident, exempt from liability. Provocation may reduce an intentional homicide from murder to manslaughter, but is otherwise no defence, though it may mitigate punishment. If the balance of her mind was disturbed by the effect of the birth or of lactation, a mother who kills her child within twelve months of its birth may be convicted of infanticide instead of murder, and may be dealt with and punished as if she were guilty of manslaughter. An attempt to commit a crime is an offence, and all persons participating in a crime commit an offence, the gravity of which depends upon the degree of participation. Accessories to felonies and abettors of misdemeanours and summary offences are also criminally liable.

Institution of Proceedings

Prosecutions are usually begun by a member of the Police Force, which is the agency of the State officially concerned with the prevention of crime and the apprehension of offenders. As a general rule, however, any citizen may lay an information before a justice of the peace alleging an offence, and the justice may issue a summons requiring the defendant to attend before a court of petty sessions or a warrant authorizing the arrest of the defendant. Unless otherwise provided, an information for a summary offence must be laid within twelve months of the offence. At common law a private citizen may arrest an offender without a warrant in certain circumstances, and under the *Crimes Act 1958* and *Police Offences Act 1958* some additional powers have been conferred. Members of the Police Force have wider common law powers of arrest than citizens, and statutes have greatly enlarged these powers in connection with a variety of statutory offences. Any person arrested, whether by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, must be brought before a justice of the peace or a court of petty sessions as promptly as possible. If this cannot be done within 24 hours, certain police officers have the power to release on bail, except when the charges are of a serious nature. If he gives bail or security for his appearance at court, a person arrested and charged with an offence may be released from custody (and usually is) until the charge is finally determined, except where the charge is murder (for which the penalty is death) and the facts indicate it is likely that guilt will be established. Bail is commonly granted where a defendant appeals to the court of general sessions from a conviction by a court of petty sessions, but rarely and only in special circumstances when the defendant has been convicted upon a trial before a judge and jury and appeals to the Full Court sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeal. A grant of bail may be revoked by a judge of the Supreme Court if the circumstances justify such a course.

*Conduct of Prosecutions**Summary Offences*

If the prosecution is for an offence punishable summarily, and is privately brought, the prosecutor is usually represented by his own lawyer. If the proceedings have been instituted by the police, they are conducted by a police officer, except when the importance or difficulty of the case necessitates the services of a member of the legal profession. The rights of the defendant are carefully safeguarded. The charge must be defined with precision ; the defendant is entitled to an opportunity to prepare his defence and to be represented by counsel if he can afford it. There is no provision for legal aid by the State in courts of petty sessions. The defendant cannot be convicted unless his guilt is established beyond reasonable doubt. Sentence is imposed in keeping with the gravity of the offence. A person convicted of a summary offence usually has a right to appeal to a court of general sessions, against the conviction and against the sentence, and on such an appeal the case is heard afresh. If the conviction was wrong, the court of general sessions quashes it, and if it was right, affirms the conviction. It may also confirm the penalty, or may reduce it.

Indictable Offences

Before a defendant may be tried by a jury for an indictable offence, there is a preliminary hearing before one or more justices of the peace, or a stipendiary magistrate, to ascertain if there is a probable case of guilt. The witnesses are examined fully, and their evidence taken down in writing. The defendant may enter upon his defence at the preliminary hearing, but he is under no obligation to do so. A coroner conducting an inquest to ascertain the cause of a death may commit a person for trial if he finds a probable case of murder or manslaughter and he may do so also in certain cases of arson. The written record of the evidence is known as the depositions, and if the defendant is committed to stand his trial, he is entitled to be supplied with a copy of the depositions. If the prosecution intends to call additional witnesses at the trial, notice must be given to the defendant.

The grand jury, as a body inquiring into the commission of offences, survives only in a limited form, and is rarely used. If an offence is alleged to have been committed by a body corporate, or if a justice has refused to commit for trial an individual alleged to be guilty of an indictable offence, or if no presentment or indictment has been filed against a person committed for trial, a citizen may obtain an order from the Full Court summoning a grand jury of 23 men, and if a majority of that grand jury finds a " true bill ", i.e., that there is evidence to justify putting the alleged offender on his trial before an ordinary jury, he must be tried on the bill of indictment so found. The Attorney-General also has the common law power of filing, by virtue of his office, an information against an accused person.

Commonly, however, the defendant comes for trial before the Supreme Court or a court of general sessions upon committal by a magistrate. The determination of the guilt of the defendant is entrusted to a jury.

A judge of the Supreme Court presides over trials in the Supreme Court, which has unlimited jurisdiction in criminal matters, and a County Court judge (in his capacity as a chairman of general sessions), or a barrister appointed to act as a chairman, presides over trials in the court of general sessions. The latter court has jurisdiction to try all indictable offences except certain grave crimes such as treason, sedition, murder, attempts to murder, and criminal libels, and offences by corporations and certain offences involving fraud, which are reserved to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Prosecutions for Indictable Offences

Prosecutions for indictable offences are conducted by a government department, of which the Ministerial head is the Attorney-General, who is a member of Parliament and of the Government. The senior legal adviser to the Attorney-General is a salaried Queen's Counsel, known as the Solicitor-General, who is confined by the terms of his appointment to advising the Government or appearing on its behalf in criminal or civil cases. At a trial, the case against the defendant is presented by the Solicitor-General or by barristers employed as prosecutors for the Queen.

The method of trial is accusatorial. The defendant may be questioned only if he enters the witness box to give evidence on oath, and if he has been convicted previously, neither this fact nor any other evidence of bad character can be brought to the notice of the jury unless he claims to be of good character or casts imputations on the witnesses for the prosecution. He may employ his own counsel, or if he is without means, he may be assigned legal aid and be represented by counsel whose fee is paid by the Government. The defendant is entitled to know with certainty the charge brought against him, and this is set out in a document known as the presentment, which is, for practical purposes, the same as an indictment. If a confession has been extracted from him by violence or by unfair methods, it will be excluded, and if he has been identified in circumstances that make the identification unfair, the trial judge may reject the evidence. A verdict adverse to the defendant may be returned only if the prosecution satisfies beyond reasonable doubt each of the twelve men constituting the jury that the defendant is guilty.

The control of the trial is in the hands of the presiding judge, who may, in the exercise of his judicial discretion, reject evidence if he considers its prejudicial effect outweighs its probative value. The essential qualities of a trial judge are integrity, ability, and fairness, and

it is rightly taken for granted in Victoria that these qualities will always be exhibited. After the prosecution has presented the case against the defendant by calling its witnesses, who are subject to cross-examination, and the defendant has made his defence (in support of which he is entitled to give evidence and to call witnesses, also subject to cross-examination), counsel for the prosecution and counsel for the defence address the jury and the trial judge sums up. In his summing up, the judge instructs the jury upon the law that is applicable to the case, and marshals the facts to enable the jury to understand clearly what are the questions they have to determine in order to arrive at a verdict. The jury retire, and if after six hours they are unable to agree, they may be discharged and a new trial is ordered. If they are unanimous in their finding, they return to court to state if they find the defendant guilty or not guilty.

If the verdict is not guilty, without qualification, the defendant is discharged from custody, but if it is not guilty on the ground of insanity, the court must order that the defendant shall be kept in safe custody during the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor. If the verdict is guilty, the trial judge hears what may be urged on the defendant's behalf by way of extenuation, and if he thinks it desirable, he may remand the prisoner until he obtains a pre-sentence report from the Probation and Parole Service. After sentence has been pronounced, the prisoner is entitled to apply to a Full Court of the Supreme Court, consisting of not less than three judges (commonly referred to as the Court of Criminal Appeal), for leave to appeal against his conviction or his sentence, or both. If his application to the Full Court is unsuccessful, he may apply to the High Court of Australia for special leave to appeal, and if he fails in that court, he may carry his application to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Leave to appeal is granted sparingly by the High Court and the Privy Council, and only in cases where a question of law of grave and general importance is involved.

Punishment of Convicted Persons

Summary Offences

The penalties for summary offences embrace fines, probation, imprisonment, forfeiture or restitution of the fruits of the crime, destruction of forbidden articles, revocation of licences, and compensation. A court of petty sessions in exceptional cases may adjourn an information without recording a conviction upon the defendant's entering into a recognizance to be of good behaviour during the period of the adjournment. If this recognizance is observed, the information will be dismissed at the adjourned hearing. The maximum penalty, whether by fine or imprisonment, is stipulated in the Act defining the offence, and sometimes (though rarely for a first conviction), a minimum penalty is prescribed. As a general rule courts of petty sessions may not award imprisonment exceeding one year for any one offence.

Indictable Offences

The only offences punishable in Victoria by death are treason and murder, and sentence of death is mandatory for these crimes, but a person under the age of eighteen years cannot be sentenced to death, but

must be sentenced to be detained during the Governor's pleasure. Execution of the sentence on a woman convicted of a capital offence who is shown by the report of a medical practitioner, appointed by the court, to be pregnant, must be stayed until she is delivered of the child or in the course of nature delivery is no longer possible.

Whether sentence of death will be carried out is determined by the Government through a decision of the Governor in Council. Except in respect of some common law offences, the penalty the court may impose is prescribed in the relevant provision of the statute dealing with the offence, and within that limitation the severity of the penalty (which is imprisonment for felonies, and imprisonment or fine for misdemeanours) rests in the discretion of the court. The maximum period of imprisonment which a court may order for an offence is twenty years. An offender may be sentenced for more than one offence, and it rests with the sentencing judge whether the sentences are to be served cumulatively or concurrently, but they operate cumulatively unless the court directs otherwise.

Courts are empowered to order whippings for crimes attended by cruelty or grave personal violence, but, except for whippings, ordered and administered to two convicts for a wounding during an attempted escape from prison, this power has not been exercised in the post-war years. The power to order solitary confinement as part of a sentence is never used. However, a prisoner who commits certain offences while in gaol may be sentenced to solitary confinement, and this power is exercised for the maintenance of prison discipline.

Probation and Parole

Probation is designed to keep out of gaol an offender who is likely to benefit from an opportunity to redeem himself while on conditional liberty. Parole comes at the other end of the punitive process; it is designed to shorten the time spent in prison by a person who is thought by the Parole Board to be likely to benefit from being released on conditional liberty.

It is for the court to decide whether a person should be released on probation, but the offender must give his consent before he may be placed on probation. While on probation he is subject to the direction and supervision of salaried or (outside Melbourne) honorary probation officers. The salaried probation officers are also parole officers and are members of the Probation and Parole Service, which is a State agency. The probation order may require the offender to undergo medical or psychiatric treatment, and to reside at a specified place or institution, and may contain other appropriate conditions, such as to abstain from alcoholic liquors. If there is a breach of the probation order by disregard of its conditions or by conviction for another offence, the offender is brought before the court, and he may be fined or dealt with for the offence in respect of which he was granted probation. If he completes his period of probation successfully, the conviction is expunged unless he is convicted again.

If a convicted person is sentenced to imprisonment, the court must, if the sentence is for imprisonment for twelve months or more, and may, if the sentence is for a term of less than twelve months, fix a minimum term within the sentence which he must serve before he becomes eligible to be released on parole. By way of illustration, if a person is sentenced to imprisonment for two years, the court must fix a minimum term, the duration of which is entirely within the court's discretion, but it may be twelve months. At the expiration of that twelve months (less remissions for good behaviour), the prisoner comes under the jurisdiction of the Parole Board, which consists of a judge of the Supreme Court as chairman, and four male members, one of whom is the Director-General of Social Welfare. There is also a Parole Board to deal with female prisoners, consisting of the Supreme Court judge, the Director-General, and three women. It is entirely within the discretion of the Parole Board whether a prisoner who has served his minimum term should be released. If he is released, he is under the supervision of a parole officer, a salaried member of the Probation and Parole Service, for the period of parole, which is the difference in time between the date of his release and the expiry date of his sentence. If he completes his parole successfully, he is wholly discharged from his sentence of imprisonment. But if he disobeys the terms of the parole order, and the order is revoked by the Parole Board, or if he is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence committed during the parole period, he is returned to prison to undergo the unserved part of his sentence of imprisonment.

Sentences are served in the following order : firstly, any term in respect of which no minimum term was fixed by the court ; secondly, the minimum term or aggregate of several minimum terms ; and thirdly, unless and until released on parole, the balance of any term or terms after the expiration of the minimum terms or aggregate of the minimum terms. If a further sentence is imposed after the offender has commenced to serve a sentence, that sentence is suspended, if necessary, so that the sentences may be served in the order stated. A prisoner who, after release on parole, is sentenced to a period of imprisonment for which a minimum term is fixed, will ordinarily have to serve the minimum term of that sentence and, in addition, the unexpired part of his previous sentence. Releases on parole, cancellations, &c., are shown on page 301.

It is the duty of the Parole Board to make a yearly report and recommendation to the Minister on every person found not guilty or unfit to plead by reason of insanity, and held in safe custody during the Governor's pleasure. If the Governor orders the release of such a person, the order may specify a period of supervision during which the Parole Board may order that the person be returned to custody. A yearly report and recommendation must also be furnished by the Board upon every person convicted of a capital offence committed when he was under eighteen years of age, and who is detained during the Governor's pleasure. When requested by the Minister, the Board must make a report and recommendation upon any person who was sentenced to death, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment. The Board must also make an annual report upon its activities, which is laid before Parliament.

Youthful Offenders

Except for the gravest crimes, offenders under seventeen years of age are dealt with by magistrates specially appointed to sit in Children's Courts (see pages 318 to 321). Proceedings are usually conducted in a room that is not a court, and are as informal as possible, and police witnesses do not wear uniform. The press and the public are excluded. Every effort is made by the use of other penalties and of probation to avoid sending youthful offenders to prison, and section 10 of the *Social Welfare Act* 1960 provides for the establishment of remand centres and of youth training centres for detention and for the care and welfare of offenders under 21 years of age. Where a youthful offender is convicted of an indictable offence, instead of sentencing him to imprisonment, the court may direct that he be detained in a youth training centre for not more than three years, and during that time he is under the control of the Youth Parole Board created by that Act. The Youth Parole Board (which consists of a judge who is a chairman of general sessions, the Director-General of Social Welfare, and a male member, the latter being replaced by a female member when the Board deals with females) has jurisdiction over young offenders and may release an offender on parole at any time it thinks proper, except where a minimum term has been fixed by the sentencing court, in which case the offender must serve the minimum term (less remissions) before he is eligible for parole.

Further References

- Barry J. V., Paton G., and Sawyer G., *An Introduction to the Criminal Law in Australia* (London, Macmillan, 1948).
- Bourke J. P., and Fogarty J. F., *Police Offences Act 1958* (Butterworth and Co. (Australia), 1959).
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- Brett P., and Waller P. L., *Cases and Materials on Criminal Law* (Butterworth and Co., 1962).
- Pauli W., *Justices of the Peace* (Melbourne, Law Book Co., 1936).
- Paul W., and Anderson K., *Paul's Police Offences*, 4th Edition (Melbourne, Law Book Co., 1949).
- Wiseman H. D., and Vickery N., *Motor and Traffic Law*, 2nd Edition (Butterworth and Co., 1960).
- Victorian Statutes* 1958 (Consolidated) and annual sessional volumes of the Statutes.

Crime Statistics*Victoria—Courts of Petty Sessions*

In the following statistical tables details are given of the total number of cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions, but excluding Children's Courts, details of which have been shown under that heading, and cases of a civil nature which are shown on page 317. 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. These points must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that in previous periods when there may have been differences in the law and when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES DISPOSED OF, 1961

Result of Hearing	Males	Females	Total
Fined	6,763	858	7,621
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 Month	1,051	38	1,089
1 Month and under 6 Months	2,474	91	2,565
6 Months and under 12 Months	336	4	340
1 Year and over	112	1	113
Admonished (Convicted and Discharged) ..	101	12	113
Ordered to Find Bail or Sentence Suspended on Entering Surety	503	44	547
Released on Probation	818	70	888
Total Convicted	12,158	1,118	13,276
Dismissed, Withdrawn, Struck Out	3,602	254	3,856
Committed for Trial	3,963	101	4,064
Total Disposed Of	19,723	1,473	21,196

NOTE: This table excludes 27,212 cases of arrests for drunkenness. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES : NATURE OF OFFENCE AND RESULT OF HEARING, 1961

Nature of Offence	Summarily Disposed of—				Committed for Trial		Total Cases
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Males	Females	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Against the Person ..	1,137	65	1,527	68	743	16	3,556
Against Property ..	1,916	177	7,822	591	3,047	84	13,637
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ..	8	3	11	5	279	12	318
Against Good Order ..	1,767	187	5,857	896	129	..	8,836
Other Offences—							
Breaches of—							
Education Act ..	415	72	1,932	323	..	..	2,742
Licensing Act ..	601	78	3,057	203	..	..	3,939
Motor Car Act..	2,795	112	40,091	920	157	1	44,076
Traffic Regulations	3,357	345	96,019	5,904	1	..	105,626
Miscellaneous ..	3,817	372	31,955	2,699	105	6	38,954
Total ..	15,813	1,411	188,271	11,609	4,461	119	221,684

See footnote to preceding table.

Particulars of the disposal of arrest and summons cases for 1961 are given in the table below :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : DISPOSAL OF ARREST AND SUMMONS CASES, 1961

Cases		Summarily Convicted	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	Committed for Trial	Total
Arrest	Males	12,158	3,602	3,963	19,723
	Females	1,118	254	101	1,473
	Persons	13,276	3,856	4,064	21,196
Summons	Males	176,113	12,211	498	188,822
	Females	10,491	1,157	18	11,666
	Persons	186,604	13,368	516	200,488
Total Cases ..	Males	188,271	15,813	4,461	208,545
	Females	11,609	1,411	119	13,139
	Persons	199,880	17,224	4,580	221,684

See footnote to preceding tables.

Offences

Offences against the Person and Property

Almost all serious crimes are offences against the person or offences against property. The first-named consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and sexual offences. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences, but include burglary, house and shop-breaking, robbery, etc., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Other Offences

The only other serious crimes are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury. Most of the remaining cases are breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, etc., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on the part of the person charged, or are offences against good order (including drunkenness), offensive behaviour, indecent language, vagrancy, etc.

Drunkenness

During 1961, 27,212 persons, including 1,738 females, were charged with drunkenness.

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 1957 to 1961, and the number of persons subsequently committed for trial :—

VICTORIA—INQUEST CASES

Year	Inquests into Deaths of—			Persons Committed for Trial		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1957	1,445	776	2,221	34	2	36
1958	1,499	753	2,252	28	6	34
1959	1,453	731	2,184	35	..	35
1960	1,533	674	2,207	43	1	44
1961	1,503	762	2,265	44	7	51

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1957 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total.
1957	11	2	13	23	..	23
1958	7	6	13	21	..	21
1959	13	..	13	22	..	22
1960	17	1	18	26	..	26
1961	19	6	25	25	1	26

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 cases where a person was charged with more than one offence, the principal offence only has been counted.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Nature of Offence	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Against the Person—					
Murder	2	1	3	3	4
Manslaughter	13	14	5	8	8
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder	2	1	2	1	1
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent	31	26	31	37	18
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	22	24	21	31	20
Assault	16	11	16	22	43
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	7	11	15	17	22
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	77	99	137	169	193
Incest, Attempted Incest ..	15	16	13	9	14
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	62	68	79	93	94
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence	62	125	83	93	76
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	41	41	26	26	50
Bigamy	14	16	3	13	8
Other	12	28	15	27	18
Total	376	481	449	549	569
Against Property—					
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	34	34	58	46	74
Larceny	170	201	204	185	233
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary ..	696	694	727	811	994
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	16	11	15	12	14
Assault with Intent to Rob ..	10	9	2	..	..
Receiving	57	49	44	57	48
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion, &c. ..	44	59	47	76	58
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles*	44	54	56	39	57
Other	27	32	34	24	34
Total	1,098	1,143	1,187	1,250	1,512
Other Offences—					
Driving under the Influence* ..	24	28	18	33	19
Dangerous Driving*	37	45	37	40	48
Miscellaneous	108	82	108	124	159
Total	169	155	163	197	226
Grand Total	1,643	1,779	1,799	1,996	2,307

* By amendment to the appropriate Acts, these became indictable offences during 1956, giving the offender the right to have his case tried in a higher court before a judge and jury.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1961**

Nature of Offence	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	
Against the Person—							
Murder	2	..	1	..	..	1	4
Manslaughter	2	2	1	1	2	..	8
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent	1	3	3	7	1	3	18
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	6	6	4	2	2	..	20
Assault	9	11	11	5	1	6	43
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	3	10	5	..	1	3	22
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	82	85	17	..	4	5	193
Incest, Attempted Incest ..	..	1	..	1	2	10	14
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	22	21	7	10	13	21	94
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence ..	6	17	15	6	15	17	76
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	5	14	2	13	5	11	50
Bigamy .. .. .	..	1	1	1	3	2	8
Other	2	2	3	1	3	7	18
Total	140	173	70	47	53	86	569
Against Property—							
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c.	20	18	16	7	5	8	74
Larceny	60	54	38	30	21	30	233
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary	321	260	141	90	80	102	994
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	3	5	2	2	1	1	14
Receiving	7	7	7	9	5	13	48
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion ..	3	10	8	15	11	11	58
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles ..	32	18	3	1	3	..	57
Other	5	6	5	8	1	9	34
Total	451	378	220	162	127	174	1,512
Other Offences—							
Driving under the Influence ..	..	..	1	4	5	9	19
Dangerous Driving	2	10	5	4	9	18	48
Miscellaneous	47	43	25	15	12	17	159
Total	49	53	31	23	26	44	226
Grand Total	640	604	321	232	206	304	2,307

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF
SPECIFIC OFFENCES : RESULT OF HEARING, 1961

Nature of Offence	Result of Hearing—							Total
	Fined	Im- prisoned Twelve Months and under	Im- prisoned over Twelve Months	Death Sen- tence*	Sen- tence Sus- pended on En- ter- ing a Bond	Pro- bation	Other	
Against the Person—								
Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4
Manslaughter .. ..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	8
Attempted Murder and Wound with Intent to Murder ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent .. .. .	..	3	6	..	7	2	..	18
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm .. ..	..	6	9	..	2	3	..	20
Assault	5	10	6	..	9	13	..	43
Rape, .. .. .	..	..	19	..	2	1	..	22
Rape, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	1	25	17	..	90	60	..	193
Incest, .. .. .	..	..	10	..	2	2	..	14
Indecent Assault (on Female)	2	16	13	..	31	32	..	94
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Un- natural Offence ..	5	10	12	..	36	13	..	76
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	1	15	3	..	22	9	..	50
Bigamy .. .. .	..	3	1	..	4	..	..	8
Other .. .. .	..	1	5	..	9	3	..	18
Total	14	89	108	2	215	138	3	569
Against Property—								
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	..	19	40	..	4	11	..	74
Larceny	3	79	31	..	69	50	1	233
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	8	338	208	..	201	237	2	994
Receiving	2	13	10	..	14	9	..	48
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraud- ulent Conversion ..	1	22	7	..	20	8	..	58
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles	3	25	6	..	8	14	1	57
Other	2	9	5	..	13	5	..	34
Total	19	507	309	..	336	337	4	1,512
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	12	4	..	..	3	..	..	19
Dangerous Driving ..	37	8	12	..	2	..	..	48
Miscellaneous	9	71	12	..	41	26	..	159
Total	58	83	13	..	46	26	..	226
Grand Total	91	679	430	2	597	501	7	2,307

* One commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, one commuted to forty years' imprisonment.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED

Age Group		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Under 20 Years	Males	381	367	450	525	631
	Females	4	10	11	9	9
20-24 Years	Males	367	436	442	488	599
	Females	9	9	5	10	5
25-29 Years	Males	261	260	231	238	314
	Females	12	16	7	5	7
30-34 Years	Males	203	230	228	220	227
	Females	6	10	11	6	5
35-39 Years	Males	150	178	157	169	201
	Females	1	6	7	9	5
40 Years and over	Males	244	245	240	307	291
	Females	5	12	10	10	13
Total	Males	1,606	1,716	1,748	1,947	2,263
	Females	37	63	51	49	44
	Persons	1,643	1,779	1,799	1,996	2,307

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Fined	Males	26	56	45	71	91
	Females	..	..	2	2	..
Imprisoned 12 Months and under	Males	507	553	569	615	669
	Females	9	18	14	10	10
Imprisoned over 12 Months	Males	244	298	379	366	427
	Females	1	2	3	2	3
Detained at Governor's Pleasure	Males	1	..	1	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Death Sentence*	Males	1	1	2	2	2
	Females	..	..	..	1	..
Sentence Suspended on Entering Bond	Males	549	478	442	501	572
	Females	19	29	21	21	25
Probation†	Males	256	327	310	388	495
	Females	8	14	11	13	6
Other	Males	22	3	..	4	7
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Males	1,606	1,716	1,748	1,947	2,263
	Females	37	63	51	49	44
	Persons	1,643	1,779	1,799	1,996	2,307

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

† Probation for adult offenders was introduced by the *Penal Reform Act 1956*

Licensing Act 1958*General*

The Licensing Act is administered by the Licensing Court consisting of a chairman, who must be a County Court judge, and two magistrates, one of whom must have experience in hotel accounting and finance. The members of the Court are appointed for a term of not more than seven years and may be re-appointed.

The Court has the power to grant applications for all liquor licences (other than Australian Wine Licences) and billiard table licences, to grant canteen licences under specified conditions, to grant registration of clubs, and to give permission to remove certain licences to other sites. Objectors may be represented in any of these matters.

Legislation in 1960 authorized a new type of licence—the Restaurant Licence—permitting the holder to sell all liquors other than beer, ale and porter, with bona fide meals between 12 noon and 10 p.m. On a date to be proclaimed in 1962, existing Australian Wine Licences will be restricted to the sale of bottled wine for consumption off the premises only. Australian wine licensees applying for a Restaurant Licence before the proclaimed date may be authorized to have, in addition, a “bistro” type of establishment on portion of the licensed premises.

The Court is not restricted as to the number of licences that it has power to grant or reduce, the State being reconstituted one Licensing District in 1954. In the event of the Court cancelling any licence, it then sits as the Licences Reduction Board for the purpose of fixing compensation. This and the acceptance of surrenders of victuallers' licences are the Board's only functions.

All matters relating to changes in licenseeship, &c., and/or rebuilding, or alteration to licensed premises, must receive the approval of the Court.

Permits to consume liquor on unlicensed premises and in public halls and extension of liquor with meals permits for licensed premises are dealt with by a single magistrate without sitting in open Court, providing there is no police objection. If objection is raised, a formal sitting is necessary and the applicant must appear.

Applications and Reviews

For the purpose of setting down applications and paying the prescribed fees, Victoria was in 1954 divided into Country and Metropolitan Licensing Areas. A statement showing these areas was published on page 198 of the Victorian Year Book 1952–53 and 1953–54.

Licensing Court sittings are formal. Evidence is taken on oath. Applicants appear in person and are subject to examination and cross-examination and, in most cases, are represented by Counsel. The Licensing Inspector appointed for the particular area appears to assist the Court in general matters of transfers, &c., and the Supervisor of Licensed Premises in applications concerning alterations to premises.

For the purpose of reviewing licences annually the Licensing Court holds an Annual Sittings usually in November and December. Applications for renewal are made by all licensees, country licensees setting down their applications with the Clerk of the Licensing Court for the particular area. A magistrate holds a sitting on the appointed day in the Court House at each of the prescribed centres. Objections by the Licensing Inspector or Supervisor are heard, the licensee having previously been served with a notice setting out the reasons for the objection.

Fees

Licence-fees are based on 6 per cent. of the total cost of liquor purchased during the financial year preceding the year for which the licence is renewed. The fees were challenged in the High Court of Australia and as a result, percentage fees for *temporary* victuallers were held to be invalid. Following this decision, the fees for this type of licence were varied in 1960 to a fixed fee based on the number of bars per day.

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 ended 30th June, 1957 to 1961, are shown below :—

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE £'000

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits	2,515	2,818	2,908	2,995	3,219
Interest on Investments	10	10	10	10	10
Fees and Fines	22	22	23	24	30
Total	2,547	2,850	2,941	3,029	3,259
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities	58	58	58	57	57
Compensation	1	17	13	9	15
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	23	23	23	23	23
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c.	97	104	108	140	128
Transfer to Revenue	2,368	2,648	2,739	2,800	3,036
Total	2,547	2,850	2,941	3,029	3,259

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 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Hotel	1,637	1,614	1,606	1,590	1,583
Registered Club	169	176	203	219	235
Grocer	299	329	356	376	408
Wholesale Spirit Merchant	69	65	65	64	66
Australian Wine	99	95	92	91	73
Railway Refreshment Room	22	22	21	21	21
Vignerons	10	10	10	11	11
Brewer	12	12	11	8	8
Restaurant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18
Total	2,317	2,323	2,364	2,380	2,423

Racing

The Racing Act 1957 collated and presented, in consolidated form, existing legislation from various sources dealing with horse, pony, trotting and dog racing, and allied subject matter.

Legislation from these sources is represented in the Act in six parts, dealing, respectively, with race-courses and race-meetings, trotting control, dog racing, registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks, totalizators, and payments to racing clubs.

This Act was further consolidated in 1958 with the general consolidation of Victorian statutes and therefore the law on this subject is now to be found in the *Racing Act 1958*.

The Act provides that race-meetings for horse races or for trotting races can only be held on race-courses licensed for the purpose. The number of days on which race-meetings can be held on the metropolitan race-courses during the year is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act (e.g., Flemington on seventeen days). A race-course not being within 30 miles radius of the General Post Office, Melbourne, can hold race-meetings on twelve days in the year.

The days on which and the hours during which race-meetings may be held are also governed by this legislation and can be found in Sections 13 and 14 of the Act.

Trotting and dog racing are under the control of the Trotting Control Board and the Dog Racing Control Board respectively. These Boards are both established under the Racing Act.

The registration of bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks is also dealt with under the Act by a registration committee. Bookmakers are required, besides obtaining registration, to obtain a permit from the management of the race-course before they can operate.

The Third Schedule to the *Stamps Act* 1958 sets out the fees required to be paid by bookmakers and their clerks for the issue to them of a registration certificate in accordance with the Racing Act. These fees vary according to the race-course and the enclosure on that race-course at which they field. The Stamps Act also provides for a stamp duty on all betting tickets issued by a bookmaker, and the amount of the tax is set out in the Third Schedule to the Act.

As already mentioned, the Racing Act also deals with the use of the totalizator at a race-meeting, its management during the meeting, and the commission on the revenue received which is paid into Consolidated Revenue.

The *Racing (Totalizators Extension) Act* 1960 established the Totalizator Agency Board, a corporate body of eight members appointed by the Governor in Council, and representatives of racing clubs and associations and of the Trotting Control Board. The principal function of the Totalizator Agency Board is to establish agencies and to provide the necessary facilities enabling persons, who might place a bet lawfully on a totalizator operating on a racing or trotting course, to place a bet lawfully through an agency away from the course. Bets may be placed in cash or through a credit previously established with the Board. The Board commenced operations early in March, 1961.

Victoria Police

Introduction

The basic function of the Police Force is the enforcement of law and order in the community. As life becomes increasingly complex, the successful implementation of this function will involve new methods and modifications of past ideas. The following aspects of police activity today illustrate both how this pattern is developing and how the Victoria Police Force carries out the various duties which ensure the protection of lives and property in the community.

Recruitment

During 1961, the strength of the Police Force was increased by 100 members. The authorized strength at 30th June, 1961, was 4,011. Increases in strength which have been authorized by the Government are effected by monthly intakes of recruits, spread over each financial year. There has not been any difficulty in reaching the authorized strength at the conclusion of each financial year. Each group of applicants is subjected to a rigorous selection which includes a medical examination, an education test, an intelligence test and, finally, an appearance before a Selection Board which seeks to choose only those who have distinct aptitudes for service in the community as members of the Police Force. In fixing the authorized strength each year, the Government has been guided by the capacity of the Police Training Depot to accommodate recruits. The Training Depot has a limited capacity and, in addition, training facilities have become outmoded. Plans are in hand for rebuilding the depot and providing up-to-date housing and training of recruits.

Training

The Police Force has three very well established levels of training. The first level includes basic training courses for recruits and a three-year training course for Police Cadets who join immediately they have completed their schooling. The second level includes specialist training and the training of sub-officers. The third level caters for the training of officers at the Police Officers College in South Yarra.

The Police Cadet Training Course has been revised and now offers an education programme for boys who leave school at Intermediate, Leaving or Matriculation standards.

Only boys at age sixteen years are taken with Intermediate standard education. Those who are selected at Leaving or Matriculation standards may be seventeen to eighteen years of age. From the Cadets, it is expected that future officers and specialists will emerge. The Cadet Training Course seeks to further the ordinary education of cadets, so that those with Intermediate may expect to obtain Leaving Certificate; and those with Leaving and higher may expect to obtain Matriculation or additional Matriculation subjects, or to take up training in a Technical College or University. In addition, basic police training and physical education are given to cadets.

Law Enforcement System

Police Forces constantly study ways and means of attaining law abidance with a reasonable number of personnel and a maximum of co-operation on the part of ordinary citizens. In Victoria, the co-operation of ordinary citizens has been obtained, partly as a result of the successful operation of radio-controlled patrols which answer calls or reports coming from members of the public without causing embarrassment to the latter.

One of the outstanding factors governing law enforcement in Australia is that of space or "sprawl". Our cities are less densely packed than cities in many oversea countries; and our population is thinly spread beyond city limits. This factor has given rise to the use of police in motor vehicles under radio control. The same factor has been responsible for the adoption in Victoria of a Group Police System. The main feature of this system is the establishment of central police stations which are surrounded by a number of out-stations or sub-stations, all of which are linked by direct telephone lines with the former. Patrols are controlled from communications rooms situated in central stations.

People still like to see a foot policeman patrolling a beat. This is not always possible; and, in many cases, it is certainly neither practical nor economical. However, there are some areas of our cities where "the man on the beat" is still the only answer to effective crime prevention. In other areas the mobility afforded by use of a bicycle is a means of overcoming the factor "space". But beyond these areas, it has been proved that having police operate in motor vehicles is one of the best ways of providing effective law enforcement.

Detection and Prevention of Crime

In modern times crime detection is undertaken with team work. Detectives in the Criminal Investigation Branch are supported by a number of ancillary sections of the Force, including forensic scientists, fingerprint experts, modus operandi and handwriting experts and uniformed police who possess an intimate knowledge of a locality. Crime detection figures in relation to crimes reported are high in Victoria. The total of crimes reported has not outstripped, relatively speaking, the growth of population; but it has become apparent that crimes such as arson, motor vehicle stealing, breaking and entering, and others demand modern methods and maximum efficiency on the part of the crime-fighting sections of the Police Force.

Social Guidance

Apart from his official duties, a new role seems to have devolved upon the policeman. The new role could be called "social guidance". In fact, police are more and more undertaking welfare roles which are aimed at keeping people out of trouble, not by threat of law but rather by good guidance and leadership. Although, officially, the Police Force in Victoria is not obliged to undertake youth club work or that type of guidance which involves lecturing adults on how to drive safely, it is taken for granted that police will do so; and, in fact, most members of the Force are spending a good deal of their time at this type of work.

The social guidance role has also entered the everyday routine of the policeman on patrol, whether on foot or in a motor car. Many calls are received from people who need help in solving their domestic problems. The result of these calls is a lessening of the number of appearances by citizens in Court. It usually amounts to the straightening out of a problem by an understanding policeman who, although not specifically trained for the role of conciliator, appears to be meeting with considerable success.

Traffic

Early in 1960 the Traffic Control Branch reorganized its system of law enforcement. Briefly, the reorganization took the form of dividing the Metropolitan Area into three sub-areas to which men and vehicles were allotted proportionately. The result has been a better application of existing strength.

During the year legislation was passed enabling police to seize the car keys of motorists considered to be unfit to drive as a result of the consumption of alcohol. Plans were also made for the use of breath analysis instruments as a means of testing sobriety. Specially chosen police have been trained in the Pathology Department of Melbourne University to operate and maintain these instruments.

The education aspect of road safety has not been neglected. The Government appointed a special committee, of which the Chief Commissioner acts as chairman, to enquire into means of educating motorists in road safety. The result of its investigations have been conveyed to the Government in a confidential report. Other road safety educational activities are carried out by the Children's Traffic School at Kew, the Council of Pedal Clubs, the Victoria Police Motor Sports Club, and various radio and television stations.

Constant attention has been given throughout the year to developing equipment for traffic control. In some cases the development of this equipment is in its infancy. Activity of this kind is centred around the Traffic School, the Vehicle Safety Testing School and the Technical Branch. Some interesting equipment is under review. It is likely, in the future, that mechanical aids to speed detection and the testing of driver reactions will be introduced.

The following statement gives the numerical strength of the Police Force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the end of the five years 1957 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : NUMERICAL STRENGTH

Year							Total Strength (Including Police-women)	Number of Inhabitants to Each Police Officer
1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,709	721
1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,754	730
1959*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,753	739
1960*	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,867	737
1961*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,025	719

* At 30th June.

The next table shows the amount expended in connexion with the police, and with the penal establishments and gaols in Victoria, in each of the five years, 1957 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS

Year Ended 30th June—	Amount Expended (Exclusive of Pensions) on—							
	Salaries, General Expenditure, etc.		Buildings and Rents					
	Police	Gaols and Penal Establish- ments	Police	Gaols and Penal Establish- ments				
	£'000							
1957	5,803	779	353	164
1958	6,318	854	461	204
1959	6,624	882	488	125
1960	7,117	964	519	127
1961	7,729	1,092	481	156

Further References

An outline of the history of Victoria Police will be found on pages 318 to 321 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

*Housing and Building***Building Trends since 1945***Private Houses*

From 1945, when the State Government took over the administration of building controls, until 1953, the main emphasis in the building industry was on the construction of houses. In the immediate post-war period, houses were limited to 1,250 square feet to spread the available labour and materials. In 1949 the limit was raised to 1,400 square feet. The houses built in this period were, with minor but significant exceptions, basically the same as those built in 1939. In general, however, the size of rooms began to be restricted after the war. The first room to be affected was the dining room ; halls, passages, and kitchens continued to be built to pre-war specifications for about another decade.

By 1955 the post-war homebuilder had adjusted himself to post-war space standards and all areas had been reduced to the allowable minimum, except the livingroom. Thus, in many small houses the single livingroom accounted for anything up to one quarter of the total area. Cost, however, rather than any limits imposed by official regulations, was the principal influence restricting the sizes of rooms and houses.

Although, from 1955 onwards, a few of the larger-type houses began to be built, the trend towards a reduction in the average size of houses continued. In Victoria, in the immediate post-war period, the typical house was built of weatherboard with a tiled roof and timber windows. Subsequently, the brick veneer house became the most common type in Victoria, a characteristic not shared by other States. There were also other changes. Builders voluntarily lowered ceilings from 9 feet in 1945, first to 8 feet 6 inches, and subsequently to 8 feet by 1959. Also, work benches rose from about 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet high ; separate showers began to be installed ; windows became larger ; and householders heated their water with briquettes and gas instead of by electricity. Breakfast nooks and fireplaces were omitted from new houses and home owners began to introduce simplified forms of central heating. One feature was that even the more modest post-war houses were generously equipped with built-in cupboards.

City Buildings

New buildings, other than houses, began to feature elaborate equipment, services, and finishes which grew in importance until they cost more than the structure itself. Although the first multi-storeyed city building was a modest unpublicised building in a lane off Lonsdale-street, it was Gilbert Court in Collins-street which became the prototype of the post-war "curtain-walled" office building.

The prefabricated aluminium and glass "curtain-wall" soon became the distinguishing feature of post-war building. Yet, with the public, it was perhaps the least liked architectural idiom of the century. Curtain walls were used in schools and flats, and even small houses had their length of standardized window walls which replaced the relatively expensive custom-built windows, formerly the distinguishing mark of an architect-designed house.

The post-war city building was characterized by I.C.I. House which was the city's highest building for three years until exceeded, in 1961, by the Consolidated Zinc Building. Rebuilding in the late 1950's transformed complete blocks in the north-western section of the City proper into new areas of glass and aluminium producing a result similar to what had happened in every prosperous city in the world. In Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, and Morwell, builders followed the Melbourne pattern and the central areas of these cities became miniature replicas of Melbourne's city streets.

Building Costs

In the years between 1956 and 1960 the building industry expanded and tackled many problems. Housing costs increased and yet prices remained fairly stable. This was partly because lower profits were accepted and partly because increased output helped to keep unit costs down. Reviewed over a longer period, housing costs showed significant increases. Thus a 1945 house would cost about £1 a square foot, whereas a 1960 house could cost from just below £3 to as much as £10 a square foot, depending upon internal fixtures. The majority of houses were, of course, in the lower levels of this price range. Housing loans of over £3,000 were rarely available and, therefore, prices were more or less fixed. When houses were in high demand, as they were during 1959-1960, many of those offered to buyers were bare and semi-finished. Subsequently, when increased supply improved the buyer's bargaining position, extras such as wall ovens, began to appear as added attractions.

Materials and labour, which in 1945 had been in short supply, were more plentiful by 1952. However, from 1956 onwards, land, which formerly had not been a large proportion of the building budget, became an increasingly important factor in housing finance. By 1960, even land which lacked services and attractive views, frequently represented one third of the total cost of a house. In the inner suburbs it was often equal in value and even more valuable than the house built on it. Thus builders changed their requirements; smaller lots were demanded and pressure developed to reduce lot sizes to the equivalent of sizes acceptable in other States and countries. Multi-storeyed development on smaller blocks of land became a feature of building in Victoria. The 23-storeyed I.C.I. Building and a 20-storeyed block of flats in St. Kilda-road were prominent examples on the Melbourne skyline.

Increasing Numbers of Flats

During the early post-war years an average of about 400 flats was built each year in Victoria. As the building boom progressed, flats accounted for more and more of the State's housing construction so that by 1955 the annual output had risen to just over 1,000. This trend is clearly shown in the figures on page 354. Although only 897 flats were built in 1957, flat building began to increase from then on. In 1959, 1,434 were built ; in 1960, 2,062 and in 1961, 4,183 were completed. However, by late winter in 1961, the high rate of flat building had ceased and fewer flats were being commenced than for several years. The 1960 flats were, in general, of a lower standard than their 1940 counterparts having less space, equipment, soundproofing, and privacy. Signs of improvement were, however, becoming apparent and four of the new tall blocks in Melbourne were equipped with lifts and other common services. Some of the flats built were architectural landmarks and were of a quality capable of influencing popular ideas about the suitability of the modern flat as a home.

Conclusion

Although the post-war building boom at various times gave prominence to flats, factories, schools and churches, the most significant building activity was the erection of houses. Whilst the demand for houses will probably be partly met by the building of flats, present indications are that for some time to come the demand for dwellings will be satisfied principally by the building of houses.

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1961

The year 1961 was primarily one of consolidation and re-planning because credit restrictions introduced by the Commonwealth Government late in 1960 (see pages 688 to 691), restrained an inflationary trend which had developed in the economy.

In real estate the increasing number of speculative subdivisions was curbed. However, although tighter credit resulted in fewer sales, prices in the City, at least, remained stable.

The programme for major buildings suffered no material set-back. One reason was that since the war, most major office buildings have been erected primarily for occupation by the owner, as against the pre-war trend of building for tenancy as an investment. Consequently, since the war, the decision to build an office block has not been undertaken lightly. In addition, larger buildings usually take an average of five years from the start of planning until their completion. Locality is carefully considered before a site is acquired ; plans are prepared, considered and reconsidered ; and the decision to build, when finally made, is based on long-term considerations which are not likely to be delayed by credit stringencies, unless these are extremely severe and deep seated. Moreover, once building operations have started, delays cause heavy losses. Thus, in the City of Melbourne, no building projects were known to have been cancelled as a direct result of the restricted credit available.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) completed during 1961 included :—

Ansett Transport Industries Pty. Ltd., 465-501 Swanston-street.
Automobile Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., 277-87 William-street.

Hicks Atkinson Ltd., 387-403 Bourke-street and 362-68 Little Collins-street.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd., 143-51 Queen-street.

Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, 113-25 Queen-street.

Sir Owen Dixon Barristers Chambers Ltd., 205-19 William-street.

South British Insurance Co. Ltd., 157-59 Queen-street.

University of Melbourne, North Building, Grattan-street.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) at present (December, 1961) in course of erection include :—

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Collins streets.

Consolidated Zinc Pty. Ltd., 89-101 Collins-street.

Dental Hospital, cnr. Royal-parade and Flemington-road.

Housing Commission Flats (160), Boundary-road.

National Mutual Life Association of A/asia. Ltd., 435-55 Collins-street.

Royal Children's Hospital, Flemington-road.

Southern Cross Hotel, 131-41 Exhibition-street.

The Age (last stage), 233-35 Collins-street.

Victorian Railways—Maintenance Depot, South Dynon.

Windsor Hotel Ltd., cnr. Bourke and Spring streets.

Although 1961 has been referred to as a year of consolidation, its results show it to have been also a year of progress and solid achievement in the rebuilding of Melbourne.

Supervision and Control of Building

The *Town and Country Planning Act* 1958, 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 Act

The passing of the Town and Country Planning Act, enabled statutory planning schemes to be prepared and approved and also provided for the setting up of a Town and Country Planning Board, charged with certain duties and responsibilities. Details regarding these responsibilities, planning procedure, responsible authorities, the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and Interim Development Control, may be found on page 325 of Victorian Year Book 1961.

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 the powers and controls provided by these regulations may be found on page 327 of Victorian Year Book 1961.

Building Statistics

General

The statistics in succeeding pages deal only with the construction of buildings, as distinct from the construction of railways, bridges, earthworks, water storage, &c. Additions of £5,000 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 minor alterations and additions are excluded, and in all tables particulars of renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded, because of the difficulty in obtaining complete lists of persons who undertake such operations. Figures for houses exclude converted military huts, temporary dwellings, flats, and dwellings attached to other buildings.

Since the September quarter 1945, a quarterly collection of statistics of building operations has been undertaken, which comprises the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged on 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 authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- 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. Thus, some buildings on farms are excluded, but this does not affect the figures materially.

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 authorized by Commonwealth, State, semi- 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 (whichever occurs first). The value shown in all cases is that of the house as a finished project as planned. As with commencements, the interpretation placed on this definition by informants may not be entirely uniform.

Under Construction : Irrespective of when commenced, if a building, on which work has not been permanently abandoned, remains uncompleted at the end of a period, it is regarded as being under construction, regardless of whether construction was actively proceeding on that particular date.

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 flat 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 1956–57 to 1960–61 :—

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT
BUILDING APPROVED**

(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses and Flats	Other New Buildings	Alterations and Additions to Buildings	Total All Buildings
1957	65,113	38,520	13,341	116,974
1958	76,275	44,975	15,721	136,971
1959	78,942	56,201	16,334	151,477
1960	96,708	63,936	19,277	179,921
1961	83,198	64,494	18,210	165,902

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, due to rising costs caused by the lack of, or delay in, supply of finance, and shortages of labour and materials, (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.

As a result of the credit restrictions introduced late in 1960, the total value of buildings approved during the year 1960–61 declined from that shown for the previous year. Although approvals for new flats and other new buildings increased during this period, there was a large decline in the value of approvals for new houses, and to a lesser extent, alterations and additions to buildings. This can be wholly attributed to reduced house-building activity as indicated by the table on the following page.

Value of New Buildings Commenced

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the kind of building, for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61. It should be noted that additions to existing buildings (other than houses) of £5,000 and over are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

VICTORIA—VALUE (WHEN COMPLETED) OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY KINDS
(£'000)

Kind of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Houses	63,005	72,078	74,496	79,519	68,266
Flats	2,711	3,542	4,391	11,346	15,907
Shops with Dwellings	440	488	691	509	566
Shops without Dwellings	2,380	3,173	5,345	5,986	4,610
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	1,210	1,078	1,261	2,283	5,720
Factories	13,258	16,013	16,599	19,270	21,126
Business Premises—					
Offices	6,008	5,482	9,715	10,626	9,189
Other	4,221	5,411	4,803	6,693	6,191
Educational	5,816	4,207	5,314	8,990	10,311
Religious	1,328	1,539	1,516	1,658	1,767
Health	3,807	5,320	2,157	2,325	5,211
Entertainment and Recreation ..	1,505	2,056	1,375	1,107	2,738
Miscellaneous	3,645	1,746	3,944	3,292	3,774
Total	109,334	122,133	131,607	153,604	155,376

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 realized that, in any period, where there are appreciable increases in the value of buildings commenced for industrial, commercial, business, health, &c., 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.

The table shows similar trends to that of buildings approved for the year ended 1960-61, in that, generally the steady expansion of previous years was maintained in the value of new flats and other new buildings commenced, with a substantial reduction in house building activity.

Value of New Buildings Completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the kind of building, for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61. As with commencements, additions to existing buildings (other than houses) of £5,000 and over are included and minor alterations, additions, renovations and repairs to buildings are excluded.

**VICTORIA—VALUE OF TOTAL NEW BUILDINGS
COMPLETED : CLASSIFIED BY KINDS
(£'000)**

Kind of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Houses	65,771	70,282	80,958	81,748	78,798
Flats	2,340	2,914	3,814	5,460	13,536
Shops with Dwellings	470	468	707	552	700
Shops without Dwellings	2,894	3,198	4,054	4,830	6,201
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	1,681	1,400	1,292	1,693	2,492
Factories	17,416	19,219	16,096	21,506	26,581
Business Premises—					
Offices	3,211	9,043	8,683	7,986	11,123
Other	6,576	5,348	5,237	7,315	6,070
Educational	4,826	7,600	4,495	6,521	7,700
Religious	1,050	1,510	2,096	2,356	1,625
Health	3,385	6,753	3,993	2,913	2,724
Entertainment and Recreation	3,546	1,334	2,120	1,292	1,240
Miscellaneous	1,664	2,687	3,892	3,990	4,362
Total	114,830	131,756	137,437	148,162	163,152

The text on page 352, regarding the reasons for increases in the value of new buildings over a period of time, also applies to the foregoing table, which again shows increased activity in the value of new flats and other new buildings completed, with a decline in house building during the year 1960-61.

Value of New Buildings under Construction

The value of all new building work remaining uncompleted has declined from £127,773,000 at the end of year 1959-60, to £122,187,000 at the end of years 1960-61. Here again decreased house building activity is indicated, for the value of work remaining uncompleted on new houses has dropped from £51,313,000 at the end

of year 1959-60 to £42,006,000 at the end of year 1960-61 and during the year the value of work both commenced and completed declined; whereas, comparable figures for new flats and other new buildings show an increase in commencements, completions and value of work remaining uncompleted.

Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses, individual flat units (excluding conversion to flats), and shops with dwellings, commenced and completed in the Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, FLATS, AND SHOPS WITH DWELLINGS CONSTRUCTED : GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year Ended 30th June—	Commenced				Completed			
	Houses	Flats	Shops with Dwellings	Total	Houses	Flats	Shops with Dwellings	Total
METROPOLITAN AREA *								
1957	13,160	984	63	14,207	13,732	845	70	14,647
1958	15,020	1,244	68	16,332	14,544	1,005	74	15,623
1959	14,678	1,690	105	16,473	16,827	1,331	104	18,262
1960	15,628	3,437	80	19,145	16,125	1,966	85	18,176
1961	11,915	4,478	85	16,478	14,729	4,034	100	18,863
REMAINDER OF THE STATE								
1957	6,489	126	19	6,634	6,453	52	29	6,534
1958	6,913	39	27	6,979	6,823	99	23	6,945
1959	7,765	136	26	7,927	7,502	103	31	7,636
1960	7,573	84	23	7,680	8,032	96	21	8,149
1961	6,602	194	26	6,822	7,365	149	28	7,542
STATE TOTAL								
1957	19,649	1,110	82	20,841	20,185	897	99	21,181
1958	21,933	1,283	95	23,311	21,367	1,104	97	22,568
1959	22,443	1,826	131	24,400	24,329	1,434	135	25,898
1960	23,201	3,521	103	26,825	24,157	2,062	106	26,325
1961	18,517	4,672	111	23,300	22,094	4,183	128	26,405

* Metropolitan as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made 30/6/61. Details of this definition are given on page 121.

The table shows that the number of houses commenced and completed substantially declined in the year 1960-61. The number of houses commenced during the year (18,517) was the lowest recorded figure since the year 1952-53 (16,254). On the other hand, flats commenced and completed reached a peak of 4,672 commenced and 4,183 completed, in both cases the highest figures ever recorded.

Number of New Houses

The following table shows the number of new houses commenced and completed in Victoria, for private and government ownership for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED FOR GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS (OR FIRMS)

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses Erected for—						Total Houses
	Government Instrumentalities*	Private Persons (or Firms)*					
		By Contractors	By Owner-Builders	Private			
COMMENCED							
1957	1,981	10,390	7,278	17,668	19,649		
1958	2,333	13,321	6,279	19,600	21,933		
1959	2,223	14,965	5,255	20,220	22,443		
1960	2,058	17,314	3,829	21,143	23,201		
1961	1,380	13,881	3,256	17,137	18,517		
COMPLETED							
1957	2,321	10,838	7,026	17,864	20,185		
1958	2,129	12,501	6,737	19,238	21,367		
1959	2,313	15,131	6,885	22,016	24,329		
1960	2,081	16,119	5,957	22,076	24,157		
1961	1,710	15,566	4,818	20,384	22,094		
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD							
1957	890	3,838	13,135	16,973	17,863		
1958	1,094	4,658	12,677	17,335	18,429		
1959	1,004	4,492	11,047	15,539	16,543		
1960	981	5,687	8,919	14,606	15,587		
1961	651	4,002	7,357	11,359	12,010		

* See definitions on page 350.

As previously mentioned, the number of houses commenced substantially declined during the year 1960-61. This table (see also Fig. 10) shows that the decline is evenly divided between government and private building. Houses completed during the year show a similar trend—a decline by all erecting authorities.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, 1951-52 TO 1960-61
 For Government Instrumentalities, Owner-Builders, and Private Persons (or Firms)

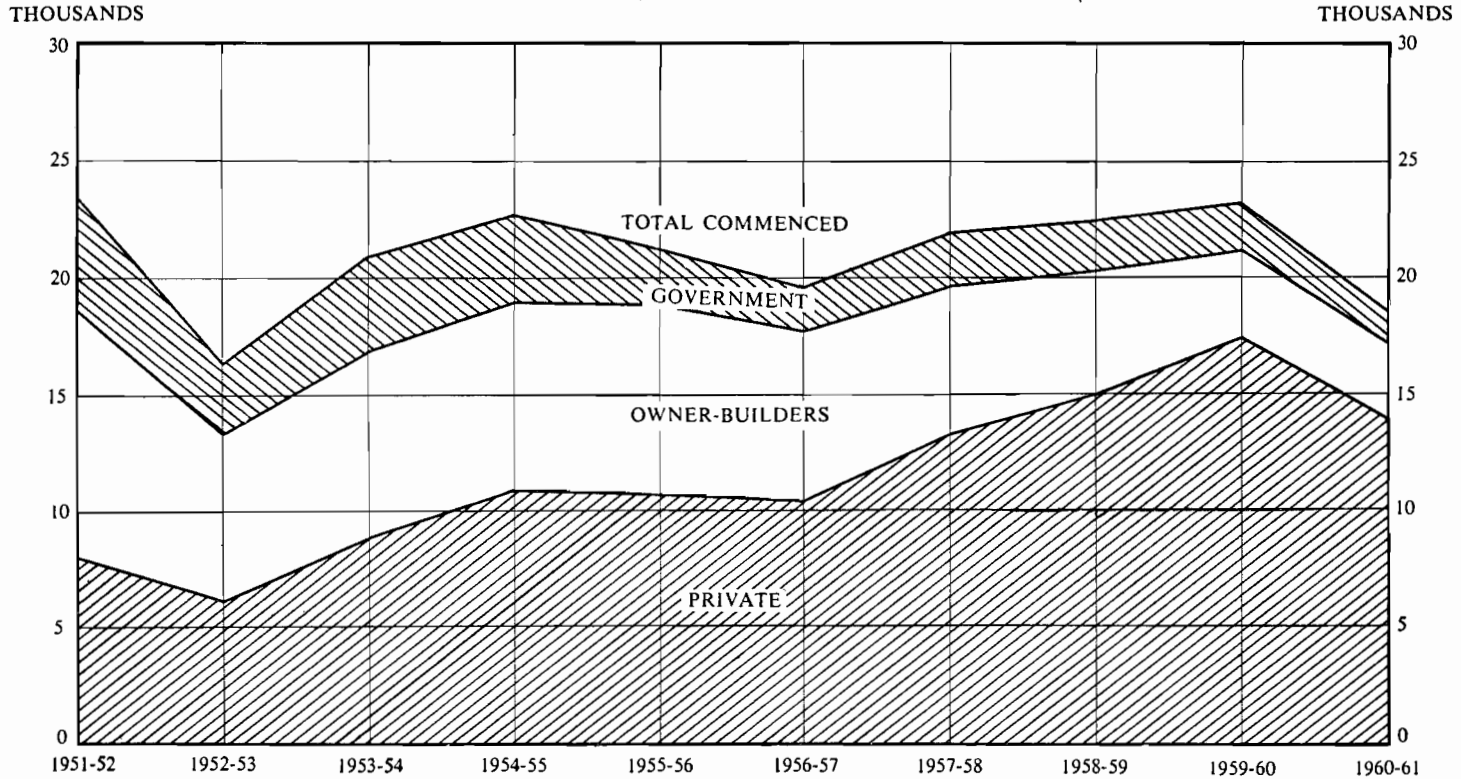


FIGURE 10.
 Graph showing number of houses classified according to building authority.

For both private and government building, the excess number of houses completed to the number commenced has again resulted in a considerable reduction in the numbers of houses remaining uncompleted, which has fallen from a peak of 27,308 houses under construction at 30th June, 1951, to 12,010 at 30th June, 1961. This is the lowest recorded figure since 30th June, 1947, when the total was 11,680.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED BY KINDS, 1951-52 TO 1960-61

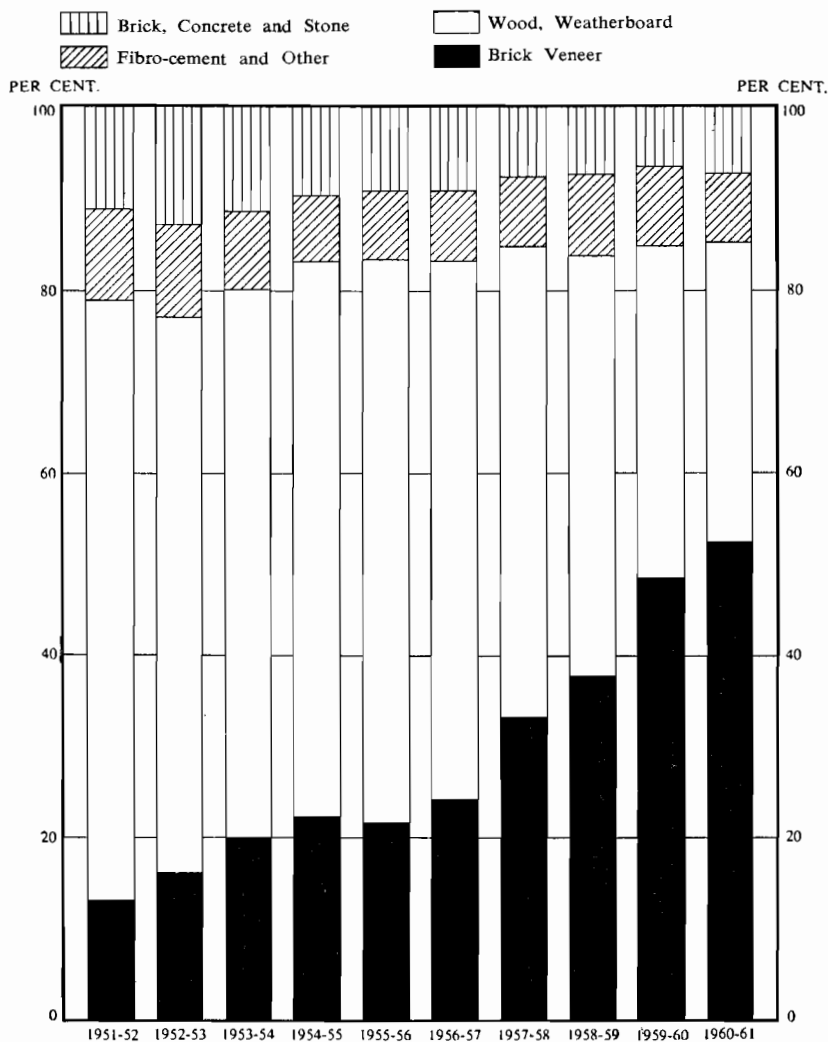


FIGURE 11.

Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to material of outer walls.

Particulars of the number of houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced and completed for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED :
CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses						Total
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone*	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro- Cement	Other		
COMMENCED							
1957	1,779	4,755	11,594	1,199	322	19,649	
1958	1,647	7,288	11,307	1,185	506	21,933	
1959	1,667	8,452	10,331	1,610	383	22,443	
1960	1,517	11,228	8,436	1,808	212	23,201	
1961	1,312	9,726	6,064	1,260	155	18,517	
COMPLETED							
1957	2,001	5,039	11,627	1,128	390	20,185	
1958	1,846	6,059	11,796	1,201	465	21,367	
1959	1,708	8,692	11,996	1,417	516	24,329	
1960	1,732	10,131	9,987	2,020	287	24,157	
1961	1,415	11,043	7,748	1,689	199	22,094	

* Includes Housing Commission, Holmesglen, factory-built concrete houses.

This table shows that, during year 1960-61, the marked movements of previous years in the use of materials for external walls of houses have continued. (See Fig. 11.) The trend is still away from brick, concrete and stone solid walls, and wood or weatherboard external walls, to brick-veneered and fibro-cement external walls.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1956-57 to 1960-61. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures exclude 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 an almost continuous rise in the cost of building.

VICTORIA—VALUE OF WORK DONE ON NEW BUILDINGS
(£'000)

Year Ended 30th June—	New Houses and Flats (*)	Other New Buildings (†)	All New Buildings (†)
1957	45,248	53,392	98,640
1958	54,023	49,382	103,405
1959	63,256	55,255	118,511
1960	72,198	61,575	133,773
1961	77,474	71,881	149,355

(*) Excludes owner-built houses.

(†) Includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the quarter was not available.

Building Materials and Fittings

The requirements of the building industry in Victoria for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of undressed timber, tiles, floor coverings, colour pigments, plate glass, washing machines and minor quantities of some other items are imported from oversea countries and other Australian States.

The following table shows the principal building materials and fittings currently produced in Victoria. Monthly production of these items is shown in the publication "Victorian Production Statistics".

VICTORIA—PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year Ended 30th June—				
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Sawn Timber (Native)—						
Softwood	'000 sup. ft.	24,450	24,665	27,492	27,114	28,257
Hardwood	'000 sup. ft.	317,838	321,808	320,975	327,196	293,566
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	841	1,304	1,209	1,797	1,410
Imported Timbers	'000 sup. ft.	874	*	444	600	481
Floorboards—						
Australian Timber	'000 sup. ft.	19,879	26,118	24,495	24,271	23,269
Imported Timber	'000 sup. ft.	1,415	1,438	608	505	329
Plywood	'000 sq. ft.†	3,101	2,120	3,681	5,900	7,348
Bricks (Clay)	million	208	236	258	283	289
Tiles (Terracotta and Cement)	million	34·0	34·6	37·5	36·9	34·4
Fibrous Plaster Sheets	'000 sq. yds.	7,431	7,621	8,297	8,199	7,658
Concrete, Ready-mixed	'000 cub. yd.	211	296	510	754	1,028
Paints and Enamels‡	'000 gall.	3,267	3,323	3,465	3,605	3,682
BUILDING FITTINGS						
Stoves, Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel	No.	20,635	19,834	17,735	13,099	12,907
Gas	"	24,492	32,810	36,967	44,074	39,649
Sinks, Stainless Steel	"	81,312	95,121	96,471	88,399	75,254
Wash Boilers, Gas	"	7,805	6,755	6,727	4,957	3,735
Bath Heaters—						
Gas	"	7,036	7,620	7,305	6,115	5,506
Electric	"	2,214	1,828	1,398	1,086	734
Solid Fuel	"	8,426	7,107	7,182	5,979	4,234
Hot Water Systems (Storage)	"	23,313	26,317	29,579	30,137	28,302

* Not available.

† $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch basis.

‡ Paints, Ready-mixed (Not water) and enamels; includes primers and undercoats.

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 of government instrumentalities which erect new buildings, on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance, 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 persons employed on a specified day, but because of frequent movement between jobs and because some tradesmen (such as electricians, &c.) 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 buildings, and employees of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

The following table shows details of persons engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings at the 30th June of each year 1957 to 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT
BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
CLASSIFIED BY STATUS					
Contractors*	2,412	2,456	2,473	2,688	2,390
Sub-Contractors*	3,760	4,077	4,627	6,267	4,949
Wage Earners Working for—					
Contractors	18,294	18,073	17,530	17,890	16,513
Sub-Contractors	6,077	7,028	7,996	10,688	8,343
Total Wage Earners	24,371	25,101	25,526	28,578	24,856
Total Persons Working	30,543	31,634	32,626	37,533	32,195
CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION					
Carpenters	12,508	12,636	12,921	14,044	12,049
Bricklayers	2,629	3,000	3,120	3,964	3,081
Painters	2,823	2,947	3,099	3,174	2,872
Electricians	1,190	1,425	1,461	1,783	1,466
Plumbers	2,238	2,541	2,735	3,163	2,702
Builders' Labourers	5,074	4,690	4,662	5,363	4,794
Other	4,081	4,395	4,628	6,042	5,231
Total Persons Working	30,543	31,634	32,626	37,533	32,195
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK					
New Buildings—					
Houses and Flats	12,511	14,987	15,504	19,487	14,162
Other Buildings	11,701	10,907	12,144	12,814	14,213
Total	24,212	25,894	27,648	32,301	28,375
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses and Flats	653	886	612	706	734
Other Buildings	3,900	3,177	2,845	2,898	1,793
Total	4,553	4,063	3,457	3,604	2,527
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total	1,778	1,677	1,521	1,628	1,293
Total Persons Working	30,543	31,634	32,626	37,533	32,195

*Actually working on jobs

Housing Commission of Victoria

The Housing Commission of Victoria was appointed on 1st March, 1938, as a result of a preliminary investigation into housing conditions in Victoria begun in July, 1936, when a board for the purpose was appointed by the Government.

Particulars about the establishment of the Housing Commission, together with its powers and duties, may be found on page 336 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

Since its inception to 30th June, 1961, the Commission has built 44,570 dwellings under Commonwealth-State Agreements and the State Housing Scheme, and at that date there were another 1,575 which were either under construction or for which contracts had been let and work not started. Furthermore, a total of 12,697 houses have been sold.

During 1960-61, the Housing Standards Section of the Commission inspected 1,032 houses, resulting in 633 being declared as unfit for human habitation, and 282 in a state of disrepair. Of the 633 houses "declared", 476 were found to be incapable of being satisfactorily repaired, and orders were issued for the demolition of 446 (leaving a balance of 30 orders to be issued). Of the remaining 157 houses which were considered as capable of being repaired, together with 282 houses declared "in a state of disrepair", 423 notices requiring compliance with the regulations were served (leaving 16 orders yet to be issued). As a result of orders issued, 458 houses were demolished during the year, and 326 houses have been repaired in accordance with the Commission's requirements.

Expansion of the Commission's slum reclamation activities was maintained during the year, when 10.9 acres were acquired, 9.0 acres were proclaimed and subsequently acquired, and 5.0 acres were proclaimed in the Metropolitan Area. The sum of £477,079 was spent on slum reclamation, and £1,496,676 on land and development.

Finance for housing is provided by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. During the year 1960-61, £7,560,000 was advanced by the Commonwealth Government, and the total outlay upon purchase and development of sites, and the erection of buildings, including the capital cost of houses sold, was £8,563,789. Rental charges for the year were £5,815,886, against which £251,112 was allowed in rent rebates to tenants on low incomes, including pensioners, and £27,494 in rents was lost through vacancies. The steady rise in rebates over recent years is due to the higher rents chargeable for new houses and flats and to the increasing number of elderly people, mainly pensioners, being housed.

The following tables which are compiled from annual reports furnished by the Housing Commission, show its activities for the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 :—

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
COMPLETED					
Metropolitan Area*	1,438	1,347	1,347	1,329	1,387
Remainder of State	1,142	1,067	1,213	1,265	830
State Total	2,580	2,414	2,560	2,594	2,217
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Metropolitan Area*	748	771	765	962	758
Remainder of State	602	697	885	751	817
State Total	1,350	1,468	1,650	1,713	1,575

* Metropolitan as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made 30/6/61. Details of this definition are given on page 121.

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, ETC.

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
REVENUE					
Rentals	4,983	5,414	5,568	5,562	5,537
Gross Surplus—House Sales ..	1,022	1,041	1,027	1,030	1,535
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	58	75	111	130	160
Interest—House Sales (Net) ..	117	210	313	453	588
Sundry	3	11	9	42	81
Miscellaneous	1	10	12	24	20
Total Revenue	6,184	6,761	7,040	7,241	7,921

VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
ETC.—*continued*
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capitalized and Applied to House Sales	2,252	2,503	2,544	2,579	2,591
Loan Redemption—					
Commonwealth—State Agreement	738	729	796	779	779
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	3	3	3	2	2
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	5	5	16	6	6
Administration—General	255	330	345	360	384
House Sales	61	72	150	166	184
Rates—Less Amount Capitalized	741	780	812	843	871
Provision for Accrued Maintenance	934	989	1,004	999	975
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents	80	48	29	6	10
House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	50	84	119	171	210
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	872	709	831	940	1,229
Other	56	49	53	145	180
Total Expenditure	6,047	6,301	6,702	6,996	7,421
Surplus	137	460	338	245	500
Fixed Assets at 30th June	89,050	94,192	95,815	96,531	95,982
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June—					
Government Advances	90,403	97,545	103,889	110,569	117,334
Debenture Issues	462	457	442	510	508
Death Benefit Fund Advances .. ..	..	..	..	..	257

War Service Homes

General

The War Service Homes Commission was set up in 1919 by the Commonwealth Government after the First World War to help provide homes for ex-servicemen and their dependants. It was empowered to build houses for sale on easy terms and to make long term loans at a relatively low rate of interest for the erection of houses, the purchase of existing homes and the discharge of mortgages.

In 1947, the Commission was reconstituted as a Division of the Department of Works and Housing ; in 1951, it was transferred to the Department of Social Services and in 1956, to the Department of National Development. No new legislation affecting the operations of the Division was enacted during the year 1960–61.

Particulars about those eligible for assistance, the sources of funds, types of assistance, and terms and conditions of loans, may be found on page 339 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

During the year 1960–61 the downward trend in applications for assistance gathered momentum. The reasons for the reduction cannot be determined with certainty, but undoubtedly the large number of homes already provided was an important factor, and also the economic measures introduced late in 1960 appear to have depressed the rate of receipt of applications. In May, 1961, steps were taken to eliminate the waiting period for applicants requiring finance to build a new home (about 60 per cent. of ex-servicemen seeking War Service Homes assistance) ; however, present indications are that this will not result in any significant increase in the rate of application. Whilst inquiries have been received from a large number of eligible persons, it is apparent that many are not in the position to provide the deposit necessary to finance the acquisition of a home.

The sum of £35 mill. was provided by the Commonwealth for expenditure under the War Service Homes Act during the year. This amount, together with an additional amount of £41,819 available for expenditure from miscellaneous receipts, was expended making a total capital expenditure of £35,041,819 for the year. The Victorian share was £9,020,389.

The following table, which is furnished by the War Service Homes Division of the Department of National Development, shows the activities of the Division for the years 1956–57 to 1960–61 and since the scheme's inception in 1919 :—

VICTORIA—WAR SERVICE HOMES ACTIVITIES

Year Ended 30th June—	Applications Approved	Homes Built and Assisted to Build	Homes Purchased	Mortgages Discharged	Transfers and Resales
1957.. ..	4,481	958	2,132	576	341
1958.. ..	4,507	1,299	2,316	517	370
1959.. ..	3,920	1,170	2,368	401	342
1960.. ..	4,070	725	2,964	219	302
1961.. ..	3,808	698	2,170	440	315
From Inception to 30th June, 1961	69,147	18,164	34,244	10,664	4,849

Soldier Settlement Commission

The War Settlement Land Agreement provides that the State shall, *inter alia*, develop and improve land to a stage when it can be brought into production within a reasonable time. (See also pages 492 to 496.) This work envisaged amongst other things, the erection of farm residences.

During the year 1960–61, 29 farm houses were erected and two farm houses renovated and occupied by settlers. At 30th June, 1961, a total of 2,860 farm houses had been erected and 180 farm houses renovated and occupied by settlers, since the inception of the Commission in 1945.

State Savings Bank of Victoria

Under the provisions of the *State Savings Bank Act 1958*, power was given to the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria, to provide dwelling-houses for eligible persons upon such terms and subject to such covenants and conditions as are prescribed or are fixed by the Commissioners. Particulars relating to the exercise of this authority may be found on page 630 of the Victorian Year Book 1961, and on pages 697 to 700 of this volume.

Co-operative Housing Societies

The *Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958*, under which co-operative housing societies operate, provides for the financing of home building and purchase on a purely co-operative basis. It empowers societies to raise loans and to make advances to their members under certain terms and provisions, details of which appeared on page 341 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

At the 30th June, 1961, the regional distribution of the 632 societies on register, based on the location of the registered office was:—Metropolitan and outer metropolitan, 405; urban, 73; and country 154. Since September, 1945 to date, 37,565 members had obtained homes under the scheme, and 4,157 homes were in the course of erection. During the same period Government guarantees given by the Treasurer with respect to loans (other than those of a temporary nature) raised by societies totalled £66,117,500. During the year an amount of £3,498,903 was made available to societies from the Home Builders' Account, under the Commonwealth—State Housing Agreement; £3,100,000 being housing loan funds paid into the account, and £398,903 being provided from the revolving nature of the account.

The following table, compiled from annual reports furnished by the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, provides aggregate particulars relating to the operations of Societies at 30th June of each of the five years 1957 to 1961:—

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Unit	At 30th June—				
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Societies Registered ..	No.	400	442	482	518	632
Members Registered ..	No.	31,687	33,024	34,828	36,641	41,389
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	1,210,271	1,291,614	1,418,663	1,544,714	1,781,982
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed ..	£'000	62,488	66,925	72,851	79,194	90,367
Advances Approved*	No.	24,824	26,929	29,200	31,645	33,917
Government Guarantees Executed*	£'000	50,269	56,436	63,448	71,293	78,763
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	305	345	378	408	441
Indemnities Subsisting ..	£'000	50,862	54,777	57,946	61,829	66,118
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	£'000	2,848	3,103	2,705	2,694	2,464
Dwelling-houses Completed*	£'000	372	434	429	457	441
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	2,000	4,000	7,100	10,200	13,300
	No.	24,607	27,691	30,850	34,007	37,565
	No.	5,195	4,912	4,812	4,698	4,157

* Since September, 1945 to date.

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1958 empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to execute a guarantee in favour of an approved institution for the repayment of part of a housing loan made by the institution, on the security of a first mortgage over land on which is erected or is to be erected a dwelling-house.

Particulars of the conditions and terms that apply to the execution of these guarantees may be found on page 345 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

At the 30th June, 1961, there were 24 approved institutions, and guarantees executed and subsisting totalled 480 : the aggregate amount involved being £299,746.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a body corporate, constituted under the *Home Finance Act* 1958, to administer the Acts.

It is authorized to receive moneys on deposit, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, from any institution, person or body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, for the purpose of making housing loans on the security of a first mortgage.

Particulars of the conditions and terms that apply to these loans may be found on page 343 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

To the 30th June, 1961, loans granted and subsisting totalled 1,770, the amount involved being £4,898,685.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The functions of this Trust are described on page 364 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.

Dwelling Statistics : 1961 Census

Definitions

The following tables contain an analysis, in summary form, of the dwellings in Victoria as enumerated at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and in some instances, show comparison with earlier Censuses. Changes in the definition of shared accommodation and other items, and the revision of boundaries of the Metropolitan Urban Division and composition of the other urban and rural divisions must be borne in mind when making intercensal comparisons.

In the tables, "Metropolitan Urban" relates to the City of Melbourne and adjacent cities and shires within boundaries determined for Census purposes. (See pages 114–115.) "Other Urban" relates to (i) all separately incorporated cities and towns outside the Metropolitan Urban Division, except for any portions within the city or town which were specifically regarded as rural for Census purposes or where the population of the whole town was less than 1,000; and (ii) other towns not separately incorporated with a population of 1,000 persons or more. "Rural" relates to the remainder of the State.

Terms used in the tables to describe various types of dwellings are defined below.

Occupied Dwellings. An occupied dwelling is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term, therefore, has a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, a great variety of "dwellings" ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. Occupied dwellings are classified into "private" and "other than private" dwellings.

Private Dwellings. Private dwellings are further classified into the following four categories :—

Private House : Private houses include houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c., used for dwelling purposes, and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

Share of Private House : A share of a private house is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished.

Flat : A flat is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

Other Private Dwellings : These include private dwellings such as rooms, apartments, &c., which are parts of buildings but are not self-contained units.

Other than Private Dwellings. These include hotels; motels; boarding houses, lodging houses and hostels; educational, religious and charitable institutions; hospitals; defence and penal establishments; police and fire stations; clubs; staff barracks and quarters, &c.

Unoccupied Dwellings. These include vacant dwellings available for sale or renting; dwellings such as "week-ender", "holiday home", "second home", "seasonal workers' quarters", which were not

occupied on the night of the Census ; dwellings normally occupied but whose usual occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census ; newly completed dwellings whose owners or tenants had not entered into occupation on the night of the Census ; dwellings described as " to be demolished ", " condemned ", " deceased estate ", " exhibition home ", &c.; and buildings constructed as dwellings but used for non-dwelling purposes on the night of the Census. The total number of unoccupied dwellings shown must not, therefore, be read as representing the number of vacant houses and flats available for sale or renting.

A table showing the unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas as well as the reasons why they are unoccupied will be found on page 122.

The following table gives particulars of the various classes of occupied dwellings for the Metropolitan Urban, other urban and rural divisions of Victoria at the Census of 30th June, 1961 :—

**VICTORIA—OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CLASS OF
DWELLING AT CENSUS OF 30TH JUNE, 1961**

Class of Dwelling	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
<i>Private Dwellings—</i>				
Private House—				
House	431,570	139,498	107,418	678,486
Shed, Hut, &c.	1,510	1,398	2,802	5,710
Total Private Houses ..	433,080	140,896	110,220	684,196
Share of Private House ..	24,497	3,148	1,104	28,749
Flat	46,674	5,433	757	52,864
Other	14,225	1,394	105	15,724
Total Private Dwellings ..	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533
<i>Dwellings Other than Private—</i>				
Hotel, Licensed	583	535	466	1,584
Motel	8	46	30	84
Boarding House &c.	4,757	724	227	5,708
Educational, Religious, Charitable Institution, or Hospital	307	165	52	524
Hospital	187	108	63	358
Other	290	184	264	738
Total Dwellings Other than Private	6,132	1,762	1,102	8,996
Total Occupied Dwellings	524,608	152,633	113,288	790,529

NOTE.—See text on page 367.

The table which follows shows particulars of the various classes of dwellings in Victoria at each Census since 1933 :—

VICTORIA—CLASS OF DWELLING

Class of Dwelling	Number at Census				Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings			
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933	1947	1954	1961
<i>Occupied Dwellings</i>								
<i>Private—</i>								
Private House—								
House ..	404,977	449,357	566,779	678,486	93·55	85·20	85·78	85·82
Shed, Hut, &c. ..			5,742	5,710		0·87	0·72	
Share of Private House Flat ..			33,542	28,148		6·36	5·17	3·64
Other ..	17,300	11,890	16,064	15,724	4·00	4·37	4·26	6·69
Total Private Dwellings	422,277	517,835	650,873	781,533	97·55	98·18	98·51	98·86
<i>Other than Private—</i>								
Hotel, Licensed Motel ..	1,783	1,676	1,650	1,584	0·41	0·32	0·25	0·20
Boarding House &c. Education, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..	6,409	6,426	6,195	84	1·48	1·22	0·94	0·01
Hospital ..				372					374	436	524
Other ..	1,499	732	1,156	738	0·35	0·14	0·17	0·09
Total Dwellings Other than Private ..	10,595	9,571	9,817	8,996	2·45	1·82	1·49	1·14
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	432,872	527,406	660,690	790,529	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
<i>Unoccupied Dwellings</i>	18,763	11,412	27,491	47,389	..	..	..	..
Total Dwellings	451,635	538,818	688,181	837,918	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—See text on page 367.

Particulars showing the nature of occupancy of occupied private dwellings in Victoria, as at the 1954 and 1961 Censuses, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

Nature of Occupancy	Census, 30th June, 1954		Census, 30th June, 1961				
	Victoria		Victoria		Division of State		
	Total	Per cent. of Total	Total	Per cent. of Total	Metro-politan Urban	Other Urban	Rural
Owner ..	313,429	48·15	368,653	47·17	220,063	75,777	72,813
Purchaser by Instalments ..	104,050	15·99	196,728	25·17	157,014	30,806	8,908
Tenant (Governmental Housing)	29,589	4·55	28,030	3·58	17,342	10,324	364
Tenant ..	187,988	28·88	170,990	21·88	117,373	30,964	22,653
Caretaker ..	6,493	1·00	7,046	0·90	3,163	1,309	2,574
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	6,588	1·01	6,500	0·84	1,718	1,019	3,763
Not Stated ..	2,736	0·42	3,586	0·46	1,803	672	1,111
Total ..	650,873	100·00	781,533	100·00	518,476	150,871	112,186

NOTE.—See text on page 367.

Particulars of occupied private dwellings in Victoria at Census dates, 1954 and 1961, classified according to the material of outer walls, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Material of Outer Walls	Division of State			Total Victoria	Division of State			Total Victoria
	Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural		Metropolitan Urban	Other Urban	Rural	
	Census, 30th June, 1954				Census, 30th June, 1961			
Brick	182,378	18,109	7,016	207,503	229,998	24,439	8,731	263,168
Stone	2,043	1,857	1,831	5,731	1,699	1,919	1,648	5,266
Concrete	9,116	2,992	2,930	15,038	17,201	4,684	3,066	24,951
Wood	205,811	87,993	82,347	376,151	249,764	102,366	78,917	431,047
Iron	975	575	2,756	4,306	400	464	2,058	2,922
Fibro-Cement	13,571	8,655	14,662	36,888	16,504	15,720	16,511	48,735
Other	1,822	1,268	1,687	4,777	2,330	1,149	1,127	4,606
Not Stated	273	108	98	479	580	130	128	838
Total	415,989	121,557	113,327	650,873	518,476	150,871	112,186	781,533

NOTE.—See text on page 367.

The following table shows the average number of inmates and the average number of rooms in the occupied private dwellings in the Metropolitan Urban, other urban, and rural divisions of Victoria at each Census, 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE
NUMBER OF INMATES AND ROOMS

Division of State	Census, 30th June, 1954			Census, 30th June, 1961		
	Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—		Number of Dwellings	Average Number of—	
		Inmates	Rooms		Inmates	Rooms
Metropolitan Urban ..	415,989	3·42	4·99	518,476	3·50	5·06
Other Urban	121,557	3·56	5·08	150,871	3·57	5·13
Rural	113,327	3·71	5·27	112,186	3·76	5·40
Total Victoria	650,873	3·50	5·06	781,533	3·55	5·12

NOTE.—See text on page 367.



[Department of Agriculture

Shifting cattle after summer grazing on Victoria's high plains.

Life in Victoria Today



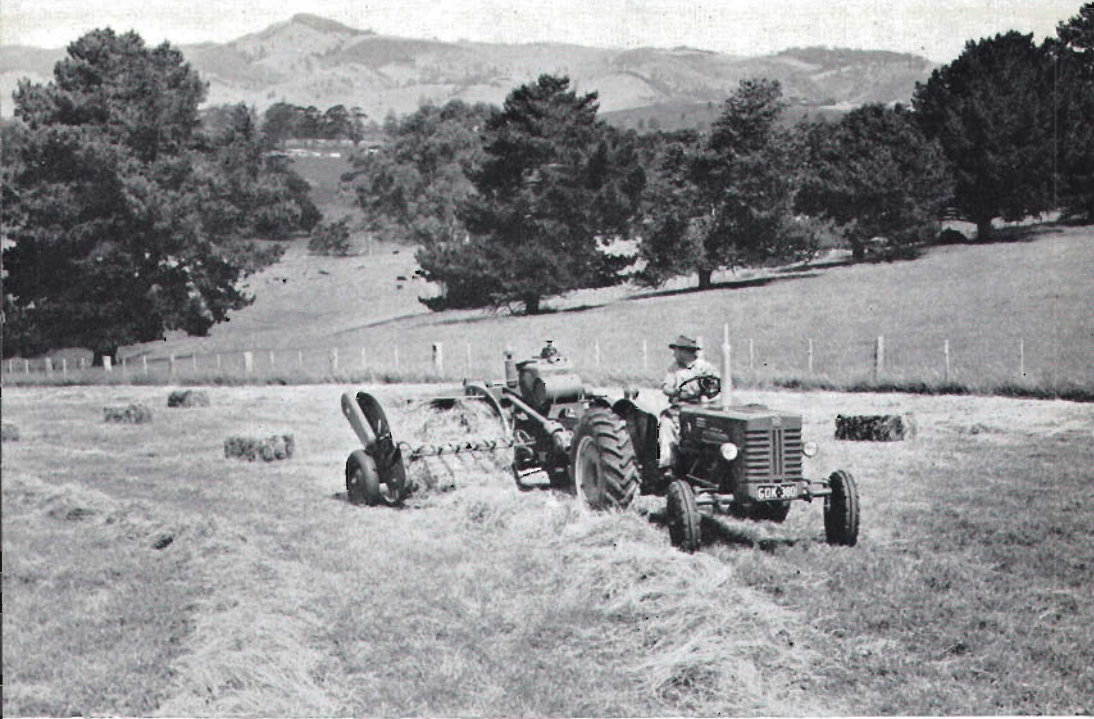
[Department of Agriculture

Spirited bidding at a Newmarket sale.



[Department of Agriculture

A well-balanced diet is the key to rapid pig growth.



(International Harvester Company)

Engine-driven automatic pick-up balers give fast baling even on steep hillsides.

Right: Annual topdressing ensures the growth of improved pasture.

[Department of Agriculture]



Right The farmer directs the pilot of this plane who is giving jaded grazing land a dressing of superphosphate fertilizer

[Department of Civil Aviation



Left - Collecting the eggs of trout for breeding and eventual release in Victoria's streams. The eggs lie free in the body cavity and are expelled by air pressure.

[Department of Fisheries and Wildlife



[State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Dam on a prosperous Wimmera farm. Storages in the Grampians supply 7,000 farms with water for domestic and stock purposes through 10,000 miles of channels, as well as providing a reticulated water supply to 50 towns.

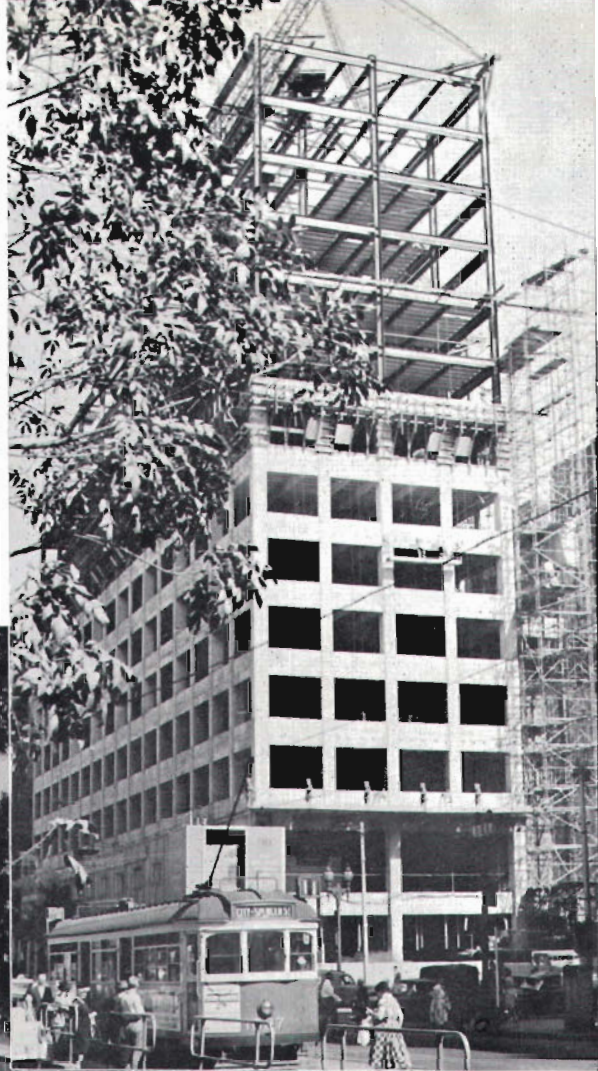


[State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

Measuring stream flow in the Yarra River with a current meter.

Right View of the new Colonial Mutual Life office building, clearly showing three stages of the wall construction, i.e., steel framework, wall forming in place ready for concreting, and steel framework cased in concrete ready for finishing.

[H. L. Speagle



[University of Melbourne

Redmond Barry Building, University of Melbourne. This building accommodates sections of the faculties of Arts, Commerce, Education, and Science, and provides more lecture theatres and other accommodation to cope with growing student numbers

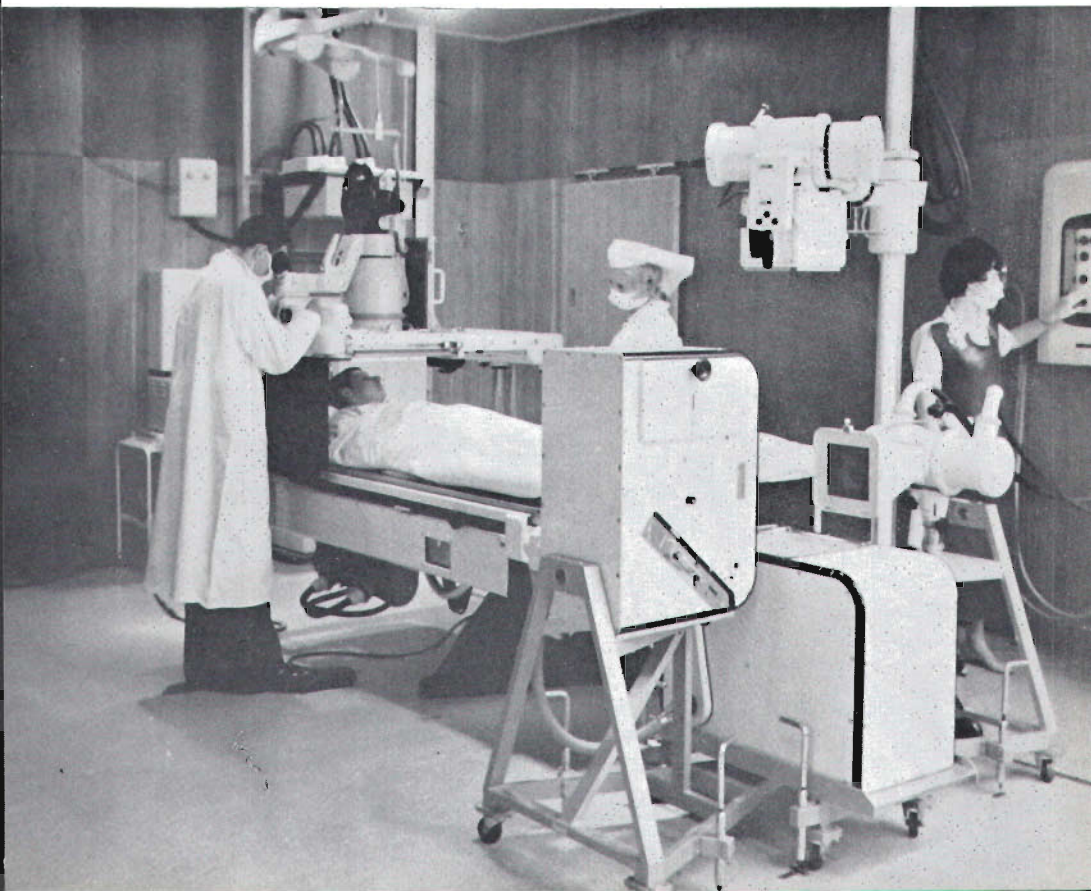


[The "Age"]

Above : Model of the first United States "Vanguard" satellite in the Institute of Applied Science of Victoria.

Below : Angiocardiography Room at the Alfred Hospital, showing the latest equipment in cardiovascular diagnostic examinations.

[Alfred Hospital]





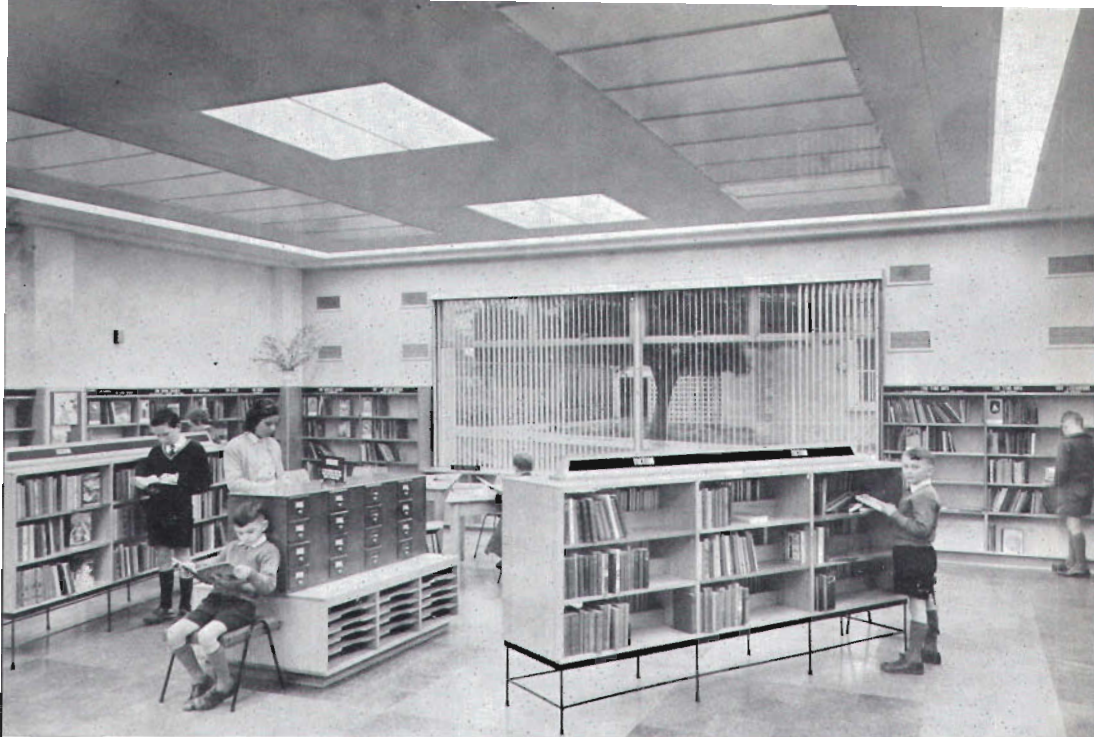
[Education Department

Above : Pakenham Consolidated School. This school provides for 600 children aged 5-17, most of whom travel by bus. The school serves an area of approximately 200 square miles.

Below : Art in the infant school. With to-day's emphasis on colour and free imaginative work, art teaching in the primary school has undergone a considerable change in recent years.

[Education Department





{Free Library Service Board

The Children's Room, Malvern City Library, one of the new municipal libraries recently built in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.



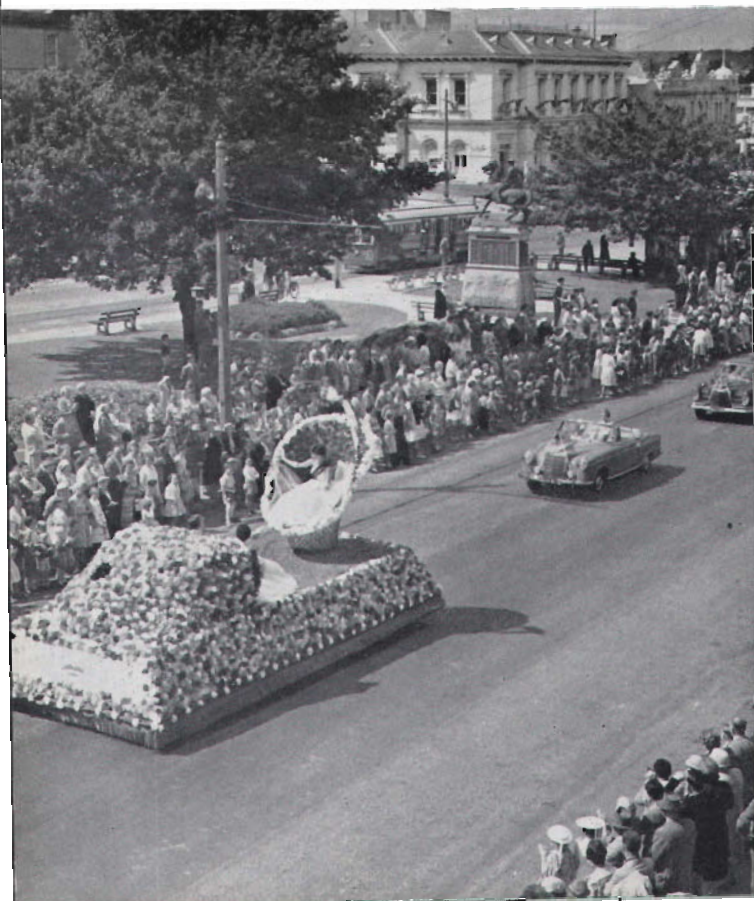
{Free Library Service Board

Swan Hill's bookmobile travels to Robinvale and other thriving irrigation centres. It provides library facilities for people living on the land.



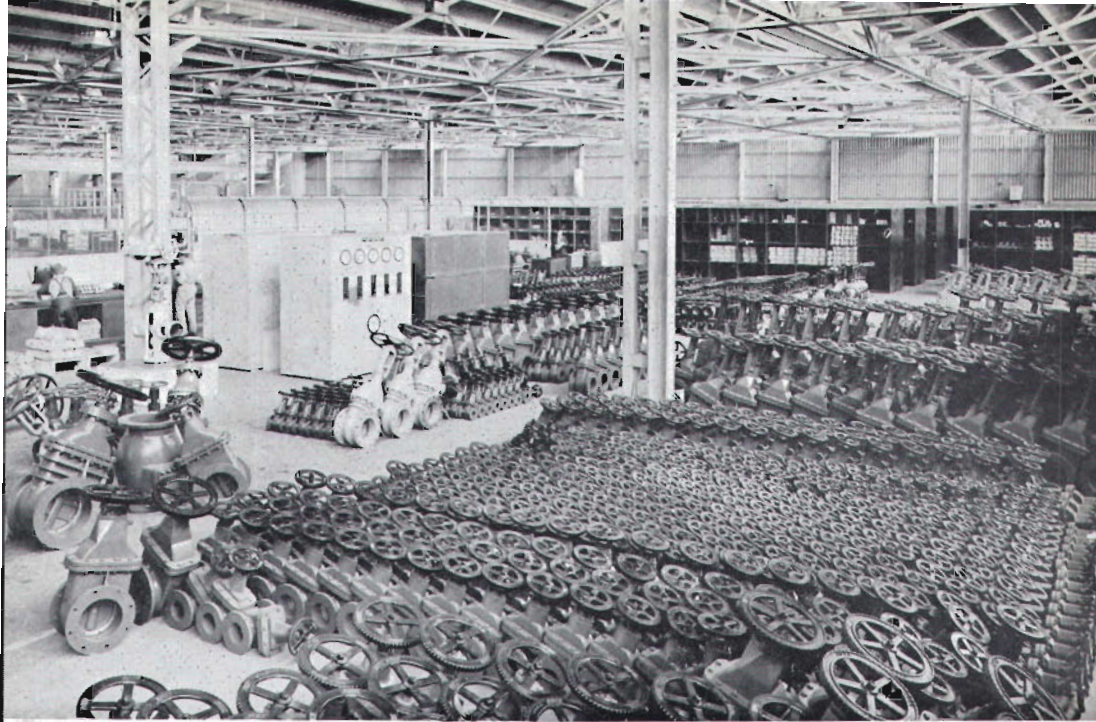
[City of Ballarat

This photo of an early painting of the Canvas Town which grew into the City and District of Ballarat, shows the area of gold discovery in its first years, with tents and diggings scattered over the flat where gold was found.



Left : Ballarat's annual Begonia Festival procession. The substantial buildings in the background indicate the growth of the city from its early beginnings.

[City of Ballarat



[M. B. John and Hattersley Limited

Above A factory manufacturing all types of bronze, iron, and steel valves is the present-day outcome of a small foundry which commenced operations in Ballarat in 1896. The photo shows the extensive stock of finished products ready for despatch

Below Cattle grazing on prolific pasture growth against a background of diversified cropping land illustrate the intensive agriculture practised in the Deane-Newlyn Area, north-east of Ballarat.

[Department of Agriculture





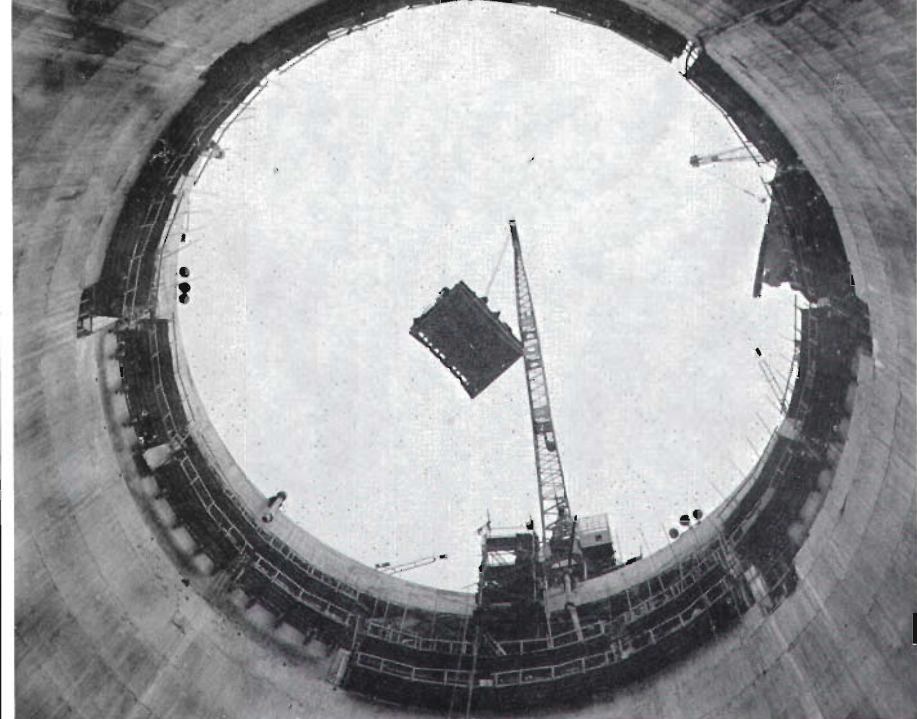
[Department of Railways. N.S.W.]

Above : The new stainless-steel, air-conditioned sleeper express built for the standard-gauge passenger service straight through between Melbourne and Sydney, which started on 16th April, 1962. It includes ten sleeper carriages to carry 198 passengers, dining and club-cars, and power and luggage-brake vans.

Below : The first standard-gauge freight train completes the last few yards of its trip direct from Sydney. The train carried 898 tons of merchandise and was hauled by two 1,800 h.p. "S" class diesel-electric locomotives.

[Victorian Railways]





[Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Above : Looking up from the depths of a pump well at the pumping station in Miller's-road, Brooklyn. Form work for completion of the concrete well lining is seen in place near the top of the well.

Below : At the Yallourn and Morwell factories of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria briquettes are loaded by conveyors into railway trucks. Production is continuous at both factories, and hundreds of truck-loads are despatched daily from the Latrobe Valley.

[State Electricity Commission of Victoria





[State Savings Bank of Victoria

Television speeds up banking at the Elizabeth-street Branch of the State Savings Bank of Victoria. Here a ledgerkeeper on the second floor places a ledger under a television link which is connected to the ground floor tellers' section.



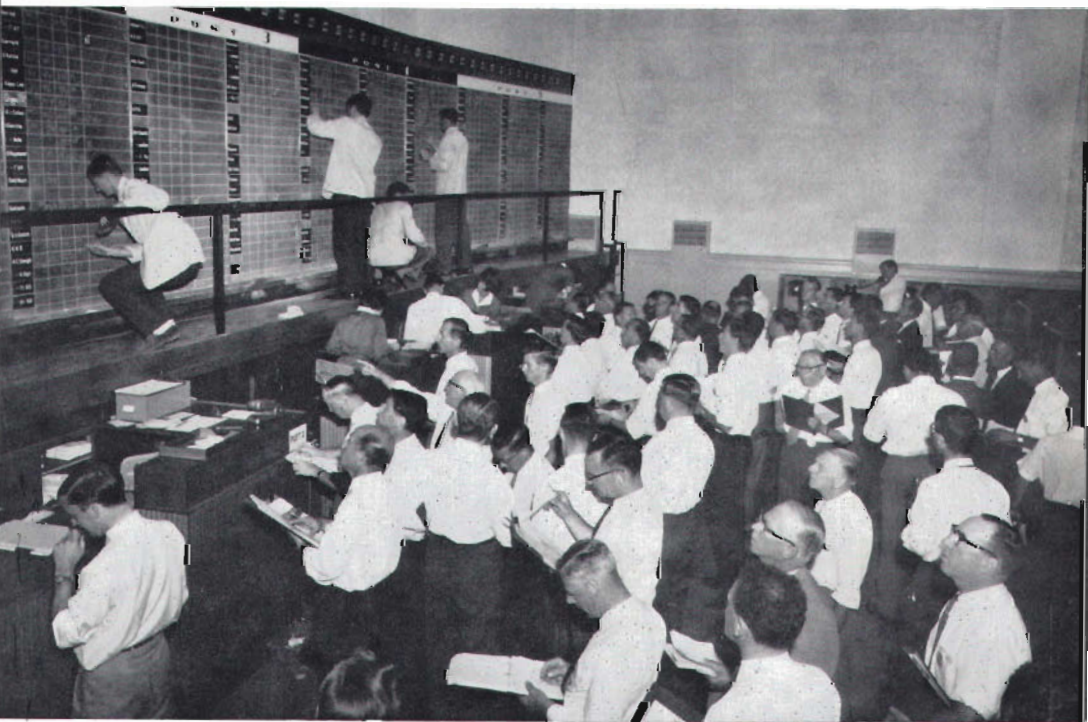
Left: The teller reads the state of the depositor's account on a television screen which can be seen only by the teller.

[State Savings Bank of Victoria



[Stock Exchange of Melbourne

A scene in the No. 1 Call Room of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne. This method of trading was used for 102 years, and in January, 1962, was replaced by the post-trading system.



[Stock Exchange of Melbourne

The post-trading system as depicted above is a much more streamlined method of conducting business. Financial turnover has increased substantially since its introduction.



[National Gallery of Victoria

An illuminated Byzantine Gospel Book of about 1100 A.D. bought under the terms of the Felton Bequest for the National Gallery of Victoria in 1959. It is the earliest example of Byzantine art in the Gallery's collection.