

Part 4

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cultural and Recreational

Book Publishing

Introduction

The development of book publishing in Victoria through the nineteenth century was very slow. Although many books and journals were produced, these were mainly subsidized either by advertising revenue or payment by the author. Risk publishing, where the publisher advances his money and depends on public demand for a profit, was practically unknown. It was not until the 1940's that a publishing industry of any consequence existed.

Nineteenth Century Publishing

George Robertson, of Robertson and Mullens of Melbourne (not to be confused with George Robertson, of Angus and Robertson of Sydney), was Victoria's first regular publisher. He arrived in 1852 and was quick to realize the affinity between bookselling and publishing. His first book was *The Discovery of Settlement of Port Phillip* by James Bonwick (1856), but the wording on the title-page—"printed by Goodall and Demaine and published for the author by George Robertson"—suggests that James Bonwick was the entrepreneur.

George Robertson's first venture in risk publishing appears to be the historic *Leaves from Australian Forests* by Henry Kendall (1869). Robertson issued 1,500 copies (a substantial number for poetry even by present day standards), bearing the total expense, and planning to share the profits with the author. Like many other books of poetry, both publisher and author were disappointed. The book sold only a few hundred copies and Robertson lost about £100.

Prior to this he had already issued a number of other books, including Adam Lindsay Gordon's *Sea Spray and Smoke Drift* (1867). Another important book in publishing terms was *Ernest and the Pilgrim Poet* by A. G. Middleton (1867), in which George Robertson shared the imprint with a British publisher, Nimmo of Edinburgh. Later he shared, with Longmans Green and Co. of London, Sir Henry Parkes' *Speeches on Various Occasions*. This practice of London publishers sharing imprints with Australian publishers diminished as both Australian bookselling and the activities of British publishers' representatives became more effective.

The other prominent figure in Victorian nineteenth century publishing was the printer, A. H. Massina. He arrived in 1855 and was soon in association with other printers. Probably his most memorable achievement was the publication of Marcus Clarke's *His Natural Life* (later *For the Term Of His Natural Life*) in serial form in his monthly magazine *Australian Journal*.

Massina surrounded himself with the leading writers of the day and issued a number of books, including *Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes* by Adam Lindsay Gordon.

Clearly the nineteenth century was a difficult time for publishing, when writers of the calibre of James Bonwick and Adam Lindsay Gordon were forced to pay for the publication of their own books. There was little national feeling, certainly not enough to generate a demand for indigenous writing. The illiteracy rate was high, and the size of Victoria's population far too small for a publishing industry to flourish.

In the 1890's the publishing emphasis swung to Sydney, which became the fountainhead of a newly found national spirit. Henry Lawson, A. B. "Banjo" Paterson, Edward Dyson, Louis Becke, Steele Rudd, and the many other writers, found a wide readership with publishing outlets through George Robertson of Angus and Robertson, A. G. Stephens of the *Bulletin*, and A. C. Rowlandson of the New South Wales Bookstall. The 1890's could be said to be the foundation of an almost self-supporting, indigenous industry.

Developments up to the Second World War

The first part of the twentieth century in Victoria saw only spasmodic publishing activity. Robertson and Mullens continued mainly as booksellers, though publishing occasionally. T. C. Lothian, a representative for British publishers, in 1905 issued his first book, *The Silent Land* by Bernard O'Dowd. At least two Melbourne bookshops refused to stock it on the grounds that Australian produced books were not good enough, and that there was no demand. Despite this, he went on to publish many books, including such authors as Henry Lawson, John Shaw Neilson, Sir John Monash (*Australian Victories in France in 1918* [1920]), E. J. Brady, Hugh McCrae, and Charles Barrett.

1939 and After

The big expansion came with the Second World War. British publishers, the traditional suppliers of most of the Australian demand for books, found that the needs of the home market left very little for export to Australia. Paper was scarce, people were reading more than ever, and nowhere more than in Australia. Consequently, Australia had to learn to meet its own requirements and these were met in three ways.

First, many British publishers' Australian branches, in addition to their selling activities, began to publish their own titles. Second, the bigger Australian booksellers started to publish, first in school books and later in general publishing. Third, many mushroom firms emerged, supported mainly by comic and magazine franchises, but not many of these survived the post-war competition when books became readily

available. Many important contributions to publishing were made in this period. When, in the early 1950's, the shortage of oversea books was met, the activity of the local industry declined, and only in the later years of the decade did the stronger survivors start to publish with serious purpose. In 1964, there were some six main indigenous publishers in Victoria. Many British publishers have formed Australian companies to engage in Australian publishing as well as enlarge their sales of British books.

In 1964, Melbourne could be said to share the title of "centre of Australian publishing" with Sydney. Twenty members of the Australian Book Publishers' Association are based in Melbourne, sixteen in Sydney, and in terms of aggregate turnover of money and number of titles, they would be about equal.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Year Book 1963 (171-172)

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

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

The Library 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.

World War Collections

One of the special collections in the State Library of Victoria embraces the two World Wars, and that dealing with the First World War is of special interest. The Library Trustees in 1915 decided to obtain through Messrs. Southern and Co. of London a universal collection of literature on the European War.

As well as being a blanket order, this was a standing order. The material falls into three main groups. First, there is a large collection of current material from all the warring nations. Then comes the more

reflective material published after the cessation of hostilities. Included are the analyses of campaigns, the charges and the counter charges, and the various vindications that every great upheaval usually brings forth. Lastly come the definitive histories and biographies. Under the old standing order these are still arriving.

Southern and Co. interpreted the order widely. They included poetry, music, pictorial material, maps, cartoons, humour (much of it rough, grim, straight-forward, fighting man's humour), biography, pamphlets, broadsheets, propaganda, as well as histories of campaigns over a wide area, regimental and battalion histories—in short, anything that had any connexion with the war. The collection includes a great number of rare and important pamphlets from Germany, Austria, and Japan.

The great interest of the collection lies in the range of its coverage and the printed personal narratives of the ordinary soldier, which frequently supplement the documented official accounts of the same action.

The Trustees endeavoured to repeat the experiment when the Second World War broke out. Times had changed. It was no longer possible for the agents to acquire enemy publications through neutral countries. Consequently, there is no comparison between the two collections judged by over-all coverage. After the War, the Trustees made several (unsuccessful) attempts through European agents to collect what was available, but very little remained to be collected.

VICTORIA'S SPECIAL AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES
Year Book 1964 (163–165)

Development of Regional Library Services

From its inception in 1947, the Free Library Service Board realized that it faced the problem of providing adequate library service to relatively small rural communities. It was obvious that small Council areas with a population of less than 10,000 would find it impossible to finance a library service capable of providing a comprehensive book collection offering broad selection in the widest possible number of subjects, together with the necessary trained librarians to organize and supervise such a service.

In accordance with the terms of its appointment, the Board has no authority to refuse a library subsidy to Councils which apply, provided they agree to spend the prescribed amount on library service and to observe a general requirement for minimum library standards. However, there are some small country libraries which, because of their size, are not capable of offering a really effective library service.

To overcome this problem the Board has advocated, from its early years, the establishment of Regional Library Services in country areas. The concept of a Regional Library Service is that a number of adjacent municipal councils agree to pool their financial resources in order to provide one large unit of library service based on a headquarters library at a mutually acceptable centre. Books for the library service are purchased, processed, and catalogued under the direction of one

team of trained librarians whose salaries are paid jointly by the councils which are party to the agreement. Books are then available to residents of all the participating councils at the Central Library and are distributed to branch libraries at selected centres throughout the group of municipalities, from which there is a regular bulk exchange of books with the Central Library to ensure that this book stock is not read out. Alternatively, the service is extended to outlying areas by means of bookmobiles or mobile libraries.

The service is under the general direction of a Regional Library Committee, which comprises representatives of the participating councils and operates under a formal agreement drawn up in accordance with the *Libraries Act 1958* or the *Local Government Act 1958*.

By pooling their financial resources in Regional Library Services, relatively small councils, preferably based on a reasonably large city or town, e.g., Ballarat, Hamilton, Shepparton, can enjoy a greatly enhanced library service. In the first place the size of the book collection available is multiplied many times so that there is an infinitely wider variety of choice of books within specific subject categories. Secondly, trained staff is largely centralized and the total number of staff necessary to administer a Regional Service is considerably less than if each council maintained its own individual library service. Furthermore, the problem of obtaining adequately qualified and experienced trained librarians for country areas is substantially reduced.

Councils, although at first distrustful of surrendering their autonomy, to some degree, in the matter of providing library service, have come to realize the very great advantages related to Regional Library Services. In December, 1963, there were eighteen Regional Library Services in Victoria, serving 706,850 persons and representing 72 municipal councils, which include four Metropolitan councils merged into two of the eighteen Regional groups.

This emergence of Metropolitan Regional Systems has been an interesting development during the past two years. The two large cities of Caulfield and Malvern, comprising a combined population of 124,300, have seen a way of stabilizing rising library costs by joining forces, as have the City of Box Hill and the Shire of Doncaster and Templestowe (combined population 77,400).

Ideally, it is felt that a Regional Library Group in the country should range from 50,000 to 100,000 persons, commensurate with problems of distance, and that in the Metropolitan Area the figure should be at the 200,000 population level. These figures, of course, have not yet been achieved. The average Regional Library population in the country would be approximately 33,000, although the Central Highlands Regional Library Service, comprising ten municipalities, has a total population of 80,000.

The Victorian Government makes available each year a special Regional Library Grant of £20,000, which is shared by the Regional Library Groups on a basis decided by the Board. This grant is in addition to the ordinary annual Municipal Library Grant shared by all municipal libraries, which in 1962-63 was £377,000.

The eighteen Regional Library Services which have been established are all used extensively. For the year 1962-63, 147,265 borrowers, representing 21 per cent. of the population at present serviced (706,850), received 2,652,045 issues of books from a total book stock of 500,173.

Board of Inquiry into Library Services in Victoria

This Board was established in 1963 to inquire into all the main aspects of library services in the State. The results of the Inquiry will be noted in a subsequent issue of the Year Book.

FREE LIBRARY SERVICE BOARD

Year Book 1963 (174-177)

National Gallery of Victoria

General

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

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

Cultural Centre

The Centenary of the gallery was held in 1961 and the second century of development has begun with the founding of a new Cultural Centre to house the collections. During 1963 great progress was made. The car park has been completed and the great podium, some acres in extent, from which the gallery building will rise, is now in place (see photographic section). Finance is being provided by the Government, supported by public subscription which already totals over £600,000.

Bequests

Many of the most valuable items of the collections have been provided as a result of generous bequests, the most important of which is the Felton Bequest, which since 1904 has added works of art to the value of £1.5 mill. to the collection. A more recent endowment, the Everard Studley Miller bequest, is devoted to portraiture, and has greatly enriched the departments of painting, sculpture, and prints.

Recent Acquisitions

In 1963 some notable acquisitions were made. A twelfth century sculptured figure from Belur, India, which made a long awaited beginning of a worthy department of Indian art (it was one of a group of four figures of which the British Museum acquired the other three), two important 14th century Chinese porcelains, a carved stone figure of Maitreya seventh century Chinese, a valuable collection of English wine glasses, and two pieces of pottery from Amlash in Persia which date from about 1000 B.C. were all acquired through the Felton Bequest. Besides these, the policy of providing paintings and sculpture by contemporary European and American artists was again continued. A most important double portrait by Batoni, "Lord Eardly and his Tutor" was purchased from the Everard Studley Miller Bequest.

Extension Activities

The National Gallery Society, whose membership exceeds 1,800, offers an extensive programme of lectures and films.

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

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1963 (177-179)

Year Book 1964 (165-166)

PAINTING IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (166-171)

SCULPTURE IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (171-174)

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (174-175)

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCE OF VICTORIA

Year Book 1963 (179-180)

DRAMA

Year Book 1963 (180-183)

Music*General*

Music occupies an important place in the life of Victoria and although this is mainly in the field of practical musical performance and listening, recent years have seen an increased interest in composition by Victorian composers.

Choral

In 1853, the Melbourne (now the Royal Melbourne) Philharmonic Society was founded and since then has provided choral music of a high order. In recent years it has enjoyed the support of the Victorian Symphony Orchestra. Several suburban and specific choral societies have added their contribution to choral activity. Church music both at St. Paul's (Anglican) and St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) Cathedrals is kept at a high level in the regular performance of church music of the great masters.

Orchestral

Orchestral music was first performed in Melbourne during the Centennial Exhibition in 1888 when an orchestra conducted by Sir Frederick Cowen gave over 200 concerts in six months. The leader, Herr Dierich, settled in Melbourne to teach, providing the nucleus of Australia's first permanent orchestra (conducted by Marshall-Hall) in 1891. Later, this orchestra was merged with the University Symphony Orchestra under the name "Melbourne Symphony Orchestra". Following a grant by the State Government, it was given its present name of "Victorian Symphony Orchestra" in 1949.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The Australian Broadcasting Commission assumed full financial responsibility for the administration of the orchestral concerts by agreement with the University of Melbourne in 1936. When the Commission was formed in 1932, its orchestral resources in this State consisted of a salon orchestra suitable for the broadcasting of light musical programmes, with a nucleus of 24 players. Between 1936 and 1949, when it took permanent status, the orchestra was brought up to a nucleus of 45 players—augmented for public performances. The Government subsidy enabled the A.B.C. to build up its basic full-time strength to 72 professional musicians.

The total number of subscribers has grown from 631 to 10,000, of whom 7,000 represent the four audiences to the adult subscription series, and 3,000 the two Youth Concert series. School children's free matinees were inaugurated in 1924 and played an equally significant part in initiating the Youth Concert series, catering exclusively for the 16–25 years age group, and planned by the A.B.C. to bridge the gap between the public subscription concerts and the schools' orchestral concerts.

Another important A.B.C. activity that stemmed from Victoria is the annual concerto and vocal competition which began as an enterprise of the Melbourne University Conservatorium in 1940 to aid the Red Cross and Comforts Funds. Associated with the Victorian Symphony Orchestra in a separate subscription series of four oratorio performances each year is Australia's oldest existing choral body, the Royal Melbourne Philharmonic Society.

On tour within the State, the Victorian Orchestra provides each year a total of fourteen free schools' matinees, for which school children are often brought from 50 miles away by the Education Department. The orchestra features regularly on ABV Channel 2, either in direct telecasts from the Melbourne Town Hall concerts, or in

special "live" performances from the A.B.C.'s studios, and plays on official occasions, including Royal Visits. It also joins with the National Theatre and Elizabethan Theatre Opera Trust in presenting opera seasons.

Figures on some of its annual activities are indicative of the important function of the orchestra in the musical life of the community:—40 celebrity concerts in Melbourne; twelve celebrity concerts for youth audiences; six special orchestral concerts; four choral concerts with the Royal Melbourne Philharmonic Society, including religious oratoria; Victorian State, and in alternating years, Commonwealth Concerto and Vocal Competition Concerts; 25 free concerts for a total of 52,000 school children; and eight free orchestral concerts—at either the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, the Olympic Stadium, or the Melbourne Town Hall.

Outstanding events in 1962 and 1963 were the visits of the London Philharmonic Orchestra and the Polish National Orchestra respectively.

Chamber Music

Chamber Music is a feature of music in Melbourne. Several societies such as Musica Viva and Soirées Musicales have regular series of recitals by oversea and local chamber music groups. While solo recital by local artists is not common, the Australian Broadcasting Commission engages seasoned and young performers for recitals on its radio and television broadcasts.

Music in Education

The curricula of the Education Department and the private schools at primary and secondary levels provide for regular music training in class singing and musical appreciation (and, to a certain extent, recorder, brass, and orchestral groups), which is supplemented by broadcasts to schools by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Private tuition in instrumental music is a normal part of the private schools system. Although there is no registration for music teachers in the State, the standard of teaching is maintained by the number of graduates from the University Conservatorium of Music, many of whom have also had some years of oversea study. Since 1902, a system of examinations conducted by the Australian Music Examinations Board, as well as by certain English examining bodies, has provided an incentive to young musicians in both practical and theoretical music.

In 1891, as a result of an endowment by Mr. Francis Ormond, a Chair of Music was established at the Melbourne University. The first Ormond Professor was Professor G. W. L. Marshall-Hall. In 1894 a Conservatorium of Music was added. This departure from the general practice of English-speaking Universities has had an incalculable effect in securing a musical profession which enjoys a balance of practical and academic training.

In addition to diploma and degree course students, a considerable number of "single study" students attend the Conservatorium for private tuition in various forms of music. This branch of the Conservatorium's work is made possible by the presence of a large teaching staff.

The Melba Conservatorium also provides a diploma course mainly for singing students.

In the field of opera, the Australian National Theatre Movement has a record of 25 years' continuous activity. Many productions have been given and numerous young singers have been given practical experience which would not have been available otherwise.

STATE FILM CENTRE

Year Book 1964 (176)

The Press

The volumes of sales and advertising of most Victorian daily newspapers consolidated in 1963. In Melbourne, the sales figures of the metropolitan dailies maintained their upward movement, with the two morning papers increasing sales by a combined total of about 20,000 to an average of about 775,000 per day and the evening paper increasing its sales by about 11,000 to an average circulation of about 492,000 per day.

The increase in circulations in the last three years has been proportionally larger than estimated population increases, and seems to indicate that newspapers are achieving a higher degree of saturation.

The reasons for this trend are not clear. However, the experience of metropolitan dailies in Victoria could support documented experience in other parts of the world and suggests that there is a greater awareness of world and national events and a growing demand for the printed version of news. This demand for printed news contradicts some earlier predictions that the immediacy and dramatic impact of television would supplant newspapers in providing news. Experience in Melbourne has been to the contrary. Television news coverage and the highly concentrated news services developed by commercial radio stations in recent years seem to be increasing the public's demand for the printed news.

One noticeable feature of circulation trends is increased sales to readers of lower age levels. Newspapers are being used as teaching aids in secondary schools on a wide scale, and this seems to have stimulated interest amongst adolescents.

Advertising volumes increased in Victoria by an average 3 per cent. compared with a national average of between 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. The greatest gains were in national and classified advertising, largely at the expense of retail advertising. With improving monetary liquidity, the quite heavy volume of loan advertising in 1961 declined sharply.

Broadcasting

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The Board is responsible for the planning of the broadcasting and television services. It is constituted under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1963, and operates under the Ministerial jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General. Further information on the functions of the Board will be found in the Victorian Year Book 1964, page 178.

Commercial Broadcasting

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

The fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25 plus 1 per cent. of the gross earnings from the operation of the station during the preceding financial year. In 1963-64 Australian licensees paid £109,544 in licence-fees, the fees for Victoria being £29,623 of which £18,947 was on behalf of metropolitan stations.

At 30th June, 1964, there were 110 commercial broadcasting stations in operation in Australia. Twenty of these were in Victoria, six in Melbourne, and fourteen in country districts. The call signs and locations of these twenty commercial stations are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION AT 30TH JUNE, 1964

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

At 30th June, 1964, the average weekly hours of operation of Victorian commercial broadcasting stations were:—Melbourne, 142, and Country, 124.

Australian Broadcasting Commission

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

The A.B.C. radio service operates under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963*. Technical facilities are provided and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. A.B.C. programmes cover a wide range, including news, drama and features, current affairs, rural programmes, plays, operas, and music, including concerts by overseas artists, and orchestral music. Programmes also cater for children, variety entertainment, religion, and sport.

News sessions feature largely in A.B.C. programmes. In 1963, there were more than 7,500 news bulletins broadcast by local and domestic stations in Victoria. In addition, Radio Australia broadcasts each day 39 news bulletins. The regional stations at Sale and Horsham which broadcast National and Victorian bulletins also prepare local news bulletins each day for listeners in their areas. Warrnambool is an unmanned relay station.

Television

Australian Broadcasting Control Board

The responsibilities and functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to television are similar to those of broadcasting and are set out on page 178 of the 1964 Year Book.

At 30th June, 1964, television services were provided in Australia by eighteen national stations and 24 commercial stations, of which one national station and two commercial stations were in Melbourne, and four national stations and four commercial stations were in Victorian country areas.

In the next stage of television development, national stations are to be established in twenty additional country areas throughout the Commonwealth, including the Upper Murray, Mildura, and Murray Valley areas of Victoria. Commercial stations will also be established in most of these areas, including the Upper Murray and Mildura areas of Victoria. When this stage of television development is completed, a service will be available to over 90 per cent. of the population.

Applications for the grant of a licence for an additional commercial station in each of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Perth were invited early in 1962. In Melbourne the licence was granted to Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. early in 1963, and this company began transmitting programmes in August, 1964, on Channel O.

Commercial Television

The commercial television stations are operated by companies under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the televising of advertisements. The fee for a licence for a commercial television station is £100 plus 1 per cent. of the gross earnings from the operation of the station during the preceding financial year. In 1963-64 Australian licensees paid £112,896 in licence fees.

At 30th June, 1964, the average weekly hours operated by commercial stations in Victoria were, Melbourne 85 and Country 48.

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

VICTORIA—COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, 1963-64

(Percentage of Total Transmission Time Devoted to Each Category)

Programme Category	Melbourne Commercial Stations	Country Commercial Stations
Drama	49.5	51.7
Light Entertainment	24.1	15.0
Sport	7.3	4.4
News	6.1	9.7
Family	6.8	12.7
Information	0.9	2.9
Current Affairs	4.7	3.5
The Arts	0.2	0.1
Education	0.4	..

Australian Broadcasting Commission

The A.B.C.'s television service in Victoria operates from ABV Channel 2, Melbourne. During 1963 the service was extended to Bendigo, Ballarat, Traralgon (Latrobe Valley), and Shepparton (Goulburn Valley). The service from Channel 2, Melbourne, began operating from the Ripponlea Studios in November, 1956.

The Victorian country television service is part of the Commonwealth Government's programme for the development of national television. Programme material for the Victorian country television services is prepared at ABV Channel 2, Melbourne, and transmitted to the country centres by a series of broad-band radio-telephone relay systems.

Details of national television stations in Victoria are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Location	Call Sign	Date of Establishment
Melbourne	ABV2	November, 1956
Bendigo	ABEV1	April, 1963
Ballarat	ABRV3	May, 1963
Traralgon (Latrobe Valley)	ABLV4	September, 1963
Shepparton (Goulburn Valley)	ABGV3	November, 1963

ABV Channel 2 studios are situated at Ripponlea, with the transmitter and associated mast and aerials at Mount Dandenong, about 20 miles east of Melbourne. ABEV Channel 1 transmits from Mount Alexander; ABRV Channel 3, from Lookout Hill about 40 miles west of Ballarat; ABLV Channel 4, from Mount Tassie; and ABGV Channel 3, from Mount Major.

All television transmitter and relay facilities are provided and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department.

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

A substantial proportion of A.B.C. television programme material originates and is produced in Australia. This includes dramas, music (including public concerts by A.B.C. orchestras, and Australian and oversea artists), variety shows, documentaries, panel discussions (such as *The Critics*), and interview programmes (such as *People*).

This year the A.B.C., a member of Intertel, made a documentary on Malaysia, showing the emergence and problems of this new Federation. This was the A.B.C.'s third contribution to Intertel, the other two covering Tahiti and the Antarctic.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (164-167)

Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards

The Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board were drawn up (under provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act) in consultation with the licensees of the commercial broadcasting and television services. They are best regarded as general canons of behaviour against which a station's programmes may be measured in terms of over-all service to the public. They do not attempt to prescribe in any way the subject-matter or aesthetic levels of programmes; they are not intended as censorship, but as a practical guide to the wise use of broadcasting and television.

Bearing in mind that broadcasting and television will reach many people of all ages, of all educational backgrounds, and of many religious faiths, in the privacy of their homes, the Standards express the view that "negative regulations may eliminate abuses; only the goodwill and high purpose of those who actually operate the stations and plan the programmes can ensure that broadcasting and television will be used constructively for the welfare of the community".

In this general spirit, the Standards require observance of ordinary good taste and common sense, respect for the individual opinions of the public, proper regard for the special needs of children, and respect for the law and social institutions.

These basic requirements have been developed more specifically into requirements that decency and decorum should be preserved; that no programme should contain matter which, if imitated, could be harmful to the well-being of viewers; and that some subjects should be avoided or treated cautiously.

On the positive side, the Standards are not intended to prevent the televising in good faith, at appropriate times, and in appropriate circumstances, of genuine works of artistic or literary merit, or of the serious presentation of moral or social issues.

In making provision for the special needs of children, the Board wished to avoid the reduction of all broadcasting and television programmes to a level of immaturity; but it could not and did not wish to assume the responsibility for guiding children's listening and viewing, which it feels must be the prerogative and obligation of parents. Therefore, it has determined certain periods during which children may safely view without parental supervision. For television these periods are between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on week-days and any time before 7.30 p.m. at week-ends. During these times a station may transmit only—

- (1) programmes specially designed for children of all ages; or
- (2) family programmes, which are suitable for viewing by persons of all ages and which will not produce any undesirable effects on children.

The Standards insist that such programmes should be wholesome in subject-matter and treatment, and should avoid creating anxiety or setting bad examples. Such programmes should be supervised by a person specially qualified for this type of work, and there should be regular sessions promoting a knowledge of and interest in such things as history, current affairs, cultural pursuits, sports and hobbies, and imparting an appreciation of positive values.

Bearing in mind the various problems of adolescence, the Board has extended the principles of family programming and has set a time (8.30 p.m.) after which programmes suitable only for adults may be transmitted. Again, this presupposes parental supervision of viewing. On its part the Board ensures that as much warning as possible is given of material which, because of its theme or method of treatment, is considered unsuitable for adolescents.

This is done by means of television censorship classifications, which are given to all films coming into the country by the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board. These classifications are published in programme journals and shown on the screen before the film commences, and are intended as a guide to viewers, as follows :—

G—Unrestricted for television.

A—Not suitable for children. (May not be televised between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on week-days or before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.)

AO—Suitable only for adults. (May not be televised before 8.30 p.m. any evening.)

The Board has agreed to the televising of films classified AO between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on school days. This decision is subject to review.

Although the Board's authority does not extend to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Commission has agreed to accept the classification system. The Board has broadly defined children as persons under the age of sixteen, and adolescents as persons of immature judgment.

Other sections of the Standards refer to the specific provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1963* relating to religious and political programmes, medical talks, and other special categories, and contain positive directions to stations.

The Standards also deal with the nature, quantity, and duration of broadcast and televised advertisements, and place special emphasis on honesty and truthfulness, good taste, methods of presentation, and care and judgment in respect of advertisements presented during times when the audience may be expected to contain many children and young

people. The proportion of programme time which may be occupied by advertisements varies, but in general it can be stated as not to exceed 20 per cent. in week-day television programmes or 30 per cent. in week-day broadcast programmes ; on Sundays it may not exceed 10 per cent. in any programme.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

Year Book 1962 (179-181)

Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary, Healesville

The Sir Colin MacKenzie Sanctuary is situated about 3 miles from Healesville and some 38 miles east from Melbourne. It consists of 78 acres of Sanctuary proper in which native animals are displayed, and a further area of 350 acres of adjoining natural bushland, which was originally part of the Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve.

The Sanctuary is roughly oblong in shape, with Badger Creek, a natural home for the platypus, flowing through its entire length. The trees are largely Eucalypts—manna gums, peppermints, and candlebarks—with typical mountain plants as ground cover, consisting of wattles, dogwood, and tree ferns. In all there are about 150 species of native plants growing in the areas.

The Sanctuary owes its origin to the scientific work of Dr. Colin MacKenzie (later Sir Colin MacKenzie), a distinguished Australian anatomist, who, in 1921, was granted the use of the above 78 acres by the Government of Victoria to further his studies in the field. Dr. MacKenzie, whose early studies were directed to the action of muscles in relation to his orthopaedic work, enlarged his research to study the anatomy of the primitive Australian fauna. He fenced this initial 78 acres at his own expense, and within this area kept a wide range of native animals for research purposes. From then until 1929, when he became the Founder and first Director of the Australian Institute of Anatomy at Canberra, he carried out valuable scientific observations which were described in a number of the leading medical journals.

In 1929, the Sanctuary became one of the Healesville Shire Council's picnic reserves with a small number of species of native animals remaining for the public to see. In 1933, a Committee consisting of local Healesville citizens and some prominent naturalists endeavoured to improve the area by increasing the number of exhibits and making it more accessible to the public. During the period from 1933 onwards, some notable displays were prepared.

About 1947, the Government of Victoria decided to place the administration of the Sanctuary under an honorary Committee of Management, appointed by the Department of Crown Lands and Survey. The Committee, representative of scientific, tourist and local interests, meets regularly both at the Sanctuary and in Melbourne.

The animals in the Sanctuary are housed in as near natural conditions as possible, while some, notably emus and wallabies, are free living. In all, about 135 species of native animals are on exhibition—103 birds, 19 mammals and 13 reptiles, while about 60 species of native birds live naturally in the Sanctuary bushland. A number of exhibits are sponsored by commercial firms, one of particular interest being the Platypus exhibit, unique in its presentation, and the Koalas.

The Sanctuary is very popular with oversea tourists and other visitors, and is regularly visited by organized classes of children from the schools of metropolitan and country areas. Approximately 250,000 people visited the Sanctuary during 1963.

National Parks

National Parks Authority

The passing of the National Parks Act in 1956 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, as well as 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 deal with 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 ; and
- (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 £415,837 have been expended on Victoria's national parks, including Government allocations and revenue from services provided for park visitors. Details of the expenditure from 1959 to 1963 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL PARKS EXPENDITURE
(£)

National Park	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Wyperfeld National Park ..	1,053	1,926	8,961	2,607	2,254
Kinglake National Park ..	5,109	5,227	7,856	5,670	4,388
Fern Tree Gully National Park ..	494	3,106	4,819	7,573	4,356
Wilson's Promontory National Park	32,176	21,582	24,818	53,681	47,211
Mount Buffalo National Park ..	7,168	9,984	9,326	8,897	17,564
Churchill National Park ..	10	2,246	9,760	3,354	4,748
Fraser National Park ..	22	13,171	13,689	3,217	2,547
Tara Valley and Bulga National Park	1,080	1,394	2,998	2,199	3,272
Hattah Lakes* .. .. .	..	..	..	5,137	7,075
Mount Eccles* .. .. .	..	..	..	380	1,870
Mount Richmond* .. .. .	..	..	..	345	382
The Lakes	204	441	2,054	1,393	1,344
Other Parks and General ..	..	..	2,732	594	984
Total	47,316	59,077	87,013	95,047	97,995

* Declared National Parks in 1960.

Tourist Facilities in Wilson's Promontory National Park

The increase in the number of visitors to the Tidal River Camping Area in Wilson's Promontory National Park is shown in the table below. One of the main reasons for this growth is the improvement of the road by the Country Roads Board which has removed dangerous bends and sealed considerable lengths with bitumen, so that the journey from Melbourne to Tidal River now occupies only a few hours. At the same time the tourist amenities at Tidal River have been steadily improved to enable more visitors to enjoy the attractions of the Norman Bay beach and other natural features of the Park. Certain statistics concerning the Park are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—WILSON'S PROMONTORY NATIONAL PARK

Particulars	Year Ending 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Visitors (December-January) ..	14,995	17,063	19,315	24,585	29,195
Visitors (March-April)	7,073	6,339	10,932	11,405	13,438
Visitors During Whole Year ..	27,935	29,537	38,586	47,010	58,615
Park Revenue £	11,886	13,711	15,559	23,285	29,474
Wages £	4,635	5,802	7,476	9,477	11,773

In order to meet the growing demand for camp-sites, the Authority and the Committee of Management have collaborated to plan for the betterment of the camping area. Camp-sites have been formed, enlarged where necessary, and otherwise defined, and areas have been grassed to combat erosion. Roads and tracks within the camping area have been straightened ; traffic has been directed ; and a parking area has been constructed near the beach. Special walkways from the camping area to the beach have been designed to minimize erosion, and extensive conservation works have been carried out on the foredune at Norman Bay. Rabbits have been destroyed to permit of the growth of grass and native trees, many of which have been planted.

The quality of overnight accommodation has been steadily improved by the renovation of existing buildings and the creation of new ones, and there are now 105 beds available for letting to the general public at Tidal River. Most lodges are now completely self-contained, and provided with modern amenities.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (173-176)

Year Book 1962 (181-182)

Year Book 1963 (189-191)

Year Book 1964 (187-190)

TOURIST DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Year Book 1962 (182-183)

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

Year Book 1964 (190-191)

SPORT

Year Book 1964 (191-208)

Education

STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year Book 1963 (191-196)

STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION

Year Book 1962 (206-209)

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Year Book 1964 (208-210)

AUDIO VISUAL EDUCATION

Year Book 1964 (211-212)

Salient Features of Contemporary State Education

1. *Types of Schools*

(a) *Primary* :—

- (i) Normal—for Grades I to VI (in fact a large majority of pupils enter schools up to 1½ years before age 6 and spend two years in Grade I) ;
- (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 (increased to five years in 1964) ;
- (ii) Senior Technical—four years of post-junior technical school.

In 1964 the school leaving age was raised to fifteen years.

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 Service provides inspection and guidance to pupils throughout the State (see page 243). Other school activities such as the Gould League of Bird Lovers and Red Cross are fostered and assisted by teachers. An outline of the functions of the School Dental Service is given on pages 219–220 of the Victorian Year Book 1961.

3. Examinations

As from February, 1964, the University Leaving Certificate was abolished, and a subject certificate which gives credit for subjects passed at Leaving standard was substituted in its place. The University Intermediate Certificate had been abolished a year previously and a subject certificate substituted. The Education Department Intermediate and Leaving Certificates for consolidated, technical, and girls' schools have been similarly varied.

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.

The following table shows the census enrolment of pupils attending each class of State primary and secondary school in Victoria in 1963 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
CLASS OF SCHOOL : CENSUS ENROLMENT :
SEX OF PUPILS, 1963

Class of School	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils		
		Male	Female	Total
Primary	1,846	150,339	138,107	288,446
Central Schools, Classes and Post-Primary	24	7,105	5,996	13,101
Consolidated and Group	32	5,790	5,413	11,203
Higher Elementary	8	896	1,073	1,969
Girls' Secondary	16	..	6,850	6,850
Junior Technical	79	34,756	5,082	39,838
District High	189	48,490	56,684	105,174
Correspondence	1	390	371	761
	2,195	247,766	219,576	467,342

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

State Primary and Secondary Schools

Particulars of the number of State schools, teachers, and pupils for the years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table. In the tables, which include particulars of the Correspondence School but which exclude Special Schools, "primary" pupils have been considered as those up to and including the sixth grade, and "secondary" pupils as those above the sixth grade. Numbers of pupils refer to census date (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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Primary Schools—					
Schools	1,838	1,837	1,859	1,866	1,859
Teachers	10,437	10,586	11,655	12,371	10,073
Pupils	289,417	294,544	301,514	306,083	296,139
Primary-Secondary Schools—					
Schools	49	49	40	33	49*
Teachers	‡	‡	‡	‡	635
Pupils	§	§	§	§	17,468†
Secondary Schools—					
Schools	207	230	251	269	287
Teachers	3,984	4,348	4,821	5,353	8,041
Pupils	114,545	127,851	138,226	150,536	153,735
All Schools—					
Schools	2,094	2,116	2,150	2,168	2,195
Teachers	14,421	14,934	16,476	17,724	18,749
Pupils	403,962	422,395	439,740	456,619	467,342

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

* 16 consolidated and 4 group schools previously classified as primary are now classified as primary-secondary.

† 12,708 pupils were primary and 4,760 were secondary.

‡ Prior to 1963 teachers were classified as primary or secondary according to their classification with the Education Department.

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

The following table shows the ages of pupils attending State primary and secondary schools for the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS :
AGES OF PUPILS**

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 6	35,962	38,499	40,331	41,926	42,543
6	42,296	41,749	43,047	43,813	44,689
7	40,687	42,495	42,051	43,287	44,088
8	40,577	40,837	42,706	41,858	43,004
9	39,843	40,426	41,166	42,448	41,537
10	38,218	39,956	40,877	41,270	42,470
11	38,398	38,308	40,229	40,773	41,491
12	40,814	38,133	37,957	40,115	40,335
13	33,756	42,144	38,995	38,828	41,040
14	26,206	28,553	36,571	34,516	34,421
15	17,162	19,112	21,640	29,352	27,741
16	7,070	8,786	9,976	12,680	16,928
17	2,388	2,680	3,284	4,535	5,593
18	494	575	719	958	1,155
19 and over	91	142	191	260	307
Total	403,962	422,395	439,740	456,619	467,342

The following tables show the age and grade of all pupils at the primary and secondary levels of education in State primary and secondary schools for the year 1963 :—

VICTORIA—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1963

Age Last Birthday (Years) (at 1st August, 1963)	Grade						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Under 6 ..	42,532	11	..	..	..	..	42,543
6	41,209	3,462	18	..	..	..	44,689
7	5,764	34,849	3,466	9	..	..	44,088
8	342	6,522	32,526	3,606	8	..	43,004
9	87	481	6,876	30,395	3,689	9	41,537
10	44	103	726	7,617	30,289	3,651	42,430
11	22	47	140	905	8,382	28,324	37,820
12	12	23	70	152	1,232	9,044	10,533
13 and over ..	7	12	43	62	220	1,859	2,203
Total ..	90,019	45,510	43,865	42,746	43,820	42,887	308,847

VICTORIA—STATE SECONDARY EDUCATION : AGE AND GRADE OF PUPILS, 1963

Age Last Birthday (Years) (at 1st August, 1963)	Form						Total
	I (or Grade 7)	II (or Grade 8)	III	IV	V	VI	
Under 12 ..	3,686	25	..	..	..	..	3,711
12	26,492	3,295	15	..	..	..	29,802
13	10,876	25,120	3,036	20	..	..	39,052
14	1,785	9,377	20,602	2,451	15	..	34,230
15	173	1,521	8,832	15,741	1,431	21	27,719
16	14	125	1,577	6,460	7,752	998	16,926
17 .. ..	..	9	95	692	2,186	2,611	5,593
18 .. ..	..	..	3	22	289	841	1,155
19 and over ..	1	..	1	4	55	246	307
Total ..	43,027	39,472	34,161	25,390	11,728	4,717	158,495

Scholarships and Bursaries

Victorian Government Scholarships and Bursaries

In order to encourage and assist promising students to proceed to the Leaving and Matriculation levels of education, aid in the form of Junior scholarships and free places is made available by the Education Department. The scholarships are available to students of both Government and Registered schools; the free places are available only to students in Government schools. The awards are based on the student's ability as shown at Form II level and are

in the form of a school requisites allowance to cover the final four years (three years in a junior technical school) of secondary education. In 1963 the value of each scholarship or free place was £39 to be spread over four years (£22 over three years for a Junior Technical scholarship).

From 1964 the number of Junior scholarships has been increased and the effect of the increase is that approximately one child in three who satisfactorily completes the Form II. examination will receive a scholarship.

To assist students who propose to enter the teaching service, the Education Department makes available teaching bursaries of £50 each to be taken at Leaving or Matriculation (or the equivalent Technical) standard.

The Education Department also offers Senior and Senior Technical scholarships for University or Senior Technical education, varying in value from £10 to £40 per annum and tenable for up to six years. It offers 80 University free places covering fees for lectures and examinations. Subject to a means test, the free places may carry a living allowance of up to £260 per annum.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme provides for the award of scholarships tenable at universities and other approved institutions. Four thousand scholarships are awarded each year, of which about 1,400 are for students in Victoria. "Open Entrance" scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on the results of examinations qualifying for university matriculation. "Mature Age" scholarships are awarded, on the basis of their whole educational record, to persons between 25 and 30 years of age. Additional scholarships, called "Late Years" scholarships, are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course. The different types of scholarships are awarded for approved full-time or part-time courses.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the Commonwealth Scholarships Board is responsible for the overall administration of the Scheme while the administration at the State level is carried out by the respective State Education Departments, who are responsible for selection, assessment of living allowance, payment of benefits, the guidance of scholars, and the supervision of their attendance and progress.

Commonwealth scholarships are awarded entirely on academic merit without regard for the means of an applicant or his parents. Scholarship holders have paid on their behalf all compulsory fees in respect of their course including tuition fees, examination fees, degree fees, and other compulsory fees such as union and sports fees and non-refundable laboratory fees.

In addition to the scholarship, a student undertaking a full-time course on a full-time basis may, subject to a means test, receive a living allowance of up to £247 per annum if living with parents, or up to £383 10s. if living away from home.

The following table shows the numbers of scholarships awarded by both the Victorian Education Department and the Commonwealth Scholarships Board for each of the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
State Government Scholarships—					
Secondary Education—					
Free Places	650	650	650	650	650
Junior Scholarships	1,330	1,330	1,870	1,870	2,270
Technical Education—					
Junior Technical Scholarships	550	550	710	810	810
Senior Technical Scholarships	250	250	285	285	285
Teaching Bursaries	1,825	1,825	2,050	2,150	2,400
University Education					
Senior Scholarships	50	50	50	50	50
Free Places	80	80	80	80	80
Commonwealth Scholarships*—					
Open Entry	681	682	882	1,009	894
Later Years	179	172	183	207	221
Mature Age	28	28	28	28	27

* Students who have accepted and are in training.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (245-247)

Technical Education

Historical Outline

Technical education in Victoria was born in the gold-rush years of the mid-nineteenth century, reached adolescence in 1910, and maturity during and after the Second World War.

It is true that as far back as 1839 a Mechanics' Institute was established in Melbourne, to be followed soon by others throughout the State. For various reasons, however, these failed to provide effective basic training for those practising the mechanical arts, and in any case, there was no great need for such training before the discovery of gold.

The advent of gold, however, brought demands for railroads and for the provision of foundries and machine shops for making and servicing pumping, power, and mining machinery. As the surface gold disappeared, men with a knowledge of geology, surveying, and metallurgy were required to follow the leads underground. Some

promotion and co-ordination of technical training were necessary, and for this purpose the Victorian Government set up, in 1868, a Technological Commission, which functioned until 1890 largely in promoting the formation of "Schools of Design", but which exercised no control over the Schools of Mines and Technical Colleges soon to develop.

The first such establishments were the Ballarat School of Mines, and the Bendigo School of Mines, founded in 1871 and 1873, respectively. The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology began in 1887 as the Working Men's College. By the end of 1900 there were eighteen such schools in the State, four giving instruction in art, science, and trade subjects, five in art and science, two in art and trade, while five gave instruction in art only, and two others in science only.

Many of these colleges were established as a result of the initiative and with the financial aid of public spirited men such as Francis Ormond, George Swinburne, Sir William McPherson, and Sir William Angliss. Municipal support was also given. These, and other technical schools, were under the control of their own councils, but received Government grants.

A Royal Commission on Technical Education found, in 1901, that more technical schools were required, and that Government aid was insufficient. This prepared the way for the *Education Act* 1910 and the provision of higher State education. In 1912, the first "Junior Technical School" was opened at West Melbourne to bridge for boys the gap between primary and technical education. A similar school for girls was established at Swinburne Technical College, Glenferrie, in 1916.

All technical schools established since 1911 are under the direct control of the Education Department. Six of the older and larger technical colleges remain council-controlled, though as they receive large Government grants, they have to conform closely to the regulations and requirements of the Education Department.

Perhaps the most important distinguishing features of council-controlled colleges are the right to recruit senior school staff direct from industry and the professions, and the right to own property and enter into contracts. They also have direct access to the Minister of Education.

The years since 1911 have brought about day training of apprentices in technical schools; extension both in number and content of full-time diploma courses; introduction of technician training; participation in defence and reconstruction training; establishment of a block exemption scheme to facilitate transfer of more able engineering students to the Melbourne University; foundation of a Technical Teachers' College; re-organization of technical schools into regions; and, in 1961, the establishment of the State Advisory Council on Technical Education.

By 1963 the number of technical institutions in the State had increased to 86, 37 of which were outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area.

Victorian technical education is remarkably comprehensive and flexible, while at the same time maintaining an overall unity. For convenience it may be considered in four distinct but related categories :—

- (1) Pre-vocational, post-primary education in boys' and girls' schools, covering Forms I to V ;
- (2) part-time vocational training for trade apprentices and technicians ;
- (3) full-time or part-time training to professional level in diploma courses, and to sub-professional level in certificate courses ; and
- (4) courses and classes either non-vocational or only partly so.

Boys' and Girls' Schools : Pre-Vocational Education

With the exception of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Gordon Institute of Technology in Geelong, the Emily McPherson College, and the special trade schools, each Victorian technical school has now associated with it a boys' school, while some also have a girls' school.

Children mostly enter these schools at Form I level from Grade VI of a primary school, but some transfer does take place at later stages.

The subjects of instruction are much as in other post-primary schools, except that no language additional to English is taught. Although practical subjects are included in the curriculum, not for trade instruction but for their educational value, success in technical schools depends mainly on the student's ability to cope with academic subjects such as English, social studies, mathematics and science. Attention is also given to music, art, physical education, and to religious instruction.

While the main aim of both boys' and girls' schools is to provide sound general post-primary education in an alternative form to that found in high schools, subsidiary aims are to afford some pre-vocational training for entry to trades, or to lead up to a study of the applied sciences.

Just as a high school education pursued successfully to its upper limit of the Matriculation stage qualifies for admission to the University, so courses in boys' and girls' technical schools may lead, at the Leaving stage, to professional studies at diploma level in a wide variety of courses in senior technical colleges.

Provision is made for country technical schools to include in their courses a study of subjects directly related to various aspects of farming.

On completion of four years' full-time study a student presents for the Intermediate Technical examination. In Form V a Leaving technical course is followed, which is required to include English,

social studies, and a science subject. The Leaving technical examination is a subject examination. A full-time student passing at least one subject, or a part-time student passing in at least four subjects, may receive a certificate bearing his or her name and the subjects passed. Any subjects passed subsequently are then endorsed on the certificate.

Trade and Technician Training

The standard method by which skilled tradesmen are trained is that of apprenticeship, usually of five years' duration. The minimum educational standard required for entry to the more highly skilled trades is completion of Form III, but employers are increasingly seeking boys who have remained at school for a further year. Some shortening of the length of apprenticeship may be given in certain trades for approved preliminary education up to Leaving standard.

Depending on the trade, attendance at technical school day classes of from four to eight hours per week in the first two years of apprenticeship, and of four hours per week in the second two years of apprenticeship, is compulsory, while some trades require additional attendance at evening classes.

Apprentices starting work after having reached the Intermediate stage may elect to follow one of the somewhat higher standard technician courses available at the larger technical schools.

Nearly all technical schools, except the special trade schools, conduct classes for apprentices in the bigger trades such as carpentry, fitting and turning, and plumbing. The availability of instruction in other trades is more restricted.

Where equipment is highly specialized and expensive, single purpose trade schools have been established. These include The William Angliss Food Trade School, the Melbourne School of Printing and Graphic Arts, the Melbourne Textile Trades School, and the Melbourne School of Hairdressing.

Diploma Courses

The development of full-time diploma courses has been one of the outstanding achievements of Victorian technical education. They are complete units of study arising from the economic necessity of providing highly trained technologists for Victoria's rapidly expanding primary and secondary industries.

Until 1964, diploma courses in general provided for four years of full-time training, or its equivalent in part-time training, following the completion to the Intermediate stage at a boys' or girls' technical school, or at some other type of secondary school. The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology has, in addition, conducted a number of Fellowship Diploma courses, one year longer than the normal or Associate Diploma course.

Following the introduction of the Leaving technical courses in 1964, however, diploma courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Production Engineering, and in Applied Chemistry will extend to four years beyond Form V, so in each of these disciplines the total time

from beginning post-primary education to completing a full-time diploma course has been extended by one year. In cases where no such extension has as yet been made, the diploma course is regarded as being of three years' duration beyond the Leaving stage.

An interesting feature of these technological diploma courses is the inclusion of social sciences as a subject in each of the second and third years, and of report writing in the final year.

With the introduction of four-year engineering diploma courses based on a Leaving standard, it has become possible to re-arrange the technological content to enable students with Matriculation in the appropriate subjects to complete a diploma in three years. Such re-organized courses may be undertaken in certain technical colleges.

Another approach now possible to the Diplomas of Mechanical and Production Engineering is through the sandwich course, available in Mechanical Engineering at Footscray Technical College, and in production engineering at Swinburne Technical College. The sandwich course student completes the first two years full-time, after which the remaining two years schooling is spread over three calendar years by alternating six months at college with six months at work.

Between them, Melbourne technical colleges provide diploma schooling in some twenty branches of engineering; in seven branches of applied science; in architecture; in building construction; in applied art, specializing in ten branches; in catering and hotel management; in various aspects of commerce; and for women, in foods and food service, nutrition and dietetics; and in needlecraft. Some of these, particularly the main branches of engineering, are offered in whole or, in part, in country technical colleges.

After successfully completing the schooling required by a diploma course, each student is required to have had twelve months' approved industrial experience before the diploma is awarded.

While theoretically all diploma courses are open to girls, provided they have the pre-requisite general education, some diploma courses, such as commercial practice, the domestic and foods courses, and the needlecraft courses are particularly attractive to them. The full courses in home sciences are available at the Emily McPherson College, and the Gordon Institute of Technology, at Geelong.

In general, diploma courses are recognized by professional bodies as meeting the education requirements for admission to corporate membership. Also, diploma holders may enter the teaching service of the Victorian Education Department.

Diploma courses in science and in engineering, though complete in themselves, are closely related to University degree courses in the same field of study. The holder of such a diploma from a recognized technical college may continue his studies for the appropriate degree at the University of Melbourne, with exemptions of up to two years of the course. At Monash, somewhat similar arrangements have been made.

While diploma courses in the technologies stop just slightly short of the comparable first degree course, the two are essentially different in content. If allowances are made for interchange of function due to personality and interest, the graduate is best suited to pure research and advanced design, while the diplomate may find his occupation in standard design, industrial investigation, and supervision of production or construction. Many of both find their way into management, or into teaching. At present, in Victoria, more than three times as many young men are qualifying in the three main branches of engineering through the technical colleges as through the University.

Diploma courses in art and in commerce are more recent innovations than those in the technologies, and are conducted in fewer colleges.

Post-Diploma Courses

These enable students who have completed a basic technological diploma to undertake more specialized studies. Examples are industrial electronics and machine computation at Caulfield Technical College, and heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning at Swinburne Technical College.

Certificate Courses

The structure and purpose of these vary with the course. In the technologies, certificate courses provide schooling in the basic sciences followed by specialized training on a narrow front, the whole course covering five years' part-time instruction. For instance, in mechanical engineering, a post-leaving certificate student for two years studies mathematics, physics, and engineering drawing; then, for three years, subjects applicable to drafting, to mechanical materials, or to heat engines. For the award of such a certificate at least four years' approved practical experience is required. All certificate course subjects are of diploma standard, and count towards a diploma course should the student wish, later on, to further his studies.

In art, a certificate is awarded at the end of the first two years of full-time study, while the commercial sections of technical colleges conduct courses leading to a variety of certificates. A wide variety of certificate courses is conducted at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and several such courses for girls at the Emily McPherson College.

Inter-relation and Flexibility of Courses

While the Victorian Technical Education system has been developed as a series of self-sufficient courses, the system is remarkable for an inter-relation of courses which enables progressive transfer to be made from general education through trade, technician, and certificate stages to a diploma course; for flexibility which makes possible admission at various stages to technical college courses from other secondary schools; and for the possibility of transfer from diploma courses to the University. Such possibilities are most fully developed in engineering courses, as is shown in the diagram (Fig. 11).

ENGINEERING COURSES IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS 1965

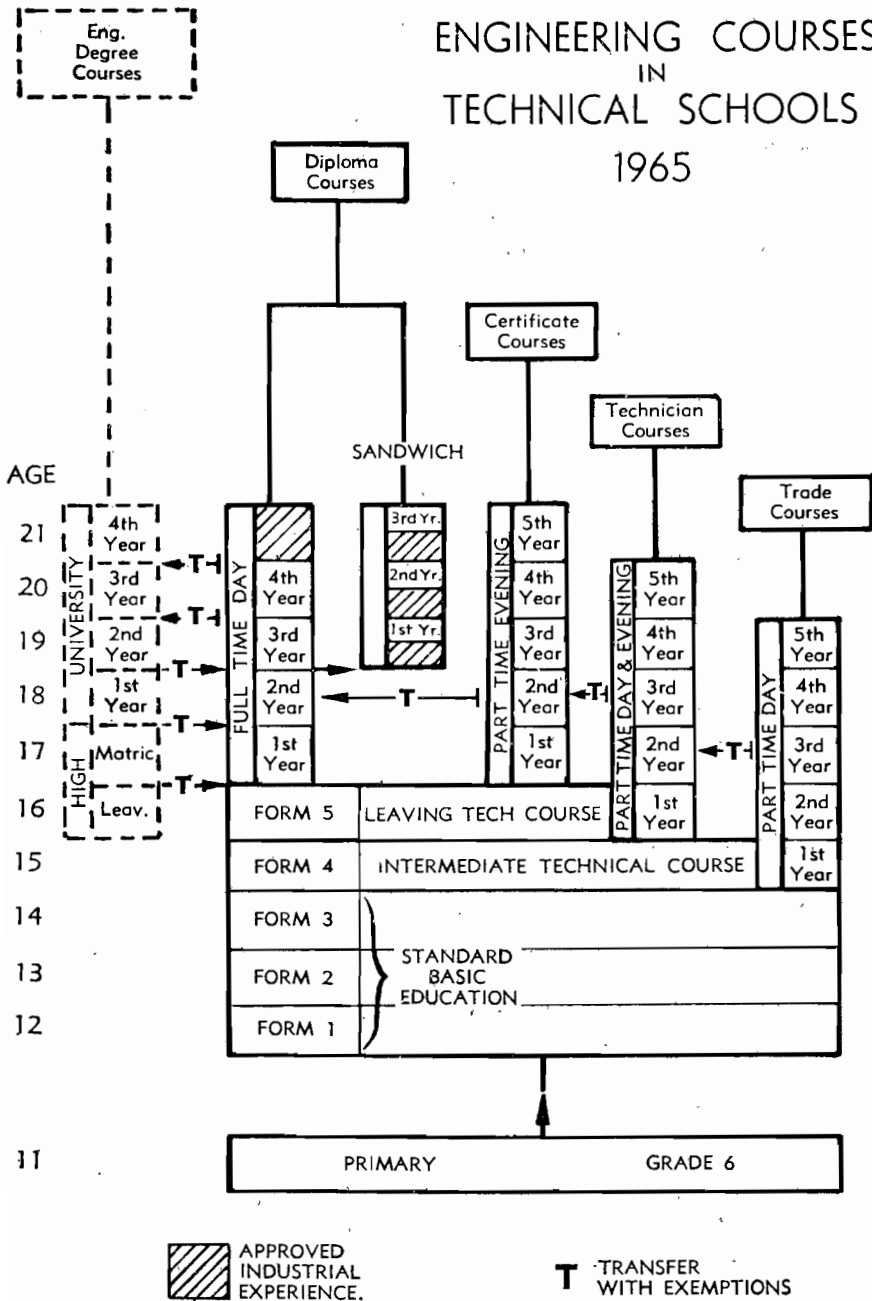


FIGURE 11.

Evening Courses and Classes : Non-Vocational Classes

The original function of technical schools was to provide education and training after working hours, and the day time courses now available are simply an extension of the initial activity. Consequently, technical schools are administratively equipped, as are no other educational institutions, to conduct evening courses and classes. Furthermore, in the evenings, great numbers of highly skilled men, both from industry and from the teaching staffs of other types of schools, are available to act as instructors in sessions extending over some or all of the period from 5.30 to 9.30 p.m.

These evening classes naturally include many of the varieties of trade, technician, sub-professional, and professional instruction offered in the day time, thus affording working students an opportunity to improve their qualifications.

In addition, where possible, technical school facilities are made available to people interested in developing some satisfying spare-time occupation. Thus in the carpentry shops, machine shops, and art and craft rooms, may be found people of both sexes and all ages learning new skills.

In some technical colleges, too, evening classes are conducted in the subjects of the University Intermediate, Leaving, and Matriculation examinations.

Technical Education outside Melbourne

Technical colleges of considerable size conducting a wide variety of courses are located in the bigger centres such as Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Warrnambool, and Yallourn, while schools of lesser size are to be found in many country towns. In each of these places, post-primary work following the technical curriculum is carried out, as are such trade, certificate, or diploma courses, as demand justifies. Much trade instruction, such as in carpentry, plumbing, fitting and turning and motor mechanics, is particularly useful to boys who will be employed on farm properties.

In addition, considerable latitude is permitted in the introduction of subjects dealing with various aspects of agriculture, dairy farming, and pastoral work. Country technical schools, too, are frequently used as centres for extension courses for senior students and farmers.

For students unable to attend technical school classes because of distance, physical disability, or shift work, tuition in trade, technician, or professional subjects is available through the Correspondence School

of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology. Some such students may attend a technical school for short periods each year for a concentrated course of practical work to supplement the theoretical instruction received by correspondence.

Teacher Recruitment and Training

The wide range of general and technical subjects to be taught in technical schools and colleges presents special problems in teacher recruitment and training.

Technical school instruction falls into the three main categories of general, trade, and professional subjects.

Teachers of general subjects such as English, social studies, mathematics, some of the pure sciences, and music are mostly university graduates who have received secondary teacher training. Teachers of trade subjects are recruited from industry and receive teacher training at the Technical Teachers' College. Teachers of professional subjects may be either diploma holders or graduates with professional experience, who then receive teacher training at the Technical Teachers' Training College. Any exceptions are some part-time teachers, some temporary teachers, and some teachers in council controlled colleges.

To encourage diploma students to enter the technical teaching service, technical teaching bursaries, valued at £50 per annum, are awarded annually to selected applicants about to start a diploma course, for each of the first two years of that course. Technical teaching studentships give selected students £500 for each year beyond the first two of a diploma course, and £50 per annum while gaining experience in industry before entering the Technical Teachers' College. A limited number of studentships may be extended for one or two years to enable students who have completed their diplomas with distinction to further their studies at a University.

With the extension by a year of some technological diploma courses, it became desirable to create a new category of lecturer, qualifications for which include a University degree, together with a minimum of five years' professional experience.

Technical school teachers, except those employed by Council controlled colleges and part-time teachers, are State public servants employed by the Education Department. They may be transferred to any school in the State.

Organization and Administration of Technical Education

This is a function of the Education Department of Victoria, under the Minister of Education. The Chief Inspector of Technical Schools is responsible to the Director of Education for the overall organization and administration of technical schools.

In 1961 an Advisory Council on Technical Education was appointed. Its members are representative of technical education, the Universities, and industry. Its function is to advise the Minister on the organization of technical education in Victoria. The Council has power to co-opt as it thinks fit.

Technical schools are financed mainly from Education Department grants, assisted by fees and donations. Major building works and the supply of furniture and fittings are undertaken by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Education Department, and financed through loan funds.

Conclusion

The Victorian Technical Education System is self-contained, gives extensive coverage, is flexible within existing courses, and capable of expansion and extension.

The syllabus of general education provided in Forms I to V includes handicrafts for their general educational value and as a method of discovering the interests and abilities of students, thus assisting them in the choice of further education and the selection of an occupation.

Decisions as to courses of study, the preparation and revision of syllabuses, the standard of examinations, the award of certificates, and all other matters relating to the conduct of technical education are in the hands of the officers of the Technical Branch of the Victorian Education Department in conjunction with principals and instructors in technical colleges. Advice is sought from industry and from other branches of education as thought necessary, and liaison is maintained with the Victorian Apprenticeship Commission.

Such freedom of action has enabled technical education in this State to modify its courses to meet the needs of the rapid scientific and technological advances being made in industry, and thus to continue to train tradesmen, technicians, and technologists who, after completing their courses, find ready employment throughout Australia and overseas.

Technical Schools

The table which follows gives a summary of senior technical education in Victoria for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—TECHNICAL EDUCATION : NUMBER OF SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Schools	63	70	76	82	86
Number of Teachers—					
Classified Teachers	1,847	1,908	2,225	2,342	2,801
Temporary Teachers	313	364	539	499	585
Technical School Council Employees—					
Full-time	484	524	569	597	624
Part-time*	1,678	1,766	1,929	1,956	2,033
Total	4,322	4,562	5,262	5,394	6,043
Number of Students—					
Full-time	5,452	6,244	7,341	8,058	8,811
Part-time	45,803	47,672	53,136	53,368	54,970
Total	51,255	53,916	60,477	61,426	63,781

* Most of these teachers are employed on only one or two evenings each week.

The following table gives details of students attending Senior Technical Schools in 1963, showing age and sex, and whether enrolled as a full-time or part-time student :—

VICTORIA—SENIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS : AGE AND SEX OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STUDENTS, 1963

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Full-time Students			Part-time Students			All Students		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 16	229	189	418	1,801	997	2,798	2,030	1,186	3,216
16	1,558	588	2,146	5,485	929	6,414	7,043	1,517	8,560
17	1,342	485	1,827	5,860	986	6,846	7,202	1,471	8,673
18	1,174	340	1,514	6,281	928	7,209	7,455	1,268	8,723
19	831	214	1,045	4,970	716	5,686	5,801	930	6,731
20	365	91	456	2,947	521	3,468	3,312	612	3,924
21 and over	1,248	157	1,405	16,234	6,315	22,549	17,482	6,472	23,954
Total	6,747	2,064	8,811	43,578	11,392	54,970	50,325	13,456	63,781

State Expenditure on Education

During 1962–63, £63,519,603 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 643 and 662 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
(£'000)

Expenditure on—	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Primary and Secondary Education—					
Primary (Including Special Subjects)	15,147	15,807	17,492	18,756	20,339
Secondary	6,502	7,620	8,717	10,263	11,694
Buildings and Land..	5,548	7,096	7,465	7,661	8,247
Technical Education—					
Junior and Senior Schools	4,645	5,936	6,523	7,098	8,342
Buildings and Land ..	1,209	1,914	2,226	2,569	2,269
Training of Teachers ..	2,694	3,361	3,796	4,225	5,093
Administration	651	742	824	895	993
Pensions	758	851	954	1,020	1,093
General Expenditure ..	903	1,026	1,175	1,259	1,339
University—					
Special Appropriation, &c.	1,534	1,971	3,253	4,440	4,097
Scholarships and Bursaries, &c.	13	12	12	12	14
Total	39,604*	46,336*	52,437*	58,198*	63,520*
*These Totals Exclude—					
Pay-roll Tax	517	576	705	732	835
Expenditure on School Medical and Dental Services	319	359	369	400	399
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	14 8 0	16 8 8	18 2 6	19 13 4	21 0 5

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)

1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
557	693	773	836	934

Of the amount of £63,519,603 shown in the preceding table as being expended by the State on education in 1962-63, £4,097,206 was appropriated to the University; £13,649 was spent on scholarships and bursaries to the University; £72,696 was spent on Adult Education; £2,000 was granted to the Postgraduate Committee; and the remaining £59,334,052 was expended on education in State schools, as shown in the following table:—

**VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN STATE
SCHOOLS, 1962-63
(£'000)**

Classification	General Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Technical Education	Correspondence School	Teachers' Colleges	Total Expenditure
Cost of Administration ..	565	210	106	99	4	9	993
Cost of Co-ordinate Activities*		32					32
Cost of Instruction Operation of School Plant†	514	17,121	9,238	7,461	155	972	35,461
Maintenance of School Plant‡	3	1,067	679	158	1	58	1,966
Auxiliary Costs§	¶	993	344	204	..	74	1,615
Fixed Charges||	732	983	1,198	477	1	3,980	7,371
Capital Expenditure ..	1,108	154	86	52	..	11	1,411
	..	3,696	4,482	2,259	..	48	10,485
Total ..	2,922	24,256	16,133	10,710	161	5,152	59,334

* 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.

¶ Less than £500.

Registered Schools

General

The Registered (or Independent) Schools of Victoria are those for which the Government has no direct administrative responsibility. 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.

A full description of those schools (especially those teaching boys) will be found on pages 219 to 222 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

Victorian Girls' Registered Schools

In the 1850's there were a few schools for girls owned and run by ladies, who, like their counterparts in England, were mostly concerned with teaching accomplishments to make their pupils socially acceptable.

As time went on, the churches, having founded schools for boys, decided to do the same for girls, in order to give them a sound education comparable with that given to their brothers. In 1875 the first Public School for girls was started, and in the following years more were founded. Gradually the individually owned schools were taken over by the churches or bought by groups of "old girls" and parents, who formed themselves into non-profit-making companies. Today in Victoria there are (not counting Roman Catholic schools) 31 Girls' Registered Schools catering for girls from kindergarten to Matriculation situated in Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Berwick, Geelong, Hamilton, Sale, and Woodend. One only is still owned and controlled by individuals.

Twenty schools take boarders. Three schools, one in 1918, the second in 1927, and the third in 1930, moved out into the country, and in the past ten years two of the oldest established schools have moved to larger areas of land in the outer suburbs.

The company schools each have a council or board of directors entirely responsible for the school. The church schools in most cases have a council autonomous for internal working but with representation from, and subject to the control of, their particular church affiliation in the matter of religious observance and instruction and the buying and selling of property, borrowing of money, and erection of buildings.

The Headmistress is responsible for the appointment of staff, the enrolment of girls, the curriculum, and the discipline of the school.

The staffs of the Registered Victorian Girls' Schools are paid according to a Wages Board award which is geared to the Education Department salaries. Some schools have their own superannuation funds, and 24 belong to a scheme set up by the Victorian Girls' Schools Association. Members of staff must be registered by the Council of Public Education as trained teachers, and the schools themselves must employ a proportionate number of sub-primary, primary, junior secondary, and secondary teachers. The buildings have to be approved by the Health Department and there are periodic inspections of work by the Education Department and the University.

The Girls' Registered Schools vary greatly in size, but they aim at classes of from 20 to 30 pupils. They are free to plan their own curriculum and to experiment with new educational methods. They may if they wish, and are of a required standard, become "A" schools setting their own examinations at Intermediate and Leaving level, or as "B" schools they may sit for the external examinations in their own schools or at the public centres.

They try to prepare all the girls to take their place as women in the community and to that end make a feature of teaching civics, art, craft, music, both vocal and instrumental, debating and public speaking, as well as domestic science, agriculture and animal husbandry.

Several have their own counselling and guidance officers, qualified people to administer intelligence and diagnostic tests and special teachers for remedial work. Some have special classes for the Leaving standard and post-Leaving standard girls who do not wish to take the University Matriculation course.

They offer a wide range of academic subjects up to Matriculation standard—English, Languages, both ancient and modern, Histories, Mathematics, Sciences, Geography, and Social Studies, and try to postpone specialization as late as possible, although in the higher classes they aim at training the girls to become independent students in their chosen field. A large percentage go on to the University. Sport and extra-curricular activities such as dramatic work, orchestras, bird-watching, riding and keeping of pets enrich the courses.

Most schools have good sports' facilities ; some have gymnasiums and swimming pools. Baseball, basketball, hockey, softball, swimming, and tennis are taught and inter-school matches played. Athletics such as discus and javelin throwing have developed in the past twenty years, and girls are encouraged to improve their own standards as well as to compete in inter-school sports.

In the past few years many schools have added to their buildings extra science laboratories, halls, libraries, and visual aid rooms. Many have full-time and others part-time librarians and mistresses in charge of visual aids.

The Girls' Registered Schools rely entirely on fees and gifts for their finances. The parents, besides paying the fees, are very active in helping in many ways. They are interested in the work and extra-curricular activities and give readily of their time and money. They also work together for charities and aid the school in the training of the girls in this field.

Catholic Education

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

Historically, the first phase of primary schooling was mostly in the hands of lay teachers. This was during the period from 1840 to 1872. In 1872, Catholic schools relinquished the Government grant. In that year there were 94 schools, mostly taught by lay people with a reinforcement 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.

Recent developments in Catholic Education date from the 1950's, when as a result of the increase in Melbourne's population, Catholic educational facilities had to be greatly expanded to accommodate the increased number of pupils.

In 1956 the Schools Provident Fund was established. By 1964 the amount of loan money raised by this Fund exceeded £5 mill. This money was of great use in the construction of schools in new areas, and helped to relieve some of the pressure on primary education facilities. However, a considerable increase in the number of pupils requiring secondary education and the lack of schools to receive them presented new problems.

The solution devised was the New Regional Post-Primary School plan. Under this scheme each region, consisting of five to seven parishes, is to support its own post-primary school which will take in pupils from schools of the parishes incorporated in the region.

Staffing difficulties had to be met as well. In primary education a lay teacher training scheme was initiated in 1955. From the colleges used for this purpose, 802 teachers had graduated by the end of 1963. At the same date the proportion of lay staff in the parish schools of the Archdiocese of Melbourne had increased to 45 per cent. of the staff total. The numbers of secondary teachers in Catholic schools have been increased by bringing to Victoria members of more teaching orders from overseas, and placing many religious teachers in full time tertiary training to fit them for secondary teaching. The recruitment of more teachers for both primary and secondary education is being attempted by the development of lay teacher training, and efforts to attract more young people to join the teaching orders.

Despite the expansion in building and the reception of more teachers, all the children could not be taken into Catholic schools. Those who could not were enrolled in State schools. To provide for their religious instruction, lay people have been trained as catechists.

FURTHER REFERENCES

- Year Book 1962 (217-219)
- Year Book 1963 (204-205)
- Year Book 1964 (222-223)

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.

A total of 24,501 teachers has been registered since 1906 and 1,383 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.

Particulars of Victorian Registered Schools (excluding Business and Coaching Colleges, and also excluding Special Schools) 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				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963*
Denominational—										
Roman Catholic ..	433	439	444	448	457	2,659	2,826	2,956	3,091	3,686
Church of England ..	35	36	37	36	35	734	788	794	821	980
Presbyterian ..	14	14	14	14	14	356	385	386	416	461
Methodist ..	4	4	4	4	4	178	188	194	204	250
Other..	24	23	22	24	25	210	233	248	277	339
Undenominational ..	31	30	27	25	22	264	269	282	293	300
Total ..	541	546	548	551	557	4,401	4,689	4,860	5,102	6,016

* Includes part-time teachers, figures for which are not available for previous years.

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

At 1st August—	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Method- ist	Other			
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
1962	134,011	14,537	7,399	3,866	4,965	164,778	4,186	168,964
1963	138,024	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,631	3,857	173,488

**VICTORIA—REGISTERED SCHOOLS : DENOMINATIONS :
CENSUS ENROLMENTS BY AGES, 1963**

Age Last Birthday (At 1st August, 1963) (Years)	Denomination					Total Denomi- national	Un- denomi- national	Total Enrol- ments
	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presby- terian	Method- ist	Other			
Under 6	12,378	487	226	30	302	13,423	428	13,851
6	14,387	520	301	61	386	15,655	244	15,899
7	14,621	579	302	70	392	15,964	262	16,226
8	13,918	631	334	81	381	15,345	256	15,601
9	13,667	777	385	103	422	15,354	233	15,587
10	13,550	915	422	158	399	15,444	254	15,698
11	12,756	1,126	510	245	439	15,076	269	15,345
12	11,983	1,661	810	400	513	15,367	332	15,699
13	10,253	1,768	850	475	484	13,830	335	14,165
14	8,309	1,729	916	582	467	12,003	356	12,359
15	6,057	1,831	949	530	390	9,757	346	10,103
16	4,093	1,691	956	635	414	7,789	341	8,130
17	1,636	952	538	343	166	3,635	178	3,813
18	347	254	114	78	45	838	20	858
19 and over	69	29	14	26	13	151	3	154
Total	138,024	14,950	7,627	3,817	5,213	169,631	3,857	173,488

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

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 6	12,443	13,224	13,957	13,194	13,851
6	14,563	14,580	15,218	15,562	15,899
7	14,276	15,097	15,023	15,676	16,226
8	14,595	14,508	15,282	15,353	15,601
9	14,497	14,851	14,847	15,317	15,587
10	14,204	15,111	15,330	15,052	15,698
11	14,768	14,708	15,228	15,490	15,345
12	16,026	15,234	15,317	15,302	15,699
13	13,300	15,548	14,341	14,261	14,165
14	10,227	10,907	12,885	12,186	12,359
15	7,793	8,174	8,850	10,613	10,103
16	4,640	5,520	5,847	6,663	8,130
17	2,229	2,368	2,906	3,324	3,813
18	474	633	688	822	858
19 and over	118	112	146	149	154
Total	154,153	160,575	165,865	168,964	173,488

A comparison between census enrolments in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1959 to 1963 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—STATE AND REGISTERED SCHOOLS : CENSUS ENROLMENTS

At 1st August—	State Schools	Registered Schools	Total Enrolments
1959	403,962	154,153	558,115
1960	422,395	160,575	582,970
1961	439,740	165,865	605,605
1962	456,619	168,964	625,583
1963	467,342	173,488	640,830

The census enrolments and ages of pupils in State schools (excluding Senior Technical) and Registered schools for the five years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

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

Age Last Birthday (Years)	At 1st August—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 6	48,405	51,723	54,288	55,120	56,394
6	56,859	56,329	58,265	59,375	60,588
7	54,963	57,592	57,074	58,963	60,314
8	55,172	55,345	57,988	57,211	58,605
9	54,340	55,277	56,013	57,765	57,124
10	52,422	55,067	56,207	56,322	58,168
11	53,166	53,016	55,457	56,263	56,836
12	56,840	53,367	53,274	55,417	56,034
13	47,056	57,692	53,336	53,089	55,205
14	36,433	39,460	49,456	46,702	46,780
15	24,955	27,286	30,490	39,965	37,844
16	11,710	14,306	15,823	19,343	25,058
17	4,617	5,048	6,190	7,859	9,406
18	968	1,208	1,407	1,780	2,013
19 and over	209	254	337	409	461
Total	558,115	582,970	605,605	625,583	640,830

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. (See page 203.)

The following table shows the number of candidates entered for these examinations and the number who passed fully for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS

Year	Number Who Attempted to Pass Full Examination	Number Who Passed Fully	
		Total	Percentage
1959	12,192	7,328	60·1
1960	13,733	8,528	62·1
1961	15,636	9,493	60·7
1962	17,704	11,176	63·1
1963	20,852	13,176	63·2

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 HEADMASTERS' CERTIFICATES

Examination	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
School Leaving ..	2,847	3,620	3,833	4,494	4,923

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 1959 to 1963 are as follows :—

VICTORIA—MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

Candidates	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total Entries	8,151	9,304	11,550	13,597	15,315
Number Who Attempted to Pass Fully	4,723	5,466	6,651	7,951	9,072
Number Who Passed Fully	3,127	3,537	4,280	5,090	5,948
Percentage Who Passed Fully ..	66·2	64·7	64·4	64·0	65·6

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

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

Fees

The annual fees payable to the University by a student in any course do not, in general, exceed £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 1963, 55 per cent. of all students were receiving some form of financial assistance. The largest group was that of Commonwealth Scholarship holders (3,411); another 2,141 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 1964, provisional figures indicated that 13,672 students were enrolled at the University of Melbourne, including 69 at R.A.A.F. Academy, 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 twenty 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 for the five years 1960 to 1964 :—

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
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.. ..	5,333	2,122	2,992	994	482	132	8,807	3,248
1963.. ..	5,962	2,314	3,102	1,141	476	139	9,540	3,594
1964* ..	6,094	2,582	3,177	1,207	455	157	9,726	3,946

* Provisional figures.

Enrolments in the various faculties for the years 1960 to 1964 are shown in the next table :—

VICTORIA—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE : ENROLMENTS CLASSIFIED BY FACULTIES

Faculty	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*
Agricultural Science	227	210	217	221	220
Applied Science	—	45	80	96	109
Architecture	367	445	501	571	558
Arts	3,268	3,310	3,566	3,704	3,819
Commerce	1,519	1,593	1,579	1,575	1,643
Dental Science	151	163	169	211	198
Education	681	745	725	860	928
Engineering	753	779	765	847	855
Journalism	43	51	39	36	28
Law	1,224	1,201	1,261	1,289	1,319
Medicine	976	1,024	1,000	1,007	1,001
Music	193	186	209	230	218
Physical Education	126	146	177	218	212
Science	1,507	1,546	1,668	1,942	2,143
Social Studies	143	175	209	192	245
Town and Regional Planning	71	70	78	83	73
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	..	36	52	103
Student Total	11,157†	11,451†	12,055†	13,134	13,672

* Provisional figures.

† Students taking combined courses are counted in both faculties in the years 1960 to 1962, 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 450 in 1964, of

whom 30 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 1959 to 1963. 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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Agricultural Science	57	46	45	37	55
Architecture	36	32	28	37	62
Arts	339	360	386	418	499
Commerce	98	149	182	225	231
Dental Science	21	23	16	35	22
Education	55	59	55	52	62
Engineering	115	105	136	165	167
Law	77	113	113	174	133
Medicine	101	136	146	159	159
Music	17	30	23	24	30
Science	194	231	251	245	354
Bachelors' Degrees	1,013	1,181	1,296	1,455	1,621
Higher Degrees	97	103	85	116	153
Total	1,110	1,284	1,381	1,571	1,774

Finance

A statement of income and expenditure for the years 1959 to 1963 is shown in the following table :—

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
INCOME					
INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS					
State Government Grants	270	650	109	578	789
Commonwealth Government Grants	408	521	61	511	800
Donations	354	191	145	164	73
Income from Investments	18	31	36	33	26
Loans .. .. .	..	67	456	527	..
Total Income of Buildings Funds	1,050	1,460	807	1,813	1,688
Donations and Bequests to Increase Endowments	273	129	166	124	67

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

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
OTHER INCOME					
State Government Grants—					
General	1,003	1,066	1,190	1,395	1,487
Other (Except for Buildings)	196	194	212	291	241
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—					
General	962	1,170	1,314	1,453	1,556
Other (Except for Buildings)	131	173	195	345	334
Students' Fees—					
Lectures	559	773	802	846	919
Other	188	223	236	252	252
Public Examination, Music Examination, and Certificate Fees	147	156	179	213	264
Bequests and Donations (Other than for New Buildings or Increasing Endowments)	238	289	378	409	618
Interest, Dividends, and Rent	112	143	168	181	181
Other	131	148	200	217	246
Total Other Income	3,667	4,335	4,874	5,602	6,098
EXPENDITURE					
Land and Buildings	485	1,033*	1,416	2,180	1,523
OTHER EXPENDITURE					
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Provident Fund Contributions	2,426†	2,899	3,259	3,666	4,205
Apparatus and Laboratory Materials	245	301	379	570	581
Books, Periodicals, and Music	54	69	95	105	132
Examiners' Fees	52	58	66	77	86
Exhibitions and Bursaries	17	16	17	21	22
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines	38	42	61	62	47
Payment of Students' Fees to Allied Institutions	113	118	125	134	130
Pay-roll Tax	57	66	75	84	94
Printing and Stationery	70	72	85	102	112
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds	127†	91	102	145	125
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones	63	83	85	104	129
Other	323	369	421	524	554
Total Other Expenditure	3,585	4,184	4,770	5,594	6,217

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

† Salaries of University Maintenance Staff were included under the heading "Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds" in 1959.

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, 1963, the accumulated deficit in the University General Fund was £314,902.

AFFILIATED RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES

Year Book 1964 (235-236)

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE LIBRARY

Year Book 1964 (236-237)

Monash University*General*

Monash University, named after Sir John Monash, was created by an Act of the State Parliament on 15th April, 1958, following acceptance by the Government of the report of the Murray Committee on the Australian Universities.

The Act stated that “. . . in determining the order of establishment of faculties . . . the Interim Council . . . shall have regard to the urgent need for the establishment of courses in applied science and technology, and for the training of more engineers and scientists for industry and agriculture, and for the relief of the faculties in the University of Melbourne which have already reached or are approaching the stage at which limitation of the number of students is or will be necessary.”

In accordance with the Act, the Interim Council resolved that the Faculties of Engineering, Science, and Medicine would be established first, Medicine being introduced because demand already exceeded the capacity of that Faculty in the University of Melbourne. However, during discussions with the Australian Universities Commission, attention was drawn to the pressure of student numbers in the Faculties of Arts and Commerce in the University of Melbourne, and it was decided to introduce the Faculties of Arts and Economics as well.

Teaching began on 13th March, 1961, in the Faculties of Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, and Science.

The Interim Council, which was responsible for the initial planning and development of the University, handed over its responsibilities to the Permanent Council on 3rd July, 1961. The Interim Council had secured the 250-acre site at Clayton, approved an over-all plan of development, erected about half of the projected science buildings, and secured administrative and academic staff for 1961.

Site and Buildings

As the site was free of existing buildings and roads, the architects were allowed 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. The plan provides for the siting of the buildings in the form of a “U”, opening on to a view over falling ground to the east towards the distant Dandenong Ranges. Buildings are being erected around the courtyards linked by gardens, lawns, and covered ways. So that no vehicle traffic can encroach into the area or cross the main pedestrian walk-ways, roads and parking are kept to the western end of the site, with service access to the rear of the buildings. Allowance is made for possible future extension of each department, and there is space reserved for an 800-bed hospital which will serve the district as well as the teaching needs of the University's medical school.

The courtyards between the buildings are being developed with paving, lawns, rocks, ponds, and other garden features. A line of tall pine trees and a group of eucalypts that were already growing on the Science and Engineering sections of the site were plotted and retained as far as possible, while a comprehensive scheme of planting, largely of native plants, closely follows the completion of each group of buildings. The same principle has been followed for the whole of the University site area; a small thicket of native vegetation in a gully on the north-east has been netted in as a wild life reserve, and a belt of trees and shrubs around the whole of the perimeter was planted in the first year.

By the end of 1963 the following major projects on the campus were either completed or nearing completion: science block (£3.1 mill.); physical sciences—engineering library (£374,000); administration (£322,000); union (£550,000); main library (£579,000); Deakin Hall—first stage (£210,000); central engineering block, chemical and electrical engineering buildings (£1.1 mill.); medical school—first stage (£500,000); and the Robert Menzies School of Humanities—first stage (£1.2 mill.).

The establishment of paraclinical facilities in teaching hospitals affiliated with Monash is expected to cost £800,000 in addition to grants made by the Hospitals and Charities Commission. The major project, the medical school building at the Alfred Hospital, has been completed at a total cost of £785,000.

The following projects are planned for the 1964–66 triennium:—Second stage of the Robert Menzies School of Humanities (£1.3 mill.) which will then be the largest building on any university campus in Australia; engineering extensions (£1 mill.); medical school—second stage (£1.2 mill.); public lecture theatre (£250,000); and halls of residence (£1.1 mill.).

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 Psychiatric Hospital, 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.

Halls of Residence

A part of the University's first hall of residence, Deakin Hall, was opened in 1962 providing facilities for 76 students—23 women and 53 men. It is the policy of the University to provide residential accommodation for as many students as possible, as it is held that colleges and halls of residence play a vital role in the general education of students and their development.

In the 1964–66 triennium it is proposed to complete Deakin Hall with a three-storied wing and to build a second hall consisting of two four-storied blocks, a third hall which will be a twelve-storied tower block, and a building containing three separate dining halls and serveries, a kitchen, an administrative centre for the group, and staff quarters. This programme of halls of residence grouped around centralized dining and kitchen facilities will cost £1.3 mill. and will provide accommodation for 600 persons.

Faculties

At present there are six faculties :—Arts, Economics and Politics, Engineering, Medicine, Science, and Law. Teaching in Law began in 1964. At a later date, faculties of Agriculture and Architecture will be established.

Chairs

The following Chairs are held in the University :—English, Geography, History, French, German, Russian, Philosophy, Anthropology and Sociology, Law, Education, Agricultural Economics, Economics, Politics, Applied Mechanics, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Anatomy, Biochemistry, Medicine, Microbiology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pathology, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Applied Mathematics, Pure Mathematics, Physics, Theoretical Physics, Zoology and Comparative Physiology. In addition there are full-time permanent Deans of Law and Medicine.

The Council established the following Chairs which were being filled during 1964 :—Indonesian Languages, Linguistics, History (2nd Chair), Classical Studies, Psychology, Botany, Mathematical Statistics, Economics (2nd Chair), Law (2nd Chair), and Paediatrics.

Student Enrolments

The following table shows full-time and part-time enrolments at Monash University from 1961 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS

Year	Full-time		Part-time		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961	249	85	20	9	269	94
1962	526	212	45	15	571	227
1963	966	432	139	50	1,105	482
1964*	1,806	769	277	113	2,083	882

*Provisional figures.

The following table shows undergraduate and postgraduate enrolments in the various faculties in 1963 :—

VICTORIA—MONASH UNIVERSITY : ENROLMENTS
BY FACULTIES, 1963

Faculty	Undergraduate		Postgraduate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arts	328	382	11	6
Economics and Politics	265	27	..	..
Engineering	85	..	13	..
Medicine	231	36	..	6
Science	127	23	45	2
Total	1,036	468	69	14

There is as yet no provision for external students nor for evening tuition. Part-time students included above (139 males and 50 females) are, therefore, those who are available to attend lectures and tutorials during the day.

Finance

A statement of income and expenditure for the years 1961 to 1963 is shown in the following table:—

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

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
INCOME			
INCOME OF BUILDINGS FUNDS			
State Government Grants	1,113	1,613	1,010
Commonwealth Government Grants	1,377	1,967	1,007
Total Income of Buildings Funds	2,490	3,580	2,017
OTHER INCOME			
State Government Grants—			
General	554	654	1,130
Commonwealth Government Grants and Reimbursements—			
General	233	454	731
Students' Fees—			
Lectures	39	72	140
Bequests and Donations	2	62	99
Interest, Dividends, and Rent	9	16	45
Total Other Income	837	1,258	2,145
Total Income	3,327	4,838	4,162
EXPENDITURE			
Land and Buildings	2,954	3,294	2,139
Salaries, Research Scholarships, Pensions, and Superannuation	279	563	962
Apparatus and Laboratory Material	332	307	466
Books and Periodicals	146	43	150
Furniture, Furnishings, and Office Machines	76	130	160
Pay-roll Tax	7	14	24
Printing and Stationery	13	9	14
Repairs, Alterations, and Grounds	21	18	30
Service Charges—Gas, Electricity, Fuel, Water, and Telephones	10	32	56
Other Expenditure	88	107	136
Total Expenditure	3,926	4,517	4,137

Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology

The Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology was founded in 1882 as a result of benefactions from the Hon. Francis Ormond (honoured as the College Founder) and other citizens of Melbourne.

In 1887, when the first permanent building was opened, there were over 600 students enrolled part-time for single subjects of adult and general education or for lectures on technical subjects. Since then, enrolment has grown to 34,000 students (including correspondence students), accommodation from eleven class-rooms to 17 acres of studios, laboratories, workshops, and lecture-rooms, and the standard and diversity of the courses offered have greatly increased.

In 1934, the name was legally changed to Melbourne Technical College, and in July, 1954, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II conferred the title "Royal" upon the College and authorized the use of the Royal Cypher on its Diplomas. In December, 1960, it was renamed the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology.

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

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

Professional Courses Branch. Professional courses, which require Leaving or Matriculation as the entry standard, lead to qualifications generally recognized by professional bodies for membership. They are offered in various branches of engineering, applied science, art and architecture, business administration, and mathematics. Certificate courses reaching a lower standard are also available.

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

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

Details relating to the Institute during the years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ROYAL MELBOURNE INSTITUTE
OF TECHNOLOGY

Particulars		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Individual Students Enrolled—						
Males		17,533	18,115	18,437	18,631	19,060
Females		2,538	2,806	2,813	2,793	2,646
Total*		20,071	20,921	21,250	21,424	21,706
Courses—						
Commercial† ..		273	335	381	364	304
Science		8,491	8,837	9,928	10,409	11,108
Trade		9,201	9,591	8,597	8,326	8,368
Art		1,491	1,524	1,647	1,595	1,223
Other		615	634	697	730	703
Receipts—				£		
Government Grant		705,150	781,724	875,762	1,051,597	1,092,669
Fees		245,192	313,291	334,033	343,887	363,508
Sale of Class Material		13,248	11,822	12,137	13,649	13,136
Miscellaneous ..		44,070	47,805	47,191	45,769	41,655
Total		1,007,660	1,154,642	1,269,123	1,454,902	1,510,968
Expenditure—				£		
Salaries—						
Instructors ..		576,316	688,691	747,815	865,329	933,093
Other		205,781	221,781	247,181	281,611	292,831
Buildings, Furniture, etc.		113,482	122,740	132,763	131,884	129,581
Miscellaneous ..		113,259	120,625	135,373	138,690	158,810
Total		1,008,838	1,153,837	1,263,132	1,417,514	1,514,315

* These totals exclude Correspondence enrolments, which in 1963 were estimated at 12,000.

† Commercial courses partially allotted to Science.

The following table shows details of enrolments, staff, and receipts at the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, for each year from 1959 to 1963 :—

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

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
ENROLMENTS					
Full-time—					
Diploma	365	427	486	558	577
Vocational	149	136	132	161	146
Part-time—					
Apprentices	500	494	550	541	608
Other	1,450	1,563	1,590	1,676	1,536
STAFF					
Full-time—					
Teaching	74	78	78	88	96
Other	43	41	42	37	36
Part-time—					
Teaching	54	58	63	58	65
Other	12	12	10	12	11
RECEIPTS					
Government Grant	£ 154,300	188,324	191,676	219,995	258,161
Fees	£ 23,300	27,028	29,300	31,719	33,105
Other Receipts	£ 23,500	22,080	24,318	24,184	34,318

SWINBURNE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Year Book 1963 (224–225)

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS

Year Book 1964 (245–247)

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.

Finance

The Council was financed in 1962-63 by (a) a statutory grant (£25,000 per annum); (b) an annual appropriation (£47,696); and (c) revenue derived from the Council's activities (£57,536). The following table shows details of the Council's activities for 1961 to 1963:—

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : LECTURE CLASSES AND ENROLMENTS

Lecture Classes	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1961		1962		1963	
	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Autumn Term
Courses Offered ..	62	145	71	169	94	205
Students Enrolled ..	1,963	5,637	2,118	6,268	3,204	7,742

VICTORIA—ADULT EDUCATION : GROUP ACTIVITIES

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
Discussion Groups—			
Number of Groups	280	320	367
Students Enrolled	2,994	3,414	4,150
Performances, &c., Given—			
Music	87	38	..
Drama	59	116	103
Ballet and Dance Recitals .. ..	..	..	48
Art Exhibitions	30	16	19

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1963 (225-228)

Victorian College of Pharmacy

General

The Victorian College of Pharmacy is a school owned and operated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. It trains students as pharmaceutical chemists. Since 1884 it has taught specifically to a

syllabus drawn up by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria and has thus prepared students for examinations conducted and controlled by the Board. In practice much co-operation exists between the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board, and the College of Pharmacy. All examinations are conducted in co-operation with these bodies.

In addition to lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other teaching facilities, the College possesses a large assembly hall, with seating accommodation for 750 people, a cafeteria, a library of 6,000 volumes, and administrative offices. It is a meeting centre for the profession. The members of the profession and the drug industry subscribed £250,000 towards the present building (completed in 1960), and many people thus have an interest in the College's welfare. The balance of the money for the building was made available from State Government sources.

Course

The entrance requirement for the Pharmacy Course is the Matriculation Examination of the University of Melbourne. A three year full-time course of instruction is given to all students seeking registration as pharmaceutical chemists. The first year is the equivalent of a pre-Science year. The second and third years are devoted to academic and professional subjects.

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

Finance and Enrolments

The College has operated independently for many years. In 1962 it was given a State annual grant of £20,000 for each of the three years 1962-1964.

The number of students attending the College from 1959 to 1963 and principal items of receipts and expenditure are shown below:—

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—STUDENTS

Course	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pharmacy	558	603	544	544	429
Medical	165	148	137	164	156
Postgraduate (Pharmacy) ..	7	10	15	21	9
Total	730	761	696	729	594

**VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—PRINCIPAL ITEMS
OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

(£)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
PRINCIPAL RECEIPTS					
Lecture Fees	52,041	73,383	78,458	77,362	65,981
Examination Fees	1,861	1,798	1,779	724	76
Total Principal Receipts ..	53,902	75,181	80,237	78,086	66,057
PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Fees to Lecturers	25,097	33,297	44,312	59,793	60,010
Drugs and Chemicals	2,833	8,382	10,537	7,784	7,451
Administration, etc.	22,695	26,471	39,456	39,855	30,816
Total Principal Expenditure ..	50,625	68,150	94,305	107,432	98,277

Science and Technology Careers Bureau

The Bureau was founded in 1956 at a meeting between representatives of the Institution of Engineers, Australia, Melbourne Division; the Victorian Division of the Institute of Physics; the Victorian Branch of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute; and the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

In 1960 the Bureau was registered as a company limited by guarantee. It is a non-profit organization.

The Bureau is financed by contributions from leading industries of the State and is subsidized by the Government of Victoria at the rate of £2 for every £5 donated.

All the activities of the Bureau are designed to further its major objective, which is "to ensure that every student capable of following a career in Science or Engineering is given every opportunity to do so".

Many students and parents are interviewed by appointment at the city offices of the Bureau each year and representatives take part in functions all over the State designed to disseminate information on careers. Committees are formed to deal with any educational situation that may arise and representatives of other organizations have assisted in such activities to the benefit of the community.

Leaflets giving valuable information about various careers are distributed to students and parents on request and a quarterly news sheet, "Technical Manpower", is distributed widely to schools, libraries, parliamentarians and industrialists.

Health and Medical Research

HEALTH OF THE VICTORIAN COMMUNITY
Year Book 1962 (243-246)

DEVELOPMENTS IN MEDICINE 1910-1960
Year Book 1963 (230-238)

Department of Health

Introduction

The general health of the community is protected by a number of Acts and Regulations. Basic to these is the Health Act which legislates on general health matters. Other Acts such as the Mental Health Act and the Hospitals and Charities Act relate to their special fields while a large body of other legislation deals with such activities as the registration of doctors, nurses, dieticians, masseurs, and opticians; the control of poisons; children's welfare; cemeteries; industrial hygiene; infectious diseases; and many other fields.

The Department of Health administers the Health Act. Its minister is the Minister of Health and the two chief administrative officers in the Department are the Secretary and Chief Health Officer. Some branches such as Mental Hygiene, Maternal and Child Welfare, and Tuberculosis are responsible for the specific functions which their names imply. General Health matters are dealt with by the Commission of Public Health, consisting of seven members under the chairmanship of the Chief Health Officer. The Commission co-operates with local government authorities on broad public health matters.

Metropolitan municipalities, other cities, towns, boroughs, and shires are represented on the Commission by three or four individuals appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act requires that less than half the members are medical men. In addition, the Minister can exercise all the Commission's powers and rights.

The Commission also promotes public health specifically in relation to infectious and preventable disease, advises on the public health law, carries out research, and advises or assists the public and municipal councils as required.

There are, however, important sections of health administration that are directed by the Commission. These include the treatment of infectious diseases, the registration of public buildings, and supervision of sewage disposal and dangerous trades.

Semi-independent authorities, consultative councils, and commissions and boards within the Department of Health usually have a nominee of the Minister or of the Commission to ensure that such activities are in accordance with the law and the Government's intentions.

School Medical Service

The results of a survey carried out amongst school children in Victoria led to the Education Department launching the Victorian School Medical Service in 1909. It had been found overseas that many physical defects in adult life could have been remedied through preventive measures during childhood. The School Medical Service aimed to establish systematic medical inspections of school children to prevent them carrying into adulthood defects which otherwise may have been cured with early detection and treatment.

Initially three doctors were appointed, and in order to 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 of school nurses. In 1944, the School Medical Service was incorporated in the Department of Health. To provide the widest possible coverage for various defects, consultative services in paediatrics, ophthalmology, and psychiatry have been established. The Service has now grown to 42 doctors and 45 nurses.

To ensure the physical, social, and emotional health of school children, each pupil is examined medically three times during his school life by the school doctor. Whenever a child is discovered to have a medical defect, relevant treatment is arranged. The school nurse assists the doctor by taking accurate measurements of the child's weight and height, and by detecting any defects in hygiene, vision, and hearing.

Assessing children who are unable to keep up with the contemporaries in the schoolroom takes most of the school doctor's time. When the cause is diagnosed, the child is given the necessary treatment. Mentally defective children become the responsibility of the Department of Health, which maintains institutions and day centres where social and handicraft skills are taught. Maladjusted children or those who lack emotional stability are referred to a consultant psychiatrist. Children with impaired hearing or defects of speech, the blind and partially sighted, and physically handicapped children are also able to receive the necessary medical treatment. The Education Department maintains the Glendonald School at Kew for the education of deaf children and employs trained speech therapists. Institutions are provided for totally blind children, and day centres ensure that most physically handicapped children are able to attend normal school.

School teachers are given special training which enables them to recognize defects in school children and quickly obtain appropriate treatment. Medical officers of the School Medical Service also lecture at the various Teachers' Training Colleges on concepts of health, the functions of schools and teachers in fostering health and health education, the concept of disease and its causation and prevention, the sick child, principles and practice of first aid, the sick adult, and the practice of social medicine.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (250-254)

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Year Book 1964 (254-255)

POLIOMYELITIS AND ALLIED DISEASES

Year Book 1964 (255-256)

Compulsory Chest X-Rays

From 1948 to 1963 mass chest X-ray surveys were carried out in Victoria on a voluntary basis. For a number of years approximately 400,000 people attended annually and over 5,000,000 X-rays were taken. In the later years of this period attendances at surveys were not considered satisfactory as only about 25 per cent. of the eligible population in the Metropolitan Area presented for X-ray. Attendances in country areas were slightly higher.

The number of persons notified each year as suffering from tuberculosis remained at approximately 800 from 1956 to 1962, and it was considered, therefore, that there remained in the community a reservoir of undiscovered tuberculosis.

The initial point in tuberculosis control is to find the active case to treat. With adequate staff, modern drugs, and beds available, it appeared that greater emphasis must be placed on the case-finding programme. In tuberculosis detection, mass chest X-rays are still one of the most effective weapons.

In July to September, 1962, an intensive chest X-ray survey was carried out in the cities of Essendon and Coburg, the objective being to X-ray at least 90 per cent. of the adults to ascertain how much undiscovered tuberculosis there was in these areas.

These areas were selected as no survey had been carried out there for over two years; they contained a mixture of established, recently developed, and developing residential sections. Persons attending for X-ray were checked against the electoral roll. The areas contained a sufficiently large population to warrant results being significant.

The survey proceeded exactly as planned. Publicity was extensive and no administrative or technical difficulty occurred to influence the results adversely. X-ray units were set up in each area, non-attenders were contacted and the units then returned to the area.

A total of 89,000 persons were X-rayed, which was 60 per cent. of the adult population, and the number of active or possibly active cases amounted to 0.9 per 1,000 X-rays, which was twice the usual rate discovered in routine surveys from 1948 to 1962. The amount discovered in the return visit was four times the usual rate.

This survey showed that even with intensive publicity it was not possible to get a high attendance at chest X-ray surveys under a voluntary system and that there was still a significant amount of tuberculosis in the community.

X-rays on a voluntary system initially served the State well; the position was reviewed periodically and although the method of voluntary attendances was retained, the position was always regarded as open to modification. In view of the findings of the intensive survey the Government again reviewed the situation and decided that in order to make full use of Mass Chest X-ray Surveys as a case-finding instrument, attendances at these surveys would be compulsory from 14th October, 1963.

Control of Poisons and Deleterious Substances

The *Poisons Act 1962* was designed to bring about a much closer control of the sale and use of poisons in this State. It was also necessary to carry out Victoria's expressed agreement that all States, under the auspices of the Commonwealth Health Department, would bring down Uniform Poisons Schedules to ensure uniformity of labelling and packaging of poisons.

Since the inception of poisons control in this State following the passing of the *Sale and Use of Poisons Act 1876*, the administration of poisons legislation had been entrusted to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, a board comprising seven pharmaceutical chemists. The *Poisons Act 1962* transferred the control of poisons to the State Department of Health, as Parliament considered that the Department with its much wider community interest was the more appropriate body to carry out the work of poisons control.

The Act provides for the establishment of a Poisons Advisory Committee of fourteen members to advise the Chief Health Officer on any necessary changes in legislation or controls which should be applied to any particular poison or deleterious substance. This Committee includes representatives of manufacturers and industry, the medical, veterinary and pharmaceutical professions, and various Government Departments interested in the control of poisons.

A Poisons Division has been formed within the General Health Branch of the Department of Health and is responsible to the Chief Health Officer for the administration of the Act and Regulations.

The Act and Regulations license the appropriate persons to handle and distribute poisons and deleterious substances and, in some instances, require that such persons are suitably qualified. The premises of such persons need to be suitable and sanitary, especially those in which therapeutic substances for animal or human use are prepared.

Control is exercised over all aspects of the sale and use of poisons and deleterious substances in the State, and substantial penalties are provided for breaches of the legislation.

Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides

The Inter-departmental Committee on Pesticides was constituted in 1950 by the Health Department on the recommendation of the National Health and Medical Research Council, following reports from England and the United States of America of fatalities and serious illnesses of persons engaged in using the new organic phosphates, notably Parathion, and dinitro-ortho-cresol, a potent weedicide. It was realized throughout the world that the new era in pesticides ushered in by the advent of D.D.T. was bringing with it a host of public health problems.

The Committee consists of representatives of the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Labour and Industry, and the University.

The Committee's work has been concerned with the toxic hazards involved in the use of these new pesticides and with recommendations about conditions of sale, warning notices on labels, and the wearing of protective clothing and respirators by spray operators and employees

engaged in manufacture of the chemicals. Subsequently, the range of pesticides to be controlled was extended and consideration was given to such matters as precautions to be observed with lindane household vapourizers, with 1080 as a rabbit poison, with grain fumigants, and with aerial spraying.

With the introduction of more and more toxic chemicals as pesticides, toxic hazards increased, not only to man but also to domestic animals, wildlife and fish, and the work of the Committee covered an ever widening field. Consequently, in 1960 it was reconstituted with broader representation, and now includes representatives of all Departments directly or indirectly involved in problems associated with the use of toxic pesticides. The Departments represented are Health (Industrial Hygiene), Agriculture (Chemical and Biological Branches), Fisheries and Wildlife, Water Commission (Weed Control Branch), Lands Department (Noxious Weeds Branch), the Pharmacy Board, and the University.

Before a pesticide may be sold it must be registered by the Agricultural Department. Before registration is granted to any new chemical of known or suspected toxicity, the matter is referred to the committee for consideration. All available data about acute and chronic toxicity are examined and the Department advised whether registration should be granted and what, if any, precautions or cautionary wording is required.

The Committee also prepares and sponsors for publication articles drawing attention to toxic hazards and the need for care with newer pesticides. Any hazards or problems encountered by any Department in the use, or proposed use, of any pesticide is brought to the Committee for discussion and advice. Where legislative action is required under more than one Act, the Committee ensures that such action is uniformly operated.

FOOD STANDARDS AND PURE FOOD CONTROL

Year Book 1964 (258)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Year Book 1964 (258-260)

Maternal, Infant, and Pre-School Services

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

Infant Welfare Services

The pattern of development has been a 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 of £750 per annum for each full-time sister employed.

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

Details of the activities of infant welfare centres are described on pages 249–250 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. Consequently the Government provides Mobile Infant Welfare services, pays the infant welfare sisters, and provides specially fitted vans for their use as centres. Several shires may be served by one of these vans and may make contributions towards the cost in proportion to the amount of service received. As townships spring up and develop along these routes, temporary centres are established where the mothers can congregate and so save the sisters' travelling time. When these townships grow more permanent, the shires establish static centres and relieve the State of the heavy cost of providing the mobile services. Five of these mobile services are in operation.

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

Particulars of Infant Welfare Centres in Victoria for the years 1961 to 1963 are listed below :—

VICTORIA—INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
Municipal Centres	599	610	631
Centres on Mobile Circuits	19	19	16
Centres in Non-Rate Paying Areas—			
Migrant Hostels	10	10	10
Emergency Housing Area	1	1	..
Commonwealth Defence Stations	3	1	1
Total All Types	632	641	658
Number of Infant Welfare Nurses in Centres	305	320	331
Number of Birth Notifications Received	65,727	65,820	65,443
Number of Children Attending Centres	164,462	166,626	179,992
Total Number of Attendances at Centres	1,392,634	1,392,999	1,387,306
Infant Welfare Correspondence Scheme—			
Number of Children Enrolled	169	136	104
Expectant Mothers Enrolled	7	3	3

Pre-Natal Service

In all Infant Welfare Centres advice is given by the Infant Welfare Sister on health education, pre-natal care, and mothercraft. At 30 selected Infant Welfare Centres Pre-Natal Clinics are conducted by a Medical Officer employed by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch, Department of Health. These are run in conjunction with public maternity hospitals serving these areas. The extent of the service rendered is listed below :—

VICTORIA—PRE-NATAL CLINICS AND ATTENDANCES

Particulars	1961	1962	1963
Total Number	31	31	30
Patients Attending	6,042	6,075	7,135
Number of Attendances at Clinics ..	32,615	32,549	36,686

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 of Victoria. They take children from infancy to five years of age and the matron-in-charge must be a State registered nurse with experience in the care of infants and young children.

All parents of children attending subsidized pre-school centres have the opportunity of bringing their children to the centre for a free medical examination each year. Of the medical examinations undertaken in 1963 at 559 Victorian pre-school centres, Medical Officers of the Department examined 19,538 children at 468 centres. The remaining ones were conducted by the Free Kindergarten Union Medical Officers, the three municipal Maternal and Child Welfare Medical Officers, and private doctors.

Pre-School Maintenance Subsidies

The cost of maintaining this service is substantial and the State subsidizes the pre-school centres to the extent of the salary entitlement of the kindergarten teacher and of the pre-school play leader up to a maximum of £600. The additional running cost has to be found by the community and may be met by subsidies from local councils, church organizations, voluntary effort, and individual contributions from parents. The amount of the subsidy towards the kindergarten teacher's salary varies according to the award which in 1963 ranged from £833 to £1,122. In the case of the pre-school play leaders the award was from £546 to £650.

The number of pre-school centres during the years 1961 to 1963 and their particulars are listed below :—

VICTORIA—SUBSIDIZED PRE-SCHOOL CENTRES AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1961		1962		1963	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
Kindergartens	377	19,132	415	21,078	447	22,630
Play Centres	108	3,356	105	3,293	109	3,390
Day Nurseries	13	617	13	632	13	637
Total	498	23,105	533	25,003	569	26,657

NOTE.—In addition there is one crèche with an enrolment capacity of 74.

Building Grants

The number of capital grants made to infant welfare and pre-school centres during each of the past three years is listed below :—

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

Buildings Subsidized	1961	1962	1963	Total since Inception
Infant Welfare Centres	20	34	16	409
Pre-School Centres	25	31	37	466
Day Nurseries .. ..	..	..	..	13
Total	45	65	53	888

Training Programmes

Infant Welfare Sisters. Approximately 70 Infant Welfare Sisters are trained each year. The course is for double-certificated nurses and is of four months' duration. It is taken at one of the three training schools subsidized by the Department. Twelve bursaries are awarded by the Department for this training each year.

Mothercraft Nurses. The fifteen months' course for girls qualifying for this training may be taken at any of the nine Mothercraft Training Schools subsidized by the Department of Health. About 150 mothercraft nurses are trained each year.

Pre-School Mothercraft Course. This six-months' training course for registered mothercraft nurses is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health. Its aim is to equip girls for the care of children in the 2 to 5 year age group, either in private homes, pre-school play centres, day nurseries, or residential children's homes. Ten bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year.

Pre-School Kindergarten Teachers Training. Each year 40 to 50 kindergarten teachers graduate from the Kindergarten Training College at Kew, where the three-years' Diploma Course is conducted. Twenty-four bursaries are awarded by the Department of Health for this training each year, twelve to metropolitan students and twelve to country students.

Pre-School Play Leaders Course. This one-year's course of training is conducted by the Maternal and Child Welfare Branch of the Department of Health for selected students. Eight bursaries were awarded for this training in 1963.

Expenditure

Expenditure of the Maternal and Infant Welfare Branch in the years 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—EXPENDITURE ON MATERNAL, INFANT, AND
PRE-SCHOOL WELFARE

(£)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Salaries	100,564	105,764	108,848
Subsidies to Municipalities, &c., towards Cost of Maintaining Infant Welfare Centres ..	188,249	226,931	239,668
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Pre-School Centres ..	305,219	400,640	467,070
Subsidies to Organizations towards Cost of Maintaining Day Nurseries and Crèches ..	62,006	67,400	68,500
Subsidies to Training Schools—			
Infant Welfare	5,000	6,000	6,000
Mothercraft	9,000	10,800	10,800
Scholarships for Infant Welfare and Pre-School Training	16,768	20,685	25,622
Other Expenditure	30,174	32,319	31,112
Total	716,980	870,539	957,620

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 1963 the service has undertaken about 5 mill. chest X-ray examinations. (See page 244.)

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

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

Sanatoria	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
ACCOMMODATION					
Metropolitan	541	541	541	541	541
Country	203	203	203	203	203
Total	744	744	744	744	744
ADMISSIONS					
Metropolitan	1,046	978	794	735	1,045
Country	271	208	207	215	246
Total	1,317	1,186	1,001	950	1,291
DISCHARGES					
Metropolitan	988	970	811	709	1,024
Country	216	223	192	170	208
Total	1,204	1,193	1,003	879	1,232
DEATHS					
Metropolitan	65	66	50	60	53
Country	22	15	11	17	13
Total	87	81	61	77	66

VICTORIA—TUBERCULOSIS BUREAUX ACTIVITY

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
New Cases Referred for Investigation	10,196	9,614	10,373	13,475	12,015
Re-attendances (Old Cases and New)	64,538	62,419	61,565	61,324	54,870
Visits to Patients' Homes by Nurses	14,656	14,547	12,436	20,863	21,851
X-ray Examination—Films*—					
Large	38,809	37,084	40,627	39,526	38,807
Micro	6,600	6,999	9,018	11,135	13,962

* Excludes mass X-ray surveys with mobile units.

TUBERCULOSIS AND MASS X-RAY SURVEYS
Year Book 1964 (256-257)

Mental Health Authority

The Mental Health Authority is responsible for institutions providing in-patient care, out-patient facilities, and other services necessary for a comprehensive community mental health programme. It administers a staff of about 4,500 persons. An article describing its functions and activities appears on pages 248 to 252 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

The following table shows the numbers under the care of the Mental Health Authority for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—RECOMMENDED PERSONS AND VOLUNTARY PATIENTS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Location	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
In State Hospitals	6,753	6,642	6,600	6,183	6,035
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals ..	1,203	1,131	1,303	1,244	1,296
Boarded Out	206	190	181	170	157
Absent without Leave	35	33	40	32	40
Total Number of Recommended Persons	8,197	7,996	8,124	7,629	7,528
In Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	96	117	123	117	148
On Trial Leave, &c., from Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	199	235	324	172	346
Total	8,492	8,348	8,571	7,918	8,022
Voluntary Patients	1,599	1,649	1,809	2,266	2,476
Military Mental Cases, Bundoora (Not Included in Above Table)	320	332	362	400	408

The number of admissions of recommended persons to State mental hospitals in each of the years 1959 to 1963 was as follows :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : ADMISSIONS

Year	Direct Admissions			From Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals*			Total Admissions
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1959	178	87	265	611	625	1,236	1,501
1960	194	79	273	487	547	1,034	1,307
1961	200	66	266	597	564	1,161	1,427
1962	229	59	288	522	604	1,126	1,414
1963	341	147	488	411	517	928	1,416

* Formerly called "Receiving Houses."

The number of recommended persons who were discharged from, or who died in the State mental hospitals in each of the years 1959 to 1963 is given below :—

VICTORIA—MENTAL HOSPITALS : DISCHARGES AND DEATHS

Year	Discharges			Deaths			Total Discharges and Deaths
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1959	465	475	940	307	372	679	1,619
1960	447	380	827	282	387	669	1,496
1961	455	371	826	286	286	572	1,398
1962	732	591	1,323	293	313	606	1,929
1963	443	439	882	274	312	586	1,468

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1963 (248–252)

HISTORY OF HOSPITALS IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (267–272)

Hospitals and Charities Commission

Historical Outline

The first non-military hospital in Victoria was established in 1838 in the home of John Batman, in Collins-street, Melbourne. This was the forerunner of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, which was founded in 1846.

As the population grew, hospitals were established by local groups to meet the needs of their particular areas. These hospitals were not under any form of central control.

During the next 50 years, a large number of hospitals were founded, including all the present major metropolitan and country base hospitals. The foundation dates of these hospitals were as follows :—

Metropolitan.—The Royal Women's Hospital, 1856 ; the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, 1866 ; Prince Henry's Hospital (original name : Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary), 1869 ;

Royal Children's Hospital, 1870 ; Alfred Hospital, 1870 ; Austin Hospital, 1882 ; the Dental Hospital of Melbourne, 1890 ; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1893 ; and the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, 1896.

Country.—Geelong and District Hospital (Kitchener Memorial), 1849 ; the Bendigo and Northern District Base Hospital, 1853 ; the Warrnambool and District Base Hospital, 1854 ; Ballarat and District Base Hospital, 1856 ; Glenelg Base Hospital (Hamilton), 1862 ; Gippsland Base Hospital (Sale), 1866 ; Wangaratta District Base Hospital, 1871 ; Wimmera Base Hospital (Horsham), 1873 ; Mooropna and District Base Hospital, 1876 ; and Mildura Base Hospital, 1892.

By 1900 there were 40 public hospitals in Victoria, with 2,194 beds.

Hospital growth has continued to parallel population expansion in Victoria and by June, 1963, there were 140 public hospitals with 12,862 beds.

During this period of expansion, the State Government developed an administrative body to provide financial assistance and to co-ordinate the work of hospitals generally. The origin of this administration was an Act of Parliament in 1847 which provided hospital committees with the first of their now fully developed corporate powers. This Act gave them the power to sue and to be sued in the name of the Treasurer and the legal capacity to hold real property ; it was amended in 1849 and in 1860, but it was not until 1864 that the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act was passed, giving such institutions the power to become incorporated autonomous bodies.

From 1881 to 1923, the Treasury Department was responsible for recommending grants to public hospitals for maintenance or minor capital purposes, but there was no general central oversight otherwise. An officer of the Treasury who later became known as the Inspector of Charities was appointed and reported to the Treasurer. In 1890 a Royal Commission on hospitals was conducted and one of its recommendations was :—

“ The appointment of a central board of charity to allocate Government grants to the various districts and for the control of all charities within the colony.”

This recommendation was embodied in the 1922 Hospitals and Charities Act, which provided for the establishment of a Charities Board of Victoria. This Board, which was set up in 1923, consisted of fourteen persons appointed by the Government and serving in a part-time capacity without remuneration. The Board, with a Secretary (who was also Inspector of Charities) and a small number of other paid staff, exercised extensive responsibilities and control over public charities. It assisted in the development of hospitals and was an agency for the distribution of Government grants. The 1922 Act also provided for the registration by the Board of charitable institutions and benevolent societies.

With minor alterations to its power and authority, this Board continued in operation until the passing of the *Hospitals and Charities Act* 1948, which set up a Hospitals and Charities Commission to replace the Charities Board. This Commission consists of three full-time

commissioners, a secretary, and a number of officers to assist the Commission in carrying out its functions. It is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

Commission's Functions

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

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

The Commission promotes collective buying of standard equipment, furnishings, and supplies. This has led to the establishment of the Victorian Hospitals' Association, which acts as a central purchasing 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 1962-63 amounted to £2.1 mill.

In the year 1962-63, the Commission distributed a gross amount of £6,113,169 from loan funds for new buildings, additions or remodelling projects, and furnishings and equipment for hospitals, institutions and ambulance services. It distributed £14,795,708 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 steadily increased in amount and proportion. At present hospitals in Victoria derive some 62 per cent. of their income from Government sources. Thirdly, medical staffing has followed the former traditional British pattern of honorary service. In recent years this has been necessarily supplemented by salaried doctors employed either in University teaching departments or in diagnostic and technical therapeutic fields.

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

For a moderate premium a public patient can cover himself and his family against the public hospital accommodation charges of £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 financial year 1962-63 the total public hospital maintenance expenditure was met from :—

	£
Patients' Fees	8,747,696
Charitable Contributions	392,672
Miscellaneous	465,661
State Government Subsidy	12,947,240
Commonwealth Government Payments	2,674,815

(As from 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments were included under patient fees.)

A buoyant economy, together with Government subsidized medical and hospital insurance plans within easy reach of most wage earners, has resulted in a marked trend towards private medical care, either in the doctor's consulting room or in the private bed in hospital.

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

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

The growth of public hospital services in Victoria since 1959 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	
1959	30	103	6,188	5,814	2,811,429
1960	31	105	6,407	5,891	2,888,290
1961	31	106	6,643	5,936	2,950,790
1962	31	109	6,644	6,014	3,013,447
1963	31	110	6,815	6,047	3,080,215

NOTE.—This table excludes the Cancer Institute, auxiliary hospitals, convalescent homes, sanatoria, mental hospitals and receiving homes, details of which are shown in the table on page 261.

At 30th June, 1963, the Commission had on its register 1,327 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 1961 to 1963 are shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—INSTITUTIONS REGISTERED WITH THE HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES COMMISSION

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
Hospitals	146	147	149
Special Hospitals for the Aged	1	2	4
Benevolent Homes and Hostels	85	88	92
Children's Homes	56	56	56
Foundling and Rescue Homes	15	15	15
Organizations for Welfare of Boys and Girls..	266	290	299
Crèches and Kindergartens	87	87	86
Bush Nursing Centres	17	19	19
Ambulance Organizations	30	29	28
Relief Organizations	107	107	105
Miscellaneous Organizations	169	184	200
Private Hospitals	254	262	274
Total	1,233	1,286	1,327

Care of the Aged

Since the turn of the century, there has been an increase in the number of people in the pensionable age group. Although the majority of elderly people live with their families or in their own homes, there are still many who need to live in communities where they can be cared for.

Present indications suggest that the numbers in this age group will increase, and the question of successfully accommodating these people emerges as an important problem. The new concept of small, more homelike hostels, rather than large benevolent homes, suggests the increased awareness of elderly people's needs. Church and voluntary organizations have been assisted by the Aged Persons Homes Act through the Commonwealth Social Services Department in providing increased numbers of small homes in Victoria over the last few years.

The homes may either take the form of flats or small homes and hostels; while some provide full meal service or hot midday meals, others provide accommodation only. At one stage the Commission approved the purchase and conversion of large family houses into hostels, but it has been found that they do not provide suitable accommodation, since it was necessary to place up to six persons in a room.

There is increasing recognition of the need to provide social, as well as medical, care, and the field of rehabilitation is becoming more important in the treatment of elderly people. Many homes are becoming special hospitals for the sick, rather than just providing accommodation. Every effort has been made to make these hospitals bright and cheerful, and physiotherapy and occupational therapy are provided. A further innovation has been the provision of dental attention in the homes. A regional dental service, commenced in 1963 at the Queen Elizabeth Home, Ballarat, has proved extremely successful and has shown the necessity of this type of treatment.

Patients who have been discharged from the special hospitals or who are waiting for accommodation in long-stay beds are able to attend day hospitals, where they may receive physiotherapy and occupational therapy, two or three times a week. Day hospitals are ancillary to the geriatric units and special hospitals, and they are helping to solve the problems associated with treating sick elderly people.

A further new venture has been the opening of the Kew Advisory Centre for elderly people. A trained social worker has been appointed Director, and the Centre will provide help for aged pensioners.

Accommodation for elderly people in special hospitals for the aged, flats, and hostels has increased from 5,814 beds in 1954-55 to 10,839 beds in 1962-63.

Private Hospitals

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

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

In recent years the bed capacity has increased with the registration of more private hospitals and additional wards to existing private hospitals. They, therefore, constitute an important aspect of the hospital facilities available in Victoria. At 30th June, 1963, there were, in the Metropolitan Area, 187 registered private hospitals with 4,585 beds, whilst in country areas there were 87 registered private hospitals with a total of 1,400 beds.

Regional Planning

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

Services which are being set up in each Region as personnel becomes available will include Pathology, Radiology, Blood Banks, Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy, and Occupational Therapy.

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

Nursing

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

NURSE TRAINING

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Ambulance Services

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

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

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

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

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

Particulars of the ambulance services from 1960-61 to 1962-63 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AMBULANCE SERVICES

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Vehicles	207	218	239
Staff	403	438	470
Contributors	304,597	322,523	340,100
Patients Carried	199,366	208,599	226,248
Mileage Travelled	3,479,957	3,754,098	4,029,692
Maintenance Grants £	193,133	213,985	237,058
Capital Grants £	180,231	116,319	166,610

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Hospitals—					
Special Hospitals*	11	11	11	11	11
General Hospitals—					
Metropolitan	19	19	20	20	20
Country	102	105	106	108	110
Auxiliary Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1
Convalescent Hospitals ..	1	1	1	1	1
Hospitals for the Aged ..	1	1	1	2	4
Sanatoria	2	2	2	2	2
Mental Health Institutions—					
Mental Hospitals	9	9	9	9	10
Psychiatric and Informal Hospitals	5	5	5	6	7
Intellectual Deficiency Training Centres	5	5	5	6	6
Total Hospitals	156	159	161	166	172
Other Institutions and Societies—					
Infants' Homes	8	8	8	8	8
Children's Homes	33	34	34	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	10	9	9	9	7
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institutions	6	6	6	6	6
Hostels for the Aged	12	13	12	12	13
Medical Dispensaries	2	2	2	2	2
Total Other Institutions† ..	82	83	82	82	81

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

† In addition to the institutions shown above, there 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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Hospitals—					
Receipts—					
Government	16,911	18,065	18,645	20,956	21,281
Patients	4,852	5,598	7,156	7,594	8,730
Other	1,878	2,415	2,936	3,058	3,296
Total	23,641	26,078	28,737	31,608	33,307
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	10,390	11,599	12,613	13,798	14,630
Capital	4,238	4,244	5,044	6,177	6,480
Other	8,247	8,969	10,005	10,617	11,287
Total	22,875	24,812	27,662	30,592	32,397
Sanatoria*—					
Receipts	510	499	514	529	557
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	288	305	317	329	335
Other	222	194	197	200	222
Total	510	499	514	529	557
Mental Hospitals*†—					
Receipts	7,370	7,856	8,297	8,655	8,841
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	3,190	3,528	3,960	4,896‡	5,093‡
Capital	1,575	1,425	1,080	1,051	990
Other	2,605	2,903	3,257	2,708	2,758
Total	7,370	7,856	8,297	8,655	8,841
Other Charitable Institutions—					
Receipts—					
Government§	3,526	3,946	4,110	4,440	4,273
Patients	1,279	1,428	1,562	1,655	2,168
Other	1,926	2,449	2,525	2,528	3,062
Total	6,731	7,823	8,197	8,623	9,503
Expenditure—					
Salaries and Wages	2,372	2,717	2,991	3,257	4,004
Capital	1,321	1,500	1,899	1,561	1,760
Other	3,072	3,443	3,744	3,882	3,680
Total	6,765	7,660	8,634	8,700	9,444
Total Receipts	38,252	42,256	45,745	49,415	52,208
Total Expenditure	37,520	40,827	45,107	48,476	51,239

* Sanatoria, and Mental Hospitals and Receiving Houses are financed almost exclusively by government contributions.

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

‡ Includes penalty rates, etc., previously included in "Other"

§ Includes municipal grants and contributions.

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS : DETAILS OF SOURCES OF INCOME AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
INCOME					
Government Aid	28,429	30,062	30,988	33,887	34,676
Municipal Aid	228	300	320	367	366
Collections, Donations, Legacies ..	881	858	1,025	964	1,012
Fees—					
Out-patients	683	779	859	935	975
In-patients—					
Public	2,595	3,504	4,485	4,808	6,181
Private and Intermediate ..	2,499	2,743	3,374	3,506	3,744
Other	2,937	4,010	4,694	4,948	5,254
Total	38,252	42,256	45,745	49,415	52,208
EXPENDITURE					
In-patients and Inmates ..	27,452	30,075	32,971	35,191	37,200
Out-patients	2,182	2,755	3,250	3,597	3,826
Capital	7,134	7,171	8,024	8,789	9,231
Other	752	826	862	899	982
Total	37,520	40,827	45,107	48,476	51,239

VICTORIA—PUBLIC HOSPITALS : ACCOMMODATION AND INMATES, 1962–63

Institution	Number of Beds in—		Daily Average of Occupied Beds in—		Total Cases Treated in—		Out-patients (Including Casualties)
	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Public Section	Intermediate and Private Section	Cases Treated
Special Hospitals	2,071	330	1,450	224	46,290	9,931	163,445
General Hospitals—							
Metropolitan	3,191	853	2,366	730	67,308	36,689	267,634
Country	2,958	3,089	1,809	1,900	38,496	91,413	235,510
Auxiliary Hospitals	470	..	427	..	2,615	..	..
Convalescent Hospitals	44	..	28	..	393	..	..
Sanatoria	389	..	288	..	1,002	..	..
Mental Hospitals*	9,420	..	8,103	..	17,860	..	..
Total	18,543	4,272	14,471	2,854	173,964	138,033	666,589

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

Victorian Bush Nursing Association

The Victorian Bush Nursing Association provides hospital and nursing facilities in country towns and districts throughout the State. Administration of the Association as a whole is by a Central Council in Melbourne comprising representatives of medical, nursing and welfare bodies, country members, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and business and professional men and women.

The Hospitals are registered by the Hospitals and Charities Commission as private hospitals. They are supported locally by patients' fees, membership fees, donations, and the proceeds of auxiliaries. Through the Association, hospitals and nursing centres receive Government maintenance grants. Capital requirements, such as for buildings and equipment, are initially found locally, supported where necessary by loans from the Association at nominal interest, all of which is subsidized on a two-for-one basis by the Government.

Each bush nursing hospital elects its own committee of management at an annual meeting of members. Members pay a small annual fee, giving them the right to stand or vote for the committee of management and entitling them also to a rebate on fees should they become patients.

During the year ended 31st March, 1963, there were 41 bush nursing hospitals and fifteen nursing centres in operation, the latter being established at places unable to support a hospital, but able to maintain a trained nurse for consultation or visiting the sick. The total number of cases treated by hospitals and centres in the year was 29,350. Of the hospital in-patients, 2,475 were maternity cases. There was one maternal death, and the death rate amongst the babies was approximately eighteen for each 1,000 live births.

Hospitals range in size from four beds at Trentham to 25 at Yackandandah. New buildings and extensions to the value of £121,077 were completed during the year and others costing £98,240 were in progress. All buildings and other capital expenditure must be approved by the Association and the Hospitals and Charities Commission. Government maintenance grants are also made by the Health Department through the Association, and in 1962-63 amounted to £117,000.

Details of the receipts and expenditure of Bush Nursing hospitals and centres for the years ended 31st March, 1959 to 1963, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—BUSH NURSING HOSPITALS AND CENTRES :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(£)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
RECEIPTS					
Grants—					
Government*	176,350	200,498	184,727	180,301	249,471
Municipalities	435	440	275	488	356
Collections, Donations, &c.	81,764	70,879	49,245	50,993	64,253
Proceeds from Entertainments	5,338	11,393	8,207	3,911	6,605
Patients' Fees	233,814	226,268	256,539	241,869	251,994
Members' Fees	22,650	22,285	24,321	23,088	23,441
Interest and Rent	1,930	2,333	3,614	1,686	2,178
Miscellaneous	6,531	10,215	6,055	4,231	2,917
Total Receipts	528,812	544,311	532,983	506,567	601,215
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries—					
Nurses (Paid to Central Council)	149,420	168,121	197,046	170,346	189,413
Other	114,714	98,726	106,416	111,788	115,695
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, &c.	79,352	78,614	87,917	80,569	82,819
Surgery and Medicine ..	14,460	15,550	19,386	21,232	19,868
Repairs and Maintenance ..	15,589	13,834	17,910	17,617	17,142
Furniture and Equipment ..	9,493	9,097	12,813	22,951	32,514
Printing, Stationery, &c. ..	11,305	11,912	14,082	7,235	7,433
Interest, Rent, Bank Charges, &c.	1,327	1,336	1,670	1,315	1,124
Miscellaneous	13,607	12,464	13,759	12,222	12,434
Loan and Interest Repayments	3,145	5,504	12,353	4,782	3,360
Land and Buildings	85,881	95,207	34,384	11,587	76,741
Alterations and Additions ..	21,252	25,089	45,557	39,353	15,651
Total Expenditure	519,545	535,454	563,293	500,997	574,194

* Includes £32,576 received under the Hospital Benefits Scheme for 1959, £31,813 for 1960, £35,106 for 1961, £33,910 for 1962, and £38,012 for 1963.

MELBOURNE MEDICAL POSTGRADUATE COMMITTEE
Year Book 1963 (264–265)

Lord Mayor's Fund

The Lord Mayor's Fund was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne in 1923. The object of the founder was to rationalize and regularize the collection and distribution of voluntary contributions to support the hospitals and charities of Melbourne. There are two methods of operation: the Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee

and the Lord Mayor's Fund. The Hospitals and Charities Sunday Committee raises its funds from an annual "one day's" appeal to parishioners (4th Sunday in October) by means of specially printed offertory envelopes supplemented, latterly, by grants from Church budgets.

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

The total annual receipts of the two funds during the period 1958-59 to 1962-63 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—LORD MAYOR'S FUND AND HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES SUNDAY FUND : RECEIPTS

(£)

Year Ended 30th June—	Lord Mayor's Fund	Hospitals and Charities Sunday Fund	Total
1959	240,164	30,486	270,650
1960	236,165	33,720	269,885
1961	307,366	32,782	340,148
1962	255,908	30,467	286,375
1963	239,139	32,591	271,730

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1962 (268)

St. Vincent's Hospital

History

The hospital opened in 1893 in a group of three converted terrace houses in Victoria-parade. The first actual hospital building was opened in 1905, providing hospital accommodation of approximately 100 beds. The Druids Wing was erected in 1913 to accommodate the expanding outpatient department and provide a Nurses' Home. In the early 1930's, during the great financial depression, the Gertrude Healy Wing was erected, bringing the hospital bed capacity to 320. With it a pathology block, doctors' quarters, and boiler-house facilities were constructed for the now greatly expanded hospital.

In the 1950's, building additions costing over £4 mill. were erected, and these comprised the Berchmans Daly Wing, bringing the bed accommodation to 525, and provided a new Outpatients' and Casualty Department, the Mary Aikenhead Nurses' Home, and the Sisters' Home.

During 1963 the Clinical School Building was completed and plans were drawn up for a Rehabilitation Centre and an Intermediate and Private Hospital of 120 beds, to be followed eventually by a Clinical Science Block, because of the hospital's association with the University of Melbourne Medical School.

Educational Facilities

Training of nurses was undertaken almost from its commencement, and in 1903 the hospital was approved for nurse training by the Royal Victorian Trained Nurses' Association. In 1910, a Clinical School for medical training, recognized by the University of Melbourne, was formally opened. To 1964 some 3,500 nurses have received their training and 1,000 medical practitioners have received their clinical experience at St. Vincent's Hospital. Of the clinical schools serving the Medical School of the University of Melbourne, St. Vincent's is one of the two which have established Departments of Medicine and Surgery. The Professors of Medicine and Surgery work within the hospital, having their own allocation of beds to assist in the education of medical students. For many years the hospital has been recognized for training by the various postgraduate colleges, and training is also being provided in the fields of radiography, dietetics, hospital administration, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, pharmacy, medical record library practice, medical technology, hospital food service, social study, operating theatre techniques, and pathology techniques.

Services

Many services have been provided during the history of the hospital. Some have been long established, such as pathology and radiology, and some have been developed in recent years, such as the Cardio-vascular Diagnostic Unit and the Radio-isotope Department. Many other services provide a complete Patient Care Programme.

Medical research has been one of the active functions of St. Vincent's and in 1952 the St. Vincent's School of Medical Research was established as a result of the generous endowment of the John Holt Bequest. Endowment funds are being used to develop medical research, and a number of projects are being undertaken by individual members of the medical staff.

The hospital provides a Blood Bank service and over two-thirds of the blood requirements are satisfied by the hospital's own donors.

Dental Hospital

History

The history of the Dental Hospital of Melbourne began in 1890 when the Odontological Society of Victoria established a dental clinic in Lonsdale-street for the treatment of the poor of the city. After this had been in operation for some years, a teaching establishment for the training of dentists, known later as the Australian College of Dentistry, was added. Both clinic and college were run entirely by the voluntary efforts of practising dentists in the city.

The hospital and college were controlled by one Board of Management until 1925, when it became apparent that, in order to qualify for government assistance, the hospital must operate under a separate committee of management and become a public hospital. Over the years many efforts were made to enlarge the facilities of both the hospital and college to meet the ever increasing demands of the community, but it was not until 1936 that the first site for a suitable building was reserved in the name of the University and the Dental Hospital. Many difficulties were encountered during the following years but the new building was finally completed in March, 1963.

The new hospital and school houses both the Dental Hospital and the Faculty of Dental Science of the University of Melbourne. The property is owned jointly by the hospital and the university, with the former managing and running the building for both parties.

Functions

The hospital and school are probably unique amongst teaching hospitals, in that both sections operate with considerable independence in the same building. Patients on their first attendance are registered and then examined by the examining officers who direct them, through the assessing office, to the appropriate department. Patients may be sent to either a university or hospital section. The examining officers are familiar with the types of patients required in the teaching departments, because this varies with the students who are attending at that particular time. For example, early in certain terms patients with less complicated conditions are required, whereas later in the year all patients may be channelled to university departments. The university departments also run specialized clinics which are staffed by university teachers and in which all forms of treatment may be given. The hospital also provides a complete nursing service for the care of the patients in the building, irrespective of the department in which they may be accommodated.

Facilities

The building contains plant and machinery for all the usual services: the hospital departments of Orthodontics and that for the dental treatment of pre-school children; separate operating and waiting and play areas where special attention has been paid to the needs of the very young; other hospital departments, including X-ray, oral surgery, general and local anaesthetic operating areas, conservative dentistry, prosthetic dentistry, patient records and admission and administration; a large lecture theatre to hold 320 people; the university department of Dental Prosthetics where a large clinic to accommodate 60 patients is to be found; laboratories to accommodate 200 students at any one time, situated in close proximity to the clinic and containing all the latest equipment for demonstrating and teaching purposes; the University Department of Conservative Dentistry where the students have the latest equipment including their own high speed and ultra high speed drills; the University Department of Dental Medicine and Surgery with teaching laboratories for dental pathology and histology, and also research areas; fully equipped operating theatres and a ward of 21 beds; and a cafeteria and staff dining rooms with open roof areas for recreation.

ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

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PRINCE HENRY'S HOSPITAL

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ALFRED HOSPITAL

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ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSPITAL

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GEELONG HOSPITAL

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FAIRFIELD HOSPITAL

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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.

Recent Developments

The policy of the Cancer Institute Board is to provide maximum clinical service to patients and carry out related research ; it collaborates with appropriate specialists in the fields of medicine and surgery, and directs 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, which may be in the form of Linear Accelerators or Cobalt 60 as the source of energy.

A 4 MeV. Linear Accelerator was installed in Melbourne in 1956 and another in 1962. By the end of 1963, both Accelerators were operating at maximum capacity, treating 55 to 60 patients each per day.

The Board is currently examining the scope of the Institute's activities with a long range view for widening its service in the State of Victoria.

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. Individual research workers are at present engaged on current problems. In addition, research is being conducted by the departments of physics, pathology, biochemistry, and clinical radiotherapy.

Aerial Medical Service—Country Clinics

Over the last ten years the Board, in collaboration with eighteen Victorian country hospitals, has provided a specialist consulting medical service for patients in country areas. With the increase in consultation required, and the continued absence of specialists from the Melbourne centre, it was decided in 1962 to provide a chartered aircraft service to these areas. Visits were previously made by motor car.

A twin-engined aircraft chartered by the Board now visits these eighteen country centres each month. By this method hospitals are visited and staff return to the main clinic each day.

Visiting Nursing Service

Approximately 200 patients per day are attended in their homes by the Institute's Visiting Nursing Service. This service operates in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and is available to any medical practitioner who requires nursing facilities for cancer patients.

Depots have been recently established on the eastern and south-eastern periphery of the Metropolitan Area thus extending the radius to approximately 25 miles from the city. Further depots and a night visiting service will be established as the need arises.

Statistics

During 1962-63, the Institute received 5,158 new patients. There were 46,571 attendances for treatment at clinics and 79,665 X-ray therapy fields treated, whilst the visiting nursing service conducted 25,754 visits.

Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria*General*

The Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria, which was established by Act of Parliament in 1936, seeks :—

- (a) To co-ordinate, in Victoria, all research and investigations into cancer and allied conditions and their causation, prevention, and treatment ;
- (b) to promote and subsidize such research and investigations ;
- (c) to provide maintenance and travelling expenses for persons in need who are suffering from cancer, to enable them to become inmates of or to attend a public general hospital or special cancer clinic for treatment ;
- (d) to recommend the establishment of special cancer clinics and, where recommended, to establish such clinics ; and
- (e) to improve the treatment of persons suffering from cancer.

Since its foundation, the Council, whose funds are wholly derived from public subscriptions, has fostered cancer research in Victoria by the expenditure of some £700,000. In each of the last four years, as a result of the 1958 Cancer Appeal which raised almost £1,400,000, its grants in support of cancer research projects have exceeded £100,000 annually.

The Council has also done much to improve the facilities for cancer diagnosis and treatment in this State. It supported and helped to plan the establishment of the Cancer Institute (Peter MacCallum Clinic), and more recently has taken an active part in developing services for the cytological diagnosis of cancer at several hospitals.

The needs of cancer sufferers have not been neglected, and during the past five years £58,000 has been spent on the relief of patients in needy circumstances. In addition, a grant of £50,000 has been made to the Caritas Christi Hospice as a contribution to the construction of a modern hospital block for terminal cancer patients.

Services for Cancer Patients

The Council, in addition to its activities in the fields of research and public education, provides a social work service to cancer patients and their families. Moneys are set aside for this purpose, as many cancer patients suffer social and economic hardship as a result of their illness which may be prolonged and thus tax the resources of a family. Aid is therefore needed and in its Patient Aid scheme, the Anti-Cancer Council seeks to bridge, for cancer sufferers, some of the gaps in existing social services.

These include grants to the Social Work Departments of Public Hospitals to subsidize private hospital fees where no public bed is available, and where expectation of life is approximately three months or less ; and by the previously mentioned capital grant of £50,000 made to Caritas Christi Hospice at Kew, in return for which the Hospice provided in perpetuity 25 beds for cancer patients.

Social workers in the public hospitals are empowered to use the funds provided by the Council in whatever way seems appropriate to ensure that the patient's needs for adequate medical and nursing care are met, and to relieve him as far as possible from anxiety about financial matters affecting his home and family.

So that a similar service would be available to private patients and to those who had been discharged from public hospitals to their own doctors, the Council appointed a social worker, and makes funds available for this section of the work.

The Council has also set up Regional Committees in eleven country districts where there are base hospitals, and sub-committees in other large towns. It also provides home nursing services to enable patients to be nursed at home. Many cancer patients are visited once or twice daily by the Peter MacCallum Visiting Nursing Service, established as part of the services offered by the State Government for cancer patients. The Melbourne, Ballarat and Geelong District Nursing Services also visit many cancer patients, and the Anti-Cancer Council makes grants to each of these services to assist in their work.

The following table gives details of expenditure by the Anti-Cancer Council during the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—ANTI-CANCER COUNCIL : EXPENDITURE

(£)

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Research	85,541	120,219	137,209	121,448	137,733
Education	4,994	12,942	17,406	18,595	14,770
Patient Aid	8,284	8,308	16,987	18,188	15,063
Other	20,760	21,274	37,091	75,145*	25,238
Total Expenditure ..	119,579	162,743	208,693	233,376	192,804

* Including a capital grant of £50,000 to Caritas Christi Hospice.

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MEDICAL RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

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COMMONWEALTH SERUM LABORATORIES

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ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

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NATIONAL HEART FOUNDATION OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIAN DIVISION)

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FAIRFIELD HOSPITAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT

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Medical Research at the Royal Women's Hospital

The duties of the medical and scientific staff of the Royal Women's Hospital comprise three main functions, namely, treating patients, teaching students and nurses, and undertaking research. The main function of the hospital is to treat the sick ; however, if methods of treating any disease are to be improved, then the causes of disease and new methods of treatment must be investigated. The following is a brief summary of the many research projects that are currently being undertaken at the hospital.

Obstetrical Research

(1) *Diabetes and Pregnancy*

All diabetic patients are cared for by a special unit consisting of an obstetrician, endocrinologist, biochemist, and paediatrician. Current investigations are directed towards an earlier recognition of the maternal diabetic state and so lessen the loss of babies ; stricter control of patients by early admission to hospital ; evaluation of an intensive care unit for the care of the newborn babies of these mothers ; and a follow-up on all children of diabetic mothers for twenty years to estimate the number of these who become diabetics.

(2) *Anaemia and Pregnancy*

There is a well developed haematological unit in the hospital. The dilution of the blood which occurs during pregnancy has been extensively studied and it has been shown that, provided the diet is adequate and contains iron, a pregnant woman will not become anaemic if the iron is absorbed from the blood. Other rare types of anaemia are also being studied, particularly anaemia found in women of Mediterranean origin. Methods of treatment of this particular type of anaemia are being evaluated.

(3) *Puerperal Infection*

Infection after childbirth is carefully studied by a special group of investigators. This group has prevented the development of drug-resistant organisms by judicious and controlled use of the modern antibiotics. The incidence of skin infections of the newborn and breast infections in the mother has been drastically reduced by using chemicals found after a painstaking search.

(4) *Rh Immunization*

A special clinic treats all Rh negative patients who develop antibodies. Many methods of detecting the presence of this condition have been described and tested. Using these methods to determine the optimum time of delivery, the loss of babies from this condition has been reduced.

(5) *Nutrition in Pregnancy*

A special study has been undertaken concerning the metabolism of one of the essential amino acids in abnormal pregnancy. This may lead to increased knowledge of liver function in pregnancy.

Gynaecological Research

(1) *Endocrine Problems*

The Endocrine Unit is undertaking fundamental research into the interaction between the pituitary gland and the ovaries. From the

studies undertaken, the clinician will be able to influence the fundamental phenomena of human ovulation.

(2) *Uterine Cancer*

The unit that treats patients with uterine cancer is constantly evaluating the surgical and radiological methods used to treat established cancer. The diagnosis of cancer in its earliest phase is also being undertaken. If cancer of the uterus could be diagnosed in its earliest phase, then nearly a 100 per cent. cure rate could be promised.

(3) *Neo-natal Paediatrics*

Premature birth, i.e., before the 40th week of gestation, is the greatest hazard that any baby can be called to face, and despite modern methods many of these babies die. Methods used to prevent premature labour are being evaluated. Methods of nursing the premature baby are also being improved.

(4) *Pathological, Biochemical, and Bacteriological Research*

Specialist pathologists from the hospital travel throughout Victoria to carry out a post-mortem on any maternal or neo-natal death. The information gained assists in determining the cause of death and so provides the statistics of the major problems facing obstetricians and paediatricians and gives a lead where research should be initiated. On the biochemical side, new methods have been discovered to measure the amount of yellow pigment in the fluid which surrounds the baby prior to birth. This has given the obstetrician a lead as to when he should induce labour. The hospital has, through its bacteriological department, led research into gas gangrene infection of the uterus. This work continues so that the clinician can be informed about the nature and timing of the appropriate therapy. This service is also provided for other infections which are relatively much more numerous.

St. Vincent's School of Medical Research

The St. Vincent's School of Medical Research was created in 1952, as a result of the John Holt Bequest, and activities in a number of fields are being planned.

Research in biochemistry has been developed in the belief that medical science cannot grow beyond the basis formed by knowledge of how the normal human organism works. Therefore, the results won through the study of biological processes in a wider sense, such as physiology, biochemistry, immunology, microbiology or other branches of biology—are of importance directly or indirectly for the advancement of medicine. The research activities of the Department of Biochemistry are concentrated on the study of the relationship between the biological activity and the structure of proteins. This wide field of study, comprising such problems as the structural basis of enzymic, hormonal, and immunological activities, has only recently been opened to chemical investigation, but results already won hold out great promise for the future. It appears that many pathological conditions can be traced to defects in these mechanisms, and it is therefore likely that an extended knowledge will help to diagnose and cure diseases caused by malfunctions in these respects.

Another activity at the School consists in the training of research workers, and persons with medical training are being encouraged to perform and stimulate original research work in the clinical applications of their field of training. Oversea scientists are also joining in the work of the School.

The School enjoys support from the National Health and Medical Research Council and the Anti-Cancer Council, as an Approved Research Institute.

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research

Introduction

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research was founded in 1916 by the Medical Staff of the Melbourne Hospital. It is now situated on the site of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, opposite the University of Melbourne. The Institute has become well known for many discoveries in the field of medicine and for the training it has given to doctors and scientists, both from Australia and overseas.

The Institute has initiated organized systematic clinical research within the framework of an Australian teaching hospital, and the Clinical Research Unit of the Royal Melbourne Hospital has now become a model of its kind.

Since 1943, the emphasis of the work has been on virus research, genetics, and immunology. Research in the latter field has further expanded in recent years and, to this end, extensions have been made to the building through the assistance of the State Government and the Nuffield Foundation. The extensions will not only provide more space and better facilities for the scientific workers of the Institute, but will make for much needed improvements in the accommodation for laboratory animals, chiefly mice. The mouse population of the Institute now numbers about 20,000.

Research into Immunology

One particularly important mouse type is the specially inbred "New Zealand Black" (See Photographic Section). These mice, which were bred in Dunedin, New Zealand, have become of immense interest to immunology and medicine because they regularly and spontaneously develop autoimmune disease affecting the blood and kidney. Autoimmune diseases result when immune mechanisms become deranged and the body "mistakenly" forms antibodies against its own constituents. Autoimmune disease in man may cause damage to blood cells, thyroid gland, joints, kidneys, and various other organs. In particular rheumatoid arthritis is under investigation as an autoimmune condition.

New Zealand mice are the only known animals in which an almost exact prototype of human autoimmune disease is a naturally occurring event. These mice have been mated with other non-autoimmune strains to analyse the genetic aspects of autoimmune disease, and the Institute is evaluating the full range of autoimmune reactions which occur in these mice. Other studies, concerned with various forms of treatment of autoimmune disease in mice, will have direct bearing on the treatment of autoimmune disease in man.

One particularly significant observation in the New Zealand mice was the finding of excessive formation of lymph cells in the thymus gland of diseased animals. The thymus is a lymphatic organ overlying the heart and until recently its function was quite obscure. However, it has now been shown by scientists in England that the thymus stimulates the development of the immune system in early life: now evidence was at hand in the New Zealand Black mice that abnormality of the thymus might actually be related to the onset of autoimmune disease. This work influenced the Clinical Research Unit of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute to investigate the thymus in human autoimmune diseases.

Work is also continuing on the behaviour of single isolated antibody-producing cells. These cells can be examined microscopically, and the amount and type of antibody produced by each single cell can be accurately measured. Other experiments are determining exactly how antibodies are produced in the living animal.

The immune responses in the fowl, which differs from the mammal in having not only a thymus but a similar lymphatic organ near the hind gut, are also being studied. Chickens deprived of this organ in early life are unable to produce circulating antibodies to bacterial antigens, whereas deprivation of the thymus in the chicken, as in the mammal, interferes with cellular immune functions such as graft rejection.

Research into Leukaemia

A large mouse colony is also maintained for investigation on leukaemia in mice which provide important clues to the nature of leukaemia in man. It is of extreme interest that the basis of mouse leukaemia can be traced to an overproduction of lymphatic cells in the thymus—this gives further impetus to the study of this now important organ in animals and man.

Conclusion

The expanded programme of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute seeks to further the study of immunology in present day medicine and science. Much remains to be learnt in regard to the processes concerned with the immune defences of the body, and, at the practical level, medical scientists must confront problems such as the control of autoimmune reactions and the management of organ transplantations. In undertaking its programme of basic and applied immunology, the Institute depends on financial assistance from government and other sources.

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 settlors 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 the Alfred Hospital to provide facilities for clinical research complementary to those of the Institute. Both functionally and structurally these two research groups have been integrated and are now generally included under the title "Baker Medical Research Institute".

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

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

In 1963 the staff consisted of eighteen graduates (eight medical, ten science), twenty-one 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, 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 disorders, 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.

Studies of the prediabetic state, obesity, iron chelating agents in haemochromatosis, and the endocrine changes at puberty are being made. Long term clinical evaluation of oral antidiabetic compounds is continuing and studies on the mechanism of their action are being undertaken. Collaborative work with the departments of Medicine at Monash University and Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Melbourne University in steroid metabolism is being undertaken. Joint work with the Endocrine clinic at the Queen Victoria Hospital on the definition of prediabetes and on thyrotoxicosis in pregnancy is going on.

In 1963 the staff consisted of eleven graduates (eight medical, three science) and three 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.

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 also were 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 1962-63 is shown in the following table:—

VICTORIA—NATIONAL WELFARE FUND : EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

Service	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Funeral Benefits	92	91	92	97	108
Age and Invalid Pensions	31,645	35,935	38,734	44,682	46,864
Widows' Pensions	2,545	2,916	3,329	3,680	3,879
Maternity Allowances	1,020	1,008	1,069	1,057	1,059
Child Endowment	18,369	16,963	20,344	18,021	18,430
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	1,920	1,684	1,672	4,528	3,700
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	203	201	203	220	207
Medical Benefits	1,872	2,204	2,444	2,802	3,011
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	932	978	1,004	1,094	1,152
Hospital Benefits	3,426	4,212	4,824	5,493	5,651
Pharmaceutical Benefits	5,265	6,091	6,316	7,739	7,839
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	525	789	1,663	2,082	2,297
Nutrition of Children	783	908	1,018	1,034	949
Miscellaneous Health Services	41	55	55	55	51
Tuberculosis Benefits	1,270	1,308	1,272	1,309	1,465
Total	69,908	75,343	84,039	93,893	96,662

Social Security Benefits

The benefits provided under the Social Services Act at 30th June, 1964, are outlined below:—

Age Pensions

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

The 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

From November, 1963, a new rate of pension known as the standard rate pension, has been payable to a single, widowed or divorced pensioner or a married pensioner whose spouse is not receiving an age or invalid pension, a wife's allowance, an unemployment, sickness or special benefit, a tuberculosis allowance or a service pension. The maximum standard rate of pension is £299 a year (£5 15s. a week). The maximum married rate is £546 a year (£10 10s. a week) for a married couple, both pensioners, i.e., £273 a year (£5 5s. a week) each. For a married person whose spouse is receiving a pension, allowance or benefit, the maximum rate of pension is also £5 5s. a week.

If the pensioner is an invalid or is blind, a wife's allowance of up to £3 a week may be paid, subject to the means test, to his non-pensioner wife. A child's allowance of 15s. a week, free of the means test, may also be paid for the first child and extra pension of 15s. a week, subject to the means test, for each other child under sixteen years. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen, if he is dependent on the pensioner and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university.

Supplementary assistance of 10s. a week is available to pensioners receiving the full standard rate pension if they pay rent and are considered to depend entirely on the pension.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, the maximum payable to him is £2 a week if he is eligible for the standard rate, or £1 17s. a week in other cases. The rest is paid to the home, except where the pensioner is a patient in an infirmary ward.

Means Test

The rate of pension 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. Where the standard rate applies no pension is payable if the value of property is £5,010 or more. Where the married rate applies no pension is payable if the value of property is £4,750 or more. The wife's allowance is affected by income and property on the same basis as the pension, i.e., it is reduced by the amount of "means as assessed" over £182.

"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. This also applies for a child over sixteen, until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen if he is dependent on the claimant and is receiving full-time education.

"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 and his furniture and personal effects are 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.

Numbers, &c. : On 30th June, 1963, there were 607,350 age pensioners in the Commonwealth. Of these, 420,138 or 69 per cent. were women and 187,212 or 31 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. At the 1911 Census the percentage was 32·0, at the 1921 Census 32·9, and at the 1933 Census 32·5. At the time of the 1947 Census it had risen to 38·1; at the 1954 Census it had reached 42·8, and at the 1961 Census 51·0 per cent. of those in the pensionable age group were receiving pensions. At 30th June, 1963, the estimated percentage was 53·4.

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.

<i>Rate of Pension</i> :	} As for age pensions, except for blind persons.
<i>Means Test</i> :	
<i>Supplementary Assistance</i> :	

Blind Persons : Permanently blind persons, if qualified in other respects, receive the applicable maximum rate of pension, and child's allowance of 15s. a week free of the means test. Wife's allowance, the extra pension for children other than the first, and supplementary assistance are subject to the means test. There are limits to the amount a blind person may receive from age and war pensions.

Numbers, &c. : At 30th June, 1963, there were 104,038 invalid pensioners in Australia, comprising 56,203 men and 47,835 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, 1963, was 0.95.

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

VICTORIA—AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Pensioners			Total Payments *
	Age	Invalid	Total	
1959	128,152	21,132	149,284	£'000 31,645
1960	136,098†	17,546†	153,644	35,935
1961	143,636	19,434	163,070	38,734
1962	152,533	21,519	174,052	44,682
1963	156,578	22,982	179,560	46,864

* 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 residence 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, who has been deserted by her husband without just cause for a period of at least six months, 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.

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.—£7 15s. a week. This includes the standard rate pension of £5 15s. a week and a mother's allowance of £2 a week. In addition, a flat rate allowance of 15s. a week for one child, and, subject to the means test, extra pension of 15s. a week for each other child under sixteen are payable. Payment may be made for a child over sixteen until the end of the calendar year in which he reaches eighteen, if he is wholly or substantially dependent on the widow and is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university.

Class B.—£5 2s. 6d. a week.

Class C.—£5 2s. 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" comprise 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 her 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 £6,850 or more; no Class B pension is payable where property is £4,690 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, 1963, there were in Australia altogether 58,477 widow pensioners, of whom 25,261 were in Class A, 33,112 in Class B, and 104 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 five years are shown in the table below :—

VICTORIA—WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Year Ended 30th June—	Number of Widow Pensioners	Total Payments
		£'000
1959	12,141	2,546
1960	12,547	2,916
1961	13,311	3,329
1962	14,251	3,681
1963	14,549	3,879

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 has 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 1962-63 was 235,064 and expenditure amounted to £3,781,380.

Details of allowances paid in Victoria during the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year Ended 30th June—				Number Granted	Total Payments
					£'000
1959	..	..	..	63,428	1,020
1960	..	..	..	62,853	1,008
1961	..	..	..	66,511	1,069
1962	..	..	..	65,847	1,057
1963	..	..	..	66,021	1,059

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. In January, 1964, the rate for third and subsequent children under sixteen years in a family was increased. Provision was also made for endowment to be paid for a student child over sixteen years but under 21 years who is in the custody, care and control of the parent or guardian, is receiving full-time education at a school, college or university, and is not in employment or engaged in work on his own account.

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

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

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 elder, eldest or only child under sixteen ; 10s. a week for the next eldest child under sixteen; and 15s. a week for each other child under sixteen. Endowment for student children is payable at the rate of 15s. a week for each eligible student child over sixteen years of age.

If a child is being cared for by an approved charitable or religious institution or organization, including a government institution (other than a mental hospital), endowment for the child is paid to the institution. Where a child is in a government mental hospital, endowment may be paid to the parent if a reasonable contribution is being made towards the child's maintenance.

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, 1963, was 1,535,388, and the number of endowed children in families was 3,432,166. There were also 25,454 endowed children in institutions. Expenditure for the year 1962-63 was £67,710,463.

The following table gives details of endowment payments in Victoria since 1959 :—

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
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*
1962	417,482	921,582	4,627	18,021
1963	421,275	933,628	4,594	18,430

* 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.

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 of undertaking 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. For sickness benefit, the income of the spouse determines the extent of her dependency for the purposes of the payment of additional benefit.

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

The amount of war pension paid in respect of the same incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is a direct deduction from the rate of benefit otherwise payable. Similarly, workers compensation and like payments are a direct deduction.

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 1962-63, a total of 200,982 unemployment benefits were granted, and on 30th June, 1963, there were 38,188 persons receiving benefit. Comparable figures for Victoria were 38,892 and 8,548.

The number of sickness benefits shows little variation from year to year. Altogether 66,402 grants of sickness benefits were made in Australia during 1962-63 (15,820 in Victoria), and there were 10,876 persons on benefit at the end of the year (2,569 in Victoria). Total expenditure in the Commonwealth on unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in 1962-63 was £14,657,455 ; expenditure in Victoria during the same period was £3,699,686.

The table which follows gives details of the numbers of persons to whom unemployment, sickness, and special benefits have been granted, and the amount paid in such benefits for each of the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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

Year	Number Admitted to Benefit during Year			Number Receiving Benefit at End of Year			Amount Paid in Benefits during Year		
	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial*	Un-employment	Sick-ness	Spec-ial†
1958-59 ..	24,501	13,288	9,763	6,013	1,972	1,211	1,224	£'000 509	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
1961-62 ..	72,201	14,833	4,595	14,338	2,479	1,123	3,603	647	278
1962-63 ..	38,892	15,820	5,439	8,548	2,569	1,190	2,597	824	278

* Includes migrants in reception and training centres.

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

Rehabilitation

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

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

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

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

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

During 1962-63, 1,553 persons were accepted for rehabilitation, 320 of them being in Victoria; 1,176 were placed in employment, 283 of them being in Victoria. Expenditure on rehabilitation in Victoria during the year was £207,527.

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

Provisions before 1963

Prior to 1st January, 1963, Commonwealth Hospital Benefits were of two types—Ordinary Hospital Benefit and Additional Hospital Benefit.

Commonwealth Ordinary Hospital Benefit was provided for all public and approved private hospitals in Australia by way of deduction from patients' hospital accounts at the rate of 8s. a day. For uninsured pensioners enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and their dependants, while they were patients in public hospitals, and for patients in certain South Australian hospitals, 12s. a day was provided. For patients (including pensioners) in a public hospital the Commonwealth Ordinary Hospital Benefit was paid by the Commonwealth Department of Health to the State health authorities. For patients in approved private hospitals the benefit was paid to the proprietors of the hospitals.

The daily rate of payment of benefit for patients in public hospitals was governed by agreements between the Commonwealth and each of the State Governments. These agreements expired on 20th August, 1962. Regulations under the National Health Act were introduced early in August to ensure the continuation of the benefits after the expiry of the Agreements and until the new arrangements were introduced on 1st January, 1963.

Commonwealth Additional Hospital Benefits were paid through registered organizations at the rate of 4s. a day to contributors who were insured for a fund benefit of at least 6s. a day but less than 16s. a day, and at the rate of 12s. a day to contributors who were insured for a fund benefit of at least 16s. a day. The patients normally received the Additional Benefit with the amount of fund benefit payable by the organization. Reimbursement of the Commonwealth Additional Hospital Benefit was subsequently made to the organization by the Commonwealth.

Provisions from 1963

One aspect of the Hospital Benefits Scheme that had been a cause of some misunderstanding and difficulty had been the payment of Commonwealth benefit for insured patients in two separate stages: Ordinary Hospital Benefits of 8s. a day being deducted from the patient's hospital account and the 4s. or 12s. a day Additional Benefit being paid to the patient by his insurance organization with his fund benefit.

A tendency had developed for pensioners to be required to pay hospital insurance contributions to meet charges for hospital treatment. As it has been the policy of the Commonwealth Government to provide free medical and pharmaceutical benefits for eligible pensioners under the Pensioner Medical Service, it was considered desirable that arrangements should be made for the free treatment of these pensioners in public wards of public hospitals.

It had been found that the existing hospital benefit arrangements had not been operating satisfactorily for patients in convalescent and rest homes and infirmary sections of State benevolent homes and homes for the aged. Because many patients in these homes were pensioners and because they often remained in the homes for long periods, the Commonwealth Government decided that they should not be obliged to join an insurance fund to qualify for Commonwealth benefits.

To simplify the Scheme, and at the same time provide for pensioners and patients in convalescent and rest homes, new arrangements were authorized by the amendments to the National Health Act and Regulations whereby, from 1st January, 1963, qualified patients in approved hospitals and nursing homes are eligible for only one Commonwealth benefit in any one day, the amount of Commonwealth benefit payable being:—

In approved hospitals—

- (a) For insured patients—20s. a day (or 8s. a day during a waiting period or a period of unfinancial membership) ;
- (b) in respect of pensioners enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and their dependants in public wards of public hospital—36s. a day ; and
- (c) for uninsured patients not included in (b)—8s. a day.

In approved nursing homes—

For all patients—20s. a day.

The following table shows the number of registered organizations and members during the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS : ORGANIZATIONS AND MEMBERS

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Registered Organizations	48	47	47	46	44
Number of Members	712,788	768,773	860,323	901,596	923,469

The following table shows hospital benefits paid in Victoria during the years 1958-59 to 1962-1963 :—

VICTORIA—HOSPITAL BENEFITS PAID
(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Benefits Paid by Registered Organizations	1,561	2,184	2,771	3,655	4,124
Commonwealth Benefits	3,426	3,996	4,424	4,877	5,163
Total	4,987	6,180	7,195	8,532	9,287

Social Welfare Department

Introduction

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

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

The Act was passed in June, 1960. In July, 1960, the provisions of the Act relating to central 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)) remain to be proclaimed : these apply to the 17-21 age group, in relation to committal or transfer to youth training centres.

Family Welfare Division

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

It maintains reception centres and children's homes for the reception and treatment of children under the Department's care. It also supervises the care of wards placed in private foster homes and in approved children's homes conducted by the various voluntary agencies. The children's homes maintained by the Division include twelve family group homes, each caring for eight children, and four small homes for children in need of specialized care. Reception centres are at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Mildura. It is intended to develop further

regional centres throughout the State so that local assistance will be readily available when necessary. Apart from Ballarat and Mildura, there are regional officers at Geelong, Bendigo and Morwell. Other functions of this Division are set out on page 313 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the number of children made wards of the State during the periods stated :—

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

Type of Admission	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962			1963		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
By Children's Court—						
For Offences* (Pursuant to Section 28, Children's Court Act)						
Larceny and Stealing ..	19	..	19	28	2	30
Breaking and Entering ..	20	1	21	29	..	29
Illegally Using† ..	2	..	2	3	..	3
Miscellaneous ..	7	..	7	7	..	7
Total	48	1	49	67	2	69
Care and Protection Applications (Pursuant to Section 16, Children's Welfare Act)						
Found Wandering or Abandoned	22	10	32	18	12	30
No Means of Support or No Settled Place of Abode ..	94	66	160	109	93	202
Not Provided with Proper Food, Nursing, Clothing, or Medical Aid ..	39	28	67	76	58	134
In Care of Unfit Guardians ..	54	74	128	53	54	107
Lapsing or Likely to Lapse into a Career of Vice or Crime ..	224	21	245	181	49	230
Exposed to Moral Danger ..	..	42	42	..	84	84
Truancy ..	4	..	4	3	3	6
Total	437	241	678	440	353	793
Uncontrollable (Pursuant to Section 19, Children's Welfare Act) ..	20	2	22	22	8	30
Total Made Wards by Children's Courts ..	505	244	749	529	363	892
Admissions on Application to Department	136	97	233	111	99	210
Total Made Wards ..	641	341	982	640	462	1,102

* From July, 1961, until February, 1964, children under fourteen convicted of an offence could be made wards by the Children's Court and admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Department; those fourteen and over could be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre (not involving wardship). As a consequence of raising the school leaving age to fifteen years as from 4th February, 1964, children convicted of an offence may now be admitted as wards up to the age of fifteen years. Only those fifteen and over may be sentenced to a Youth Training Centre.

† E.g., motor vehicles.

The following table gives details of the placement of wards at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—LOCATION OF WARDS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Year	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	On Parole	Total
1959*	665	52	743	538	2,151	81	116	..	4,346
1960*	711	78	1,044	568	2,178	80	116	..	4,775
1961†	734	127	1,053	561	2,387	81	107	..	5,050
1962†	759	193	1,061	540	2,168	92	108	17	4,938
1963†	760	191	1,063	610	2,443	123	132	30	5,352

* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

The following table gives details of family assistance rendered by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department during the periods stated :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Period	Number of Applications		Number of Children Receiving Assistance at End of Period	Cost of Assistance*
	Received	Approved		
				£'000
1959	1,625	1,040	4,847	235
1960	1,468	962	4,881	242
1961 (to 30th June) ..	1,306	892	6,161	131
1961-62	3,762	2,750	7,413	409
1962-63	2,883	2,041	7,253	360

* Excludes Medical and School Payments.

The following table gives details of the numbers of families receiving assistance at the dates shown from the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department, classified according to the reason for the inability of the male parent to support the family :—

VICTORIA—FAMILY ASSISTANCE : CLASSIFICATION OF FATHERS

Particulars	At 30th June—					
	1961		1962		1963	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total
Deceased	493	22·4	553	21·1	589	22·7
Deserted	999	45·4	1,113	42·5	1,224	47·3
Receiving Unemployment Benefit	281	12·8	457	17·4	237	9·2
Temporarily or Partially Incapacitated	119	5·4	146	5·6	139	5·4
War Service, Invalid, or Age Pensioner	182	8·3	194	7·4	234	9·0
In Gaol	103	4·7	125	4·8	127	4·9
Other.. ..	24	1·0	30	1·2	41	1·5
Total	2,201	100·0	2,618	100·0	2,591	100·0

The following is a statement of operations under Part VII of the Children's Welfare Act (Infant Life Protection) for the periods shown :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN UNDER INFANT LIFE PROTECTION PROVISIONS

Particulars	1959	1960	1961 (To 30th June)	1961-62	1962-63
Children under Supervision at Beginning of Period	223	246	248	258	260
Children Placed during Period ..	619	670	301	512	521
Children under Supervision at End of Period	246	248	258	260	227

Youth Welfare Division

This Division, under the Director of Youth Welfare, is responsible for all functions dealing with the social welfare problems of young persons. In addition to promoting co-operation between the various organizations and individuals interested in youth welfare in the community, it is responsible for administering institutions known as Remand Centres and Youth Training Centres for the detention and treatment of delinquent youths under the age of seventeen years. The Director is a member of the Youth Advisory Council which advises the Government on Youth activities and recommends the allocations of grants from the Youth Organizations' Assistance Fund.

The following tables give details of Youth Training Centres in 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—SENTENCES TO YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES,
1962-63

Length of Sentence	First Sentence		Sentences Imposed on Young Persons Previously Sentenced		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 14 Days	24	..	7	..	31	..
14 Days and under 1 Month	19	..	3	..	22	..
1 Month and under 2 Months	21	3	7	..	28	3
2 Months and under 3 Months	3	2	12	..	15	2
3 Months and under 6 Months	19	3	36	2	55	5
6 Months and under 9 Months	23	5	26	1	49	6
9 Months and under 1 Year	4	..	18	..	22	..
1 Year and under 2 Years	139	6	50	..	189	6
2 Years and under 3 Years	26	..	12	..	38	..
3 Years and over	3	..	3	..	6	..
	281	19	174	3	455	22

VICTORIA—YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES : OFFENCES FOR
WHICH SENTENCES IMPOSED, 1962-63

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
Assault	34	5	39
Robbery with Violence	5	..	5
Sex	39	..	39
Breakings	346	..	346
Larceny	226	11	237
Motor Vehicles	360	..	360
False Pretences	7	..	7
Other Offences	138	17	155
	1,155	33	1,188

The following table shows the location of sentenced young persons under the control of the Youth Welfare Division at 30th June, 1963 :—

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

Location	At 30th June, 1963—		
	Non-Wards	Wards	Total
Government Youth Training Centres	80	54	134
Non-Government Youth Training Centres	59	20	79
Prison	23	1	24
Escapees	13	18	31
Other Locations	11	30	41
Total	186	123	309

NOTE.—In addition to the young persons shown on this table, the Youth Welfare Division had control of 663 wards who were not under sentence at 30th June, 1963. These, as well as the wards shown above, have been included in the table "Location of Wards of Social Welfare Department", on page 295.

Prisons Division

This Division is under the Director of Prisons and is responsible for the control of all prisons. Victoria has eleven prisons for males and one for females. In addition, in some country centres, police gaols are used for short sentences not exceeding 30 days. Further information about this Division is set out on pages 318-319 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The following statement contains information relating to gaols (excluding police gaols) in Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS,
1962-63**

Institution	Number of Prisoners							
	Accommodation		Daily Average		Total Received (Including Transfers)		In Confinement at 30th June, 1963*	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pentridge	1,210	..	1,104	..	10,689	..	1,132	..
Ballarat	73	..	61	..	431	..	68	..
Beechworth Training Prison	125	..	112	..	135	..	107	..
Bendigo Training Prison	120	..	114	..	126	..	110	..
Castlemaine	115	..	91	..	261	..	89	..
Cooriemungle Prison Farm	60	..	55	..	59	..	55	..
Geelong Training Prison	130	..	117	..	516	..	130	..
Sale	38	..	27	..	277	..	32	..
McLeod Prison Farm (French Island) ..	102	..	98	..	109	..	102	..
Langi Kal Kal Training Centre	128	..	102	..	277	..	108	..
Morwell River Re-forest- ation Prison ..	80	..	70	..	103	..	73	..
Fairlea Female Prison..	..	100	..	38	..	696	..	38
Total ..	2,181	100	1,951	38	12,983	696	2,006	38

* Including 98 males and four 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 1959, for the period 1st January, 1960 to 30th June, 1960, and for the years ended 30th June, 1961, 1962, and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS RECEIVED AT AND DISCHARGED FROM GAOLS

(Exclusive of Police Gaols)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st December, 1959	Six Months Ended 30th June, 1960	Year Ended 30th June—		
			1961	1962	1963
Number in Confinement at Beginning of Period—					
Convicted	1,397	1,539	1,678	1,827	1,844
Awaiting Trial	99	139	158	138	150
Total	1,496	1,678	1,836	1,965	1,994
Received during Period—					
Convicted of Felony, Misdemeanour &c.	8,462	4,425	8,887	8,737	9,016
Transfer from—					
Other Gaols	1,145	574	1,178	1,528	1,594
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.	81	50	77	98	114
For Trial, not Subsequently Convicted For Trial, Released on Bond or Probation	2,261	1,332	2,610	2,601	2,305
Returned on Order	320	121	374	289	310
Returned on Order	188	99	224	192	340
Total	12,457	6,601	13,350	13,445	13,679
Discharged during Period	12,275	6,443	13,221	13,416	13,629
Number in Confinement at End of Period—					
Convicted	1,539	1,678	1,827	1,844	1,942
Awaiting Trial	139	158	138	150	102
Total	1,678	1,836	1,965	1,994	2,044

The following table shows the number of prisoners under sentence from 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE

Year	Males	Females	Total	Number per 10,000 of Population
1959*	1,504	35	1,539	5·47
1960†	1,649	29	1,678	5·87
1961†	1,797	30	1,827	6·23
1962†	1,814	30	1,844	6·16
1963†	1,908	34	1,942	6·36

* At 31st December

† At 30th June.

Research and Statistics Division

This Division conducts research into social welfare problems. It co-operates in non-governmental research projects and supervises any investigations made in relation to such projects within the departmental organization or institutions. It also supervises the preparation of statistics for all divisions and the collation of all material for issue from the Branch.

Training Division

Under Division 5 of the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, a Social Welfare Training Council is established. The functions of this Council are listed in detail on page 321 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

The Training Division is also responsible for educational programmes in all institutions in the Branch. These include physical and recreational education, as well as academic and vocational training for all persons in the care of the Department.

The Division controls 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. The Division is also responsible for the supervision of trainees on parole from Youth Training Centres and of prisoners on parole from prisons. Further information about this Division will be found on pages 321-325 of the 1964 Victorian Year Book.

Adult Probation

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

The probation Service prepares pre-sentence reports for Courts if required. For the years ended 30th June 1962 and 1963, the following were prepared :—

VICTORIA—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

Court	1961-62			1962-63		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supreme Court ..	8	2	10	17	..	17
General Sessions Court ..	188	5	193	174	6	180
Petty Sessions Court ..	82	3	85	128	13	141
Total ..	278	10	288	319	19	338

The following table shows the number of persons placed on probation by the various courts in the years ended 30th June, 1962 and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION BY COURTS

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962			1963		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation by—						
Supreme Court	29	2	31	30	2	32
General Sessions Court ..	464	12	476	573	18	591
Petty Sessions Court ..	867	66	933	1,015	99	1,114
Total	1,360	80	1,440	1,618	119	1,737

The following table shows the ages of persons placed on probation in the years ended 30th June, 1962 and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

Age Group (Years)	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962			1963		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17-20	807	43	850	858	51	909
21-24	198	8	206	299	17	316
25-29	82	7	89	202	8	210
30-34	143	6	149	112	9	121
35-39	52	8	60	63	12	75
40 and over	78	8	86	84	22	106
Total	1,360	80	1,440	1,618	119	1,737

The following table shows the number of persons on probation for the years ended 30th June, 1962 and 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PERSONS ON PROBATION

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1962			1963		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Placed on Probation ..	1,360	80	1,440	1,618	119	1,737
Completed Probation ..	966	81	1,047	1,269	96	1,365
Breached Probation ..	68	1	69	171	5	176
On Probation (At 30th June)	3,116	178	3,294	3,294	196	3,490

Children's Court Probation

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

Children's Court probation was transferred to the control of the Probation and Parole Division of the Social Welfare Branch by the *Social Welfare Act* 1960, Section 55, which amended the relevant sections of the *Children's Court Act* 1958. This change came into operation in December, 1960. In June, 1963, five male and eight female stipendiary probation officers were supervising children on probation; the services of honorary probation officers are still extensively used and at that date 584 men and 58 women throughout the State were gazetted to supervise children on probation.

In the year ended 30th June, 1963, 1,420 boys and 318 girls were placed on probation. Of the boys, 452 were under 14 years of age and 968 were 14-17 years. Of the girls, 81 were under 14 years of age and 237 were 14-17 years.

There were 1,791 boys and 354 girls still under supervision at 30th June, 1963.

Adult Parole

The Parole Board's major function is to implement the parole provisions of the Crimes Act. Further details will be found on page 323 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows details of the Adult Parole Board for the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—ADULT PAROLE BOARD

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—					
	1961		1962		1963	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Parole at Beginning of Year ..	546	4	578	9	684	7
Prisoners Released on Parole	716	10	778	7	802*	7
Parolees Returned to Gaol—						
Parole Cancelled by Re-conviction ..	185	1	167	..	177	1
Parole Cancelled by Board	67	..	35	..	62	1
Successful Completion of Parole during Year	432	4	470	9	499	2
Number on Parole at End of Year ..	578	9	684	7	748	10

* Including four by special authority released by Order of the Governor in Council.

Youth Parole

The Youth Parole section commenced its duties in July, 1961. Its major function is to implement the provisions relating to youth trainees and their supervision on parole as set out in the Social Welfare Act. Further details will be found on page 324 of the Victorian Year Book 1964.

The following table shows particulars of Youth Parole Board cases for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—YOUTH PAROLE BOARD

Details	1961-62			1962-63		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Trainees Paroled during Year ..	135	6	141	170	2	172
Paroles Cancelled by the Board	5	1	6	3	1	4
Paroles Cancelled by Conviction	12	1	13	25	..	25
Paroles Successfully Completed	68	2	70	102	1	103
On Parole at End of Year ..	50	2	52	90	2	92

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1963 (328-330)

Year Book 1964 (312-325)

Annual Report, Social Welfare Department, Victoria.

Annual Report of Youth Parole Board, Victoria.

Annual Report, Parole Boards, Victoria (Adult).

The financial operations of the Social Welfare Department for the year ended 30th June, 1963 are shown below :—

**VICTORIA—SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT :
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63
(£)**

Particulars	Amount
RECEIPTS	
Sale of Manufactured Goods	136,383
Child Endowment	10,979
Maintenance Collections	45,668
Miscellaneous Receipts	6,540
Quarters and Rations	20,153
Total Receipts	219,723
EXPENDITURE	
Administration, Research, &c.	68,520
Family Welfare	1,322,288
Youth Welfare (Including Youth Organizations Assistance)	472,944
Prisons	1,177,186
Social Welfare Training	26,320
Probation and Parole Services	90,740
Total Expenditure	3,157,998
Net Expenditure	2,938,275

Voluntary Social Services

Introduction

The earliest voluntary social activities in Victoria were hospitals, benevolent or visiting societies, which gave outdoor relief to the sick, deserted and aged, and benevolent asylums giving both institutional care and outdoor relief. The first agencies tended to serve many purposes, providing help to a wide variety of groups of people. As time elapsed and population grew, however, more specialized agencies developed and at the time of the 1870 Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions, such agencies included the Eye and Ear Hospital, orphan asylums, the Asylum and School for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The extent, today, of voluntary activity in the various fields of social welfare in Victoria varies. It seems greatest in child and youth welfare and the welfare of the aged; it is shared to a greater degree with statutory agencies in family and ex-service welfare and the welfare of the handicapped, and plays rather a lesser role in the fields of delinquency and crime. Actual types of social welfare work which are carried on predominantly under voluntary auspices are the provision of homes for children who need to be cared for away from their own families, adoption services, the establishment and maintenance of youth clubs, kindergartens and day nurseries, welfare services, and general care of handicapped groups such as the deaf, the crippled and the blind, and the provision of homes for old people.

The greatest variety and coverage in voluntary social service in Victoria is to be found in Melbourne; some specialized forms of voluntary welfare have been slow to develop in country areas. Some of the larger organizations, such as the Red Cross, ex-service agencies, the Country Women's Association, etc., have developed strong non-metropolitan links but, in the main, voluntary work in the provincial cities is carried on by independent voluntary agencies, which are organizationally unrelated to their Melbourne counterparts. Over the past 10 to 15 years there has, however, been a marked trend towards the major voluntary agencies in Melbourne taking steps to ensure that their services are known and available to residents throughout the State.

The churches and church organizations are responsible for a substantial part of the voluntary work performed in a number of fields of social welfare in Victoria. For example, nine of the thirteen homes caring for babies are church homes; 20 of the 26 hostels for young men or young women are conducted by churches.

Co-ordination of Social Welfare Agencies

The diversity of voluntary social agencies in Victoria has brought with it the need for some regulation and co-ordination of effort to ensure that available funds and staff are used to the best possible advantage. This has been provided in two different ways : one the result of Government action, the other by action on the part of the agencies themselves.

In 19th Century Victoria, the somewhat haphazard and unco-ordinated growth of voluntary social welfare aroused comments from Government officials and committees of enquiry. There were also numerous efforts by the Government to deal with the mounting and seemingly uncontrollable demands for Government financial assistance towards voluntary social welfare. These gave rise to a recommendation that a central board of charity should be appointed to collate Government grants and to control all charities. This idea became a reality with the appointment of the Charities Board in 1922 and was developed and extended with the establishment of the Hospitals and Charities Commission in 1948.

Voluntary agencies which depend in part or wholly upon public support and which engage in benevolent and charitable work are required to be registered with the Hospitals and Charities Commission, which sets down certain conditions which have to be met before registration, and demands certain returns afterwards. Although not all voluntary social agencies are required to be registered under these provisions, registration is increasingly being sought as a mark of bona fides and community approval.

The Hospitals and Charities Commission also regulates the conducting of appeals to the public for financial support by voluntary social agencies.

In addition to the general oversight of voluntary organizations exercised by the Hospitals and Charities Commission, various Government departments and other instrumentalities regulate the operation of agencies of particular kinds, e.g., the Health Department requires certain standards of nursery kindergartens, crèches and day nurseries ; the Social Welfare Department, of children's homes ; and the Registrar of Co-operative Housing Societies, of housing groups.

Agencies have, themselves, closed their ranks to some extent by forming co-ordinating councils which have enabled them to present a common front on important issues and to consider needs and problems of common concern. The earliest of such councils were the National Council of Women formed in 1902 and the Children's Welfare Association established in 1913. Following the Second World War, moves to form other co-ordinating councils were accelerated and the Good Neighbour Council (which promotes co-operation between agencies concerned with the assimilation of migrants), the Old People's Welfare Council, the Youth Council, and the Victorian Council of Churches were all formed.

In addition, a broadly based co-ordinating council covering agencies in all fields of social welfare was established in 1945. While membership in this body, the Victorian Council of Social Service, is open to both statutory and voluntary social agencies, nearly all its members are voluntary organizations.

Financial Aspects

Of growing importance to the work of voluntary social agencies in the post-war years has been the extent of Government financial participation, especially through specific subsidies. From the early years of voluntary activity in Victoria, the State Government made grants to voluntary social agencies—in fact, the multiplicity of the requests for this became a problem to successive Governments before 1900.

Since the establishment of the Charities Board in 1922 and its successor, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, in 1948, general State Government financial assistance to voluntary social agencies has been channelled through these bodies. The Hospitals and Charities Commission today provides capital and/or maintenance grants to a wide variety of voluntary organizations.

Over many years the State Health Department has financially assisted voluntary agencies providing nursery kindergartens, crèches and day nurseries, and residential homes where mothercraft training is undertaken.

The post-war years have seen a considerable expansion in financial grants to voluntary social agencies by both the State and Commonwealth Governments. New Commonwealth grants which have been instituted include the Aged Persons Homes Grant, providing capital grants for the erection of old people's homes ; grants to approved marriage guidance agencies under the Commonwealth Matrimonial Causes Act ; the Commonwealth Home Nursing subsidy—giving assistance to organizations such as district and other home nursing societies ; and the Federal Housekeeper Grant providing money to the State Governments for distribution among agencies providing home help. State Government subsidies to voluntary agencies now include the Youth Organizations Assistance Grant to encourage youth agencies to provide more and better services to youth, and subsidies through the Mental Hygiene Authority to day centres for the intellectually handicapped.

While the voluntary social services are helped by the Government, financially and in other ways, this is not a one-way process. The voluntary agencies in their turn assist Government services and, in fact, social welfare generally, by providing many of the personnel of advisory Governmental committees, such as the Family Welfare Advisory Committee, and the Social Welfare Training Council.

Conclusion

The pattern of voluntary social services in Victoria today is one in which much of the initiative and the vigour of the formative years has been preserved, but co-operation between statutory and voluntary agencies helps to ensure standards of service and efficient use of resources.

Friendly Societies

The *Friendly Societies Act* 1958 regulates the operations of friendly societies in Victoria. The societies eligible for registration are those which provide one or more of the benefits set out in Section 5 of the Act and those which provide such other benefits as a law officer of the Crown certifies to be of mutual benefit to members and to which the facilities afforded by the Act should be extended. The latter are known as "Specially Authorized" Societies. Those societies which periodically close their funds, discharge their liabilities, and divide their assets are known as Dividing Societies.

The benefits referred to include periodical payments during sickness, old age, and infirmity, as well as lump sum payments on death or on the attainment of a specified age (endowment benefits). They also include payments for hospitals, medical, medicine, and dental expenses.

The following tables give details of Friendly Society activities in Victoria (excluding Specially Authorized Societies) for each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
ORDINARY FRIENDLY SOCIETIES *			
Number of Societies	21	21	21
Number of Branches	1,197	1,185	1,181
Number of Members Contributing for—			
Sick and Funeral Benefits†	119,840	114,330	112,610
Medical Services‡	‡	207,777	216,794
Hospital Benefits†	‡	212,114	233,370
Number of Widows Registered for Funeral Benefits ..	5,072	5,329	5,775
Number of Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits in Force	7,751	8,953	10,327
DIVIDING AND OTHER SOCIETIES			
Number of Societies	121	118	115
Number of Members	39,448	40,391	46,019
ALL SOCIETIES			
Number of Members Who Received Sick Pay ..	28,598	27,975	29,252
Number of Weeks for Which Sick Pay Was Allowed ..	443,520	441,910	452,850
Number of Deaths of Sick and Funeral Benefit Members	2,421	2,403	2,482
Number of Deaths of Wives and Widows ..	799	691	782

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical and hospital benefits.

† A member may contribute for any number or all of these benefits and is entered in this table in each benefit for which he contributes.

‡ Not available on a comparable basis.

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
RECEIPTS			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	702	658	657
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..		131	203
Medical Services Funds	1,781	1,955	1,974
Hospital Benefit Funds	1,198	1,467	1,627
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	776	639	720
Dividing and Other Societies	160	172	198
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	290	113	181
Total Receipts.. .. .	4,327	4,909	5,198
EXPENDITURE			
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	542	435	475
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..		21	45
Medical Services Funds	1,719	1,935	1,998
Hospital Benefit Funds	1,025	1,343	1,486
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	639	632	603
Dividing and Other Societies	124	130	167
Less Inter-Fund Transfers	290	113	181
Total Expenditure	3,759	4,383	4,593
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure	568	526	605

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : FUNDS

(£'000)

Particulars	At 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
Ordinary Societies*—			
Sick, Funeral and Non-Contributory Endowment Funds	7,989	7,938	8,120
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Funds..		384	542
Medical Services Funds	780	799	774
Hospital Benefit Funds	764	889	1,030
Medicine, Management and Other Funds	2,313	2,319	2,436
Dividing and Other Societies	346	389	421
Total Funds	12,192	12,718	13,323

* Societies which provide the customary benefits, viz., sick pay, funeral, medicine, medical, and hospital benefits.

The following table shows the amounts disbursed by societies (excluding specially authorized societies) in sick pay, funeral and mortuary benefits, endowments, medical services, medicine, and hospital benefits during each of the years 1960-61 to 1962-63 :—

VICTORIA—FRIENDLY SOCIETIES : AMOUNTS DISBURSED
IN BENEFITS
(£'000)

Nature of Benefit	Year Ended 30th June—		
	1961	1962	1963
Sick Pay	263	266	278
Funeral Benefits	79	89	106
Non-Contributory Endowment Benefits	23	40	29
Whole of Life and Endowment Assurance Benefits ..		10	18
Medical Services—			
Society Benefit	808	926	978
Government Subsidy	698	766	808
Hospital Benefits—			
Society Benefit	612	829	930
Government Subsidy	268	309	371
Medicine	134	130	122

Dispensaries

At the end of 1962-63 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 supply of 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 1962-63 was 84,039. As the receipts and expenditure of the dispensaries are to some extent interwoven with those of the medicine and management funds of ordinary societies, they are not given here. The assets and liabilities of dispensaries at the end of 1962-63 amounted to £1,033,419 and £153,464 respectively.

Specially Authorized Societies

At the end of 1962-63, 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 1962-63 was 86 and their assets amounted to £94,357.

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.

The Act permits the Treasurer of Victoria to guarantee the repayment of any loan raised by a society for the implementation of its objects. At the 30th June, 1963, 87 guarantees were in force, the amount involved being £547,980.

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, 1963, is given in the following statement :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER THE CO-OPERATION ACT, 1962–63

Society	Number	Number of Members	Liabilities		Assets
			Members' Funds	External	
				£'000	
Producers' Societies ..	54	20,981	1,508	2,071	3,579
Trading Societies ..	32	16,128	555	867	1,422
Community Settlement Societies ..	5	343	9	80	89
Community Advancement Societies ..	128	8,779	184	290	474
Credit Societies ..	86	10,041	58	708	766
Associations ..	1	46	*	12	13
Total ..	306	56,318	2,314	4,028	6,343

* Less than £500.

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 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES*

Type	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Producer	9	22	33	44	54
Trading	21	21	26	26	32
Community Settlement ..	3	3	4	5	5
Community Advancement	28	43	63	100	128
Credit	31	39	57	72	86
Associations	2	2	2	2	1
Total	94	130	185	249	306

* Registered under the Co-operation Act. Further information regarding co-operative organizations is given on pages 696-697 of this Year Book.

Repatriation

Introduction

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 deceased ex-servicemen of the First World War, the Second World War, the Korea and Malaya Operations, the Australian component of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve and Special Overseas Service, and for native members of the Forces in the Territory of Papua-New Guinea and Torres Strait Islands.

War Pensions

A war pension is payable, by way of compensation, to an ex-serviceman and eligible dependants for incapacity accepted as due to war service (i.e., an occurrence which happened during war service, or has been attributed to it in any material degree, or has been

aggravated by conditions of war service). The only exception is in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis. For an ex-serviceman who served in a theatre of war and at any time after discharge from the Forces suffers pulmonary tuberculosis, a war pension is payable even though the incapacity is not due to war service.

There are two main classes of war pensions, namely,

- (1) The special rate war pension known as the T.P.I. pension, which is payable to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated and are unable to earn more than a negligible percentage of a living wage ; and
- (2) the general rate war pension which is payable to those who suffer war-caused disabilities, but are not thereby prevented from working, though their earning capacity may be reduced.

In addition to war pensions there are special allowances paid for certain disabilities.

A wife and children under sixteen years of age also receive pensions at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the ex-serviceman. A pension is paid to widows of ex-servicemen who died as a result of war service and to children under the age of sixteen, and a domestic allowance is paid to certain classes of widows.

Service Pensions

This type of pension is not paid as compensation for war disablement, but is more in the nature of a social benefit to those who, because of age or inability to engage in permanent employment, are incapable of earning an adequate livelihood. It is equivalent in amount, and is subject to the same means test, as the Social Services Age and Invalid Pension. A service pension is payable to an ex-serviceman (who served in a theatre of war) on reaching the age of 60 (55 in the case of ex-servicewomen) or who is permanently unemployable. It is also paid to those who are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis irrespective of the area of service.

Cost of Pensions

Excluding 814 war pensions to miscellaneous personnel, involving an annual liability of £110,925, there were 670,401 war pensions payable to ex-servicemen and their dependants at 30th June, 1963, with an annual liability of £64,713,250. Of this amount £18,972,615 was payable in Victoria in respect of 190,949 war pensions. The number of service pensions in force was 62,161 with an annual liability at 30th June, 1963, of £11,379,285—Victorian liability at the same date amounted to £2,789,012 in respect of 15,394 service pensions.

Particulars of war and service pensions in Victoria for the years 1958–59 to 1962–63 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					
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
1962.. .. .	62,285	114,781	15,374	192,440	18,420
1963.. .. .	63,005	112,187	15,757	190,949	20,908
SERVICE PENSIONS					
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
1962.. .. .	10,379	3,107	531	14,017	2,122
1963.. .. .	11,616	3,255	553	15,424	2,475

Medical Care

A major function of the Repatriation Department is the medical care of eligible ex-servicemen and dependants of deceased ex-servicemen, and a wide range of medical services is provided at departmental institutions and through general practitioners under the Local Medical Officer scheme.

In-patient treatment is provided at Repatriation General Hospitals in each capital city and at auxiliary hospitals in all States except Tasmania. For long-term patients, Anzac Hostels are maintained in Victoria and Queensland. In-patient treatment may also be provided at country hospitals at departmental expense in certain circumstances. Psychiatric patients requiring custodial care are accommodated, by agreement with the State Governments and at the expense of the Department, in separate Repatriation Mental Hospitals administered by the State authorities. 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 Mental Health Authority of Victoria.

Out-patient treatment is provided through the Local Medical Officer scheme in which some 5,300 doctors in private practice throughout the Commonwealth participate. In Victoria there are some 1,465 Repatriation Local Medical Officers.

These facilities are supplemented by the services of specialists employed or retained by the Commission or engaged by local arrangement. Artificial limbs, surgical aids, and appliances are provided for those eligible at the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in each State. 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.

Dental treatment is also available to eligible ex-servicemen and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen at departmental institutions or from local dentists under the Local Dental Officer scheme.

Medical treatment is provided for all disabilities which have been accepted as due to war service, and for pulmonary tuberculosis although not due to war service. In addition, subject to certain conditions, treatment is provided for disabilities not due to war service for the following :—

- (1) Ex-servicemen and women receiving a war pension at or exceeding the maximum general (100 per cent.) rate ;
- (2) nurses who served in the First World War ;
- (3) widows and certain dependants of deceased ex-servicemen whose deaths are due to war service ; and
- (4) service pensioners.

The Department provides a comprehensive rehabilitation and social worker service at its institutions, in which programmes for the social care and rehabilitation of disabled patients, particularly the elderly patient, are carried out. Emphasis is given to retraining and rehabilitation to slow down deterioration in the health of ex-servicemen as they grow older, and to help others return to employment. Where employment is not possible, because of age or other reasons, an effective rehabilitation service is planned at the out-patient and home level, enabling the patient to return home to live a reasonably normal life. This type of patient is accommodated in Victoria at the Macleod Repatriation Hospital, Mont Park.

Institutions

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, pharmacy, and social work. At 30th June, 1963, the number of staff employed full time at the hospital was 1,195 and during 1962-63, 12,105 patients were treated at the hospital with an average stay of 23 days per patient.

The other institutions conducted by the Department in Victoria are the 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.

Educational and Vocational Training

With the assistance of a voluntary Education Board in each State, the Repatriation Department administers the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme which provides assistance in the form of school requisites and fares for 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

continue. Further assistance by way of fees and fares is provided where the child continues a course of specialized education or training in preparation for a career.

Vocational training is provided to an ex-serviceman who served in the Korea and Malaya Operations and to an ex-serviceman who through war-caused disabilities is substantially handicapped and where training appears to be the only means whereby satisfactory re-establishment may be effected. Training is also provided to a widow of an ex-serviceman whose death is due to war service and where training is necessary to enable the widow to follow a suitable occupation.

General Assistance

The Department also provides general assistance through 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 benefits, immediate assistance, furniture grants, business re-establishment loans and allowances, and recreation transport allowances.

Red Cross Society

The Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross Society is responsible for all the activities of the Society in the State of Victoria.

Red Cross is a voluntary organization and is maintained by donations and subscriptions. Its primary responsibility is the care of ex-service personnel and dependants, but since the Second World War its civilian activities have been extended to meet various needs of the community. The principal activities carried out by the Division are listed in the table below, which gives some indication of the nature and scope of the work of the Victorian Red Cross Society :—

VICTORIA—RED CROSS SOCIETY

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Income	£ 384,726	443,708	470,080	477,658	500,987
Expenditure	£ 395,935	437,157	472,403	483,100	503,784
Gross Expenditure over Income	£ 11,209		2,323	5,442	
Gross Income over Expenditure	£	6,551			2,797
Accumulation Account	£ 632,745	651,259	657,804	645,582	670,249
Expenditure on—					
Blood Transfusion Service	£ 145,635	171,841	178,788	189,889	206,024
Convalescent Homes and Hostels	£ 81,877	88,577	95,470	89,273	86,338
Handcraft and Curative Training	£ 18,172	15,823	18,619	20,072	21,109
Social Service and Welfare	£ 27,484	29,353	29,909	33,717	36,539
Service and Repatriation Hospitals } Including Recreation Centres Civilian Hospital and Civilian Relief }	£ 39,187	38,808	38,382	51,661	48,318
Red Cross Branches and Companies No.	469	498	507	523	547
Junior Red Cross Circles No.	270	271	284	298	334
Blood Donations No.	72,801	79,541	82,540	89,795	89,249
Blood Distributed half-litres	50,478	52,402	54,670	57,964	58,331
Serum Distributed litres	1,848	1,557	1,349	836	367
Volumes in Red Cross Libraries No.	53,553	56,092	64,103	66,813	73,062
Transport Mileage (Red Cross Vehicles)	370,772	363,302	363,904	395,807	396,598
Admissions to Convalescent Homes No.	1,231	1,240	1,212	1,122	1,061

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1962 (313)

Year Book 1963 (309–310)

Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea

The Lord Mayor's Children's Camp is situated on the Nepean Highway, Portsea, 59 miles from Melbourne, on high ground overlooking the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. Its object is to give selected children from country and metropolitan areas a holiday; to have each child medically and dentally examined; and to provide the services of qualified optometrists, physiotherapists, audiometrists, and radiographers. The Camp accommodates 150 girls and 150 boys.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (336)

*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.

Public Solicitor

General

The Office of the Public Solicitor is controlled by the Attorney-General's Department through the Public Solicitor, who is appointed under the Poor Persons' Legal Assistance Act. The Act requires that the Public Solicitor shall be a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria and he is the person assigned to act for those persons eligible under the Act. Assistance is available in criminal and civil proceedings. A person who is admitted to sue under this Act does so *in forma pauperis*. The effect of this is that he or she has the services of the Public Solicitor without charge both as to disbursements and professional charges. Where required, a barrister is employed at Government expense. In the event of an assisted person succeeding in his or her action the opposing party may be ordered to pay costs at a lower scale as provided by the Rules.

Set out below is a summary of the cases dealt with by the Public Solicitor's Office during the years 1961 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PUBLIC SOLICITOR'S OFFICE : CASES DEALT WITH

Type of Case	Number of Cases Dealt With		
	1961	1962	1963
Divorces	272	251	268
Custody Applications	93	64	42
Other Matrimonial Causes	70	73	48
Motor Accident Claims	155	106	93
Workers Compensation Claims	102	51	42
Other Claims for Damages	106	61	56
Criminal Matters	460	504	416
Miscellaneous	1,005	999	983
Total	2,263	2,109	1,948

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (338)

Law of Contract in Victoria

The 1963 and 1964 editions of the Victorian Year Book contained outlines dealing respectively with the criminal law and the law of torts in Victoria. The law of contract differs from these other areas of the law in one respect, namely, that the parties themselves are broadly free to make their own rules to regulate the relationship between them. In the criminal law and the law of torts those rules are prescribed by law which, in this sense, means the community itself speaking through its judges or the legislature. The law of contract, however, is not designed to provide a series of rules prescribing what type of conduct a person can, or cannot, engage in, but rather to provide a structural framework within which the parties are free to bind themselves to whatever relationship they find mutually advantageous.

The importance of the law of contract and its pervasiveness can be easily demonstrated. Consider, for example, the variety of contracts an individual enters, or enjoys the benefit of, during a normal day. The bottle of milk on the doorstep; the gas or electricity that cooks breakfast; the train or tram ride to work; the office furniture being purchased under a hire-purchase agreement; the food and wine served at a restaurant; all these are obtained under the terms of various contracts. Indeed it is not an overstatement to say that society as we know it could not exist without a concept of contract.

A contract is simply a promise, or a set of promises, for the breach of which the law will award compensation in the form of damages. There are also some exceptional circumstances in which the performance of a promise will be compelled. The difficulty, however, is that while all contracts consist of promises not all promises give rise to contracts. The traditional criteria used to distinguish contractual promises from other, unenforceable, promises are fourfold: there must be an intention to enter legal relationships; the promise must constitute an offer; there must be an acceptance; and consideration must be given in return for the promise.

Some promises are obviously not intended to give rise to legal obligations either because the parties expressly provide that this will be so, or because that is the necessary implication to be drawn from the surrounding circumstances. For example, a domestic agreement by which a husband promises to give his wife a certain sum of money as a dress allowance each week would not, normally, be treated as a legally binding promise. However, if the promise contains no indication that it is not intended to affect the legal relationship between the parties then this requirement would seem to be satisfied.

The next criterion is that the promise should constitute an offer. An offer is an undertaking to do or not to do something. It must be certain in its terms and must contain all the essential terms of the proposed agreement. If, for example, the offer concerns the sale of a motor vehicle it must identify the parties, the vehicle to be sold, the price to be paid for it, and any other term which the parties have agreed upon.

An offer by itself, however, is not enough. It must be accepted by the party seeking to enforce it within the time specified in the offer, or a reasonable time, if none is specified. To be effective the acceptance must be in precisely the same terms as the offer. If it varies from the offer it will be treated as a cross offer which operates as a rejection of the first offer which cannot thereafter be accepted until it is renewed. The acceptance must also be communicated to the offeror. An uncommunicated acceptance is totally ineffective.

English and Victorian law, unlike the law of some European countries, insists upon a final requirement in addition to those mentioned above that must be satisfied before a promise will be enforced. This is the doctrine of consideration. In brief this doctrine operates to ensure that only promises which have been bargained for can be enforced. Something of value in the eyes of the law must be given in return for the promise before the promisee can take advantage of it. Or to put it another way, the promisee must have purchased the promise before the law will assist him to enforce it. The doctrine does not go as far as requiring that there be an *equivalence* in value between the thing promised and the price paid for the promise. It only insists that *something* of legal value be given in return. Hence the references to "peppercorns" in this connection. It is sufficient consideration if a peppercorn is promised in return for a promise to sell you a motor vehicle for that amount. However, it is not sufficient

if the promise is given in consideration of the natural love and affection which one party bears for another. Love and affection are without any value in the eyes of the law whereas peppercorns have some value.

As well as providing these criteria to distinguish enforceable promises from unenforceable promises, the law of contract provides rules which are designed to ensure that the bargaining process contemplated by these criteria is carried on fairly. There are rules, for example, relating to the effect of fraud, duress, undue influence, insanity, drunkenness, misrepresentation, mistake, and infancy. Other rules relate to the form which certain contracts must take, the methods by which they can be discharged or varied, and the consequences of a breach. Within these limits the parties have a large measure of freedom to enter whatever agreement they please. The precise measure of that freedom has, however, varied a good deal over the last one hundred years.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, freedom of contract was embraced not only as a necessary principle of economic progress but also as a moral principle. All limitations on this freedom were treated with suspicion. Contract was viewed as the instrument by which western society had been transformed from a series of status organized feudal groups into modern free enterprise states. Thus the only contracts that were prohibited and made illegal were within a narrow compass. They included contracts which contemplated a breach of the law, or were injurious to good government, or interfered with the due administration of justice, or were sexually immoral, or were antagonistic to freedom of trade and commerce. Outside of these areas parties were free to enter whatever agreements they pleased.

The effect of this relatively complete freedom was, however, to give an unfair advantage to the economically stronger party. To speak of freedom of contract between a large employer and a man applying for a job at a time when unemployment is high is completely unreal. The employee in such cases is at the mercy of his employer. Similarly to speak of freedom of contract between a money-lender and his customer is quite fictional. In the twentieth century it has been increasingly realized that freedom of contract can degenerate into an artificial dogma when it is applied to these situations when the parties are on unequal terms. This has resulted in legislation being passed which regulates and prescribes the terms of contracts where there have been abuses of the superior position enjoyed by one of the parties. The legislation relating to terms of employment, hire purchase transactions, carriage of goods by sea, landlord and tenant, and money-lenders are illustrations of this. Other legislation dealing with the complex problems of the economic and social regulation of the modern welfare state has had a significant effect on the law of contract. The bewildering variety of the statutory prohibitions which have been enacted have greatly extended the sphere of illegal contracts.

The result of this development from an almost complete freedom of contract to a situation where the terms of contracts, and the objects they can achieve, are subject to increasing regulation is that unresolved tensions exist in the present law. Most of the general principles of the

law of contract were settled in the nineteenth century at a time when complete freedom was the dominant principle. The courts and the legislature are now being faced with the problem of whether those general principles can be sensibly applied to a modern community where freedom of contract is something of a myth. Mass production and distribution have introduced the standardized contract. Customers must agree to accept the terms of these contracts or do without the service that is being offered. But often the service cannot be done without. These contracts usually contain blanket exemption clauses which give the dominant party an exemption from all legal liabilities arising out of any defective performance of the contract. Common examples can be found in the areas of land, sea, and air transportation, dry cleaning and other similar services, and parking of motor vehicles. The problem of whether such exemption clauses should be allowed awaits resolution. Similarly in the sphere of illegal contracts it is not clear whether the old rules can be sensibly applied to a situation where statutory prohibitions of bewildering variety abound.

The law of contract in Victoria follows the English law very closely. Perhaps the only notable difference is that Victoria has been somewhat slow in adopting some of the recent statutory amendments to the law that have been enacted in England. An outstanding example of this is the fact that the Statute of Frauds provisions which require certain contracts to be in writing are still in force in Victoria whereas they were abolished in England in 1956. However, this time lag often has beneficial results, as any difficulties that arise under new legislation can be observed and guarded against in the local statute. A recent example of this is to be found in the *Frustrated Contracts Act 1959*.

CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1963 (322-330)

LAW OF TORTS IN VICTORIA

Year Book 1964 (339-341)

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

* Judges of the Supreme Court other than the Chief Justice are called puisne judges.

documents, stating his own case, and answering that of his opponent. Such statements and answers are called "pleadings", and this method of clarifying the issues has been practised in England from the earliest times, and is as ancient as any part of English procedural law.

Ultimately the action comes to trial, before a judge alone, or a judge and jury. When a judge sits alone he decides questions of both law and fact. If there is a jury, the judge directs them on the law, the jury decides the facts. The judgment of the Court usually provides for payment by the loser of his opponent's legal costs. Normally these are assessed by the Taxing Master. The disappointed party in the action has a right of appeal to the Full Court. If a successful plaintiff fails to obtain from the defendant money which the latter has been ordered to pay, he may issue a writ of *feri facias*, addressed to the Sheriff and directing him to sell sufficient of the defendant's real and personal property to satisfy the judgment.

There is no general right of appeal in civil matters, *on the facts*, from a decision of a Petty Sessions Court. Nevertheless, a dissatisfied party may apply to a Supreme Court judge to review the case, *on the law*.

An appeal lies as of right from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia. An appeal from the Supreme Court or the High Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council lies as of right in certain cases, and at the discretion of the Court in other cases.

The following table gives particulars of Supreme Court civil business during the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Places at Which Sittings Were Held	11	11	11	11	11
Causes Entered—					
For Assessment of Damages	13	15	16	28	26
For Trial	1,477	1,795	1,868	2,156	1,615
Number of Cases Tried—					
By Juries of Six	174	283	347	1,247*	1,577*
By a Judge	68	73	107	387*	394*
Verdicts Returned for —					
Plaintiff	209	289	343	263	287
Defendant	33	45	52	28	36
Amounts Awarded £'000	656	764	744	845	960
Writs of Summons Issued	3,253	5,452	5,106	4,978	5,647
Other Original Proceedings	87	155	164	174	276
Appellate Proceedings (Other than Criminal Appeals Heard and Determined)—					
By Full Court	63	86	65	73	68
By a Judge	47	76	73	81	59

* Includes cases settled before trial.

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. In 1964, there were nineteen County Court judges, 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 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COUNTY COURT CASES

Year				Number of Cases Tried	Amount Sued for	Amount Awarded*
					£'000	£'000
1959	..	..	..	2,161	4,926	372
1960	..	..	..	2,336	7,295	597
1961	..	..	..	2,567	10,325	852
1962	..	..	..	2,816	11,993	1,033
1963	..	..	..	4,040	12,924	990

* These figures do not include instances where judgment was entered by consent or default.

The table below shows the number of writs received by the Sheriff in the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF

Year				Sovereign's Writs against Person and Property	Subjects' Writs against—		Total
					The Person	Property	
1959	..	..	..	2	8	335	345
1960	..	..	..	7	3	387	397
1961	..	..	..	7	11	581	599
1962	..	..	..	23	8	635	666
1963	..	..	..	12	7	745	764

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 exemptions, 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 330 to 332.

Particulars of cases of a civil nature heard in Courts of Petty Sessions for the years 1959 to 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : CASES OF A CIVIL NATURE

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Civil Cases—					
Number Heard	142,915	164,792	208,219	192,656	194,502
Debts or Damages—					
Claimed .. £'000	3,611	3,956	5,072	5,320	4,438
Awarded .. £'000	2,749	3,019	3,973	4,340	3,700
Other Cases—					
Appeals against Rates ..	1,483	1,791	1,959	2,721	3,368
Eviction Cases*	3,805	3,240	3,198	2,858	3,156
Fraud Summonses	7,722	8,783	9,195	10,802	11,920
Garnishee Cases	7,281	8,013	10,456	13,585	15,513
Maintenance Cases	1,979	1,992	2,159	2,309	2,461
Show Cause Summonses ..	15,445	17,336	20,766	29,845	34,970
Applications under Landlord and Tenant Acts	49	237	58	23	23
Miscellaneous	12,200	17,877	30,025	48,338	66,780
Licences and Certificates Issued	18,899	19,430	19,829	20,129	19,710

* 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
1959	2,968	1,991
1960	2,522	1,745
1961	2,459	1,771
1962	2,085	1,523
1963	2,245	1,649

* 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

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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 1959 to 1963, 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				
1959	305	1	88	394
1960	395	4	95	494
1961	362	5	122	489
1962	438	16	129	583
1963	514	32	79	625
LIABILITIES (£'000)				
1959	1,016	19	679	1,714
1960	1,225	88	706	2,019
1961	1,018	63	870	1,951
1962	1,416	181	803	2,400
1963	1,680	435	644	2,759
ASSETS (£'000)				
1959	412	12	529	953
1960	658	21	503	1,182
1961	492	45	761	1,298
1962	144	153	696	993
1963	622	370	670	1,662

Children's Court*General*

The Children's Court, which began in Victoria in 1906, is held wherever a Court of Petty Sessions sits in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and in various provincial towns and cities. Beyond the Metropolitan Area the Court is usually held on the same day as the Court of Petty Sessions and presided over by the same Stipendiary Magistrate, but honorary Special Magistrates are appointed for some Courts.

In the Metropolitan Area, two Stipendiary Special Magistrates are appointed and they visit about 30 Courts at regular intervals; all Metropolitan Children's Courts are administered from the Melbourne Children's Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court's jurisdiction is normally restricted to children under seventeen years of age. A child may be brought before the Court for an offence committed before his seventeenth birthday provided the appearance takes place before his nineteenth birthday.

Two types of cases come before the Court, namely, offences and applications under the Children's Welfare Act.

Offences

The Court has no jurisdiction in civil matters, adoption, or civil maintenance.

In dealing with offences the Court follows the practice and procedure of Courts of Petty Sessions. However, it has considerably wider powers than Petty Sessions and may deal with any offence except homicide.

The child (or the parent if the child is under 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 302).

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 fifteen years may be admitted to the care of the Social Welfare Branch and those fifteen or over may be ordered detention in a Youth Training Centre for periods up to two years.

The *Social Welfare Act* 1960 has vested in the Youth Parole Board the authority to parole children who are serving periods of detention.

Allied to the Children's Court is the Children's Court Clinic which is staffed by a team of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers. The Clinic undertakes detailed investigations of problem cases referred to it by the Court and makes recommendations on its findings. In some cases the Clinic will offer counsel to parents and children after a court appearance.

Court proceedings are closed to the press and general public.

The number of cases which were disposed of in Children's Courts in each of the years 1959 to 1963 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : NUMBER OF CASES

Nature of Offence	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Against the Person	393	382	517	570	583
Against Property	5,963	6,917	6,525	8,636	8,324
Against Good Order	338	380	390	381	456
In Need of Care and Protection	1,325	1,513	1,629	1,686	1,787
Other Offences	1,771	2,317	2,878	2,903	3,484
Total	9,790	11,509	11,939	14,176	14,634

The following table gives particulars of the manner in which the cases in the Children's Courts were disposed of in the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN'S COURTS : RESULT OF HEARING

Result of Hearing	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Summarily Convicted—					
Adjourned for Period without Probation	2,405	2,835	2,344	3,292	3,485
Released on Probation	2,266	2,927	3,289	3,482	3,331
Admitted to Care of Social Welfare Branch*	1,411	1,404	1,651	1,415	1,455
Committed to Juvenile School or Youth Training Centre ..	276	327	657	1,343	1,330
Fined	1,671	1,860	1,899	2,180	2,653
Committed to Care of a Private Person or Institution	11	38	2	..	..
Released on Recognizance to Come up for Sentence When Called	56	140	59	..	105
Sentenced to a Term of Imprisonment and Suspended Sentences	71	88	52	7	..
Otherwise Dealt With	68	69	83	363	447
Total Summarily Convicted ..	8,235	9,688	10,036	12,082	12,806
Summarily Dismissed, &c. ..	1,521	1,787	1,885	2,008	1,786
Committed for Trial	34	34	18	86	42
Total	9,790	11,509	11,939	14,176	14,634

* 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 1963, 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, 1963

Nature of Offence	Summarily Disposed of—		Committed for Trial	Total Cases
	Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	Convicted		
Against the Person—				
Assault	93	462	2	557
Other	7	19	..	26
Total	100	481	2	583
Against Property—				
Larceny, &c. ..	789	6,928	37	7,754
Wilful Damage ..	59	296	..	355
Other	50	165	..	215
Total	898	7,389	37	8,324
Against Good Order—				
Drunkenness ..	7	48	..	55
Other	69	332	..	401
Total	76	380	..	456
Other Offences—				
Breaches of Traffic Regulations ..	145	1,361	..	1,506
Miscellaneous ..	267	1,708	3	1,978
Total	412	3,069	3	3,484
Grand Total ..	1,486	11,319	42	12,847

CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION IN VICTORIA
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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 326. 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.

An amendment to the Justices Act, operative since February, 1963, enables Courts of Petty Sessions to deal summarily with certain offences nominated in the amendment and previously dealt with by the higher courts. Accordingly, figures shown for Courts of Petty Sessions for 1963 are not comparable with those of previous years.

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1962 AND 1963**

Nature of Offence	1962				1963			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	1,581	77	757	36	1,799	69	764	26
Against Property ..	6,093	354	853	40	7,805	490	915	76
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	457	59	23	13	570	40	52	4
Against Good Order ..	4,402	791	1,052	102	4,758	691	1,048	86
Driving Offences ..	2,080	18	1,021	15	2,336	25	1,178	14
Miscellaneous ..	334	17	69	3	428	15	71	6
Total ..	14,947	1,316	3,775	209	17,696	1,330	4,028	212

NOTE.—This table excludes arrests for drunkenness. In 1962, 28,529 persons were arrested for drunkenness; the corresponding figure for 1963 was 27,606. In most cases the result of hearing was a fine, with the alternative of imprisonment for default.

**VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : ARREST CASES
SUMMARILY CONVICTED : NUMBER OF CHARGES AND
RESULT OF HEARING, 1962 AND 1963**

Result of Hearing	1962		1963	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Fined	7,702	901	8,308	781
Imprisonment for—				
Under 1 Month	954	45	1,200	52
1 Month and under 6 Months	2,401	80	3,295	93
6 Months and under 12 Months	320	7	672	14
1 Year and over	174	3	284	1
Released on Probation	1,295	77	1,719	149
Adjourned for a Period without Probation	918	99	975	77
Released on Bond or Recognizance	1,039	94	1,071	151
Other	144	10	172	12
Total	14,947	1,316	17,696	1,330

NOTE.—See footnote to preceding table.

VICTORIA—COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS : SUMMONS CASES
SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF : NUMBER OF CHARGES
AND NATURE OF OFFENCE, 1962 AND 1963

Nature of Offence	1962				1963			
	Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn, or Struck Out		Convicted		Dismissed, Withdrawn or Struck Out	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Against the Person ..	682	56	570	30	851	51	668	54
Against Property ..	2,176	219	966	150	2,322	205	897	84
Against Good Order ..	1,702	131	451	25	2,188	163	431	26
Driving Offences ..	139,034	9,227	6,033	446	154,485	9,454	6,549	444
Breaches of Education Act ..	1,496	258	272	64	1,545	192	327	72
Breaches of Licensing Act ..	2,970	260	822	96	2,969	193	586	54
Miscellaneous ..	28,214	4,717	2,936	351	29,461	3,854	2,301	182
Total ..	176,274	14,868	12,050	1,162	193,821	14,112	11,759	916

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, &c., 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, &c., 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, &c.

Drunkenness

During 1963, 27,606 persons, including 1,699 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 1959 to 1963, 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
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
1962	1,511	788	2,299	43	8	51
1963	1,549	872	2,421	34	1	35

The table below shows the charges on which persons were committed for trial by coroners during the years 1959 to 1963:—

VICTORIA—COMMITTALS BY CORONERS

Year	Murder			Manslaughter		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1959	13	..	13	22	..	22
1960	17	1	18	26	..	26
1961	19	6	25	25	1	26
1962	29	7	36	14	1	15
1963	16	1	17	18	..	18

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.

The effect of the amendment to the Justices Act in February, 1963, by which the jurisdiction of the Courts of Petty Sessions was extended, has been that the number tried in the higher courts has shown a decrease for some of the offences nominated in the amendment since that date.

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: NUMBER OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES

Nature of Offence	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Against the Person—					
Murder	3	3	4	8	6
Manslaughter	5	8	8	9	9
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder	2	1	1	..	3
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent	31	37	18	32	16
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	21	31	20	29	21
Assault	16	22	43	27	7
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	15	17	22	19	30
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	137	169	193	225	327
Incest, Attempted Incest ..	13	9	14	11	22
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	79	93	94	101	44
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence ..	83	93	76	101	80
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	26	26	50	46	36
Bigamy	3	13	8	8	14
Other	15	27	18	20	12
Total	449	549	569	636	627
Against Property—					
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	58	46	74	34	45
Larceny	204	185	233	186	99
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary ..	727	811	994	956	464
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	15	12	14	29	15
Assault with Intent to Rob ..	2	..	..	..	..
Receiving	44	57	48	51	43
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion, &c. ..	47	76	58	68	70
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles	56	39	57	33	41
Other	34	24	34	63	43
Total	1,187	1,250	1,512	1,420	820
Other Offences—					
Driving under the Influence ..	18	33	19	15	31
Dangerous Driving	37	40	48	82	213
Miscellaneous	108	124	159	234	255
Total	163	197	226	331	499
Grand Total	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387	1,946

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES, 1963**

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	3	1	..	..	2	..	6
Manslaughter	1	1	1	..	..	6	9
Attempted Murder, Wound with Intent to Murder .. ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent	1	3	2	6	2	2	16
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	4	6	5	1	3	2	21
Assault	3	1	1	1	1	..	7
Rape, Attempted Rape, &c. ..	10	14	3	1	1	1	30
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	155	136	19	9	5	3	327
Incest, Attempted Incest .. ..	..	1	..	4	5	12	22
Indecent Assault (on Female) ..	10	11	3	4	6	10	44
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Unnatural Offence	14	19	10	14	3	20	80
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	2	7	2	4	8	13	36
Bigamy .. .. .	..	2	1	1	4	6	14
Other	3	..	4	3	1	1	12
Total	206	204	52	48	41	76	627
Against Property—							
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c.	14	18	4	2	3	4	45
Larceny	13	24	24	12	13	13	99
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary	130	112	67	57	48	50	464
Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	2	3	2	4	..	4	15
Receiving	5	6	10	8	3	11	43
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraudulent Conversion ..	4	10	8	10	9	29	70
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles ..	17	14	2	3	2	3	41
Other	6	11	10	6	4	6	43
Total	191	198	127	102	82	120	820
Other Offences—							
Driving under the Influence .. ..	..	3	1	7	2	18	31
Dangerous Driving	7	16	15	34	34	107	213
Miscellaneous	89	79	25	18	23	21	255
Total	96	98	41	59	59	146	499
Grand Total	493	500	220	209	182	342	1,946

VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS: OFFENDERS CONVICTED
OF SPECIFIC OFFENCES: RESULT OF HEARING, 1963

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 Enter- ing a Bond	Pro- bation	Other	
Against the Person—								
Murder .. ..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	6
Manslaughter .. ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Attempted Murder, and Wound with Intent to Murder ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Shoot, Wound, &c., and Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent .. ..	..	3	7	..	3	3	..	16
Assault with Actual Bodily Harm	1	11	5	..	2	2	..	21
Assault	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	7
Rape, .. ..	..	..	29	..	..	..	1	30
Rape, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnal Knowledge, Attempted Carnal Knowledge, &c. ..	..	49	25	..	98	131	24	327
Incest, .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incest .. ..	..	1	17	..	4	..	..	22
Indecent Assault (on Female)	3	3	13	..	11	13	1	44
Unnatural Offence, Attempted Un- natural Offence ..	6	10	9	..	24	29	2	80
Indecent Assault (on Male), &c.	2	9	8	..	9	7	1	36
Bigamy .. ..	..	4	5	..	5	..	..	14
Other .. ..	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	12
Total	14	91	132	5	163	193	29	627
Against Property—								
Robbery under Arms, in Company, with Violence, &c. ..	..	5	26	..	4	9	1	45
Larceny .. ..	..	36	12	..	30	20	1	99
House, Shop, Office, &c., Breaking and Stealing, Burglary Cattle and Sheep Stealing, &c. ..	..	137	149	..	59	112	7	464
Receiving	3	3	..	..	9	..	..	15
Embezzlement, False Pretences, Fraud- ulent Conversion ..	..	11	7	..	22	3	..	43
.. ..	..	26	15	..	25	4	..	70
Illegal Use of Motor Vehicles .. ..	..	20	7	..	5	8	1	41
Other	1	5	28	..	5	4	..	43
Total	4	243	244	..	159	160	10	820
Other Offences—								
Driving under the Influence	20	7	..	..	3	1	..	31
Dangerous Driving ..	190	7	1	..	14	1	..	213
Miscellaneous	8	154	30	..	35	23	5	255
Total	218	168	31	..	52	25	5	499
Grand Total	236	502	407	5	374	378	44	1,946

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : AGES OF PERSONS
CONVICTED**

Age Group		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Under 20 Years	Males	450	525	631	658	483
	Females	11	9	9	9	10
20-24 Years	Males	442	488	599	593	488
	Females	5	10	5	14	12
25-29 Years	Males	231	238	314	287	214
	Females	7	5	7	11	6
30-34 Years	Males	228	220	227	236	202
	Females	11	6	5	9	7
35-39 Years	Males	157	169	201	223	175
	Females	7	9	5	8	7
40 Years and over	Males	240	307	291	329	329
	Females	10	10	13	10	13
Total	Males	1,748	1,947	2,263	2,326	1,891
	Females	51	49	44	61	55
	Persons	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387	1,946

**VICTORIA—HIGHER COURTS : NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
CONVICTED : RESULT OF HEARING**

Result of Hearing		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Fined	Males	45	71	91	115	233
	Females	2	2	..	..	3
Imprisoned 12 Months and under	Males	569	615	669	606	490
	Females	14	10	10	5	12
Imprisoned over 12 Months	Males	379	366	427	454	402
	Females	3	2	3	2	5
Detained at Governor's Pleasure	Males	1	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..
Death Sentence*	Males	2	2	2	7	5
	Females	..	1	..	..	..
Sentence Suspended on Entering Bond	Males	442	501	572	524	352
	Females	21	21	25	32	22
Probation	Males	310	388	495	604	366
	Females	11	13	6	21	12
Other	Males	..	4	7	16	43
	Females	..	..	..	1	1
Total	Males	1,748	1,947	2,263	2,326	1,891
	Females	51	49	44	61	55
	Persons	1,799	1,996	2,307	2,387	1,946

* The death sentence was not carried out in any of these instances, various terms of imprisonment being substituted.

Licensing Legislation

Historical Background

The first Statute of the Victorian Legislature dealing with the liquor trade was passed in 1852. Some forty Licensing Acts (excluding those of mere local application) were enacted from that date until the *Licensing Act* 1922. Of these forty Acts, four or five were of outstanding importance, but almost all of them had the common characteristic of increasing the hotelkeeper's burden while curtailing his privileges.

The hours of trading for hotels were from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight until the operation of the *Licensing of Public Houses Act* 1885. This Act fixed the hours of trading from 6 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., but in the case of hotels situated in places where industrial employees worked during the night, special permits were obtainable permitting the licensee to trade between 11.30 p.m. and 6 a.m.

No alteration was made to the trading hours until the *Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act* 1915 temporarily varied the hours of trading to 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. These hours were further reduced to 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. the following year. The hours were permanently enacted by the operation of the *Licensing Act* 1919.

Important changes were made by the *Licensing Act* 1906. This Act compelled all clubs which wished to provide liquor for members to be registered. It also removed the cumbersome procedure whereby a County Court Judge and two police magistrates determined which premises were to be deprived of licences, and a Board presided over by a County Court Judge or police magistrate later assessed the amount of compensation payable from Consolidated Revenue to the owners and licensees. The membership of these two tribunals was replaced by a single body consisting of three members and called the Licences Reduction Board.

A fund known as the Licensing Fund was authorized from which compensation was awarded by the Board. Contributions to the Fund were made by members of the trade. The fees were fixed on a percentage basis on the yearly purchases, the licence fee itself being fixed on the annual valuation of the premises.

This method of collecting the licence fee and the compensation fee was eliminated by the *Licensing Act* 1916. This Act provided for all fees to be fixed on a percentage basis and paid into the Licensing Fund. Later the Act authorized the Licences Reduction Board to function as the Licensing Court and undertake the administration of the Licensing Act from 1917. However, it was still known as the Licences Reduction Board until it was reconstituted as the Victorian Licensing Court under the provisions of the *Licensing (Amendment) Act* 1953.

Victorian Licensing Court

The Licensing Court consists 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. Since 31st December, 1963, existing Australian Wine Licences are restricted to the sale of bottled wine for consumption off the premises only. Australian wine licensees who applied 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.

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 1959 to 1963 are shown below :—

VICTORIA—LICENSING FUND : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

£'000

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE					
Licences, Certificates, and Permits	2,908	2,995	3,219	3,364	3,475
Interest on Investments	10	10	10	10	10
Fees and Fines	23	24	30	32	36
Total	2,941	3,029	3,259	3,406	3,521
EXPENDITURE					
Annual Payments to Municipalities	58	57	57	56	56
Compensation	13	9	15	4	8
Transfer to Police Superannuation Fund	23	23	23	23	23
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c.	108	140	128	130	131
Transfer to Revenue	2,739	2,800	3,036	3,193	3,303
Total	2,941	3,029	3,259	3,406	3,521

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—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Hotel	1,606	1,590	1,583	1,577	1,572
Registered Club	203	219	235	246	255
Grocer	356	376	408	424	450
Wholesale Spirit Merchant	65	64	66	66	66
Australian Wine	92	91	73	65	51
Railway Refreshment Room	21	21	21	20	20
Vigneron	10	11	11	11	11
Brewer	11	8	8	6	6
Restaurant .. .. .	..	..	18	33	49
Total	2,364	2,380	2,423	2,448	2,480

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 racecourses 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 the racecourses licensed for the purpose. The number of days on which race-meetings can be held on the metropolitan racecourses during the year is set out in the Second Schedule to the Act (e.g., Flemington on seventeen days). A racecourse 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 racecourse 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 racecourse and the enclosure on that racecourse 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, representative 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

The authorized strength of the Victoria Police at 30th June, 1963, was 4,264. 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.

Training

The Police Force has three standard levels of training. The first comprises basic training for police recruits. It also includes a three year training course for boys who join the Police Cadets immediately on leaving school at Intermediate, Leaving or Matriculation standards. The Cadet Training Course seeks to further the ordinary education of the cadets so that they may qualify at the higher standards, and it includes basic police training and physical education.

The second level of training includes specialist training and the training of sub-officers. The third level caters for the training of officers at the Police Officers' College.

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 citizens. In Victoria, the co-operation of 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 of 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

Prompt and efficient detection methods are an important means of crime prevention. Public consciousness of crime is acute, and criminal investigation departments of Police Forces are constantly under review both in the light of their manner of dealing with reported crime and their success in solving it.

There are three distinct phases in the work of detection and these may vary according to the circumstances of an offence. First, unless an offender is caught in the act, or nearly so, it must be established by preliminary survey that an offence has, in fact, been committed. All possible information likely to be related to the commission of the offence must be immediately gathered. At this stage, people may be listed for questioning, areas and scenes may be preserved for searching, articles may be collected for scientific examination, and conferences will be held to discuss plans of operations. Possible motives will also be noted for further consideration.

In the second stage, the painstaking work of examination is carried out. All data so far gathered is thoroughly examined in order to eliminate the innocent, discard the irrelevant, and explore all leads, some of which may focus attention, not only on the offender, but upon factors associated with the offence. The police will also seek further information to support the data first gathered. Detection is a process of proving innocence as incidental to solving crime.

The third stage in the process leads to the decision to prosecute. Before making this decision, there is a searching re-examination of all relevant facts. Information obtained is now reviewed as possible evidence; supporting evidence is assembled; and statements taken in earlier interviews are checked. Ambiguity or contradiction must be clarified, and all relevant evidence is culled in order to select that which will be regarded as admissible in a court. It is in this phase that police become most conscious of the rules of procedure which have been laid down, either by law or by convention, for their guidance in the interests of fairness to the accused. The decision to prosecute is rightly viewed as a most important step in the pursuit of justice.

It is well known that police forces maintain records of past offences, photographs of past offenders, fingerprint records, records of *modus operandi*, specimens of handwriting, and a mass of other detail for the purpose of aiding detection.

The first purpose to which information is applied is the completion of an interlocking set of facts which satisfy the police themselves that a decision to prosecute is based upon firm grounds. The mass of information which comes to them, together with prior knowledge of the conduct and habits of suspects, is of great importance in enabling police conscientiously to pursue the full detection process. However, much of what they accept as fact supporting their belief that a suspect is guilty of the commission of an offence is discarded as inadmissible evidence and cannot be used to support a decision to prosecute.

Three sets of controls operate to influence the process of detection in Australia. These are the rules of Evidence, which take cognizance of the Common Law and Statutory Law ; rules originating from the power of discretion of judges, which relate police method to court procedure ; and rules made by police forces, which relate police method to standards of fairness and truth.

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 prosecution 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.

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.

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 inquire into means of educating motorists in road safety. The results of its investigations have been conveyed in a report to the Government. 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 details of the strength of the Police Force in Victoria and the number of inhabitants to each police officer at the dates shown :—

VICTORIA—POLICE FORCE : STRENGTH

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Authorized Strength	3,772	3,881	4,011	4,143	4,264
Actual Strength*	3,753	3,867	4,025	4,127	4,223
Number of Inhabitants per Active Police Officer	739	737	719	725	714

* Includes Police-women but excludes Cadets and Police Reservists.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Year Book 1961 (318-321)

Year Book 1962 (341-343)

Year Book 1963 (341-344)

Year Book 1964 (361-365)

Housing and Building

Building Development in the City of Melbourne, 1963

Building within the City in 1963 continued at a high level. Not so many of the spectacularly large buildings were completed within the year, but this was at least offset by the completion of many smaller, but still important, buildings in the £50,000 to £200,000 range. The list of buildings in course of erection continues to be extensive and in addition the year was marked by a large number of purchases of major sites where building operations will commence in the near future. New structures costing in total not less than £15 mill. are scheduled to commence on twelve of these sites within the next year or two, and demolitions are already proceeding on some of them.

Car parks constitute a new type of city building which is now appearing more frequently. A few years ago the Melbourne City Council became perturbed at the lack of off-street car parking facilities and embarked on a programme to encourage the provision of this facility. Suitable sites were purchased as they became available with the intention of offering them for long term building leases, subject to the provision that the building to be erected contained a specified number of public car parking spaces.

The first of such buildings was erected at the corner of Bourke and Hardware streets and is designed entirely as a car park with ancillary service station and a few shops. The second, at 34/60 Little Collins-street, although first intended as a car park only, is now expected to have a substantial office block superimposed. The third site, at the corner of Russell and Little Bourke streets, intended primarily as a car park will, in addition, have a large office block on

the upper floors and will also contain a theatre. A fourth site, at Bourke-street, has now been selected and tenders were recently called for a long term building lease with alternatively the right of purchase.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) completed in 1963 include :—

- Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Collins streets.
- Dental Hospital, cnr. Royal-parade and Flemington-road.
- Domain Park Ltd., Flats (58 units), cnr. Park-street and Domain-road.
- Housing Commission Flats (160 units), Boundary-road.
- Housing Commission Flats (168 units), Boundary-road.
- Royal Children's Hospital, Flemington-road.
- Windsor Hotel Pty. Ltd. (Extension), cnr. Bourke and Spring streets.

Major new buildings (of over £500,000 each) in course of erection at the close of 1963 include :—

- Alfred Hospital, Medical School for Monash University, Commercial-road.
- Alfred Hospital, W. S. Phillip Block, Commercial-road.
- A.N.Z. Bank Ltd., 31–37 Elizabeth-street.
- Commonwealth Centre (second stage), cnr. Spring and Latrobe streets.
- Customs House, cnr. Flinders and William streets.
- Hammerson Group of Companies, cnr. Bourke and Swanston streets.
- Kingsparking Pty. Ltd., 34–60 Little Collins-street.
- National Mutual Life Association of A/asia Ltd., 435–455 Collins-street.
- Reserve Bank of Australia, cnr. Collins and Exhibition streets.
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd., 444–450 Collins-street.
- Royal Melbourne Hospital, Clinical Sciences Block, Flemington-road.
- H. C. Sleigh Ltd., cnr. Bourke and Queen streets.
- Trans-Australia Airlines, 36–42 Franklin-street.
- Victorian Railways (office block), Spencer-street.
- Waltons Stores, 214–218 Bourke-street.

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

The passing of the Town and Country Planning Act enabled statutory planning schemes to be prepared and approved and resulted in the setting up of a Town and Country Planning Board charged with certain duties and responsibilities. Details of the responsibilities, planning procedures, responsible authorities, the Metropolitan Planning Scheme, and Interim Development Control, may be found on page 325 of Victorian Year Book 1961, and page 370 of Victorian Year Book 1964.

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, comprising the activities of all private contractors and government authorities engaged in the erection of new buildings, and owner-builders who erect buildings without the services of a contractor.

The bases of the collection are building permits issued by local government authorities, and contracts let or day labour work 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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

**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
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
1962	75,213	64,098	18,337	157,648
1963	93,134	71,037	20,274	184,445

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, because of 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.

Value of New Buildings Commenced

The following table shows the value of all new buildings commenced in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63. 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
BUILDING COMMENCED : CLASSIFIED BY TYPES
(£'000)**

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Houses	74,496	79,519	68,266	68,877	79,501
Flats	4,391	11,346	15,907	8,765	10,449
Shops with Dwellings	691	509	566	604	489
Shops without Dwellings	5,345	5,986	4,610	3,141	4,772
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	1,261	2,283	5,720	3,135	1,394
Factories	16,599	19,270	21,126	22,447	23,445
Business Premises—					
Offices	9,715	10,626	9,189	13,984	7,073
Other	4,803	6,693	6,191	4,707	5,698
Educational	5,314	8,990	10,311	12,058	10,867
Religious	1,516	1,658	1,767	2,709	1,733
Health	2,157	2,325	5,211	4,446	5,917
Entertainment and Recreation	1,375	1,107	2,738	2,011	2,127
Miscellaneous	3,944	3,292	3,774	5,209	4,776
Total	131,607	153,604	155,376	152,093	158,241

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.

Value of New Buildings Completed

The following table shows the value of all new buildings completed in Victoria, according to the type of building, for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63. 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 TYPES (£'000)

Type of Building	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Houses	80,958	81,748	78,798	71,268	77,179
Flats	3,814	5,460	13,536	13,343	11,592
Shops with Dwellings	707	552	700	470	558
Shops without Dwellings	4,054	4,830	6,201	3,832	3,605
Hotels, Guest Houses, &c.	1,292	1,693	2,492	2,447	6,447
Factories	16,096	21,506	26,581	18,047	25,222
Business Premises—					
Offices	8,683	7,986	11,123	6,554	6,243
Other	5,237	7,315	6,070	5,435	5,377
Educational	4,495	6,521	7,700	12,577	10,247
Religious	2,096	2,356	1,625	2,030	2,241
Health	3,993	2,913	2,724	6,154	10,516
Entertainment and Recreation	2,120	1,292	1,240	2,198	2,249
Miscellaneous	3,892	3,990	4,362	3,820	5,308
Total	137,437	148,162	163,152	148,175	166,784

The text above, regarding the reasons for movements in the value of new buildings over a period of time, also applies to the foregoing table.

Value of New Buildings under Construction

The value of all new building work remaining uncompleted decreased from £128,296,000 at the end of year 1961-62 to £121,955,000 at the end of year 1962-63.

Number of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new houses, individual flat units (excluding conversions to flats), and shops with dwellings, commenced and completed in the Metropolitan Area and the remainder of the State of Victoria for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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*								
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
1962	11,990	2,885	66	14,941	12,395	3,954	65	16,414
1963	14,099	3,410	85	17,594	13,745	3,564	83	17,392
REMAINDER OF THE STATE*								
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
1962	6,549	116	27	6,692	6,574	116	20	6,710
1963	6,712	252	14	6,978	6,583	208	20	6,811
STATE TOTAL								
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
1962	18,539	3,001	93	21,633	18,969	4,070	85	23,124
1963	20,811	3,662	99	24,572	20,328	3,772	103	24,203

* Figures up to year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962 and 1963, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961. The line shows where comparability ends.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 389.

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 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

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				
1959	2,223	14,965	5,255	20,220
1960	2,058	17,314	3,829	21,143
1961	1,380	13,881	3,256	17,137
1962	1,899	13,393	3,247	16,640
1963	1,598	16,034	3,179	19,213
COMPLETED				
1959	2,313	15,131	6,885	22,016
1960	2,081	16,119	5,957	22,076
1961	1,710	15,566	4,818	20,384
1962	1,903	13,079	3,987	17,066
1963	1,203	15,152	3,973	19,125
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD				
1959	1,004	4,492	11,047	15,539
1960	981	5,687	8,919	14,606
1961	651	4,002	7,357	11,359
1962	647	4,316	6,617	10,933
1963	1,042	5,198	5,823	11,021

* See definitions on pages 348.

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED, 1953-54 TO 1962-63
 For Government Instrumentalities, Owner Builders, and Private Persons (or Firms)

THOUSANDS

THOUSANDS

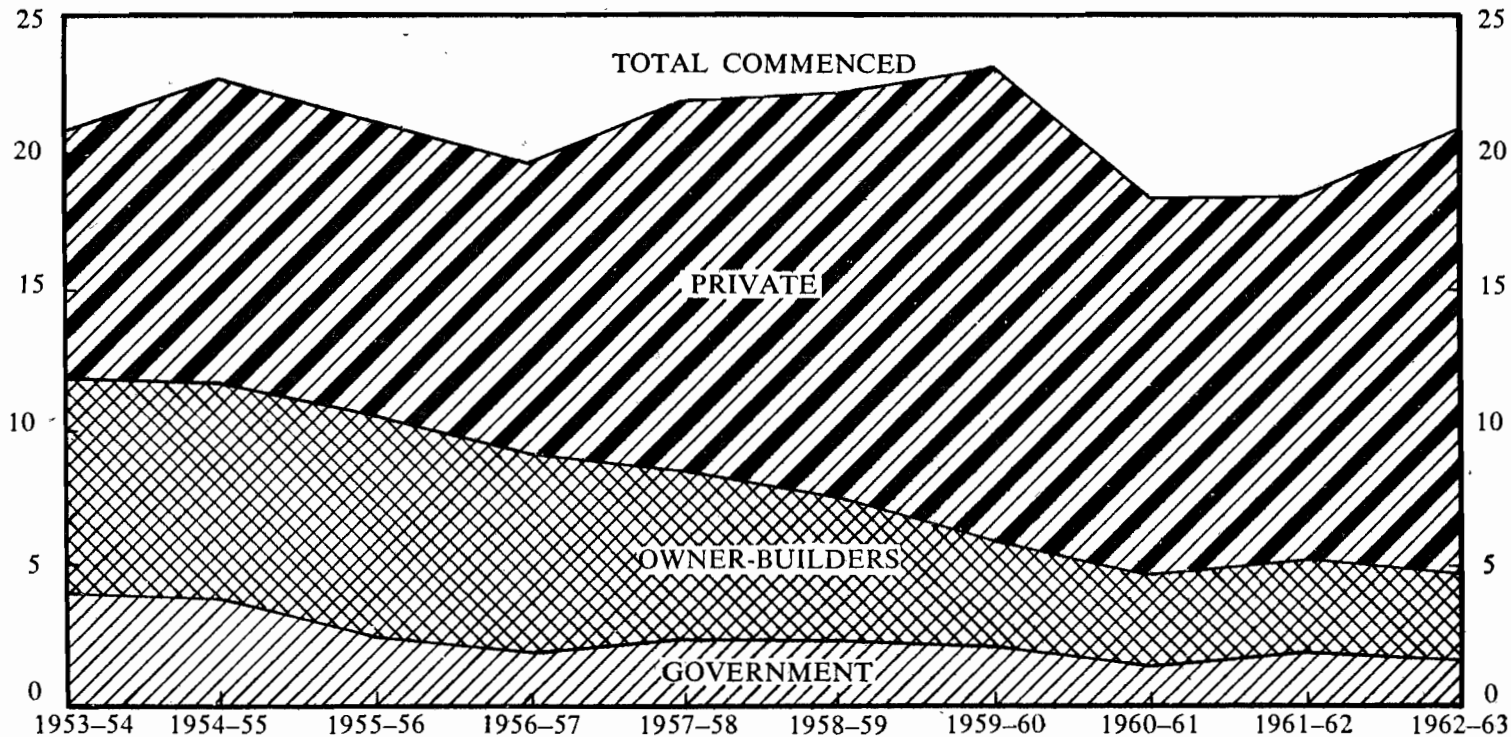


FIGURE 12.—Graph showing the number of new houses commenced, classified according to ownership.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMMENCED BY KINDS,
1953-54 TO 1962-63

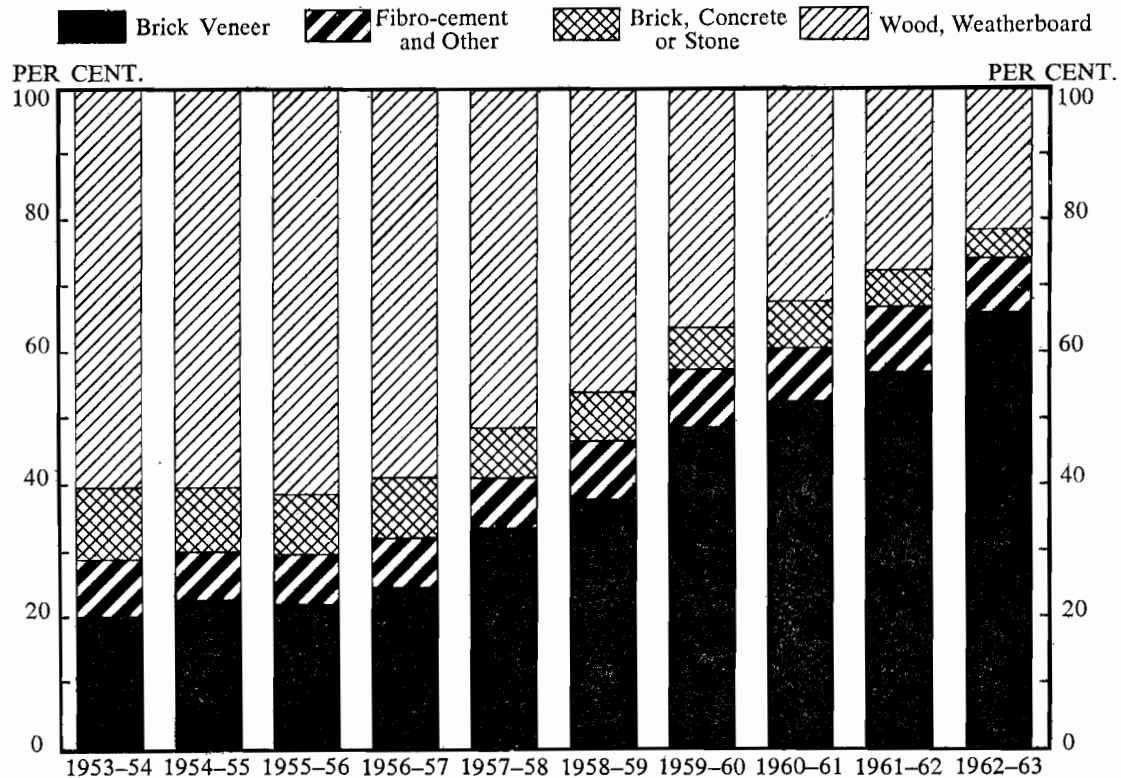


FIGURE 13.—Graph showing percentage number of new houses commenced, classified according to material of outer walls.

Particulars of the number of houses, classified by the material of outer walls, commenced and completed for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES CONSTRUCTED :
CLASSIFIED BY MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS

Year Ended 30th June—	Houses					
	Brick, Concrete, and Stone*	Brick Veneer	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Other	Total
COMMENCED						
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
1962	1,023	10,518	5,122	1,728	140	18,531
1963	894	13,716	4,508	1,578	115	20,811
COMPLETED						
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
1962	1,391	10,058	5,751	1,673	148	19,021
1963	923	12,497	5,203	1,574	131	20,328

* Includes Housing Commission, Holmesglen, factory-built concrete houses.

Value of Work Done during Period

The following table shows the estimated value of work actually carried out during each year 1958-59 to 1962-63. For any building the sum of these values obtained during its construction equals the value of the building on completion. The figures include estimates for the value of work done on owner-built houses. The increases in value of work done over the periods are not necessarily wholly attributable to increased building activity, but are partly the result of an increase 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*
1959	83,088	55,255	138,343
1960	88,282	61,575	149,857
1961	91,421	71,981	163,402
1962	80,909	68,327	149,236
1963	88,887	69,438	158,325

* Includes partly estimated values for owner-built constructions where actual value of work done during the quarter was not available.

The following table shows comparative State figures of new buildings completed for the year 1962-63 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER AND VALUE OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS AND VALUE OF OTHER NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, 1962-63

State or Territory	New Houses		New Flats		Other New Buildings (£'000)	Total New Buildings (£'000)
	No.	£'000	No.	£'000		
New South Wales ..	25,591	89,049	5,753	17,063	99,651	205,763
Victoria	20,328	77,179	3,772	11,592	78,013	166,784
Queensland	9,019	30,037	780	1,966	24,344	56,347
South Australia .. .	9,646	32,452	686	1,965	26,143	60,560
Western Australia .. .	6,593	22,890	642	1,492	18,832	43,214
Tasmania	2,504	8,242	97	202	8,620	17,064
Northern Territory .. .	432	1,909	59	166	2,361	4,436
Australian Capital Territory .. .	1,683	8,517	162	387	10,158	19,062
Total Australia .. .	75,796	270,275	11,951	34,833	268,122	573,230

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 overseas countries and other Australian States.

The following table shows the principal building materials and fittings currently produced in Victoria. Monthly production of some 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—				
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Timber—Produced from Logs (Excludes Imported)—						
Softwood	'000 sup. ft.	27,392	27,137	28,419	28,331	30,640
Hardwood	'000 sup. ft.	316,626	323,321	293,706	270,119	283,387
Weatherboards—						
Australian Timbers .. .	'000 sup. ft.	1,209	1,796	1,410	1,015	1,173
Imported Timbers .. .	'000 sup. ft.	*	600	481	646	622
Floorboards—						
Australian Timber .. .	'000 sup. ft.	24,414	24,271	23,269	22,957	22,711
Imported Timber .. .	'000 sup. ft.	608	505	*	227	180
Plywood	'000 sq. ft.†	*	*	7,348	10,262	13,037
Bricks (Clay)	mill.	258	283	289	264	281
Tiles (Terracotta and Cement)	mill.	37.5	37.1	34.4	31.6	36.0
Fibrous Plaster Sheets .. .	'000 sq. yds.	8,297	8,199	7,658	6,942	7,465
Concrete, Ready-mixed .. .	'000 cub. yds.	461	754	1,028	1,230	1,389
Paints and Enamels‡ .. .	'000 gall.	3,465	3,605	3,640	3,847	4,051
BUILDING FITTINGS						
Stoves, Domestic Cooking—						
Solid Fuel	No.	17,735	13,099	12,907	14,249	15,067
Gas	No.	36,967	44,074	39,649	29,388	29,442
Sinks, Stainless Steel .. .	No.	96,471	88,399	75,254	68,176	72,908
Wash Boilers, Gas	No.	6,727	4,957	3,735	3,811	2,757
Bath Heaters—						
Gas	No.	7,305	6,115	5,506	5,751	3,605
Electrical	No.	1,398	1,086	734	579	673
Solid Fuel	No.	7,182	5,979	4,234	4,139	4,083
Hot Water Systems (Storage)	No.	29,579	30,137	28,302	27,660	34,021

* Not Available.

† $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. 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 on the jobs 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 1959 to 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT
BY BUILDERS OF NEW BUILDINGS**

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
CLASSIFIED BY STATUS					
Contractors*	2,473	2,688	2,390	2,882	2,910
Sub-Contractors*	4,627	6,267	4,949	5,886	6,729
Wage Earners Working for—					
Contractors	17,530	17,890	16,513	15,718	15,936
Sub-Contractors	7,996	10,688	8,343	9,677	11,369
Total Wage Earners	25,526	28,578	24,856	25,395	27,305
Total Persons Working	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944
CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION					
Carpenters	12,921	14,044	12,049	12,708	14,056
Bricklayers	3,120	3,964	3,081	3,733	4,358
Painters	3,099	3,174	2,872	3,381	3,410
Electricians	1,461	1,783	1,466	1,715	1,897
Plumbers	2,735	3,163	2,702	3,028	3,192
Builders' Labourers	4,662	5,363	4,794	4,195	4,688
Other	4,628	6,042	5,231	5,403	5,343
Total Persons Working	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944

VICTORIA—PERSONS WORKING ON JOBS CARRIED OUT BY BUILDERS
OF NEW BUILDINGS—*continued*

Particulars	At 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF BUILDING WORK					
New Buildings—					
Houses and Flats	15,504	19,487	14,162	16,315	18,318
Other Buildings	12,144	12,814	14,213	12,965	13,421
Total	27,648	32,301	28,375	29,280	31,739
Alterations and Additions—					
Houses and Flats	612	706	734	754	1,035
Other Buildings	2,845	2,898	1,793	2,795	2,559
Total	3,457	3,604	2,527	3,549	3,594
Repairs and Maintenance—					
Total	1,521	1,628	1,293	1,334	1,611
Total Persons Working	32,626	37,533	32,195	34,163	36,944

*Actually working on jobs

Department of Housing

Following the formation of the new Federal Ministry in December, 1963, it was announced that a new department would be created to administer housing. This decision was implemented under the Administrative Arrangements Order issued on 17th January, 1964 and the Department of Housing commenced operations immediately.

The Minister for Housing administers the following Acts, which were formerly administered by the Minister for National Development: *Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement Act 1945–1955*; *Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement Act 1955*; *Housing Agreement Act 1956*; *Housing Agreement Act 1961*; *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1962*, Part VIII, Division 1 of Part XI, insofar as it extends Part VIII, Part XII to the extent to which it applies or may be applied in relation to the foregoing; *States Grants (Imported Houses) Act 1950*; *War Service Homes Act 1918–1962*; *War Service Homes Agreement Act 1932*; *War Service Homes (South Australia) Agreement Act 1934*.

The principal matters dealt with by the Department of Housing are the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and the War Service Homes Act. It is intended that the Department of Housing will, subject to the passage of the necessary legislation by Parliament, administer the proposed Home Savings Grant scheme and the scheme to insure certain housing loans.

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. Legislation amending provisions of the War Service Homes Act was passed during the year 1962-63 extending the eligibility provisions of the Act to those members of the forces who have served on special duty in a specified area outside Australia, which, by reason of warlike operations or a state of disturbance, has been declared a special area for the purposes of the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962*.

The sum of £37·5 mill. was provided by the Commonwealth for expenditure under the War Service Homes Act during 1962-63. This amount, together with an additional amount of £9,618 available for expenditure from miscellaneous receipts, was expended, making a total capital expenditure of £37,509,618 for the year. The Victorian share was £10,500,000.

The following table, which is compiled from annual reports furnished by the War Service Homes Division of the Department of National Development, shows the activities of the Division for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 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
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
1962.. .. .	3,832	778	2,327	429	200
1963.. .. .	2,812	575	1,823	443	198
From Inception to 30th June, 1963	75,791	19,517	38,394	11,536	5,247

Housing Commission of Victoria

General

The Housing Commission was formed in March, 1938, and has grown to an organization administered by a staff of 600. During this period £151 mill. has been spent to produce 49,005 dwelling units located in 103 metropolitan estates and 125 country towns.

The increased activity by the Commission in slum clearance is now becoming evident throughout the metropolis: 57 areas totalling 174·4 acres have been proclaimed as clearance areas and 112·4 acres of the proclaimed areas have been cleared and largely rebuilt with higher densities at a cost of £14·4 mill.

As the authority responsible for housing standards in the State, the Commission with the assistance of local councils is ensuring that the stock of houses is maintained in a habitable state. In the process of carrying out these duties, some 9,333 orders for demolition of derelict houses and 8,213 orders for repair of sub-standard houses have been issued.

Historical Development to 1945

The Housing Commission came into being in March, 1938 largely as the result of publicity and increasing public awareness of poor housing conditions in and around Melbourne. It was created primarily as a slum reclamation authority.

Following public pressure the Government appointed a Board of Inquiry in 1936 to make an investigation into housing conditions within the State.

The first progress report in 1937 concluded: "The housing of the poor in the Metropolitan Area is a standing reproach in this State. Houses are deteriorating at an alarming rate and unsanitary areas are becoming an everlasting menace to the health and moral well-being of the whole community".

On the recommendation of the Board, and as a result of the passing of the *Housing Act* 1937, one month later, the Commission was constituted with the following objectives :—

- (1) The improvement of existing housing conditions ; and
- (2) the provision of adequate and suitable housing accommodation for persons of limited means.

The Slum Reclamation and Housing Act passed in 1938 defined the following main principles as governing the operations of the Commission :—

- (1) Improvement of existing housing conditions ;
- (2) determination of minimum standards with which new houses must comply ;
- (3) reclamation of unsanitary areas ;
- (4) provision of houses for persons of limited means ; and
- (5) zoning, i.e., the division of municipal districts into residential and other areas, and prescribing types of buildings which may be erected within those areas.

Although the clearance of the worst slum houses was most urgent, it was first necessary to acquire land and build houses for the transfer of the occupants of these slum houses.

The first area was acquired at Fishermen's Bend, an area totalling 57 acres, which required filling, grading, and the erection of a sea wall. Competitive designs were invited for the layout of the estate, comprising 412 homes, upon modern town planning lines.

During the Second World War there was an acute shortage of houses ; sufficient material and labour were unobtainable, and private building was restricted. Slum clearance planning was then brought to a halt. The housing lag in 1943 was estimated at 18,500.

At about this time, the Commission took over the Fowler concrete construction plant which in the post-war years developed as the Housing Commission Concrete Project at Holmesglen. The first concrete house had been constructed as early as 1939 on the new estate at Fishermen's Bend, and over the years was to be the subject of much research and improvement in design and method of construction.

Only 2,000 rental houses were built to the end of 1945. The construction of these houses had been financed by the issue of Commission debentures and State Government loans.

Progress Between 1945 and 1956

At the end of the war houses were required in large numbers and as quickly as possible, to house servicemen returning to civilian life. Slum reclamation still had to be deferred. At this point the Commonwealth combined with the State in a financial agreement that was to provide some 26,000 rental houses over a period of 10 years. The scheme provided loan money at 3 per cent. (one per cent. less than the prevailing rate) and provided for the sharing of losses of rental operations.

It was essentially a rental scheme, although towards the end of this 10 year period provision was made to sell houses to the tenants. The units were mostly in the form of single-unit houses built on country and large suburban estates, such as at Jordanville, Heidelberg, and Maidstone.

Early in 1946 the Commission took over the Commonwealth Munitions plant at Holmesglen and set up a mass production programme for concrete houses. Prefabricated timber houses were built in the Metropolitan area and transported and erected in the country. Prefabricated houses were also imported from overseas. During this period contractors would only tender on a "cost plus" basis.

Loan funds amounting to some £86 mill. were provided between 1946 and 1956.

Policy Changes in 1956

A number of policy changes were introduced in 1956. A new Commonwealth/State Agreement still provided loan money at 1 per cent. below the ruling rate, but now encouraged the sale of houses. Progressively 30 per cent. of the Commission's funds were diverted to Co-operative Societies, and of the houses built with the remaining funds, 50 per cent. were to be for sale and 50 per cent. for rental. Occupants were encouraged to purchase houses already tenanted, and by 1963, 16,634 of 49,005 houses and flats built by the Commission had been sold. Most of these had been sold on terms over 30 to 45 years with deposits ranging from £100 to £300.

The major change in policy was the decision to revert to slum reclamation work and leave the provision of single family houses mainly to private enterprise. Reclamation is a large task and will keep the Commission well occupied for many years to come. Prior to this date little had been achieved in the way of slum clearance.

Present Slum Clearance Projects

A survey made in 1960 by officers of the Housing Commission revealed that in eight of the inner suburbs of the City of Melbourne

there existed a total of about one thousand acres of depressed and run-down areas in need of re-development. The total area including outer suburbs and certain areas in the provincial cities, of course, exceeds this figure. The present rate of slum reclamation will barely keep pace with the normal ageing of further areas and the rate at which these areas can be cleared depends entirely on the amount of money available for the work.

Financial Aspects

The average cost to acquire and clear such sites is £50,000 per acre. It is apparent that a sum of some £50 mill. is required to acquire and demolish the slums of our inner suburbs. Because of these high costs the Commission must make the best economic use of the land. Areas are being re-developed with densities of about 50 dwellings per acre in the form of elevator and 4-storey walk-up blocks. Finance to carry out this work is made available at the rate of £500,000 per annum from the State Treasury.

In recent years the Commission has endeavoured to supplement the funds available from the State Government in two ways:—

- (1) By seeking the co-operation of municipal councils; and
- (2) by endeavouring to interest private enterprise in the purchase of cleared land at valuation for re-development.

As a result, an additional £300,000 has been obtained.

Re-development Schemes

Municipal councils in every case stand to gain as a result of the Commission's efforts in their municipalities, mainly in the form of increased revenue from rates. The council is requested to apply these increases over future years to help the Commission to carry out further clearance in the area. This scheme was initiated with the Melbourne City Council and a grant of £300,000 was made available for further clearance work. Other municipalities have co-operated likewise and are making a significant contribution to slum clearance.

In 1958 the Master Builders' Association joined with the Housing Commission in a combined project to clear and re-develop a slum area in North Melbourne. The Housing Commission proclaimed and acquired an area of 2½ acres of depressed properties at a cost of £40,000 per acre. The Master Builders' Association organized a company for the development of this site which it purchased from the Housing Commission at a cost of approximately £500 for each flat erected thereon.

The Master Builders' Association built three-storey "own-your-own" flats comprising a total of 108 units, all of which have now been sold. The same company is currently purchasing additional sites in an adjoining area comprising about six acres for development with 327 flats.

Housing for Pensioners

The Commission has since 1956 provided for the housing needs of pensioners and elderly people of limited means. To maintain a successful housing programme for the aged, the majority of whom are in receipt of some form of pension, it is essential that rentals are kept to a minimum. To achieve this, the Housing Commission seeks the aid of municipal councils to subsidize its schemes.

In all cases of low rental housing involving the co-operation of municipalities, the Commission enters into a formal agreement with the council to erect, maintain, and administer the buildings to be erected on the land, which the council for its part undertakes to transfer to the Commission free of cost. In addition, the Commission undertakes to lay out and plan all garden areas adjoining the buildings, providing the council accepts responsibility for care and maintenance upon completion. The formal agreement between the two authorities also gives to the council the right to nominate not only initial tenants but also replacements of all vacancies as they occur from time to time. Municipalities also pay the Commission an annual sum equivalent to one half of the municipal rates levied on the property.

To date, the Commission has concluded agreements with seventeen municipalities in the Metropolitan Area and with twelve municipalities in provincial areas, and has constructed 574 lone person units and 1,248 units for couples.

During the year 1962-63, £9,444,750 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 £10,039,855. Rental charges for the year were £6,050,479, against which £325,495 was allowed in rent rebates to tenants on low incomes, including pensioners, and £20,136 in rents was lost through vacancies.

The following tables which are compiled from annual reports furnished by the Housing Commission, show its activities for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 :—

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION: DWELLING
CONSTRUCTION**

Geographical Distribution	Houses and Flat Units				
	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
COMPLETED					
Metropolitan Area*	1,347	1,329	1,387	1,452	1,351
Remainder of State*	1,213	1,265	830	948	671
State Total	2,560	2,594	2,217	2,400	2,022
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD (INCLUDES CONTRACTS LET, WORK NOT STARTED)					
Metropolitan Area*	765	962	758	829	1,096
Remainder of State*	885	751	817	358	766
State Total	1,650	1,713	1,575	1,187	1,862

* Figures up to year 1961 are according to boundaries as defined for statistical purposes prior to changes made on 1st January, 1961. For years 1962 and 1963, figures are according to boundaries defined for statistical purposes on 1st January, 1961.

Details of these boundary changes are given on page 389.

**VICTORIA—HOUSING COMMISSION : REVENUE,
EXPENDITURE, ETC.**

(£'000)

Particulars	Year Ended 30th June—				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
REVENUE					
Rentals	5,568	5,562	5,537	5,548	5,705
Gross Surplus—House Sales ..	1,027	1,030	1,535	1,245	1,143
Loan Redemption Written Back less Allowances to House Purchasers	111	130	160	118	124
Interest—House Sales (Net) ..	313	453	588	691	770
Sundry	9	42	81	75	72
Miscellaneous	12	24	20	57	40
Total Revenue	7,040	7,241	7,921	7,734	7,854
EXPENDITURE					
Interest—Less Amounts Capital- ized and Applied to House Sales	2,544	2,579	2,591	2,598	2,610
Loan Redemption— Commonwealth—State Agree- ment	796	779	779	787	806
Contribution to National Debt Sinking Fund	3	2	2	2	2
Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Contribution	16	6	6	6	6
Administration—General ..	345	360	384	381	405
House Sales	150	166	184	203	203
Rates—Less Amount Capitalized	812	843	871	902	981
Provision for Accrued Main- tenance	1,004	999	975	963	964
Provision for Irrecoverable Rents House Purchasers' Death Benefit Fund Appropriation	29	6	10	16	16
Transfer to House Sales Reserve Suspense Account	119	171	210	232	239
Other	831	940	1,229	981	770
.. .. .	53	145	180	205	211
Total Expenditure	6,702	6,996	7,421	7,276	7,213
Surplus	338	245	500	458	641
Fixed Assets at 30th June ..	95,815	96,531	95,982	99,465	103,691
Loan Indebtedness at 30th June— Government Advances	103,889	110,569	117,334	126,595	135,396
Debenture Issues	442	510	508	506	434
Death Benefit Fund Advances ..	..	..	257	417	523

Rural Finance and Settlement Commission

The Rural Finance and Settlement Commission was constituted in March, 1962, by the passing of the *Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961*, which provided for the merger of the Rural Finance Corporation and the Soldier Settlement Commission.

During the year 1962–63, 90 farm houses were erected. At 30th June, 1963, a total of 2,954 farm houses had been erected since the inception of the Commission in 1945.

State Savings Bank of Victoria

The Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria have the power 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 682 to 684 of this volume.

Co-operative Housing Societies

The Act 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.

From September, 1945, to 30th June, 1963, Government guarantees given by the Treasurer with respect to loans (other than those of a temporary nature) raised by societies totalled £74,687,500. During the year an amount of £4,789,500 was made available to societies from the Home Builders' Account, under the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement; £3,855,000 being housing loan funds paid into the account, and £934,500 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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—OPERATIONS OF CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Particulars	Unit	At 30th June—				
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Societies Registered ..	No.	482	518	632	689	740
Members Registered ..	No.	34,828	36,641	41,389	44,743	46,022
Shares Subscribed ..	No.	1,418,663	1,544,714	1,781,982	2,005,749	2,102,446
Nominal Share Capital Subscribed ..	£'000	72,851	79,194	90,367	102,029	106,769
Advances Approved ..	No.	29,200	31,645	33,917	37,231	39,174
Government Guarantees Executed ..	£'000	63,448	71,293	78,763	89,517	96,187
Indemnities Given and Subsisting ..	No.	378	408	441	480	524
Indemnities Subsisting ..	£'000	57,946	61,829	66,118	70,552	74,688
Housing Loan Funds Paid into Home Builders' Account ..	£'000	2,705	2,694	2,464	2,188	2,039
Dwelling-houses Completed ..	£'000	429	457	441	415	394
Dwelling-houses in Course of Erection ..	No.	7,100	10,200	13,300	17,358	21,213
	No.	30,850	34,007	37,565	42,127	46,001
	No.	4,812	4,698	4,157	3,937	3,101

Approved Housing Institutions

The *Home Finance Act* 1958 which was re-enacted and amended by the *Home Finance Act* 1962, empowers the Treasurer of Victoria, with the approval of the Governor in Council, under certain terms and conditions to execute a guarantee in favour of an approved institution for the repayment of part of any loan made by the institution, on the security of a first mortgage of a dwelling-house.

At the 30th June, 1963, there were 24 approved institutions, and guarantees executed and subsisting totalled 618, the aggregate amount involved being £410,556.

Home Finance Trust

The Home Finance Trust is a body corporate, constituted under the *Home Finance Acts* 1958 and 1962, 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 or second mortgage of a dwelling-house.

To the 30th June, 1963, loans granted and subsisting totalled 2,518, the amount involved being £6,924,640.

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)

Year Book 1962 (364)

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 126-127.) "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 these are unoccupied will be found on page 370.

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, or Charitable Institution ..	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 pages 365-366.

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 ..			33,542	34,140			28,749	6·36	5·17	3·64
Flat ..	} 17,300	23,046	28,148	52,864	} 4·00	2·25	4·26	6·69
Other ..			11,890	16,064			15,724	2·43	1·99
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. ..	} 6,409	6,426	6,195	5,708	} 1·48	1·22	0·94	0·72
Education, Religious, or Charitable Institution ..			372	374			436	524	0·09	0·07	0·07
Hospital ..	532	363	380	358	0·12	0·07	0·06	0·05
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 pages 365-366.

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 pages 365-366.

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 pages 365-366.

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 pages 365-366.

Below is an analysis of unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas according to the reasons why they were unoccupied :—

VICTORIA—UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS AND REASONS WHY UNOCCUPIED, CENSUS, 1961*

Area	Reasons Why Unoccupied					Total
	For Sale or Renting	"Holiday Home," "Week-end", Seasonal Quarters	Occupants Temporarily Absent	To be Demolished, Condemned	Other and Not Stated	
Metropolitan Area ..	4,555	1,671	6,386	427	3,794	16,833
Urban Areas—						
Geelong ..	158	3	304	17	181	663
Ballarat ..	127	..	360	30	116	633
Latrobe Valley ..	137	..	155	4	46	342
Bendigo ..	80	9	260	19	139	507
Other Urban ..	1,181	5,842	2,297	128	1,370	10,818
Rural Areas..	1,466	7,850	3,735	576	3,966	17,593
Total ..	7,704	15,375	13,497	1,201	9,612	47,389

NOTE.—See text on pages 365-366.



[State Electricity Commission of Victoria

To help erect new power lines across Victoria's valleys, rockets (with nylon cord and light steel line attached) are fired from one vantage point to another.

Victoria Today

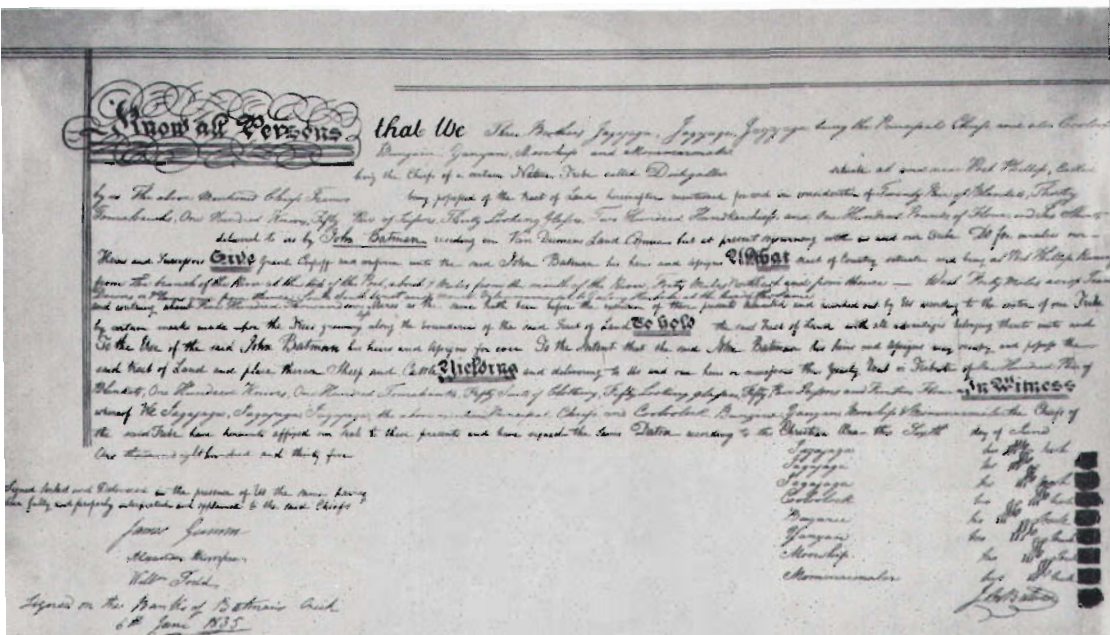


[State Library of Victoria

In 1867, the Aboriginal cricketers achieved an illustrious entry into the field of international cricket. The team was the first Australian one to tour England, where 47 matches were played, resulting in fourteen wins and fourteen losses.

A facsimile of the original deed under which John Batman arranged with eight Aboriginal chiefs to purchase 600,000 acres of land which included the sites of Melbourne and Geelong.

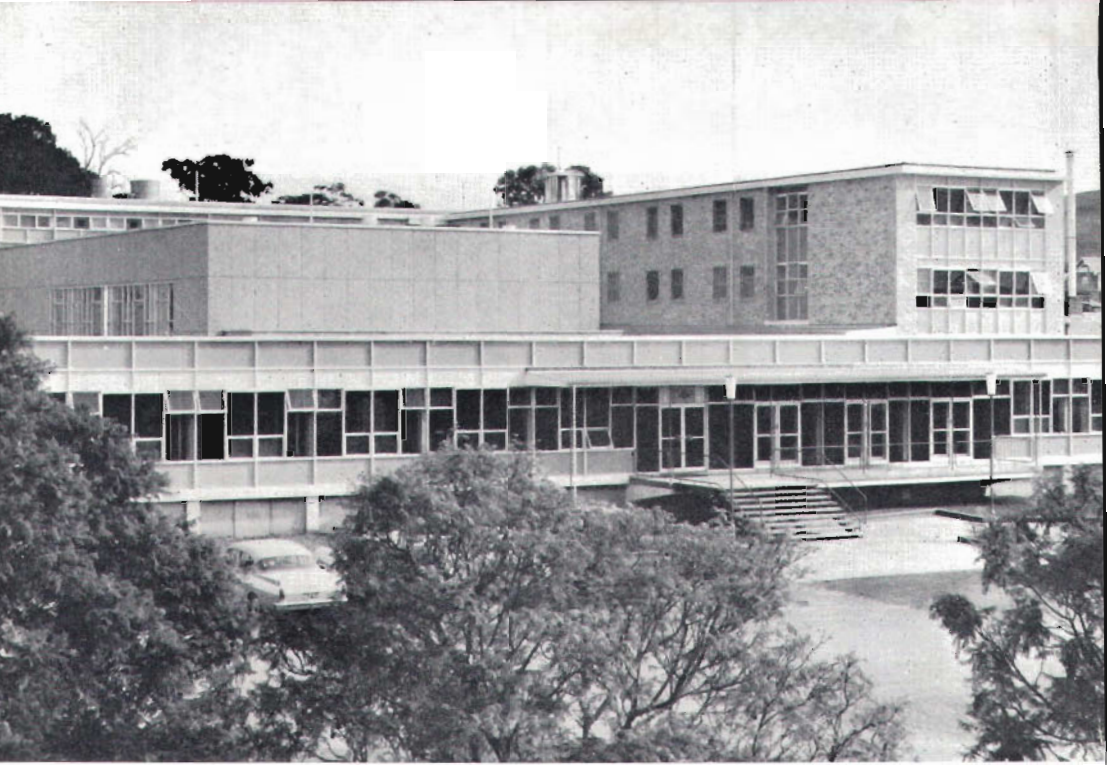
[State Library of Victoria





[Tourist Development Authority

This view of the Gippsland lakes taken from Kalimna Point, Lakes Entrance, shows Lake King at sunset. It typifies the physiographic features of the Lakes system.



[Department of Agriculture

New buildings at the Dookie Agricultural College, built at a cost of over £500,000, make the College one of the most modern in Australia.

The comprehensive and well appointed library at Dookie Agricultural College.

[Department of Agriculture



These students at Dookie help keep young Hereford bulls in top condition by regular grooming.

[Department of Agriculture

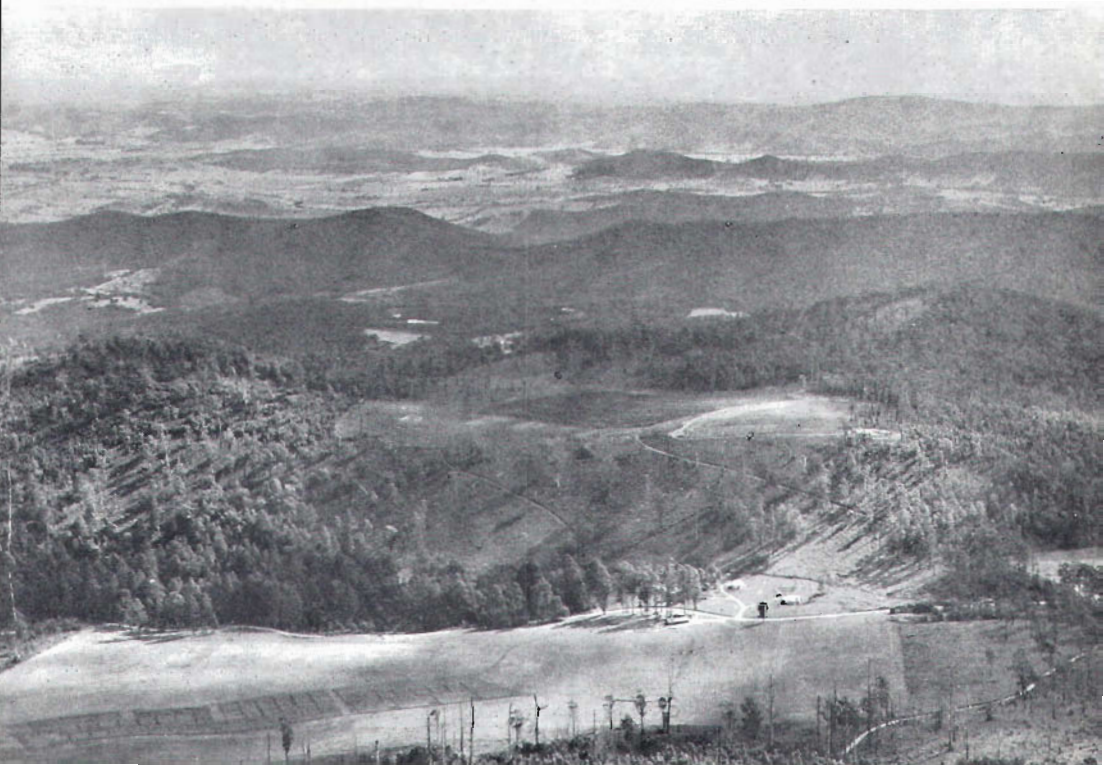


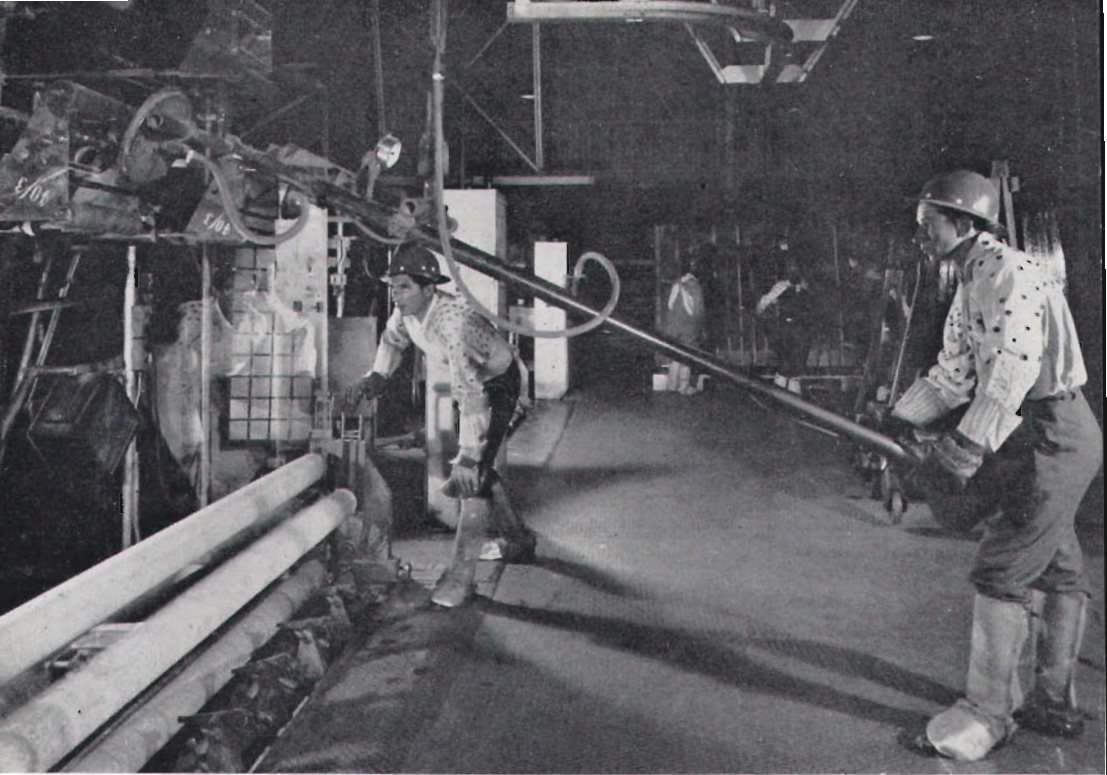
[Department of Agriculture

Research into wheat varieties has greatly increased Victoria's wheat production. The photograph shows experiments being conducted at the State Research Farm, Werribee.

The potato research station at Toolangi, near Healesville, is the main centre for potato research in Victoria.

[Department of Agriculture



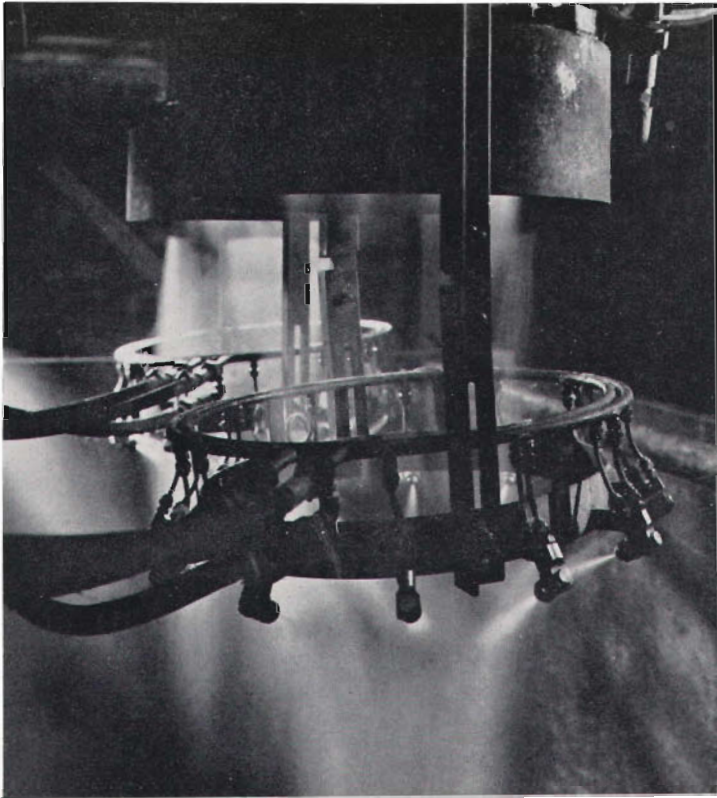


[*Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd.*]

The "cut-off" floor at a Dandenong glass factory. The glass is drawn from the furnace two floors below and cut into predetermined sizes.

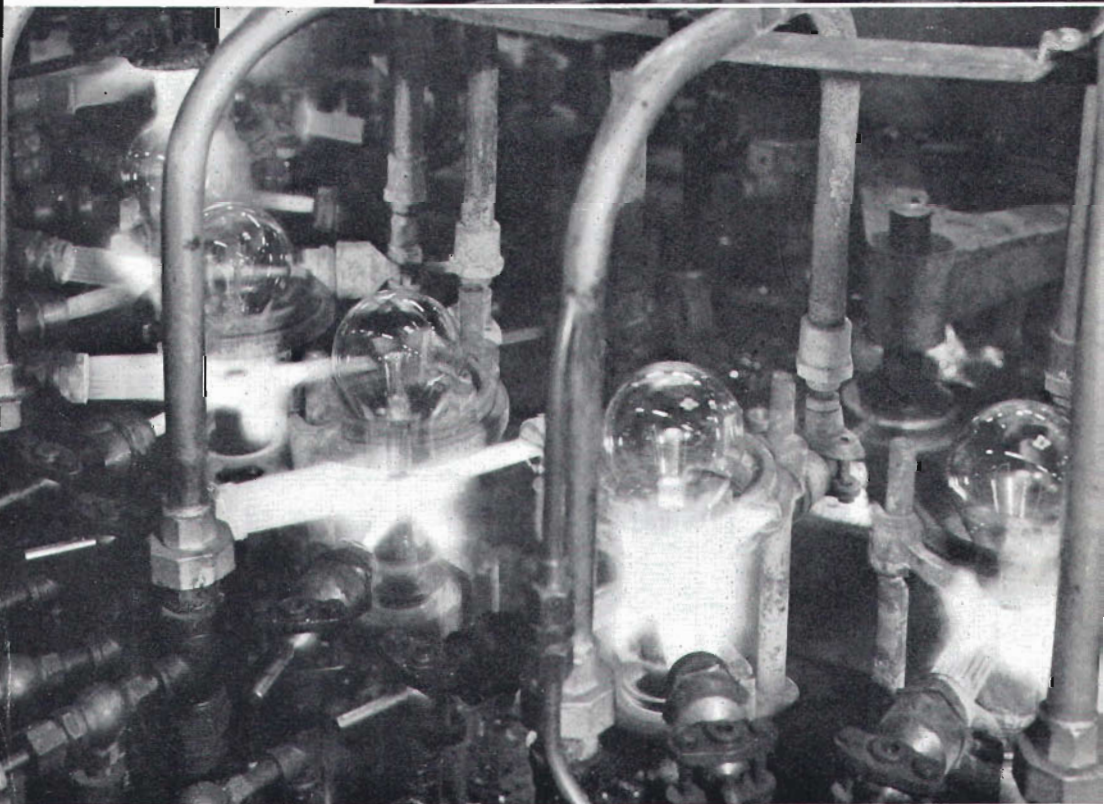
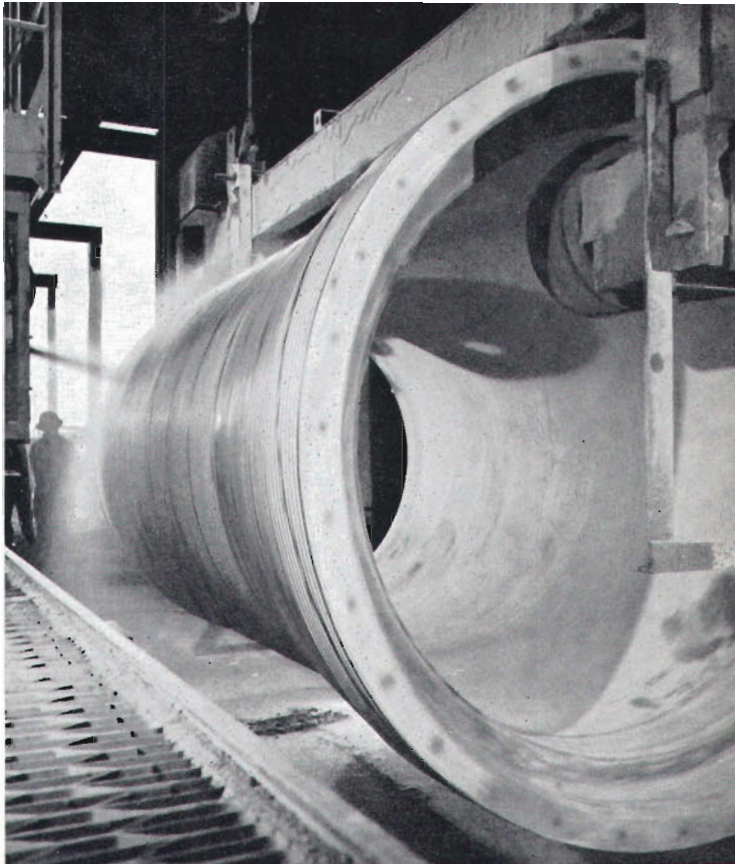
A modern development in the use of glass : attenuated molten glass being blown down through a spray of resin in the manufacture of fibreglass.

[*Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd.*]



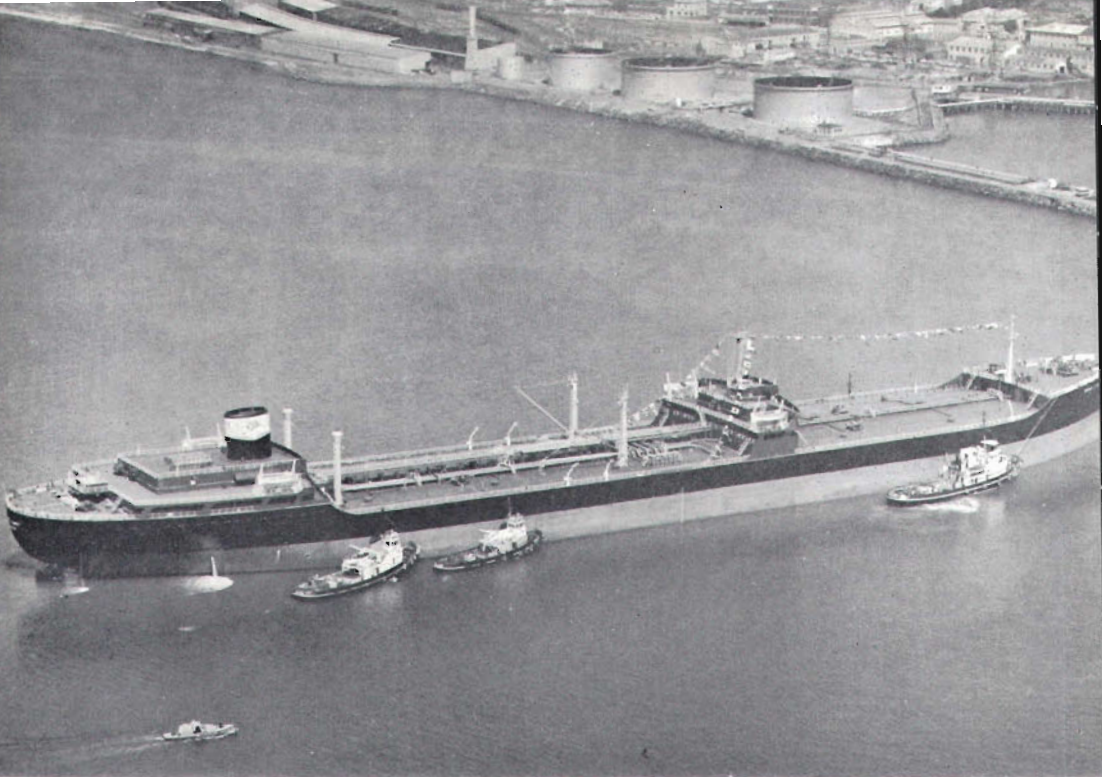
This locally developed roller suspension machine produces reinforced concrete pressure pipes. Concrete is fed into a steel mould and the effects of spinning, rolling, and vibration form a dense pipe.

[Rocla Concrete Pipes Ltd.]



[Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria]

One of the modern industrial uses of gas: the production of electric light globes at a Melbourne factory.

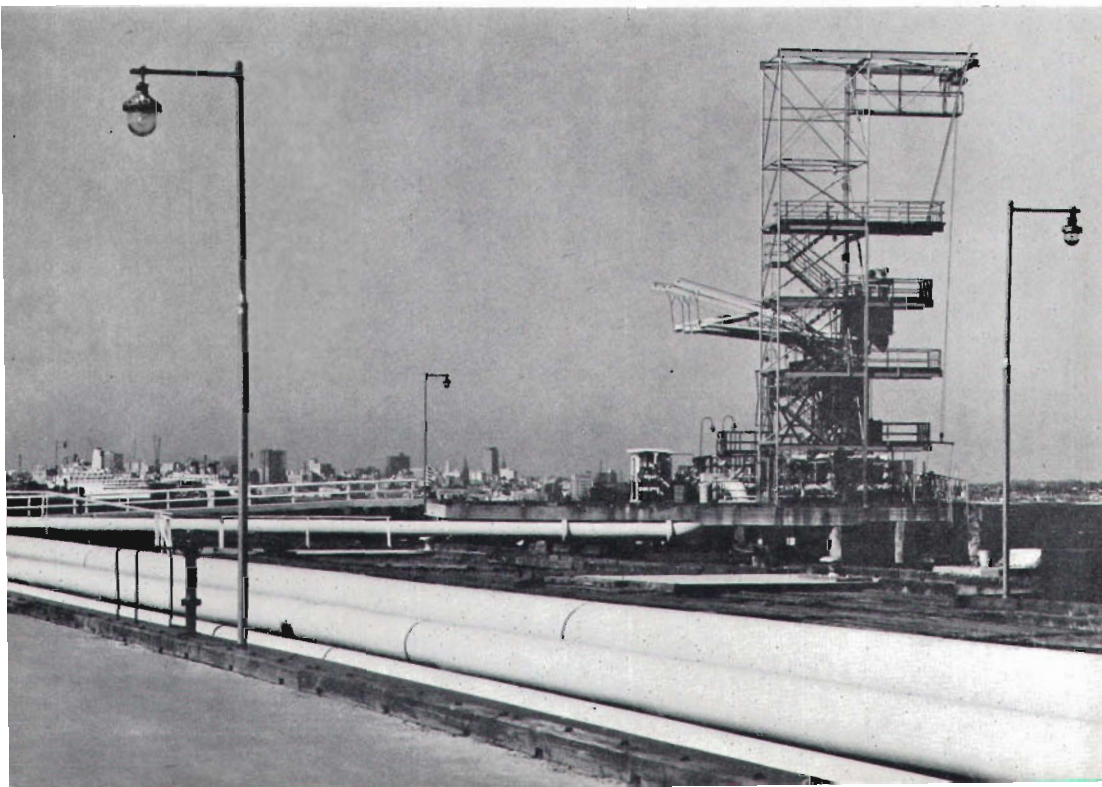


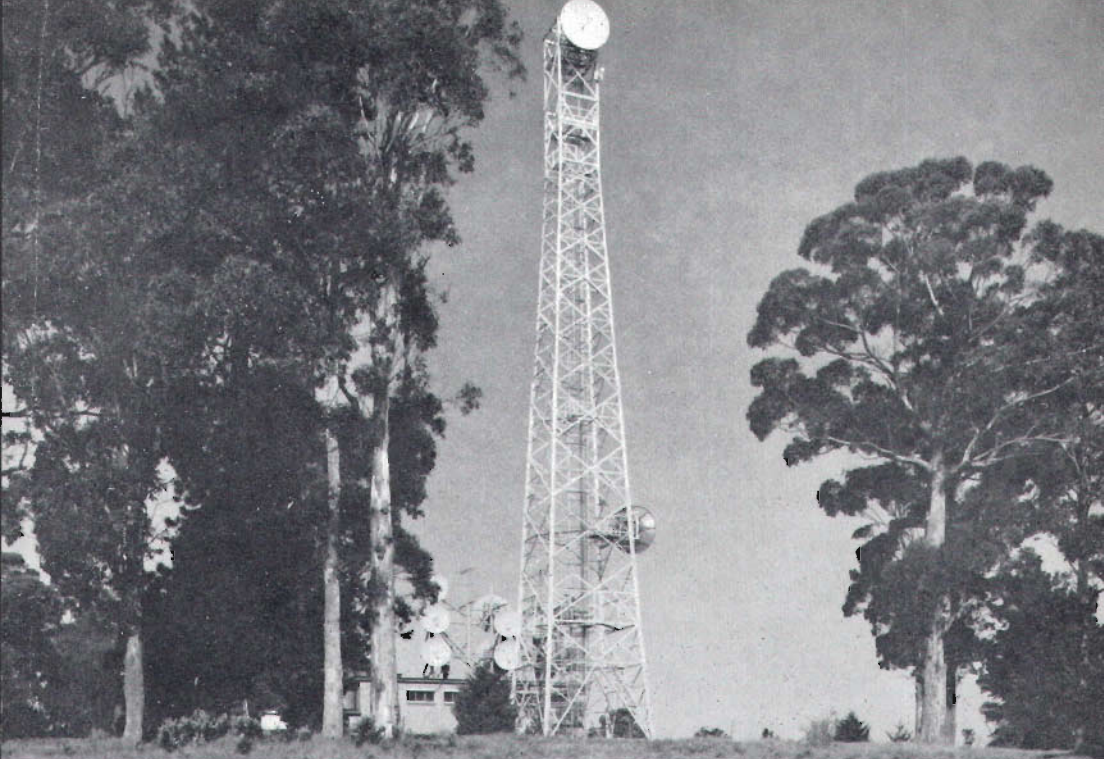
[Melbourne Harbor Trust

The *Mobil Comet* is one of the largest oil tankers to have visited Australia. The ship, which is 888 feet long, weighs 95,000 tons deadweight, and has a capacity of 25 mill. gallons of crude oil. It is seen here being maneuvered into berth at Williamstown.

This modern oil terminal is capable of handling tankers 900 feet in length. Its main features are large ship-to-shore pipe connexions and a gangway tower to provide continuous access to the ships.

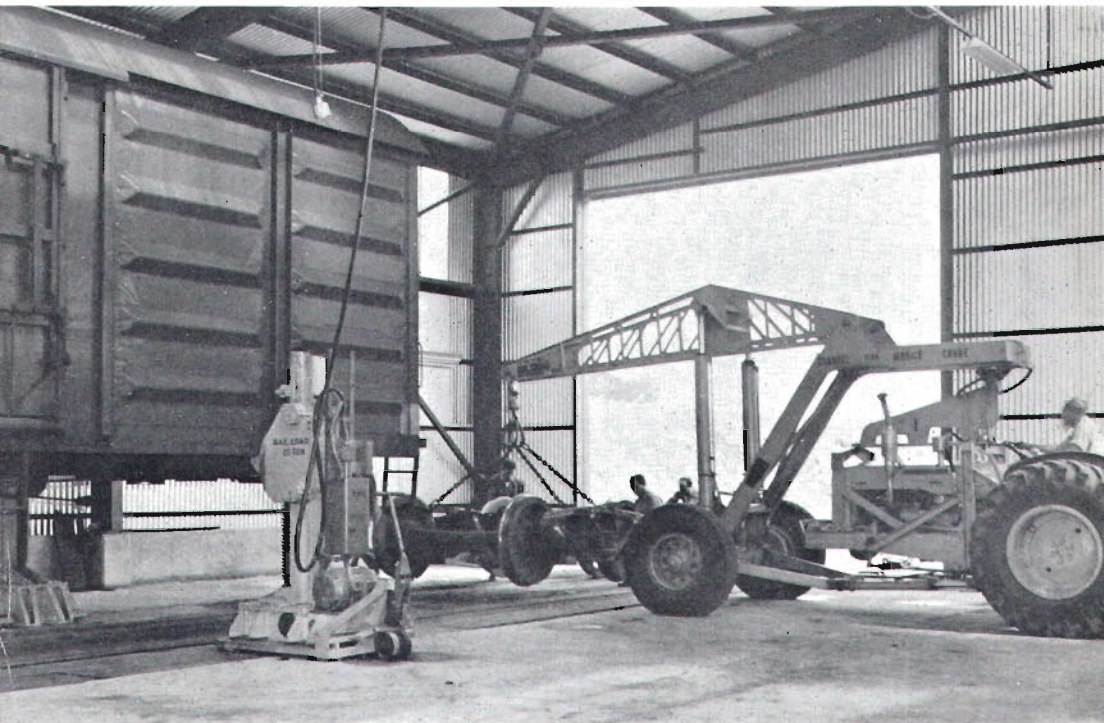
[Melbourne Harbor Trust





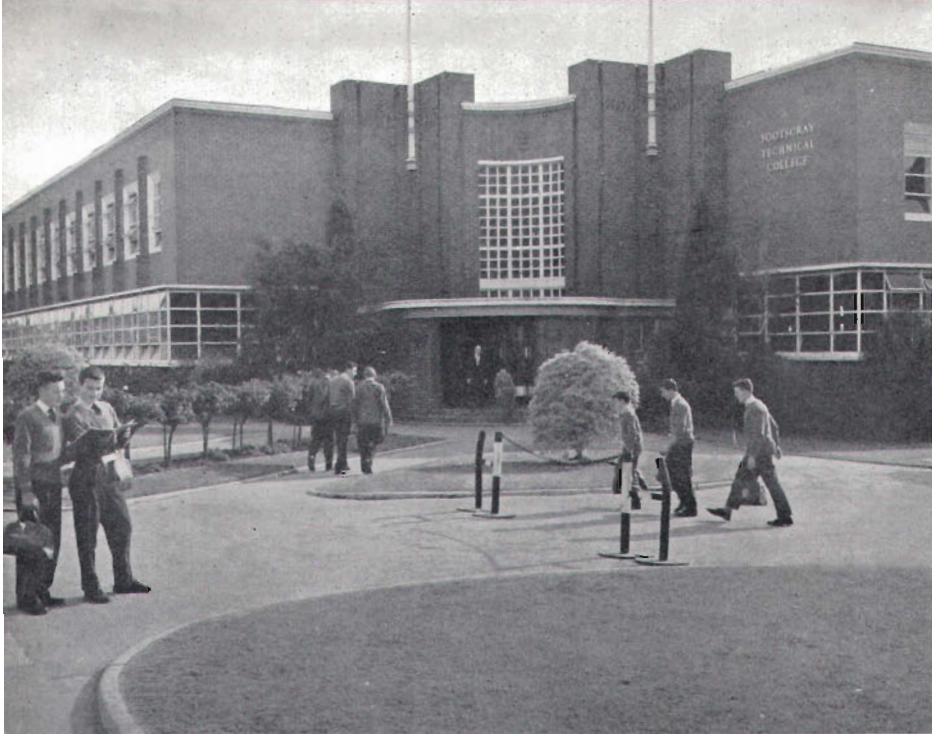
[Postmaster-General's Department

Dunn's Hill radio telephone repeater station in the Dandenong Ranges, which relays television signals to other parts of the State.



[Victorian Railways

A Bogie Exchange has recently been introduced by the Victorian Railways to move freight over different railway gauges without time delaying reloading. The freight cars are first jacked-up and the bogies are then changed.



[Footscray Technical College]

The Footscray Technical College is an example of the modern buildings being erected to ensure the continual growth of technical education in Victoria.

An important subject taught at the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy is dressmaking. The College trains teachers as well as designers and cutters for the dressmaking industry.

[Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy]





[Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology]

A recent introduction to the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology is the teaching of television studio production techniques.

Production engineering students at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology making precision measurements in the metrology laboratory.

[Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology]





[Glenelg Regional Library

Increasing emphasis is being placed on regional library facilities in Victoria. Typical of this is the Glenelg Regional Library at Hamilton which was opened in 1961.



[Melbourne University Press

Book production is a growing industry in Victoria. The bindery of a printing works shown here specializes in book production.



[N. Olver, University of Melbourne

Melbourne's new Dental Hospital was built on the site of the old Haymarket at Parkville and opened in 1963.

In its care of ex-servicemen, the Repatriation Department is called upon to provide many types of medical care. Artificial limb manufacture is carried out at the Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre.

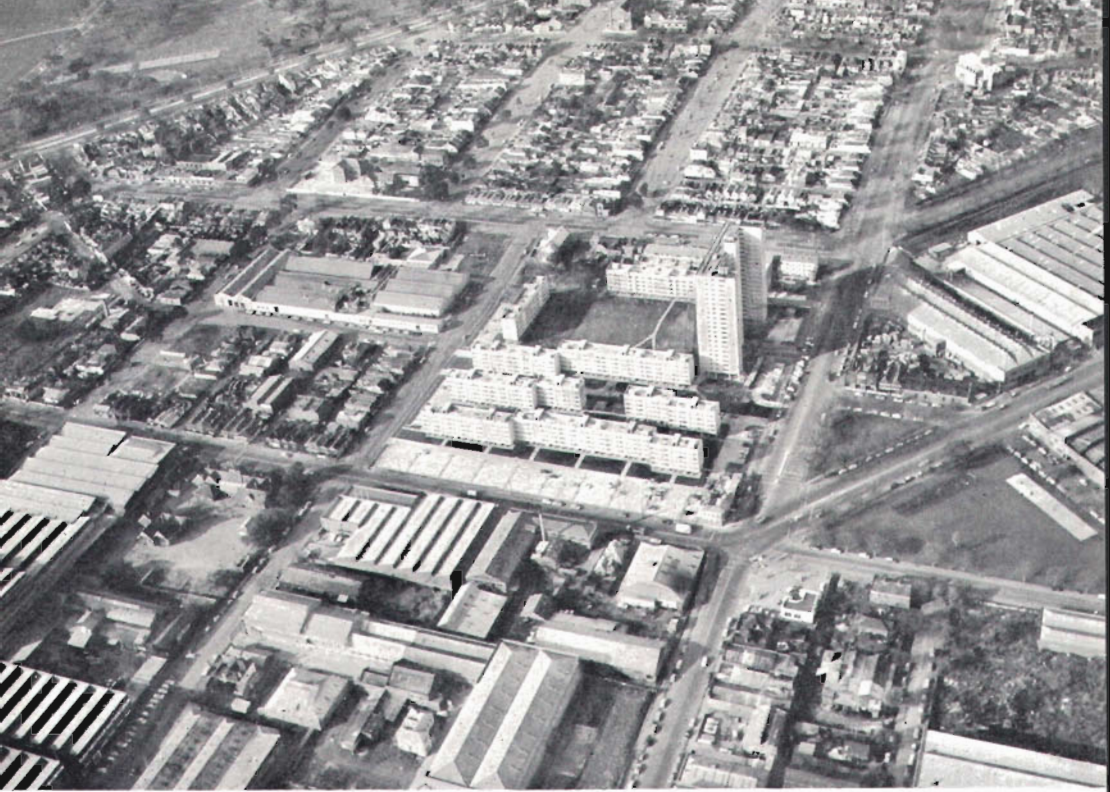
[Repatriation Department



Mice of the New Zealand Black type, which spontaneously develop autoimmune disease, are under intensive study at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute.

[The Herald





[Housing Commission of Victoria]

One of the Housing Commission's multi-storied blocks of flats. Similar blocks are being built at different localities throughout Melbourne.

Melbourne's new National Gallery and Cultural Centre will occupy this $4\frac{1}{2}$ -acre site. The first stage of construction is shown nearing completion. The podium will be supported by these pylons of reinforced concrete and car parking facilities will be provided below.

[National Gallery of Victoria]





This female figure in stone from Mysore, India, dates from the Twelfth Century A.D. It is the first important example of Indian Art acquired by the National Gallery.

[National Gallery of Victoria]

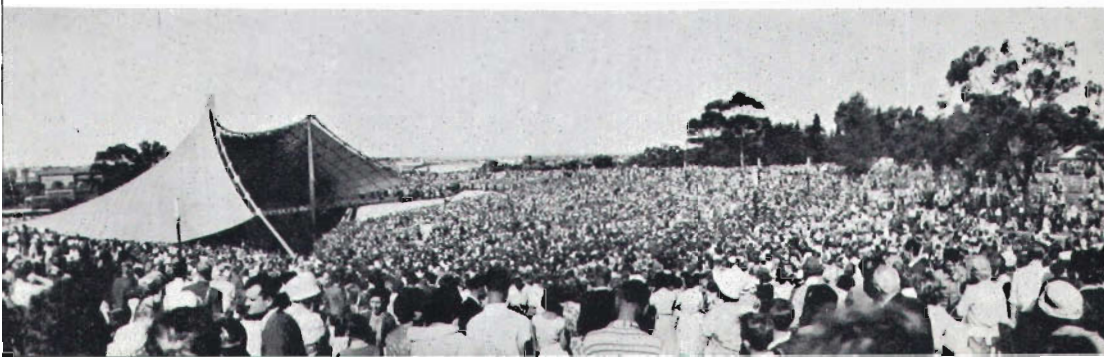
The Victorian Symphony Orchestra giving a performance for television viewers from the television studios of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

[Australian Broadcasting Commission]



Seventy thousand people crowd Melbourne's Myer Music Bowl to hear a special concert recital arranged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

[Australian Broadcasting Commission]





[Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

The Board of Works Farm at Werribee uses the effluents from Melbourne's sewerage systems to produce rich pastures, which keep herds of Hereford cattle, like those shown above, in excellent condition.



Dense eucalypt trees at the Sherbrooke Forest Park in the Dandenong Ranges provide a shady walk for hikers and illustrate the importance of forestry care and management.

[Forests Commission of Victoria